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ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS, AUGUST 21, 1931

VOLUME XLIV NUMBER 45

Asks Andover to Investigate Sewage, Water

State Wants Data for School for Feeble-Minded in West Andover

Investigation of the problems in sewage and water supply to the new state school for the feeble-minded, proposed for a site in West Andover by the State department of Mental Diseases, will be carried on in the next few weeks by Superintendent of Public Works Charles T. Gilliard, it became known this week after a special meeting of the board and the Finance Committee had been called on Tuesday evening.

At the discussion, which lasted for an hour and a half, at which the problem of hiring highly specialized technical experts to investigate all phases of the matter was brought up, it was decided by the Finance group to take no action for a few weeks until the Board of Public Works has more time to find out more details.

Kline Investigated Action

The board received this week a letter from Dr. George M. Kline, commissioner of the department of mental diseases in the state house to the effect that options have been taken on a number of parcels of land to

(Continued on page 8, column 5)

Golfers to Settle Supremacy Sunday

Henry C. Richard of North Andover and Dr. Joseph Levek of Lawrence tee off Sunday morning, August 23, at 10 at the Andover Country Club to decide the championship of the members of this golf club. They are the survivors of the elimination that has been going on for some time. This final is a 36-hole match. Richard won the Governor's cup at the Andover club a short time ago.

Basso Breaks Record

Covering 150 miles from Russellville to Pine Bluff in 50 minutes, Joe Basso, chief pilot of the Russellville, Arkansas airport, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Basso of Andover, landed two passengers at the club house in Pine Bluff and then piloted his trim little monoplane back to his home airport in an hour. This is a record-breaking trip, according to despatches received here. "I had to buck a strong head wind," Basso said in explaining the extra ten minutes on the return flight.

Are Visiting in Andover from Scotland

Dr. and Mrs. William E. Foggie, from Dundee, Here for a Month

Dr. and Mrs. William E. Foggie of Dundee, Scotland, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander W. Sheriff, 28 Walnut avenue. Mrs. Foggie is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Sheriff.

Dr. Foggie and his wife landed in this country August 8 and are enjoying a month's stay here. They have recently returned from a motor trip through the White Mountains and New York state with their host and hostess.

Dr. Foggie is a lecturer on clinical medicine at St. Andrew's University and is a distinguished consulting physician. He has had a brilliant war career having served as an officer of the 31st Highland division during the late World War. Dr. Foggie was in the service for four and one half years and was awarded the D.S.O. medal.

The distinguished couple will remain here until September 2 when they will leave for their native country. They will return home by way of Canada.

Swindler Gets Money Telling Andover Story

Works Racket on Out-of-Town Painters Who Come Here on Mythical Job

A new kind of swindling racket, amazingly simple yet positively effective to judge by the number of its victims, has the Andover Police under the direction of Captain George Dane carrying on an intensive investigation to discover and apprehend the man responsible for getting money out of house painters within a 20-mile radius of Andover and then sending them on a wild-goose chase to find a paint job here in town.

Although "giving the works" to each victim seldom nets the swindler or swindlers more than \$3.00, the confidence men have met with a great deal of success so far, with the result that for the past few Sundays Andover has been the rendezvous of painters in trucks and pleasure cars stopping in the square and looking for a mythical address, described to them on a crudely-drawn map prepared by the swindler. At first the police thought that the whole affair was a joke, but since several out-of-town painters have come to the police with the identical story, an intensive investigation has been going on and an arrest is imminent. Police have a line on the man they want and believe that more than one individual will be implicated in the swindling.

Simple But Effective

The scheme the swindlers have used is simple, and in this, police believe, lies its effectiveness. A painter, for instance, in Everett, would receive a telephone call inquiring whether he was free to do a job on a house. The answer, naturally, would be in the affirmative.

A short time after the call by telephone, a man, of whom the police have a complete and detailed description, would arrive at the office of the painter to talk business. Naturally, he would be cordially received, and things would go along to the satisfaction of the parties concerned.

The man who claimed to represent the man who wants the house painted tells the painter that the job involves several coats on a structure in Andover. They talk price and arrive at a satisfactory bargain. The painter is pleased. May he come out this Sunday and look the job over?

A Mythical Address

Of course, replies the swindler. How does one get out to the house, inquires the painter. At this point the man takes out a pencil and piece of paper and draws a map of the location of the job and full directions how to get there from Everett. The address is often mythical, and the name of the owner of the house the same. But the painter has no way of checking up, because everything seems straight and business-like to him, and besides he has no reason for suspecting the man for he isn't trying to get any money out of him.

However, after the preliminaries are over, the swindler leaves. Perhaps a half-an-hour later the telephone of the painter rings again. Upon answering, he is informed by the same voice that called him by telephone in regard to painting the house, that the voice belongs to the father of the young man who just saw him about the job. The voice continues that

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LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Miss Agnes Deyermund of High street is enjoying a vacation in Quincy.

J. Buchanan Nims and family have moved from Holt road to West Concord.

Miss Katherine B. Moody of Main street is vacationing at Ithaca, New York.

Miss Annetta Anderson of Burnham road spent the week-end at Hampton Beach.

Misses Jennie and Margaret Hincliffe of Highland road are at Newton Mills, N. H.

Miss Fannie Davis of Elm street is at East Sandwich on the Cape for the rest of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Mozen of Washington avenue are spending the week at Meredith, N. H.

Jerry Jenkins of Pittsburgh, Pa., is visiting at the home of his brother, Edenton, 70 North Main street.

Howard Pillsbury and family of Lowell street are occupying their cottage at Plum Island till after Labor Day.

Mrs. Louis A. Dane has returned to her home on Florence street after visiting ten days in North Truro on the Cape.

Miss Helen Moody, teacher of piano and voice in Andover and Ballardsville, is now making appointments for the fall season.

Other locals on page 5.

Girl Saves Child from River Death

Paul Boucher, 6, of 11 Shawsheen road, was rescued from drowning in the Shawsheen river in back of his house Wednesday evening by Miss Bessie Munroe, 19, of Baker's Lane, who, hearing the screams for help, dashed away from the supper table down through the back field to the river, threw off her clothes, and jumped in to save the younger who was nearly unconscious by this time.

As Miss Munroe grabbed at the boy in the muddy waters, she shoved him into the arms of Stanley Smith, also of Shawsheen road, who pulled the boy from the water. Rescuers lay the Boucher child on the grass and resuscitated him. No doctor was called, but Paul was all right the next day.

All Abbott Village is praising the heroism of Miss Munroe. The accident happened between five and six in the evening. Several youngsters were sitting on tree limbs on the bank of the river fishing or playing, when suddenly a scream and shouts went up from them. Paul Boucher had apparently been on one of the limbs and had fallen in. He could not swim. His mother came out from her home on Shawsheen road, the rear of which faces the river, and also began to scream. It was at this point Miss Munroe left her supper at the table and ran to the water. She had some difficulty leaving the water because of the mud and tangles in the bank. When she returned home, her legs had been scratched painfully.

Paul is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Boucher, who moved into their house on Shawsheen road last week from Ludlow.

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JUST A SUGGESTION:

Handicapping the Firemen

When a fire occurs the public should never handicap the efficiency of the fire department by crowding the scene of the fire, or blocking the streets or driveways. There should be no parking of cars in the vicinity.

INSURANCE OFFICES

1828 BANK BUILDING Tel. 870 ANDOVER, MASS.

Officials Will Prosecute All "Fire Chasers"

Police, Firemen, and Board of Selectmen to Enforce Laws Forbidding Interference

Their patience exhausted, the Andover Police and the Andover Fire Departments, backed by the Board of Selectmen, will no longer tolerate or "wink at" violations of the state statutes which forbid motorists to follow fire apparatus within 300 feet and park within 600 feet of the fire.

This tightening up by town officials is due to the situation which developed last Thursday night at the fire at Lowell Junction which razed the Watson Park storerooms, when fire apparatus had a great deal of difficulty in reaching the conflagration because so many machines had preceded them to the scene of the blaze, and Chief Charles F. Emerson of the Andover Fire Department met with two lanes of automobile traffic, frozen because of a jam, through which he could not reach the fire without the greatest difficulty and delay.

Police Given Instructions

A similar situation, but on a smaller scale, had developed at the fire on Argilla road a week ago Monday, but there, because it was daylight and there were fewer machines, the road was not blocked as badly as on Thursday night. At each fire recently the department has been hampered to some extent, according to the chief, by machines which didn't belong there.

Captain George Dane, while cooperating with the fire officials in this matter, is also

(Continued on page 8, column 4)

Father Boland Gets High College Post

Father Francis J. Boland, C.S.C., son of Mrs. Ellen Boland, of Orchard street, Andover, will come home for a short visit next week and bring with him the news that he has just been appointed vice-president of St. Edwards College, Austin, Texas. Father Boland is well known in Andover, as he grew up in this town, was educated at Fitchburg and played football and baseball for the high school teams. He said his first mass at St. Augustine's here.

Father Boland has had a rapid rise to the top. He received his bachelor's degree from Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana, then went to Catholic University, Washington, to receive his master's degree and doctorate. From there he went to Notre Dame to teach economics for ten years and coach the debating team, which had exceptional success. Father Boland's new appointment takes effect in September.

Important Notice

The telephone number of the ANDOVER TOWNSMAN and the ANDOVER BOOKSTORE has been changed to 1324

For printing of all kinds call THE ANDOVER PRESS, LTD. 143

Construct Fool-Proof Door on Cell Room

Without any expense to the town of Andover, Motorcycle Officer David Gillispie and Town House Custodian William Brown, the men who built the traffic box in the square, have just completed the construction and erection of a strong iron mesh door to the cell room. The door does not open, but slides along parallel to the wall on pulleys. A heavy lock on it bars anyone from entering or leaving the cell room. According to the police, this new iron door will be locked at all times, and the wooden door to the same room kept open most of the time so that police passing by can see what is going on in the cells when prisoners are locked up. New heavy steel locks have been substituted for the old ones on the cell doors since the break two weeks ago of James Crawford, who has not been re-arrested since his escape.

Motorists Say By-Pass Sign Misleads Them

Townpeople Aroused Over "Attempt" to Wipe Andover off the Map

Questions as to whether the State of Massachusetts is deliberately trying to slight Andover or whether its Board of Public Works has made a mistake have arisen in the minds of citizens during the past week due to the erection of a state highway sign at the junction of the by-pass and the turnout from that road which is being used now as a detour around the construction of the over-pass, but which will eventually be used by motorists bound north from the by-pass to Andover over route 28.

The sign is a regulation direction sign used uniformly throughout the state on numbered automobile routes with black letters on a white background. Marked 28 at the top, the sign has an arrow beneath it pointing toward Andover with the legend "Lawrence 7" inscribed. Then a black line has been drawn beneath it, and the following is printed, below an arrow pointing up the by-pass: "North Andover 8, Haverhill 13."

Sign is Unusual

This sign is unusual in that it is unlike any other official highway sign indicated on the state highway maps issued monthly. The nearest thing to it on the official signs is the "direction sign", which says that the first name on it is the next town or village, the second and third, the important centers and junction routes, and the fourth, the last town on the route in this state.

Because the sign in question does not indicate the "next village or town", that is, Andover, several of the townspeople believe that the state sign is but a temporary one; although there are those who are convinced the state is trying to "wipe historic Andover off the map".

(Continued on page 8, column 1)

Slim Chance to Continue Road to Hill

Commissioner Hale Says Building Route 28 from Bypass on Is "Doubtful"

That there is little chance construction of a four-lane highway will be continued from the by-pass to Andover Hill this year, as demanded unanimously by citizens of this section at a public hearing before the State commissioners of public works in July, was made clear to the townsman this week by Associate Commissioner Richard K. Hale, one of the men before whom the hearing was held, in a telephone conversation.

Explaining that there is a possibility that bids will be called for on this piece of construction in December, Commissioner Hale said that things looked "doubtful" at this stage in the construction. No appropriation has been forthcoming for the extension of the highway to Andover Hill, and none can be, unless the commissioners find that they have money left over or returned from jobs in other parts of the state that cannot be finished this year, he said.

Mr. Hale had no strain of optimism in his statement to the townsman, but was very definitely pessimistic. From his words it was clear that the chances of having the highway built beyond the by-pass are slight.

Will Get No Answer

In the meantime, the Board of Selectmen are awaiting official word about the decision of the commissioners after the hearing, but it is probable that they will receive none, because the Commissioners have made no decision.

If the road is constructed from the by-pass to Andover Hill and bids are called for in December, the road will not be a four lane highway, as residents asked, but a three-lane one. It has been learned from good sources, it will be 30 feet wide, with three 10-foot lanes and three-foot shoulders.

As Andover receives this non-committal answer from the state, the contractors are having their troubles in Reading. The stone crusher and gravel washer on Lowell street, Reading, which had brought forth a storm of protest from the residents in that vicinity, will be allowed to operate under an emergency ruling issued by the Board of Appeal, it was decided at a public hearing held Monday night at the Municipal building.

Valid to November

The permit will be valid until November 7, the date set in the contract for the completion of the new State highway for which

(Continued on page 8, column 2)

Men Begin Repairs on Baptist Church

Repairing of the granite stairs and the steeple of the Baptist Church at the corner of Essex and Central streets was begun this week. The work will take several weeks before it is completed. All of the steps in front have been pulled out, and new cement is being laid to set the granite slabs in.

Community Flower Show

State Armory, Amesbury Street : Friday, Saturday, Sunday, August 28-29-30

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In LAWRENCE—Kneupper & Dimmock, 286 Essex St.; Treat Hardware Corp., 582 Essex St.; H. Bruckmann, 139 South Broadway; Alfred H. Woodland & Sons, 647 Broadway; William C. Campbell, 15 Lawrence St.; Thornton & Crouch, 318 Essex St.; Winter Garden Flower Shop, 365 Essex St.; John Shea, 201 Lowell St.; G. Edgar Folk, 40 Lawrence St.; J. K. Chandler & Sons, 140 Essex St.; Ray State Newsstand.

In METHUEN—Irving H. Tirrell, 286 Broadway.
In NORTH ANDOVER—Perkins Drug Store, 50 Water St.
In SALEM, N. H.—Amos J. Cowan, Main St.

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Tender Shower to Mary Carroll

Miss Mary Carroll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Carroll of Elm court was the guest of honor at a miscellaneous shower tendered her Monday evening at the home of Mrs. Joseph O'Connell of Walnut avenue in honor of her approaching marriage to Leonard Roman of Morton street. The bride-to-be was the recipient of many beautiful gifts. A buffet luncheon was served by the hostess.

Those present: Miss Mary Carroll, Mrs. William Young, Mrs. Gordon McIntosh, Mrs. William Fox, Mrs. Leo Sullivan, Mrs. James T. Kyle, Mrs. Katherine O'Connell, Mrs. Margaret Melody, Mrs. Peter Markey, Mrs. Michael Cashman, Mrs. Joseph Murphy, Mrs. Frank P. Markey, Mrs. Richard Terry, Mrs. George Manock, Mrs. Frank Shiebler, Mrs. Patrick Carroll, Mrs. George Ballantyne, Mrs. James Gallagher, Mrs. John Carroll, Mrs. William Rennie, Mrs. James Roman, Mrs. Mary Brady and the Misses: Mae Simmons, Mary Manion, Milly and Ann Zalla, Mae Hickey, Margaret Sweeney, Mary and Catherine Connors, Mary Donovan, Rose Markey, Josephine Cleary, Ann, Lillian and Esther Roman, Katherine Brennan, Katherine and Elizabeth Hurley, Helen Murphy, Dorothy Kyle and Mrs. Joseph O'Connell.

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MONDAY and TUESDAY—AUGUST 24-25

"SVENGALI" John Barrymore Screenings: 2:30-6:30-9:00
"GOLD DUST GERTIE" WINNIE LIGHTNER Screenings: 3:15-7:15

BOBBY JONES—"The Niblic" Screenings: 2:25-6:25-8:55
News-Metro Screenings: 2:15-6:15-8:45

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY—AUGUST 26-27

"BACHELOR APARTMENTS" LEW AYRES Screenings: 3:30-6:25-8:55
"UP FOR MURDER" Screenings: 2:25-7:10
News-Pathé Screenings: 2:15-6:15-8:45

FRIDAY and SATURDAY—AUGUST 28-29

"MALTESE FALCON" BEBE DANIELS Screenings: 3:10-7:10-9:20
"BIGGER AND BETTER" BOY FRIEND COMEDY Screenings: 2:30-6:30-9:00

"THE LION HUNT IN AFRICA" Screenings: 2:30-6:30-8:40
Toby Cartoon Screenings: 2:25-6:25-8:35
News-Fox Screenings: 2:15-6:15-8:25



The Red Cross Was on the Job

Marine Band and Pay in Service Quite Old

Complete Details of Salaries Paid Government Officials in Washington's Day

Moralists in George Washington's day were not embarrassed by the fact that there were corporation executives, movie stars, baseball pitchers, home-run clouters and others, who received a higher salary than that of the President, there were no large corporations, no prizefighters, no baseball heroes, no movie stars and, while business men of the time may have had higher commercial incomes, probably no man received a higher actual salary than that of the President.

When the United States Marine Band takes its place in the various celebrations of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington next year, scheduled for the Capital City that world-famous organization will add a singularly appropriate touch of history to each occasion. For, according to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, the Marine Band traces its beginnings to a drum-and-life corps formed in 1775, at the beginning of George Washington's own national career. Ever since its formal establishment by Congress in 1798, the Marine Band has furnished the music for every President of the United States at official functions in the White House and on other state occasions. It has thus earned for itself the proud distinction ever since accorded it as "The President's Own." As its national fame has grown it has since been adopted by the country as "The People's Own."

Picturesque History

Few Americans are aware of the romantic and picturesque history of the Marine Band, great as its reputation has grown. It might well be said that the celebrated painting, "The Spirit of '76" familiar to every one in America, is really a picture of the original United States Marine Band. Through all the dark days of the Revolution, from Valley Forge to Yorktown, these bands of fifers and drummers did heroic work in maintaining the morale of George Washington's tattered army. That ancient tradition the Marine Band has followed through every succeeding war, including this last one.

In 1775 the Continental Congress provided marines for Revolutionary warships and the frigates of the nation had their marine bands to quicken the spirits of their crews. But it was not until 1798 that the Congress of the United States passed the act specifically authorizing the body of musicians that became the present United States Marine Band. That act established an organization consisting of "A drum major, and 32 drums and fifes." For two years the headquarters of the band remained in Philadelphia, then the national capital, until Washington was made the present United States Marine Band. When Washington was made the Federal City in 1800, the Marines, already known as "The President's Own," went with the National Government. Its members still were soldiers on military duty, with music merely their avocation, but President John Adams gave new meaning to "The President's Own" by orders to have the Marine Band at all official functions. The first of these was the President's New Year reception in 1801, a custom followed by every succeeding President of the United States.

Jefferson the Godfather

President Thomas Jefferson, himself a musician and lover of music, so encouraged the Marine Band that he may be called its Godfather. Since Jefferson's day, it has played at every Presidential inauguration. In those early days, too, began the regular open-air public concerts in Washington which continue to this day. Then the government offices closed at 5 o'clock and Pennsylvania Avenue took on the gaiety of a boulevard. It was the custom of the President to gather about the west steps of the capitol to hear the Marine Band, before the regular afternoon tea at home.

When President Jefferson took the band to his heart, the organization began its long history of appearances at every important White House occasion. In 1804, when a widower, called upon by the wife of his Secretary of State, James Madison, to preside as hostess, and thus the Marine Band added the immortal Dolly Madison to its list of distinguished official patrons and patronesses. She instantly saw the possibilities of the Marine Band's gay music and still gayer uniforms and employed it constantly. Indeed the brilliancy of Dolly Madison's entertainments was always graced by the Marine Band, and drew visitors from the wilds of Kentucky and from cities as far as New Orleans.

In 1812 the Marine Band began its century-long record of inspiration to military service. It gave the musical program when President Monroe welcomed Lafayette at the great celebration of 1824. During the Civil War its work was heroic. The City of Washington itself was then torn with dissensions on the issue of the war, and the Marine Band accomplished marvels in maintaining public morale and in heartening President Lincoln.

Not Always Solemn

One of the high-lights of its entire history is to have played before Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg on the memorable occasion of his Gettysburg Address.

Hardly second to this was its march at the head of the procession which wound its way to Arlington Cemetery in 1921 when President Harding dedicated the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and the Marine Band played dirges in memory of those who had gone to war never to return.

Yet the services of the band have not always been performed on occasions as solemn as these. Nellie Grant was married in the East Room of the White House to the strains of the Lohengrin Wedding March played by the Marine Band. It played Mendelssohn's wedding march at the first and only marriage of a President of the United States when, in the Blue Room, Grover Cleveland was wedded to the lovely Frances Folsom. Theodore Roosevelt gave his daughter in marriage to the late Speaker Nicholas Longworth in the East Room as the Marine Band played.

Sousa Gets Credit

Throughout its more than 150 years of existence, the rising merit and reputation of the Marine Band has brought it encouragement from Congress. During Abraham Lincoln's presidency it was given full statutory standing as a distinct musical unit, its members relieved of military duty and adequately paid. In 1889 Congress increased its membership from 30 to 60, and a symphony orchestra was formed within the band. And it early ceased to be merely an excellent military band and became an aggregation of artists, with a standard of performance nowhere excelled in the world.

Much of the credit for building the Marine Band into a great concert body belongs to John Philip Sousa who, in 1880, became its leader. In earlier years Sousa had played in the band. In the meantime he had become an outstanding conductor and composer. For Garfield's funeral he composed his dirge "In Memoriam," and his "Semper Fidelis March," written for great reviews, has been officially recognized by the United States

came in for some good-natured banter, but after all it had been generous to others and modest toward itself. It did raise its members from \$6.00 a day for an honest day's work to \$10.00 a year, but it allowed 136 years to pass before doing so.

My Experiences in the World War
By General John J. Pershing

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CHAPTER XXXIII

Secretary Baker and I had frequently discussed the question of a supreme allied commander, and we were both ready to accept it in principle when proposed.

In response to a notice from Premier Clemenceau I went, April 3, to Beauvais to meet with the supreme war council. Arriving early, Colonel Boyd and I had to wait an hour at the hotel de ville before M. Clemenceau and Lloyd George came into the conference room. Marshal Haig, General Foch, Petain, Sir Henry Wilson, Bliss, Weygand and myself were the others participating.

Brigadier General Spiers acted as interpreter, and Lieut. Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, who usually accompanied Mr. Lloyd George, as recorder. The meeting was finally called to order by M. Clemenceau, who stated its purpose, saying in substance:

"We have come together to settle a very simple question regarding the functions of General Foch. I think we are all in agreement as to the co-ordination of allied action, but there is some difference in the understanding of General Foch's powers as conferred upon him at the Doullens conference of March 25. General Foch will explain his difficulties."

Foch Calls for Action.

General Foch then set forth briefly his situation, as follows:

"The powers conferred by the Doullens conference were limited to the co-ordination of action between the allies. They were conferred while the action was on. The power to co-ordinate has been construed to be limited to the time the allies were in action. That was March 26 at Doullens. Now we are at April 3.

"Now that the two opposing armies are no longer in action but have stopped and are facing each other, there is nothing to co-ordinate. There should be authority to prepare for action and direct it. So we are right back where we were, and nothing can be done until an action starts again."

Lloyd George Pleads for Unity.

Mr. Lloyd George then entered the discussion, saying substantially:

"We have had more than three years of this war and we have not had unity of action during that time. During the last year we have had two kinds of strategy, one by Haig and another by Petain, both different, and nothing has been gained. The only thing that was accomplished was by General Nivelle, when he was in supreme command.

"General Foch is now empowered to co-ordinate the action of the allied armies, but this does not go far enough, as he has no authority to control except by conferring with the respective commanders in chief. He wants authority to prepare for action. I think the resolution made at Doullens should be modified so that we may have a better understanding. I should like to hear what General Bliss and General Pershing have to say."

Pershing Gives His Views.

I then gave my view, which was set forth in a brief memorandum prepared in pencil after the discussion began, as follows:

"The principle of unity of command is undoubtedly the correct one for the allies to follow. I do not believe it is possible to have unity of action without a supreme commander. We have already had experience enough in trying to co-ordinate the operations of the allied armies, without success. There has never been real unity of action.

"Such co-ordination between two or three armies is impossible no matter who the commander in chief may be. Each commander in chief is interested in his own army and cannot get the other commander's point of view nor grasp the problem as a whole. I am in favor of a supreme commander and believe that the success of the allied cause depends upon it.

"I think the necessary action should be taken by this council at once. I

am in favor of conferring the supreme command upon General Foch."

When I had finished Mr. Lloyd George came over to where I sat, took me by the hand and said:

"I agree fully with General Pershing. This is well put."

After some further informal discussion, a draft of the resolution was submitted which omitted reference to the American army. Whereupon I called attention to the oversight, saying:

"I think this resolution should include the American army. The arrangement is to be in force, as I understand it, from now on, and the American army will soon be ready to function as such and should be included as an entity like the British and French armies."

"There is no American army yet as such," General Petain interjected, "as its units are either in training or are amalgamated with the British and French."

Pershing Has U. S. Included.

"There may not be an American army in force functioning now," I replied, "but there soon will be, and I want this resolution to apply to it when it becomes a fact. The American government is represented here at this conference and in the war, and any action as to the supreme command that includes the British and French armies should also include the American army."

The foregoing account of the conference may not be an exact record of the language used, but it is given as my aid took it down.

The following resolution was then read and adopted:

"General Foch is charged by the British, French and American governments with the co-ordination of the action of the allied armies on the western front; to this end there is conferred upon him all the power necessary for its effective realization. To the same end the British, French and American governments confide in General Foch the strategic direction of military operations.

"The commanders in chief of the British, French and American armies will exercise to the fullest extent the tactical direction of their armies. Each commander in chief will have the right to appeal to his government if in his opinion his army is placed in danger by the instructions received from General Foch."

Allied Commander in Chief.

The idea of an allied commander in chief had been suggested and discussed many times unofficially, but for various reasons, political and otherwise, it had never been definitely adopted by the supreme war council. With the distrust that existed among the allies, it was not easy to bring about the decision in favor of a supreme commander, and it was made possible only by the extreme emergency of the situation.

The designation of General Foch as commander in chief of the allied armies in France was proposed by the French. April 15 I received a letter from M. Clemenceau advising me that Mr. Lloyd George had approved the suggestion, and asked if I agreed. I replied in a personal note expressing my agreement subject to the confirmation of President Wilson, which came April 17.

Once the question of supreme com-

mand was settled the co-ordinated energies of the allied armies could be directed with maximum effect toward a common end. While dark days were still ahead, we were spared the charge of inefficiency through lack of teamwork.

mand was settled the co-ordinated energies of the allied armies could be directed with maximum effect toward a common end. While dark days were still ahead, we were spared the charge of inefficiency through lack of teamwork.

CHAPTER XXXIV

Now that the supreme effort must be made on our part and when units were sorely needed for immediate active service it was found, much to my surprise, that, although the divisions then coming to France had been under training for six months or even more, they still contained a large percentage of untrained men.

As already pointed out, the general staff, when called upon to provide men for special services, had relied upon taking them from combat divisions instead of anticipating such requirements and segregating these specialists from the start and training them as such.

This was a most vicious application in time of war of a very objectionable practice that had grown up in our army in time of peace. It appears that during the preparation of our armies in the World War no other plan was followed and the practice was carried to such an extent that divisions with, say, 25,000 men, which should have been held intact and each one perfected as an organized team, were constantly called upon to send large groups of their trained soldiers to other duties.

Inspects Available Divisions.

In view of their possible early employment I wanted especially to look into the general state of efficiency of our available divisions and give some personal instructions about training. Going the rounds, I met General Hirschauer, who was one of the able French generals, and found him very enthusiastic about the Second, which had been in line at Sommedieu under his command, confirming my own opinion formed from observation and reports. He said that without doubt it was then as efficient as any of his French divisions. The First was further advanced than any of the others and its morale was high at the prospect of going into the battle line.

Recent developments had brought the question of the employment of American troops into immediate consideration. The President's qualified approval of the recommendation of the supreme war council, as embodied in joint note No. 18, was seized upon by the allies and construed as a concession for the unlimited absorption of our troops in their armies.

No doubt my offer to General Foch lent encouragement to the allied view. On the day of Secretary Baker's departure General Wildgahn and General Hutchinson came over from the British war office to discuss arrangements for transportation of American troops in accordance with the provisions of joint note No. 18. The conversation indicated that the British understood we were to send 60,000 men per month to train with them and that they were bringing over the same number, making a total of 120,000 per month, beginning with April. They held that the approval of note No. 18 had superseded agreements previously made, including the six-division plan.

Baker Speaks Plainly.

The British conferees entirely ignored the specific condition that the final arrangements as to training and disposition of all our units were to be left in my hands. Their error was pointed out and Mr. Baker then said:

"What is pertinent to the present discussion is that American troops are going to the British for training. I don't want the British public or army or the French public or army to get an exaggerated idea that this scheme provides or will provide a means by which their losses will be made up in the future.

"I want no feeling of disillusionment when General Pershing calls for the troops entrusted to them for training."

Mr. Baker's visit to our armies during this critical period was fortuitous.

What to do to Succeed After Completing High School

H. C. Bentley, Founder and President of the Bentley School of Accounting and Finance, who for years has watched the development of young men through the various stages of business success, says:

"Young men must choose some one trade or profession or line of work and by study and training equip themselves to render a specific service. Business is so specialized today that it cannot afford to spend the time necessary to take the untrained man and develop him by the old apprentice method. Accounting as a profession, whether for public or commercial practice, is steadily receiving increased recognition. The number of trained accountants occupying high executive positions, such as controller, treasurer, vice-president, and president, grows constantly. This has come about because the accountant supplies facts as the basis of business policies in place of estimates and guesses." The Bentley School of Accounting and Finance of Boston is a pioneer in the field of specialized training for men who desire to become accountants. By confining its course of study to those subjects only which are essential, it has kept the time and expense required to complete the course within the reach of many who could not otherwise afford it. Many of the largest business and financial concerns and public accounting firms in the country employ Bentley graduates extensively. During the past year several world-leading companies that have for years taken groups of Bentley graduates took on additional Bentley men, notwithstanding the business depression.

The School has grown in fourteen years to be the largest in this country devoted exclusively to training men as specialists in accounting and finance. The Bentley School catalog gives a very clear outline of the requirements and opportunities of the accounting profession as well as a detailed description of the two-year course. A copy will be sent on request to the school office at 921 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Otta Have Feminine Fiereladies

Binks: "Have you ever noticed by the statistics that there are many more accidents to automobiles than to railroad trains?"

Stubs: "Well, you never saw the engineer on a railroad train with his arm around the fireman's waist, did you?"

To be continued.



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49 MAIN ST. Telephone 531

Commercial Apple Prospect Is Good

The prospects for the United States commercial apple crop showed some improvement during July and the crop is now expected to total 38,783,000 barrels compared with 33,723,000 barrels harvested last year and 32,571,000 barrels the average production of the five years 1925-1929. This outlook for the country as a whole is only slightly less than the bumper crop harvested in 1926. Most of the improvement during July occurred in some of the minor states in the eastern part of the country. In the Cumberland Shenandoah area of Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland conditions are favorable for a big crop of good quality apples provided the rather frequent showers continue.

The outlook in New England on August 1 is for a crop of commercial apples 7.8 per cent more than seemed likely a month ago. Production is now forecast at 1,496,000 barrels

compared with 2,470,000 barrels the record crop harvested last year and 1,844,000 barrels the five year average 1925-1929. This prospect is about 39 per cent less than last year's harvest and 19 per cent below the five year average. In spite of the improvement during July the 1931 New England apple crop is one of the lightest crops in recent years. The wet weather during July was very favorable to the development of scab, particularly on susceptible varieties such as McIntosh. The Baldwin crop will be light in a moderate crop. Other varieties promise comparatively light crops this year. Peaches are an average crop in New England and pears are only a light crop this year.

Present conditions in the principal barrel apple states outside New England forecast a crop 65 per cent greater than the light crop harvested last year in these states and 41 per cent above the five year average. The western box apple crop as indicated by prospects in the states of Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California is now expected to be only an average crop and 20 per cent less than the crop harvested last year in these states.

The peach crop for the United States at 77 million bushels is 44 per cent larger than the crop harvested last year and 40 per cent above the five year average. The pear crop for the country is expected to be about 12 per cent less than in 1930. Grapes are expected to be a 27 per cent lighter crop than a year ago. The reduction is largely in California where high July temperatures seriously damaged the crop in the grape valleys.

See How!!!

Mule in the barnyard, lazy and sick. Boy with a pin on the end of a stick. Boy jabbed mule, mule gave a lurch—Services Monday at M. E. Church.

Voted to Construct New Meeting House

Controversy Arose over Location of Church and Became so Bitter that Town Finally Had to Be Divided into Two Precincts

By JOHN B. CSOON

At the opening of the eighteenth century, Andover was faced with the problem of repairing and enlarging the North Parish church or of relocating the church site. The community had grown rapidly in the last twenty-five years and the facilities of the old "meeting house" had become less and less adequate. Hence it was voted by the town, in 1705, to build a new meeting house as sufficient and convenient for the whole town as may be. Again in May, 1707, it was voted to "build a meeting-house for ye inhabitants of Andover of these following dimensions, viz.: of sixty-foot long, and forty-foot wide and twenty-foot studd, and with a flat roof." The size of this proposed edifice apparently satisfied all the residents of Andover but when the question arose concerning the location of the building serious difficulty came with it.

Vote for Location

A meeting was held September 9, 1707, a vote was taken on the question of the church site. The ballots were counted and it was found that the majority wished to have the new building erected in the South Precinct, "on the spot of ground near the wood called Holt's Wood, where the cross-paths meet at the southwest corner of George Abbot's ground." When the announcement of this vote was made, the residents of the North Parish strenuously opposed this removal of their place of worship as the parsonage, that the spot was not central, that the consent of the proprietors had not been obtained, and that the site was at such a distance from the residence of the minister that it would greatly inconvenience him, it being nearly five miles from the Bradford house, at that time being used as the parsonage. On the other hand, the members of the South Parish argued that the majority of the voters would be better accommodated by the selected location.

The citizens of the town were unable to reach any satisfactory agreement, after much discussion, and forty-five residents were so deeply opposed to the majority vote that they petitioned the General Court to interfere in their behalf. The court appointed a commission to work with a committee from the town on this matter of locating the church. After two months of work, on November 2, 1708, that the town, "forthwith be divided into two distinct precincts," and a committee was appointed to carry this into effect, "within the space of two months next coming, unless, in the interim, the town agree thereon and make it themselves, and that thereupon the north division take the present meeting-house and repair and add to it as they please."

A Significant Division

This division of the town is very significant in several respects. It showed that a great change had come upon the population in the course of half a century. The farm lands were rapidly becoming homesteads. The North Precinct, which had formerly been the main part of the town, was now in the minority. Power had passed from the hands of the village to the outlying districts, and the village sovereigns, as might well be expected, resisted this transfer of power to the utmost. Numbers prevailed and it was the right of the majority to rule.

Now that the question of the location of the church had been settled the next important difficulty was the selection of a minister. The General Court, with its order of division, had ordered that each precinct support a minister and have a meeting house of their own. After two months of work, on November 2, 1708, that the town, "forthwith be divided into two distinct precincts," and a committee was appointed to carry this into effect, "within the space of two months next coming, unless, in the interim, the town agree thereon and make it themselves, and that thereupon the north division take the present meeting-house and repair and add to it as they please."

Build Own Seats

The first legal meeting of the new precinct was held June 20, 1709, with Henry Holt as moderator and George Abbot as clerk. The first question to settle was the location of the meeting-house. The selection of the site near "Holt's Wood," which they had so suitably contended as being suitable, seems not to have met with so great favor when they came to select a place for itself alone. However, without much controversy a site was fixed upon and accepted by the precinct in the fall of 1709. This site was "at ye Rock on the west side of Roger's 'Frook." Work was immediately started on the new structure, and it appears from the few and scattered records that it could not have been a very spacious or ornate affair, as the cost of the building reached the exceedingly low figure of one hundred and eight pounds and the structure was ready for occupancy three months after the location of the site.

It is interesting that within the records of this new parish we find the following: "young men and maids had liberty to build seats round in the galleries on their own charge," and in 'seating the meeting-house', the committee appointed for this duty were to "act according to their best and soundest judgement, having respect to money and age." At a meeting held December 12, 1710 the following vote was taken: "Voted unanimously, that Mr. Samuel Phillips be our settled minister," and "that the precinct would pay Mr. Phillips sixty pounds in money a year while he carries on the work of the ministry among us in an

unmarried state; and when he shall see reason to marry, then to add to his salary ten pounds a year, so long as he shall continue the work of the ministry among us." It was also voted to erect a parsonage and that if "it should please God to take away Mr. Phillips by death, and he leave a widow or children, that then the precinct would give to his widow or children fifty pounds and the use of the parsonage for one year."

Who Phillips Was

It is perhaps fitting that some mention be made of Mr. Phillips, at this time, for without doubt he was one of the most influential members of the ministry to ever serve the town of Andover.

Rev. Samuel Phillips was the son of Samuel Phillips, a goldsmith, of Salem, the grandson of Rev. Samuel Phillips of Rowley, and great-grandson of Rev. George Phillips, who came to the colonies about 1630, and was the first minister of Watertown. He graduated from Harvard College in 1708 and was for a time a teacher. He preached for a year before he was settled in Andover. He was ordained here October 7, 1711. The ordination of Mr. Phillips was conducted by Rev. Thomas Barnard, of the North Parish, Mr. Edward Payson, of Rowley, Mr. Joseph Green of Salem Village, and Mr. Thomas Symmes, of Bradford.

Immediately after his ordination, Mr. Phillips entered upon his work and labored successfully for sixty years. He died June 5, 1771 at the age of 82.

With the division of the two parishes the North precinct lost eighty freeholders, and thirty-five members of the church. These were added to the South precinct and among these few Mr. Phillips began his early work. During his sixty years of faithful and untiring service Mr. Phillips added five hundred and seventy-four communicants to the church and baptized over two thousands of persons.

The first meeting-house of the South parish was used until 1734 at which time a new building was erected on the school-house hill commonly known and called "Rogers-Hill". Mr. Phillips preached the first sermon in this church on May 19, 1734 from the book of John xiv. 31, "Arise, let us go hence." Thus we see the birth and early growth of the South Parish after its division from the original settlement in the northern section of the town, but thus far no mention has been made of the North Parish after this division. This subject will be taken up in next week's issue of the Townsman.

It Would

Beauty Specialist: Yes, madam, I remember lifting your face.
Client: That's right. And now I wish you could lift my husband's. As soon as you sent your bill it dropped badly.

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gives quick relief and is not greasy

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ABBOTT VILLAGE

Mr. and Mrs. John Omslia and family spent Sunday at Salisbury Beach.

Mrs. Margaret Keith and daughter, Margaret, of Red Spring road, spent Sunday at Salisbury Beach.

Miss Edna Mae Anderson of Red Spring road has returned to her home after spending three weeks with friends in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank George of Boston visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Anderson of Red Spring road Sunday.

Misses Margaret and Frances Garrett of Boston visited at the home of their aunt, Mrs. Edwin Anderson, of Red Spring road Sunday.

Mrs. Albert Sharpe of Red Spring road

ABBOTT VILLAGE

has returned to her home after enjoying a vacation at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Marshall of Sharon.

Mrs. George Baker and daughter Mary have returned to their home in New York after spending two months at the home of Mrs. Albert Sharpe of Red Spring road.

Mrs. Daniel Russell and family have returned to their home in Troy, N. Y. after spending ten days with relatives. Mrs. Russell is a niece of Mrs. Margaret Keith of Red Spring road.

English as She Is Spoken!

"And as I stepped off the train I was met by a squad of detectives."
"Ah! Police to meetcha, eh?"

Andover Churches



CALENDAR FOR COMING WEEK

CHRIST CHURCH

Central Street
Episcopal. Organized 1835

Rev. C. W. Henry, Rector

8:00. Holy Communion.
10:45. Morning prayer and sermon.
7:30 a.m. Monday. Holy Communion.
7:30 a.m. Thursday. Holy Communion.
7:30 Thursday. Choir Rehearsal.

WEST CHURCH

Congregational. Organized 1826

Rev. Newman Matthews, Pastor

All services omitted during August. Begin again Sunday, September 6.

SOUTH CHURCH

Central Street
Congregational. Organized 1711

Rev. Frederick B. Noas, Minister

10:45. Morning worship, with sermon.
7:45 Wednesday. Midweek meeting in the South church.

NORTH PARISH CHURCH

North Andover Centre
Unitarian. Organized 1645

Rev. S. C. Beane, Minister

The Church will be closed during the month of August and will open on the Sunday following Labor Day.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH

Essex Street
Roman Catholic. Organized 1850

Rev. Charles A. Branton, Pastor

Sunday Masses: 6:30, 9:45, 10:30 a.m.
Holy Day Masses: 5:30, 7:00, 8:30 a.m.
Sunday evening: 7:45. Rosary, Sermon, Benediction.
Baptisms: Sunday 3:00 p.m.
First Friday, Masses: 5:30, 7:30 a.m. Communion 7:00 a.m.
First Sunday of Month Communion Day for Sacred Heart Sodality.
Third Sunday of Month: Children's Communion Day.
Fourth Sunday of Month: P. V. M. Sodality Communion Day.
Devotions in honor of St. Therese every Friday evening, 7:45.
Confessions: Saturday afternoons and evenings and afternoons and evenings before Holy Days of obligation.

FREE CHURCH

Elm Street
Congregational. Organized 1846

Rev. Alfred C. Church, Pastor

10:30. Worship with sermon by Rev. F. A. Wilson.
12:00. Meeting of the Standing Committee.
7:45 Wednesday. Union Mid-week service in the South Church led by Dr. Wilson.

SHAWSHOEN COMMUNITY CHURCH

Balmoral Hall
(Non-sectarian)

Reopening October 4th.

A. B. SUTHERLAND CO.

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One HANSON-GATES Oil Range Burner

Custom Built

Reg. \$55.00 for \$47.50 Cash

And to include one 55 gal. oil tank and faucet and 50 gals. of suitable oil with each Burner

Time payment a little more - You pay \$50

Terms: \$10.00 down and \$1.00 per week.

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THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN
ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

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Railroad Whistles at Night

Andover residents seem to be stoics as far as suffering from discomforts are concerned, if one is to judge from the number of years they have put up with the piercing shrieks of locomotive whistles at all hours of the night on the Boston & Maine railroad. But at last a few townspeople have decided that they have had enough of the noise from trains which pass in the early hours of the morning, with the result that they are determined to do something about the weird long blasts that locomotives blow in the vicinity of the North Main street bridge and the Lawrence Gas and Electric Company tanks when our people are trying to sleep.

Through Andover at night pass a great many long freight trains, carrying produce over the Portland division of the Boston & Maine railroad to and from Boston. When the trains are going south, their engineers toot their warning whistles near the North Main street bridge. When they are going north, they blow them a few hundred yards below the railroad station. The result is a penetrating, shrill shriek that strikes at the very marrow of one's bones, disturbing sleep, racking the nerves, and breaking the stillness of an otherwise quiet Andover night. And when anybody is ill in the vicinity, their nights become nightmares.

The complaints of the townspeople in this matter have been directed at the railroad officials for their lack of consideration. Many citizens feel, and rightly so, that since the Boston & Maine engine pays tenders at the station crossing twenty-four hours a day, and, in addition, signal lights all along the way inform locomotive engineers of their right of way, there is assuredly no need for the whistle blowing at night.

However, the complaint need not be lodged against the railroad. The Townsman has been in communication with its officials concerning the elimination of the whistle blows, and has been informed by Mr. T. F. Joyce, assistant vice-president of the Boston & Maine, that warning blasts from the locomotives are required by law at all crossings. He writes:

"The railroad is required by law to give a whistle signal upon approaching all public highway crossings at grade, except as relieved in certain instances by the Department of Public Utilities. We regret exceedingly causing any inconvenience to the residents of Andover, but under the circumstances, as you will realize, there is nothing we can do but obey the law. If the citizens of Andover wish to take the matter up with the Department of Public Utilities, we shall be glad to abide by the outcome and discontinue whistling at any crossings upon authorization of the commission."

Mr. Joyce's letter gives the crux of the whole situation. The people of Andover have a complaint to lodge with the commission, not the railroad. This commission has, in other cases of a similar nature, as in Concord, Massachusetts, ordered the railroad to eliminate whistle signals at a grade crossing. As a result, the people of that historic town are no longer disturbed by the blasts which have such a weird effect at night.

Our course in the matter is clear to see. The railroad, because it has a crossing tender on duty all day and night, and because it has signal lights on its system, does not need to blow the whistle. The blasts do not insure safety; they are superfluous. Those citizens who want their sleep undisturbed at night need only to go to our Board of Selectmen and ask them to place a request with the commission to eliminate the whistle signals. A hearing will be called, and we can then present our case. The Townsman is sure the Boston & Maine will not oppose the move, from the attitude of Mr. Joyce, and in short order the peace and quiet of Andover can once more be regained. But our selectmen must act in the matter, and the quicker the better for all concerned.

Editorial Cinders

Mrs. Lotta Johnson, town health nurse, states that with an infantile paralysis "consciousness" prevalent at this time of the year, Andover has an enviable state of affairs. Since the "clean-up" week some time ago, those townspeople who had not kept their yards and cellars as clean as they might, have completely reformed. Now there is scarcely a house or store which is not spick and span, free from disease breeders and germs. Mrs. Johnson is quite pleased over this condition and reports that with such a condition throughout Andover, there is hardly a chance for the dread paralysis to harm any of our children. Of course, since medical science does not know the direct causes of the disease, all precautions are excellent, and no one will doubt that cleanliness is just about the best way of preventing illness, whether it be such a mysterious ailment like infantile paralysis or something better understood.

Piles All Driven in Overpass Job

With 78 more piles driven into the center of the road on route 28 just above the Andover-Reading line this week, the pile driver will be taken off the work at the overpass

It is apparent by now that the Massachusetts Department of Mental Diseases, which was authorized by the legislature to secure a site for the fourth State school for feeble minded, is determined to erect this institution in West Andover. They have options on large tracts of land, and have been in communication recently with the Andover Board of Public Works in regard to sewage and water for their buildings.

We await the construction of this institution with qualms and misgivings. One reason for this is the bad name that Andover may acquire because of the location of the feeble-minded school here. All of us are aware of the reflections cast upon some of our neighboring towns because they have the misfortune of housing either the insane or criminal. Since town government is the foundation and basis for all government in this country, perhaps we could have prevented the state from getting a strangle-hold on property for their institution. And, perhaps too, if our Lions Club here had thrown down the gauntlet earlier, when this project was started, they could have brought enough pressure to bear upon the state to prevent the possible blight to the name of Andover which may come with the erection of a state school for the feeble-minded.

Town officials have put their foot down in the matter of "sparks" chasing fire apparatus and parking within fire lines so that they interfere with the efficiency of the department in extinguishing a conflagration. Last week the Townsman in these columns called the attention of the public to this interference by private persons, and now that the police intend to prosecute all violators of the statutes regarding following apparatus, it is to be hoped that the over-enthusiastic sparks take the hint and obey the law. For there will be no more leeway given, and the prosecutions for interfering with firemen in the course of their duty will be carried through to the limit, much to the sorrow of those who fail to take a timely warning.

In 1928 the cost of government was nearly one-sixth of the national income. One day's labor in each week for the entire population went to the tax collector. To meet the increased expense, government has to raise taxes, and has borrowed, which means still higher taxes in the future. Expenditures have constantly exceeded receipts, resulting in an annual increase in governmental indebtedness of nearly \$1,500,000. Most of this may be checked up against the states, but now the Federal government, which for a few years made a good record of economy and debt reduction, is facing a giant deficit.

The principal cause of high taxes is paternalism, which means extension of governmental duties. The commission and the bureau are insatiable tax-eaters. Too many of us have come to look to the government to protect our health and morals, provide us with our livelihood and guarantee us prosperity. And when government seeks to do these things it must pay for them out of the public's money.

High taxes are the greatest enemy of industrial activity, employment, home-building and progress of all kinds. Unless we demand economy on the part of government, and rigidly limit its power to the true functions of government, the tax problem will eventually be insoluble. Tax-payers, both direct and indirect, would do well to remember that this situation with all its insidious nuances, is part of Andover's problem, as well as in state and nation.

Harvey G. Turner of South Main street, Andover, was recently elected president of the Massachusetts Dairy-men's Association. We extend our congratulations to Mr. Turner in his new office, for he is heading an organization which represents one of the oldest industries in New England, and is in a position to further the interests of a group of men who deserve support for their work. We feel sure that he will reflect credit upon himself, his town, and his organization, as president.

Every summer stories start in various towns about drinking water pollution. Reading had one this year, and proved it an absurd rumor. Andover fortunately, has had no stupid stories bruited about of pollution, but we have another kind. Reports have been made to the police that somebody has been bathing in Haggitt's Pond at night. As a result of this story, which, incidentally, has never been substantiated, the police are conducting a strict patrol of the pond. Every evening a thorough scouting around the pond is made, and in this way the stories about bathing in Haggitt's are being killed. The police won't even permit petters to park on the banks of the pond, let alone let anybody try to swim there, so we have no reason to believe the bathing stories. But if anybody tries anything suspicious at the pond, they will be in a sorry mess when the police catch them.

and construction will move right along to the completion of this project, according to engineers on the job. Most of the piles have already been placed, and since this is the most difficult and longest piece of work in this particular construction, the fifty men there will go right ahead to put up the abutments. This will be done the beginning of September.

Health Forum

Conducted by
Massachusetts Department of Public Health
Questions on Health and Prevention of Disease will be answered in this column every Friday. Send questions to Health Forum, State Department of Public Health, State House, Boston, Massachusetts

Diphtheria is a Preventable Disease

There is no excuse except that of ignorance for deaths from this killer of little children for there is no reason to have the disease at all. The advance in medical knowledge of diphtheria stands out as one of the greatest medical triumphs of all time. Diphtheria elimination as a menace to child life will depend almost wholly upon the willingness of parents to utilize the medical resources now available to prevent the disease. Diphtheria occurs most commonly in the throat and in the trachea or windpipe. The sore throat type may be confused with the simple tonsillitis. If there is the slightest suspicion in the doctor's mind that a sore throat may be diphtheria, he will always give antitoxin. Antitoxin should not be confused with toxin-antitoxin. Antitoxin is used to treat diphtheria and if given when the patient first becomes ill, will practically always cure the disease. Each day's delay in administering the antitoxin renders it just that much less effective and less capable of saving life. Diphtheria is often complicated by bronchopneumonia. Heart and kidneys are frequently affected and the nerve paralysis most common. Attacks of children between one and five; although older children may have it; hence, the child should be made resistant before one year of age. This may be accomplished by the use of toxin-antitoxin. Toxin-antitoxin is harmless and nearly every child can be made safe by giving him three injections of this preparation.

Deaths

DERBYSHIRE
Mrs. Annie E. Derbyshire, aged 64, died Tuesday morning at the family home, 55 Warren street, Lawrence. Deceased was born in Bradford, England and had resided here for a number of years. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. T. C. Buckley of Andover; one son, Harold M. of Lawrence; two sisters, Mrs. Martha Paulson of Salem, N. H., and Mrs. Sarah Gould; four brothers, Samuel Spence of Paterson, N. J., George and Fred of Methuen, and Warren of Lawrence; and one grandchild. The body will be removed by Undertaker A. H. Libby to the Salvation Army chapel, 206 Broadway, Saturday morning at nine o'clock where funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon at two o'clock. Services will be conducted by Adjutant O'Brien and interment will be in Bellevue cemetery.

Deaths

SWEENEY
The funeral of John Sweeney, aged 56, who died Sunday at the city home, 79 School street, Andover, following a long illness, was held Tuesday morning from the late home. A mass of requiem was celebrated in St. Augustine's church at 9:30 o'clock by Rev. Leo Hart, O.S.A. At the offertory Mrs. M. C. Kimball sang "Pie Jesu" and at the post-communion Charles O'Brien sang "Agnus Dei." As the body was borne from the church, Miss A. G. Donovan, organist, played the "Hymn to the Holy Name." Interment was in the family lot in St. Augustine's cemetery, where committal services were conducted by Rev. John B. Leonard, O.S.A. The bearers were: John Darby, James Darby, Thomas Darby, George Darby, Martin Darby and John Doyle.

The following floral tributes were received: Pillow, "Uncle"; the children; sprays: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Darby, the Darby children, and Mr. and Mrs. John Darby. The following spiritual bouquets were received: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Doyle, John and Arthur Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Goodwin and family, Mrs. Sarah Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Bresnahan, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Garvey, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Darby and family, Mrs. Mary Doherty and family, Mr. and Mrs. James Senis, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Golden, Bridget O'Brien, Michael Cleary, James F. Linehan, Patrick J. Linehan, Sylvester McGovern, Mrs. M. Lavery and family, Joseph Lambert, Jeremiah Kennelly, and Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Burke.

WESCOTT
The funeral of Mrs. Alice Wescott, widow of George Wescott, who died Wednesday morning at the Lawrence General hospital, was held last Friday afternoon from her late home, 78 Summer street, Andover. Services were conducted at 2 o'clock by Rev. Harry J. Knicker, curate of Grace Episcopal church, Lawrence. Interment was in Spring Grove cemetery.

The bearers were: William Bradbury, Thomas Jackson, Arthur Cady, George York, George Smart and Eric Hulme. Many beautiful floral offerings were received.

GLEASON
Word has just come to Mrs. F. M. White of Winchester of the death of Charles A. Gleason of Oak Park, Ill. son of Wyman and Eliza Gleason, old residents of Andover.

FOSTER (Special Despatch to the Townsman)
Just as the sun set over the New Hampshire slopes last night, Ted Foster's friends laid him to rest on a little hill overlooking Lake Winnepesaukee and said farewell. They left him with older friends, the White Mountains, in their hearts, and he liked to camp and play during his brief summer.

He died Sunday afternoon in Mary Immaculate Hospital, twenty-six years old. Streptococci, the doctor said, Friday, he became ill in Webster, Mass., where he had gone with his wife, Jessie, on their vacation but his condition had become serious. Not until Sunday morning, after their return to Forest Hills, Long Island, was it deemed necessary to take him to the hospital. Ted came to Forest Hills in October, 1928, when he married Jessie Tappan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tappan, at St. Luke's Episcopal Church. Everybody knew Jessie, and soon everybody knew Ted, who, that year graduated from Dartmouth, went looking for a job, and found one. It was with the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., and he soon became a traffic manager in the control bureau. In Forest Hills, services were held Tuesday afternoon at St. Luke's, the Rev. Dr. Arthur A. Judge, venerable pastor emeritus, officiating. Ted had been a member of Christ Episcopal Church at Andover, Mass. He was born May 3, 1905, at Providence R. I., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Foster, of Andover. A brother, Charles, lives at Somerville, Conn. He attended Phillips Academy, and was graduated cum laude in 1924. There, he stood out among his fellows in the sport he loved, football. He was a member of the Andover L. D. fraternity.

Going up to Dartmouth, he played the game for two years, on the Freshman team and then as a varsity man his second year, but a shoulder injury finally put him out. The injury did not dampen his ardor, however, and he trekked for the gridiron whenever he could, when Autumn brought the football season. Popular at Dartmouth, Ted was elected president of his fraternity, Psi Upsilon, in his senior year. He also belonged to the Green Key and to the Dragon Senior Society. Ted's talents were multiple. He loved people and they loved him. Many who did not know him will remember the quiet, always smiling young fellow helping Jessie on late afternoons in the little Patio Shop. They played sports, and sold books and small souvenirs, and laughed a lot.

A Word to the Wives

By YVONNE RAMAULT

Never prepare prunes with sugar. Wash them in warm water and then put them in cold water on the back of the range over night. Prunes should never be boiled.

Making dainty thin sliced sandwiches is a woman's art, but do you know that the slicing of the bread has a great deal to do with the flavor of the filling? Also, how to slice a filling depends on the filling. Smoked meats like tongue and beef, for instance, taste better when sliced thin, and several slices are used for filling. This is better than using one thick slice. While chicken cut thin certainly isn't popular, its flavor seeming to evaporate in the thin slices. Tomatoes seem to be best when cut thick, and cucumbers are preferred thin.

It is a good plan to dip your broom in hot soapsuds at least once a week. It not only cleans the bristles, but makes them much tougher, and the broom will sweep better.

Shoes should be chosen first for comfort and support; the style should be a secondary consideration.

Ice economy is always an interesting topic in this warm weather. Locate your refrigerator in the coldest possible place, and keep the doors shut tightly at all times, opening them only for the shortest possible time when putting in or taking out food, as ice absorbs heat from the surrounding air and objects.

To remove chewing gum from a washable dress, soften the stain with egg white and then wash.

Cooked cucumbers are delicious. Try them peeled, cut in halves or quarters and steamed; or cut in lengthwise sections, studded with bread crumb mixture, and baked.

All preserves should be cooked rapidly until they are clear and tender, and the fruit should hold its original shape. The finished product should be bright, sparkling, and with the plump fruit easily distinguishable throughout. Slowly cooked preserves are dull, dark, and not nearly so attractive.

A pair of kitchen shears with sanitary white handles and strong sharp blades is a useful tool. It can be used for chopping celery, apples, and pickles for salad, also chicken and other meats; for cutting the heads and tails from fish; for cutting lettuce for shredded salads, bread for stuffing, and marshmallows, dates, and nuts for desserts. Then there are all the ordinary uses for scissors—to cut paper for lining cake tins, twine on packages, shell paper, and many other uses.

Pear salad is unusually good. Either fresh or canned pears may be used. If using canned pears, drain the fruit, but save the pear juice for a fruit punch, with lemon or orange juice added. Wash and chill the lettuce so that it will be crisp. Arrange the pears on the lettuce, sprinkle with grated cheese and garnish with salad dressing. Pared fresh pears will discolor on standing. They should be pared and cored just before serving or must have lemon juice added.

Washington Current Comment

The Lindbergh fly-untill three in the morning, in order to take advantage of the daylight, and a supply of gas for their plane is delayed by an ice pack in August. Things seem all mixed up in Alaska.

The Wickesham Report scores deportation methods employed by the United States in dealing with immigration problems, stating that they divide families, and work other inhumanities. In this connection, re-read Longfellow's "Evangeline." It will freshen the mind on the subject of deportation, and recall a poet whose placid and quieting pages are seldom turned these days.

The Mississippi is at the lowest stage recorded since the Civil War, and boats are ancient junk. Perhaps someone living may not have heard it, though it is as old as the Civil War, and perhaps as old as the Mississippi. Why don't they build dams on the Mississippi? Dam it they can't. The river probably is being damned at present by the successors of Mark Twain's vigorous characters. Increasing river traffic may make it profitable for engineers to attempt to dam it in another way. Progress may yet knock the last prop of humor from beneath the old time gag.

The Soviet government has started a drive to "discipline" labor. From the depths of Tartarus below, or from the New Jerusalem above, a long line of czars may be watching, with cynical grins, and with the remark: "That's what we tried to do."

Those who are elating in their minds as to whether or not it will be well to use the advertising columns of this paper, should recall the answer of a foreigner, who, in reply to the question as to what impressed him most in America, said that it was the fact that everyone seemed to be reading a newspaper.

Off the French coast, they are still working to get five million dollars in gold from a sunken vessel. Sheffield, England, reports the discovery of a cheap composition which cannot be distinguished from the precious metal that the divers are after. Here is the germ of a new industry. Why not sink barges of the Sheffield "gold" in the waters of England? People will work twice as hard to find something as to make something.

New York is to have a new skyscraper which will cost two hundred and fifty million. The names of those in charge suggest the Tower of Babel and the confusion of tongues. They are Gahagan, Hofmeister, MacMurray, Harrison, and Foulhoux. Seriously, where would we be, without the labor, mental and physical, of Americans of foreign descent? Europe reports a parachute which has landed so gently that its cargo of eggs was not damaged. Since eggs are more plentiful on the earth than in the air, the invention will not help the egg trade much. It has other uses, however. A bootlegger in an airplane, for instance, can let go a supply of bottled goods, without stopping. Anyone can have his own laying hen, but a case of beer floating gently down into the back yard, is something new.

The Andover Townsman

Twenty-Five Years Ago This Week

Mrs. Carl Rust Parker, of Cambridge, spent a few days with Town Treasurer George A. Parker this week.

Mrs. W. H. Goodwin of Bayonne, N. J., formerly of this town, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Lindsay, on Summer street.

Mrs. John McNeill of Lynn, and the Misses Nellie and Cecilia Geagan of Bangor, Me., spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, of Walnut avenue.

The Andover Natural History society held a meeting Tuesday evening, at which William G. Goldsmith gave an interesting talk on "Fern Allies."

Grover Fels, Charles Lanigan and John H. Mallory, former Andover P. A. players, were on the all collegiate baseball team which was defeated by the York beach team on Wednesday afternoon. T. O. G. Schildmiller, former P. A. player, played first base for the winners.

Mr. Henry G. Abbott and wife, and daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles H. Abbott, visited his sister, Miss Charlotte H. Abbott, on Thursday afternoon, and, in spite of the Wednesday afternoon, visited the village to drink from the old Red Spring on Cuba street, thence back to the electricly up Phillips street through the old Abbott grants, to where the last wooden dormitory passes to enjoy its final outlook over the old scenes. Something should be done to make the Red Spring, reserved to the use of Andover for ever by some old dead Abbott grantor, more attractive in approach and surroundings. The rude, black broken pipe, protruding a few inches from an unsightly gravel bank, the absence of a standing place and a basin deep enough to make the filling of a pall possible, is not inviting even to the unsentimental workman of the stone crusher who depends upon it for refreshment.

Mrs. William Leigh of Brighton spent Saturday and Sunday with Thomas Dudley on Essex street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burtz and family are spending a two weeks' vacation at the "Hiawatha", York Beach, Maine.

Miss Emma Phelps is spending a few weeks visiting various towns and cities in Minnesota.

Mrs. George A. Higgins and daughters, Gladys and Helen, are spending several days at Bethlehem, N. H.

Misses Alice Souter and Queenie Clukey are spending their annual vacation at York Beach, Maine.

Mrs. Fred A. Andrews is enjoying the cool breezes at Roque Bluff, Machias, Maine. She will be there about three weeks.

Miss Adah Hall of the Merrimack Mutual Fire Insurance company's office, is enjoying a two weeks' vacation at Glen Cove, Me.

Mrs. E. C. Conroy and daughter Lillian are spending a few weeks at the Lesig Cottage, Salisbury Beach. Dr. Conroy visited them there today.

Walter I. Morse the local hardware dealer, is enjoying several days in New York. Louis A. Dane is employed in his store during his absence.

Miss Lillian R. Colburn of Elm street, a stenographer in the office of the Arlington Mills, Lawrence, left town Saturday for a trip up the Hudson river with relatives. She will spend next week in the White Mountains.

Misses Mary Scott, Alice S. Coutts, Bertha C. Coutts, Jean Gordon, Margaret Goodwin, Jean Duha, Mrs. George A. Christie, James P. Christie, David L. Coutts and Miss Laura Gillespie of Lowell, left town today for a ten days' vacation at York Beach, Maine.

William Sterling and Mrs. Sterling of Abbott Village spent Sunday with their son in Lynn.

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NORTH ANDOVER

Police Officer and Mrs. Richard S. Hilton are enjoying a trip to Canada.

William Finn of Maple avenue, is spending two weeks at Salisbury Beach.

Selectman and Mrs. James P. Hainsworth of Union street are on a motor trip to New York.

Miss Phyllis Pitman of Pleasant street is spending a vacation at Ogunquit Sands, Maine.

Mrs. William Sutton of Great Pond road has returned recently from a motor trip to Canada.

Superintendent of Schools, Fred E. Pitkin, and family are on a motor trip through Vermont.

Mrs. Harry K. Greenwood is convalescing at her home on Osgood street after a minor operation.

Miss Charlotte Broderick of Stevens street is enjoying a vacation at Ogunquit Beach, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold P. Mozen of Pleasant street are spending two weeks at Wells Beach, Maine.

Douglas Crockett has returned to his home on Elm street after spending two weeks at York Beach, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. William Allen of Osgood street have returned from a week's stay at Mount Desert, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mozen and daughter, Gertrude, of Main street, are spending two weeks at Wells Beach, Maine.

Miss Grace E. Holden, and her nephew, Donald Kent, of Osgood street, spent the past week-end at Wells Beach, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Longbottom of Massachusetts avenue are on a motor trip through the White Mountains and New York state.

Mrs. Elrue Farnsworth and her twin sons, Sherwood and Derwood, of East Brookfield, Vermont, have recently been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Dana Currier of High street.

The annual fair of the North Andover Improvement Society will be held on the Village Green, Saturday, September 12. This affair is one of the outstanding features on the society's calendar and each year it proves to be one of the most attractive events held in the town. This year, as in former years, Mrs. William Sutton will act as chairman of the fair. Many tentative plans have already been made and the affair promises to be one of the best ever to be conducted by the local society.

Flower Show

The annual flower show of the North Andover Improvement Society will be held in Stevens Hall, Saturday and Sunday, August 22 and 23. The show is open to the public, free of charge, both for the exhibition and for entries in the contests for the many prizes which will be awarded. The committee in charge feel certain that this year's show will surpass that of former years.

The exhibition will include displays from many of the best of the gardens of the town, together with exhibits by a number of the local professional gardeners. One exhibit which is expected to prove of especial interest is that of bouquets grown and arranged by children under 14 years of age. A gold medal will be awarded to the winner and the second and third winners will receive a silver and bronze medal, respectively.

Town Meeting

A special town meeting will be held in the court room of the North Andover town building on Monday, August 24, at 8 p.m., to consider the following article:

"To see if the town will authorize the selectmen to insure town officers and employees under Chapter 458, Acts of 1931, against their personal liability arising out of the operation by them of motor vehicles,

NORTH ANDOVER

in the course of their official duty or employment, and for that purpose to draw on the unexpended balance of the general appropriation for insurance made at the last annual meeting or upon such other funds as may be made available by the meeting."

"To see if the town will authorize the selectmen to on any other business which may legally be considered."

New Arrival

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy R. Driggs of Andover street are rejoicing over the birth of a daughter, born Sunday, at the Shawshen Hospital. Mother and child are doing well. The mother was formerly Miss Mary Duffon of this town.

Nation's Educators Favor World Court

Under the chairmanship of a Massachusetts teacher, Miss Annie C. Woodward of Somerville, at meetings in Los Angeles last week, the International Relations Committee of the National Education Association selected the World Court as the only official international institution which the Association as a body should support in a formal resolution. This action was subsequently approved by the Representative Assembly of the "N. E. A." through passage of a vote that "favors the occasion of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice under the terms of the protocols now awaiting approval by the Senate of the United States."

Miss Woodward's committee also recommended that the Pact of Paris (The Kellogg) and closer to its neighbors, and commended the World Federation of Education Associations and endorsed its program for international understanding.

Exchange of Professors

The committee further favored the exchange of students and professors, the formation of international educational associations, and the holding of international education conferences. All of the recommendations were prefaced by recognition of "the imperative need of a clear understanding of the problems of each nation by the people of every other nation" since "science and invention are every day bringing cautions closer to its neighbors," and the "problems of one nation may vitally affect all nations."

Miss Woodward, who has taught in the Somerville High School since 1906, has recently retired as President of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation, after service in that office for five years. She has three times been honored by appointment to the chairmanship of the National Education Association's Committee on International Relations.

Committee of 200

In that capacity she has had under her a committee of nearly two hundred including in its number such well-known New England educational leaders as Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston; Mr. Randall J. Condon, Friendship, Maine; Prof. Jesse B. Davis, Boston University; Mr. Clifton D. Gray, President of Bates College, Lewiston, Maine; Miss Louise B. Holston, Providence, R. I.; Dr. W. G. Mallett, Principal State Normal School, Farmington, Maine; Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President, Boston University; Miss Mary E. O'Connor, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Natick, Mass.; Dr. J. Asbury Pittman, Principal, Salem Normal School, Salem, Mass.; Mrs. Charles H. Remington, East Providence, R. I.; Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, Augusta, Maine; Prof. C. E. Turner, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Chester C. Tuttle, Supt. of Schools, Kennebunk, Maine.

Don't put fresh raw pineapple in a fruit gelatin mixture. It contains a substance that prevents the gelatin from solidifying. Cooked pineapple and pines, lead into it, and a visitor walks along the edge and over the bridge which arch the fissures. Mr. and Mrs. Lee traveled through the Adirondacks and up to Canada by Lake Ontario. They viewed the Thousand Islands which are a group of large and small islands in the St. Lawrence river just past Lake Ontario. On some of these islands are many beautiful summer homes, some in the form of medieval castles. The scenery of the islands, with their steep rocks and shady groves, is beautiful. After leaving the St. Lawrence the travelers drove to Lake Champlain and Lake George and then home by the Mohawk Trail.

This map, prepared by the Balmoral Spa in Shawshen Village, indicates to motorists who wish to avoid the discomforts of travelling over route 28 from Andover to Reading, which is being reconstructed, the two best detours from Reading to Andover or vice versa.

Detour number one is through North Reading and takes the motorist over a part of route 28 which is being torn up. Detour number two is through Wilmington and is over a road which is narrow and full of sharp turns, although it saves the car from the damage it would otherwise receive bouncing over route 28.

The distances on each road have been clocked, and are the numbers preceding the direction.

DETOUR NO. 1

- 0.0 Reading Square.
- 0.1 Route 28—Start new construction.
- 0.2 Charles St.—Bear right off 28.
- 0.5 Cross Reading—Straight on to better tarvia road.
- 1.5 Bear left.
- 2.3 Bear right at Beacon.
- 3.3 Bear left on dirt road opp. detour sign.
- 5.6 Straight.
- 4.2 Left after crossing railroad.

DETOUR NO. 2

- 0.0 Reading Square.
- 0.1 Route 28—Start new construction.
- 0.2 Charles St.—Bear right off 28.
- 0.5 Cross Reading—Straight on to better tarvia road.
- 1.5 Bear left.
- 2.3 Bear right at Beacon.
- 3.3 Bear left on dirt road opp. detour sign.
- 5.6 Straight.
- 4.2 Left after crossing railroad.

WEST PARISH

Mrs. S. A. McGovern and family of North street with friends spent Wednesday at Cape Ann.

Mrs. Herbert Carter and family are spending a part of the week with Miss Gertrude Berry at Plum Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Pike of the River road have been visiting friends in Skowhegan, Maine, during the past week.

Mrs. Etta Stuart of Saint Auburn, N. Y., is spending the month with her sister, Mrs. George Lee on Webster street.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scobie and Miss Jean Henvie visited last week-end with Mrs. Scobie's sister, Mrs. Andrew Batchelder of Cambridge.

Miss Ruth Rutter and Katherine and Robert Rutter of Dorchester have returned to their home after a visit with Miss Rutter's sister, Mrs. Fred Shiers of North street.

Next Tuesday the 25th is the date of the August Grand meeting. After a short meeting the entertainment will be in charge of the Men's Degree team with Mr. Dennis as chairman. This will be in the form of a corn roast and a good time is promised to all who attend. Don't forget the Educational Aid fund sale on August 28. As it is hoped to make a good sum at this sale it will be necessary for everyone to cooperate.

A slight accident occurred on a slippery day recently directly in front of the home of Mrs. Thomas Ryan on Lowell street. Miss Edna Peterson was driving her car along into Mrs. Ryan's driveway when the car which was behind her smashed into her because the driver was unable to stop on the slippery road. No one was severely hurt but Miss Peterson and Shirley Johnson who was with her received several cuts.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stevens have returned from their vacation during which they traveled about 2500 miles. They went to Brintree, Vermont where Virginia and Shirley Stevens visited with their grandparents, Mrs. Thresher. From there one short trip was taken up Mt. Mansfield which is the highest mountain in Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens started from Brintree and took a trip through Canada of 1800 miles. They traveled to Quebec City and followed the Gaspe Coast around and into Maine. They crossed Maine and the White Mountains and back into Vermont. Then the entire family returned to their home on High Plain road.

Mrs. George Lee has recently returned from a 1500-mile trip from their home on Webster street. Mr. and Mrs. Lee drove first to New York state. There they stopped at Ausable Chasm which is a picturesque gorge on the Ausable river. The chasm is about 2 miles long and in some places its vertical walls are 175 feet high. On both sides steep ravines, overgrown with cedars and pines, lead into it, and a visitor walks along the edge and over the bridge which arch the fissures. Mr. and Mrs. Lee traveled through the Adirondacks and up to Canada by Lake Ontario. They viewed the Thousand Islands which are a group of large and small islands in the St. Lawrence river just past Lake Ontario. On some of these islands are many beautiful summer homes, some in the form of medieval castles. The scenery of the islands, with their steep rocks and shady groves, is beautiful. After leaving the St. Lawrence the travelers drove to Lake Champlain and Lake George and then home by the Mohawk Trail.

An English lecturer in America was booking a room in a not overclean hotel in a small town in the Middle West. "We've got a swell room for you," said the reception clerk. "It's big and airy and the bed will tickle you to death."

"And the worst of it was," said the lecturer recounting the tale later, "he was right about that."

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Birds Pay Their Way

Encourage birds on the farm, not only for esthetic but for economic reasons. They destroy many insect pests. Protection, water, nest boxes, and food help to attract birds, says the Bureau of Biological Survey. Control of vagrant cats and sometimes of other enemies may be advisable. Woodpeckers and other hole-inhabiting birds, including crested flycatchers, tree swallows, house wrens, nuthatches, titmice, chickadees, and bluebirds, are valuable bird friends and nest boxes. Birds eat many small fruits and berries, such as June berries, raspberries, blackberries, elderberries and mulberries. Redpolls, siskins, and goldfinches in winter enjoy the seeds of alders and birches. Pine and evening grosbeaks eat the seeds of the ash and boxelder. Larches, pines, and other conifers attract crossbills. Suet and other fat, pork rinds, and meat bones also are good winter food. Farmers' Bulletin 1644-F, just issued, is entitled "Local Bird Refuges." You can get this from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Good Chances for Cure

This is extremely important since by early diagnosis and proper treatment we can live with such maladies as heart disease, diabetes, and Bright's disease and continue to be useful members of society. If significant signs of cancer are found early there is a good chance of being cured of this disease.

With Sinc-scap?

"You remember when you cured my rheumatism a couple years ago, Doc?" said the patient, "and you told me I should avoid dampness?"

"Yes, that's right," replied the doctor, approvingly.

"Well, I've come to ask you if I may take a bath."

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LAWRENCE, MASS.

BABSON SAYS WORST IS OVER FOR BUSINESS AND UNDERLYING CONDITIONS ARE MUCH SOUNDER

Economist Considers Basic State Better than for Several Years—Advises Watching Fundamental Statistics Rather than Surface Trends of Sentiment—Recovery Will Be Slow and Irregular

Babson Park, Massachusetts, August 21, 1931. To build a good house you must first have a solid foundation. Every great period of prosperity in history has started on a drastically deflated business and financial situation such as the present. Witness the boom of 1886-92 following the black depression of 1884-85; the boom of 1898-1903 after the deep gloom of 1893-97; the great wartime prosperity after the hopeless despair of 1913-14; and more recently, the unparalleled activity from 1922-29 after the thorough-going deflation of 1920-21.

All of these major business booms were born from the hardships and deflation of the preceding depression. Hence, instead of being discouraged by present conditions we should be glad that the readjustment has already gone so far.

The Babsonchart which has accurately forecast periods of prosperity and depression for the last thirty years, now indicates that the depression is well over half completed. The worst is over. All we need is patience, hard work, and common-sense in business and Government to see us safely through to another great period of prosperity. This does not mean that we shall have an abrupt and uninterrupted rise in general business, because there are still factors to be readjusted. Europe is by no means out of the woods and this still constitutes a retarding influence. Notwithstanding Europe, however, I look for a slow, irregular, upward trend for domestic business.

Ground-Work Laid for Recovery

The time to be pessimistic was back in the boom days of 1928-29, but few people knew it then. Today there is every cause for optimism and again few people know it. The best tonic for wavering business spirits is to study the fundamentals which have brought us out of past depressions. Too many are so close to their own affairs that they lack a broad perspective.

They project present bad times into the future merely because they see only the surface waves of sentiment, not the strong deep tide of fundamental business influences. The reason I feel better about the business situation than I have for the past two years is that the ground-work for improvement has been well laid by prolonged deflation.

Here is the set of conditions which sub-

stantiates this belief. First: Consumption has been running above production for many months, creating a real need for goods. Second: Inventories of finished products have been drawn down to the lowest point in several years. Third: The general price level is now the most attractive to purchasers in twenty years. Through-going liquidation of commodity prices always precedes the start of a sound business recovery. Fourth: Money is plentiful and rates are the lowest in history.

This affords the basis for commercial and financial expansion on a major scale. Fifth: Stock prices are scaled down more in line with the number of business enterprises. Sixth: Spots may be uncovered and prices will be swayed back and forth by sentiment. Sixth: The underlying trend of the bond market is upward, and rising bond prices are always an early indication of returning prosperity. Seventh, and most important of all, we have learned in the past two years of hardship how to work, save, and produce. We have squeezed much of the inflation out of our personal living. We have come to realize that the spiritual values of integrity, industry, thrift, and service count for something after all. Every great period of prosperity has started on just such foundations.

Straws Showing the Business Wind

Fundamental situations, as described above, are now prepared for long-term recovery. Regarding the near-by prospects, we are now seeing the confusing and conflicting trends of various business barometers which always characterize the final stages of a depression period. Some industries are definitely improving while others are still in the doldrums. To cast a balance between current favorable and unfavorable trends, let us list the more significant ones.

On the unfavorable side we see: General employment still slackening off, and now about thirteen per cent under last year. Steel operations continue at a low rate of capacity. Foreign trade is showing no improvement as yet. Europe is still battling through a maze of economic and political difficulties which will require a long time to conquer. Railroad earnings are running about forty per cent below last year. Producing industries are still showing declining output. Flour production is down fifteen per cent from last year; hard

coal is down fourteen per cent; petroleum is down five per cent; lumber is down twenty-nine per cent. Second quarter earnings make generally poor reading although not so bad as many had expected.

On the favorable side we note marked improvement in textiles; the increased activity in shoe and leather manufacture; the decline in number of business enterprises; expanding sales and production of tires; good rate of activity in meat packing industry; the slowing up in decline of wholesale commodity prices, indicating more stability; the increased loans for business purposes recently reported by member banks indicating some relief of constriction; the determined efforts of President Hoover to render economic assistance to Germany. The autumn is usually the time for better business, and considering all the factors, good and bad, it looks as though a moderate but, nevertheless, noticeable improvement should be seen before winter.

Stock Prices Swayed by Sentiment

The stock market is backing and filling on every puff of optimism or pessimism in the news. It may go to new lows in the process. That possibility, however, is no reason to sacrifice good stocks now. Sooner or later a real recovery in business will be reflected in the value of stocks, and in the meantime holders of sound stocks should not be disturbed by recurrent market scares. Rather they should be watching for buying opportunities of every wave of pessimism. This is no time to rush in and buy stocks wholesale. Sharp-shooting for solid bargains is not brooding, and the proper policy is not to solemnly resolve that we will not again be led into the folly of buying only common stocks. Bonds are the best life preservers in a crisis. Regardless of how much profit you may make in stocks in the next bull market, the time is sure to come again when you will thank Providence for your bonds.

Business by the Babsonchart now registers 29 per cent below normal or 11 per cent below what it was at this time a year ago.

The Market Basket

by the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Woman's Division of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment.

Try serving the ordinary garden varieties of vegetables in new and different ways. The time is coming when the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

August is the month when so many different vegetables appear on the markets and it is perhaps the month when many of them are cheapest, the bureau points out. Instead of preparing vegetables in the routine fashion the bureau suggests some new combination dishes that will add zest to lagging appetites.

More than 30 different ways of serving inexpensive vegetables are listed in the bureau's new publication, "Aunt Sammy's Radio Recipes Revised," which may be had free on request to the bureau. This is not intended to be a complete cookbook, but it contains 400 recipes which, if not all in the low cost group, are concerned mostly with moderate rather than with high priced foods.

Carrots, for instance, are one of the foods which nutritionists recommend for children. But many mothers find that their offspring do not share the same enthusiasm for this attractive looking vegetable. The bureau suggests serving them fried with apples—a way in which all members of the family are sure to enjoy them. If properly cooked, all but very young children may enjoy this dish. Then there are mashed carrots, in which evaporated milk may be used if fresh milk is not available.

Cucumbers are inexpensive and plentiful right now. Most persons serve this succulent vegetable only as a salad but it is delicious when baked or fried. Egg plant is another vegetable that usually appears in only one form—fried. Stuff it some time, and serve it as the main dish of the meal, or scallop it with tomatoes and green pepper, the bureau suggests.

Potatoes, which are cheap this year, need not always be fried, baked, or boiled. In tomato sauce they take on quite a new air and the combination is particularly good from a nutrition standpoint. Raw potatoes may be scalloped with cheese, and left over cooked ones may be utilized in an au gratin dish.

As for the sweet potatoes, sweet potato puff is new and not at all difficult to make. Scalloped with green apples or pineapple the sweet potato is very different from the baked or candied sweet potato.

Sweet corn is at its best in many sections of the country during August, but it need not always be served on the cob. And even if it is, the last under layer of husk on the ears while cooking. This is a little culinary trick of the creoles, whose enviable reputation for fine cooking has travelled far afield from the bayous of Louisiana. Left over corn on the cob may be mixed with tomato and cheese and served on toast—a dish as tasty and

easy to prepare as one could wish for on a hot day.

There is also a mixed vegetable loaf to be found in the bureau's cook book that utilizes little odds and ends that may be left over and which are not enough in themselves for another meal. Such vegetables may be similarly utilized in an au gratin combination.

A family of five including father, mother, and three children should buy every week:

- Bread 12-16 pounds
- Flour 1-2 pounds
- Cereal 4-6 pounds
- Whole fresh milk 23-28 quarts
- Canned evaporated milk 23-28 tall cans
- Potatoes 15-20 pounds
- Dried beans, peas, peanut butter 1-2 pounds
- Tomatoes, fresh or canned, or citrus fruit 6 pounds
- Other vegetables (including some of green or yellow color) and inexpensive fruits 15-18 pounds
- Fats, such as bacon, butter, and margarine, salt pork, etc. 2-12 pounds
- Sugar and molasses 3 pounds
- Lean meat, fish, cheese, eggs (8 eggs approx. 1 pound) 5-7 pounds
- Eggs (for children) 8 eggs
- Coffee 1 pound
- Tea 1-4 pound

Menu for One Day

- Breakfast**
- Fruit
- Cooked Cereal
- Milk
- Coffee
- Dinner**
- Tomatoes, Corn, and Cheese
- Sweet Potato Puff
- Chocolate Cornstarch Pudding
- Supper**
- Fried Carrots and Apples
- Egg Salad
- Milk for children
- Iced Tea

Recipes

These recipes serve five persons

Tomatoes, Corn and Cheese

3 tablespoons flour 1 onion, sliced
3 tablespoons melted butter or other fat 2 cups canned or fresh corn
2 cups canned tomatoes 2 teaspoons salt
1-4 pound sharp cheese, shaved thin

Brown the flour in a heavy skillet, remove the flour from the skillet and blend with 2 tablespoons of the fat. Brown the onion in the remaining fat, add the other ingredients except the cheese, and cook for about 10 minutes. Stir in the cheese and when melted serve on thin crisp toast.

Sweet Potato Puff

5 or 6 medium-sized sweet potatoes 2 tablespoons melted butter
2 eggs 2 tablespoons hot milk
1 teaspoon salt

Boil the sweet potatoes. When tender remove the skins and any discolored parts, and press the sweet potatoes through a ricer. There should be about one quart of the pulp. Beat the yolks and whites of the eggs separately. To the sweet potato add the yolks, fat, milk and salt, beat well, and fold in the well-beaten whites. Pile the mixture lightly into a greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 45 minutes, or until light and fluffy and brown on the top.

Chocolate Cornstarch Pudding

6 tablespoons corn-starch 1-2 cup sugar
1-4 teaspoon salt

Explains What to Do and Know About Rabies

State Department of Public Health Sends Out Complete Information as to the What and Why of Hydrophobia

The State Department of Public Health has sent out the following pertinent information about rabies:

Rabies is a fatal disease affecting chiefly dogs but transmissible also to other animals and to man. When the disease, also known as hydrophobia, develops there is no treatment, and death occurs in a few days. Your only protection against rabies is to prevent its development.

How is rabies spread? Rabies is caused by what is known as a filterable virus. This virus is present in the saliva of a rabid animal, and may also be present for several days before it is known that the animal is sick. The virus enters the body through breaks in the skin such as may be caused by a bite. Cuts, scratches or other breaks in the skin, if they are exposed to the saliva of a rabid dog, may be the portal of infection.

After the virus enters the body, it grows along the nerves until it reaches the brain. It is for this reason that bites around the head and neck are especially dangerous, for the virus has a shorter distance to travel before it reaches the brain. Bites through clothing may be rather less dangerous than those on exposed parts of the body because the clothing may wipe some of the saliva from the dog's teeth. This should not, however, be relied upon for protection.

Rabies in Dogs

There are two types of the disease, but there is no difference in danger between the types. In the one, "dumb" rabies, the animal becomes slowly paralyzed, and shows little or no excitement. Difficulty in swallowing has often led the owner to reach into the dog's throat in search of the supposed bone on which the dog is thought to be choking. The other and more common "rabid" type begins with a changed disposition, the dog being irritable. It later becomes excited and often runs many miles snapping at everything in its way. Paralysis follows as in the "dumb" type.

By this is meant the time that elapses between the bite and the beginning of symptoms. In animals this varies from two or three weeks to six months. The same figures apply to man. The commonest period is about six weeks, with rarely the longer period of six months. This allows time to begin proper treatment.

Before the work of Pasteur, rabies took a heavy toll of human lives because there was no effective means of prevention. Pasteur developed a method of inoculating persons against rabies. Since it usually takes weeks for the disease to develop after the bite, there is time to take these treatments and be protected by them. These may consist of either 14 or 21 injections, depending upon the type of bite and type of anti-rabic vaccine. If you have been bitten by a rabid or stray dog, this is your only reliable protection.

What To Do If Bitten by a Dog

(1) Do not kill the dog. If you are the owner, tie it up until your local animal inspector has pronounced it safe to release. He will keep it under observation for two weeks to make sure that it is not developing rabies. If the dog is owned by someone else, obtain the name of the owner and notify the board of health. They will notify the animal inspector who will keep the dog under observation. If the dog is a stray dog and its owner is unknown, notify the police so that they can catch it.

(2) After learning the identity of the dog, go at once to your family physician. He will cauterize the wound to help prevent the development of rabies in case the dog proves to be rabid. Cauterization helps but it cannot be relied upon. Mercurochrome or iodine do not cauterize.

(3) After the preliminary cauterization, keep in touch with your physician and let him know of any sickness on the part of the dog.

(4) If it is impossible to locate the dog which did the biting, you will never know whether or not it was rabid. In this case the only safe course to follow is to take anti-rabic treatment.

(5) If the dog is located, it must be kept under observation. Should it become sick, the animal inspector will arrange to have its head examined in the State Laboratory. It is possible to tell by such examination whether or not the dog had rabies, but if the dog was killed immediately such examination often shows nothing for it may be too early in the disease for the characteristic changes (by which the disease is recognized under the microscope) to have developed.

(6) If laboratory examination shows the dog was rabid, you will be notified by the State Department of Public Health. In such a case get in touch at once with your physician and have him give you anti-rabic treatment. It does not pay to take a chance for if rabies develops there is no treatment for it.

What to Remember

- (1) Don't kill or permit another to kill a dog that has bitten someone; keep it under observation.
- (2) Always consult your physician at once.
- (3) Report all dog bites to your board of health.
- (4) If the dog is rabid, anti-rabic treatment should be begun at once.
- (5) Bites by stray dogs or those which cannot be located should be treated as though the dog were known to be rabid.
- (6) If the dog is pronounced rabid by a veterinarian, don't wait for the laboratory report; begin treatment at once.

SUMMER CORRESPONDENCE

The following letter printed in The Once Over column of H. I. Phillips some time ago is very appropriate at this season of the year when so many wives are away on their vacation and is reprinted at the request of one husband whose wife is away at the present time.

My Dear Wife:

Well, it is now nearly two weeks since you went away and, as I assured you when you left me home alone, I am getting along all right. There is no need to worry at all about how things are going at home. I forgot to close the windows one day and when a heavy shower of rain it rained in a little, but not much; only enough to soak the walls under the windows and take the varnish off the floor for ten feet or so.

I don't mind cooking my own meals at all, honey. Isn't it wonderful the number of times one can use the same frying pan without washing it?

I cook mostly eggs, breaking the shells against the window sill and then running over to the gas range and letting the egg itself drop into the pan.

It is great sport trying to get from the window to the range before the egg runs out on the floor, but I have only misjudged the distance a few times.

By the way, what do you do with the eggshells after you get through with them? I don't suppose they're any good, and I throw them all into a cute little pile under the table, where you will find them when you return in case you save them.

I don't mind the dishes at all. I have only used about 200 plates, cups, saucers and a few dozen knives and forks so far and I have been very careful to be very orderly and pile them up neatly in the sink. It is simply amazing how many dirty dishes, pots and pans a man can get into a sink, isn't it, my dear? I was surprised.

I had a bunch of the boys—only 8 or 10—over the other night for a card game and one of 'em looked at the sink and called our home The House of a Thousand Dishes. Clever, I thought. I know you'll laugh.

They didn't dirty up the place any. "Wild Bill" Hicks dropped a lighted cigar on the carpet and burned a hole in it and Scotty Mitchell spilled a glass of gin onto the piano case, but it was all in good fun.

Well, as you can see, my love, everything is running along just as if you were here and there is nothing for you to worry your little head about.

You just stay there and have a good time. Your loving husband,

AMOS Q. PTF

P. S.—What do you do when the sink gets stopped up?

Books . . .
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By-Pass Sign Causes Motorists' Comment

(Continued from page 1) However, credence is lent to the former idea, because when the overpass and route 28 is finished at the end of the year, it is expected that the state will erect a sign facing motorists coming from the south at the junction of route 28 and the by-pass. They expect that this sign will indicate Andover as straight ahead, 3 miles.

Business Falling Off

Beneath the sign recently put up, is a small direction indicator which says that "via route 14, Lawrence 8", thus informing motorists tacitly that if one takes the by-pass and avoids Andover, they can get to Lawrence with the trip one mile longer than over route 28.

Tommy, can you tell me one of the uses of cowhide?

"Er, yes sir. It keeps the cow together."



Enlarged dancing, refreshment and luncheon accommodations, enhanced by distinctly different scenic effects, have just been completed at this popular outdoor dance resort.

Reservations for private groups and parties on regular dance nights may be made.

DANCING EVERY

Monday
Wednesday
Friday
and Saturday

Important Notice

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921 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

County Health Camp to Close on Wednesday

Four Andover and Three North Andover Children Have Eight Weeks' Treatment

With the closing of the Essex County Health camp at Middleton next Wednesday, August 26, four Andover and three North Andover children who were registered in the camp July 1 will return home fortified by the eight weeks of outdoor living with supervised rest and play which constitutes the preventative treatment designed to build up resistance in children who have been exposed to tuberculosis.

The weight chart above the fireplace in the recreation hall which pictures a cross country race to a health tower shows individual gains from two to thirteen pounds. Shoulder blades that were pathetically overexposed when camp opened are now not so apparent in sun-browned backs, small faces are rounder and rosier and there is general regret among the campers that the season is almost over. To quote one of the senior boys, "It has been swell. Wish they did here what they do in Denmark, have the camp all year round."

Over Thousand Visitors

Over a thousand visitors have been received at the camp in a series of visiting days planned to give all sections of the county first hand impressions of the work accomplished with the proceeds of the Christmas seal sale. A comment by Congressman A. Platt Andrew who visited the camp on Gloucester day has been echoed over and over by visitors from other places. Colonel Andrew said, "The Essex County Health association is to be congratulated for this worthwhile work. It is a real achievement and you should be proud of it."

Miss Mabel Worden, camp director and executive secretary of the health association, declared the results of this year's camp emphasized the point that gain in weight is not the most important accomplishment of the eight weeks of treatment. "It is tangible evidence, of course, of their response to treatment," Miss Worden said, "but it is the fairest measure of which improvement may be reckoned because children gain differently in different age groups. There are other things gained in camp life that we regard as infinitely more valuable. For instance, health habits which they have acquired and that if continued will prove of lasting benefit. The camp life affords to these children with other children outside the family circle and the little lessons in consideration and helpfulness that these contacts teach; ideals, sportsmanship and the friendships that grow out of camp association."

The Follow-Up

And equally valuable as the camp preventative program is the follow up which begins where the camp work ends. This follow-up is designed to carry on the gains made during the summer consists of visiting the children's homes, checking them up in the schools and having them examined in clinics by Dr. Grace Wilder of the Essex Sanatorium staff. And in order to guarantee the fullest home operation for these children work is arranged through classes during the winter for their mothers through state extension courses by Miss Marion Crawford of the Essex Agricultural School.

Miss Worden explained that greater attention to detail has been given in this year's camp program by the addition of five people to the staff. Among the activities that are part of the camp program the camp newspaper enjoys, perhaps, the greatest popularity with all the children except the five and six-year olds who comprise the Brownie group. With an editor and editorial staff including both boys and girls it gets out a weekly account of camp doings, typewritten columnwise to imitate newspaper makeup.

Taxes on Electric Companies Soaring

The percentage of revenue paid as taxes by the electric industry has trebled in twenty-five years. In that period gross revenue from domestic service increased about 650 per cent, while taxes went up 7,000 per cent, more than ten times as fast.

In 1902 the companies paid taxes representing 3.4 cents out of each dollar of consumer revenue and 8.7 cents of each dollar of investor's income. By 1922 taxes took 8.4 cents of every consumer revenue dollar and 18.6 cents of every dollar of investor's income. In 1929 taxes had increased 97.7 cents and 19 cents per dollar respectively.

It is often said, by advocates of municipal ownership of electric plants, that taxes are of negligible importance and may be excluded from any comparison. This is, to say the least, an error. If the electric industry were relieved of all taxation the domestic rate of taxation could be reduced at least 33 per cent.

Any fair comparison between the cost of heavily-taxed private systems and tax-free public systems must take into consideration this extremely important item. And it gives rise, as well to the old question of whether or not municipal plants should be taxed. It is an inescapable fact that customers of city-owned utilities are receiving service partially at the tax expense of other residents of the state. [Lawrence Gas and Electric Company.]

Auto Driver Fined

James Rea, 24, of 200 Essex street, Lawrence, was fined \$20 in District court last Saturday morning when arraigned on charges of operating an automobile without a license in his possession and speeding. He pleaded guilty to the former charge and not guilty to the speeding charge. Chief Frank Smith of the Andover police testified that the defendant was travelling between 35 and 40 miles an hour from Shawshen village and Salem street, Andover on August 6 and did not have his license with him.

Swindlers Work New Racket Here

(Continued from page 1)

It is at his office in Boston, and would like to speak to his "son", the young man who had just left. The painter tells the "father" that his son has gone, that everything has been arranged for a trip out the following Sunday, and the "father" hangs up.

In a little while the young man who had arranged the details of the job comes back to the painter, excited to some extent, and shaking like a leaf.

Needs a Stove Lining

"What's the matter?" inquires the painter. "Did my father call here?" shakes the man. Upon hearing an answer in the affirmative, he goes on, "I'm in terrible trouble. I don't know what I shall do."

Pressed for details by the sympathetic painter who will do anything, naturally, to make sure that he gets the paint job, the man goes on to explain that his "father" had given him money to buy a stove lining, and that he had lost the money, and had no fare to take the bus home. "If my father finds this out, I don't know what I will do. I've got to get that stove lining to the house today, and I've got to have the money to get it."

The painter interjects here that there is nothing to worry about, that since he is coming out the next day to size up the job anyway, he will pick up a stove lining and bring it with him and the man will know that the young man has lost the money. In the meantime, he will also advance the man the necessary car fare to return to Andover.

Getting the Money

What kind of a stove is it, is the next question of the painter, and quickly, as if there was one, the man tells him. However, he cannot let the painter bring the stove lining out to the house, because then his father would know he lost the money. His father would "beat the daylight" out of him for that. He must have the money now to get that lining so that nobody will be the wiser.

By now, the man is shivering and trembling, really appearing quite frightened and disturbed over the loss of the money and the prospects of a beating by the father, who apparently is a terror. The painter, still seeing a good job in the offering, becomes generous and takes out three or four dollars, is thanked profusely by the trembling swindler, and off he goes, happy.

Naturally, when the painter comes to Andover to size up the job, there isn't any to size up. Several of them in the vicinity of Boston have been mulcted for the sums under five dollars and are quite disturbed about it.

One suspect, answering the description given the Andover police, has already been picked up, but the painters failed to identify him as the man who trembled and shook so effectively. They have another person whom they think is the right one, and expect to arrest him shortly. In the meantime, the painters are looking for the chap themselves. The racket has netted the swindler a nice few dollars and has caused the painters the loss of the same sum, their time, and their tempers.

To Enforce Law on "Fire Chasing"

(Continued from page 1)

tightening up an apparent misunderstanding in the police department in regard to duty at fires. It was reported that at least four special and reserve officers were on the premises of the Watson Park fire without their badges, a number of them aided by Motorcycle Officer William Shaw in his overwhelming task of trying to divert traffic from the fire area and unlock the traffic jam which involved hundreds of cars on River street.

Captain Dane has issued definite orders that there will be no no-badges played. Anybody who violates the fire law will have the number of their car taken, and then the operator will be prosecuted.

Will Prosecute Violators

Captain Dane and Chief Emerson made it plain that there will be no no-badges played. Anybody who violates the fire law will have the number of their car taken, and then the operator will be prosecuted.

Officials at the Registry of Motor Vehicles sub-station in Lawrence informed the Townsman this week that the law has specific provisions for handling a number of them. A fine of \$25, and the loss of license or registration, or both, can be procured by the police or the fire department if they wish. The registrar, they said, will be willing to cooperate with firemen in enforcing these statutes and revoking the license of an operator who is a violator.

Law in the Matter

Police pointed out that every operator knows the law. Question numbers 31 and 32 of the questions and answers that are included must learn in this state before they may get a license to operate read as follows:

31. "What is the duty of an operator when he is approached by fire apparatus going to a fire or answering an alarm?"

"The operator must immediately drive his motor vehicle as far as possible toward the right-hand curb or side of the street, and stop until the fire apparatus has passed."

32. "What is the law with regard to the operation of motor vehicles in the vicinity of the fire?"

"No operator is allowed to drive his vehicle over a hose of the fire department without the consent of a fireman, and no person is allowed to follow within three hundred feet of the fire apparatus, and no person is allowed to park within six hundred feet of the fire, or within fire lines established at the fire by the fire department."

Section 7A, Chapter 89 of the General Laws, referring to these two points in the law, fixes the penalty for violation at a fine of not more than \$25.

Girl Says She Was "Taken for a Ride"

Finding a woman wandering about his place early this morning, apparently lost, William Pelletier, of Reservation road, brought her to the station this morning about 1.30, where she told Officer Frank McBride that she had been taken for a ride by a man in Reading, and then dumped in the woods. She said her name was Serina Sedo, Main street, North Reading. The police have a description of the man. They notified the parents of the girl and she returned home.

Farmers and other individual landowners in the United States planted 33,467 acres of forest trees in 1930.

St. Joseph's Wins Over Bergeons, 13-4

In Game at Ballardvale, Local Team Makes a Strong Showing

Wednesday evening the St. Joseph's baseball team came across with a victory 13 to 4, over the Bergeons in a seven-inning game on the local Playstead.

1st inning. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to Trow and was out at first. Pomroy hit to Trow and was out at first. Kibbee hit to Trow and was out at first.

2nd inning. N. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Hughes struck out. Clough was hit by a pitched ball. Bassett struck out.

3rd inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

4th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

5th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

6th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

7th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

8th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

9th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

10th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

11th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

12th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

13th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

14th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

15th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

16th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

17th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

18th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

19th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

20th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

21st inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

22nd inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

23rd inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

24th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

25th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

26th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

27th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

28th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

29th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

30th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

31st inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

32nd inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

33rd inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

34th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

35th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

36th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

37th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

38th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

39th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

40th inning. W. Hatch hit to Benson and was out at first. Chester hit to Trow and was out at first. Chisholm hit to left scoring Chester. Abbott hit to Trow and Chisholm scored. Pomroy got a base on balls. N. Hatch struck out.

Try for Greatest Flower Show Here

The Community Flower Show which will be held on Friday, Saturday and Sunday of next week in the State Armory at Lawrence will not only be the greatest early Fall flower show ever seen here, but the greatest in all New England.

That is a big claim, but members of the show committee, who have had much experience at other shows, say that it is perfectly true. The State Armory is too small to contain all the exhibits that have been offered, but there will be room for thousands of flowers, and the flower lover who visits the show will find a real treat in store.

Mrs. Maurice J. Curran of Andover has entered displays of lilies and cut flowers. She won a first prize earlier in the week in a show at Manchester, Mass.

There will be competitive displays by school children and by employees of many of the mills and factories. There will be classes for amateur growers and for commercial growers. There will be orchids, gladioli, dahlias, rock gardens, home gardens, miniature gardens and shadow boxes.

Among the well known exhibitors will be the Cherry Hill Nurseries of West Newbury, which will show two mammoth rock gardens, each weighing 12 tons. F. J. Dulansky of Lynn, the Success Dahlias Gardens of Lawrence, the Seabrook Nurseries of Seabrook, N. H., the Joseph Breck & Son Corp. of Boston, and others.

The proceeds of the show will be devoted to charity. Only the actual expenses will be deducted from the gross receipts. More than \$1000 worth of prizes will be given, but they will not be taken from the receipts, and they have all been donated.

Legion Concert Attracts Crowds

With one thousand people and over one hundred cars on Central Park Wednesday night, the Reading Post band of the American Legion presented an interesting two-hour concert which won the approval and applause of all present. Although the weather was not at its best, the crowd that turned out was quite large and tags were sold to it by members of the Andover Post bugle and drum corps. The concert was held to help defray expenses of buying uniforms and for the American Legionnaires.

Officers Olin Richardson, Winslow Dunneils and John Campbell were on duty at the park. At the end of each number applause and the cacophony of automobile horns hailed the band. Ice cream was sold on the grounds by members of the committee.

Fine Reading Man as Drunken Driver

A fine of \$100 was imposed on Antonio DeMarco, 27, of 31 Main street, Reading, in District court, Tuesday morning when he was adjudged guilty of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. He was also adjudged guilty of drunkenness and operating without a license, but the charges were filed.

Omer Martin, 31, of 11 Lovers street, Wakefield, was fined \$25 for allowing an improper person to operate an automobile and \$25 for operating an automobile without a license.

The two men were arrested in Andover square on the evening of August 10. Napoleon Morin testified that the car driven by DeMarco scraped his car while passing in Shawshen Village. Officer Arthur Fallon of the Andover police testified that both men were under the influence of liquor.

Andover Youths in Golf Tourney

Three Andover boys entered the two-day open caddies tournament at Wallston, held Tuesday and Wednesday. T. W. Ashley, who entered in Class B, had a handicap of 15 and shot a gross 93. D. A. Gildea and O. B. Benson, both entered in Class C. The former had a handicap of 22 and closed with a gross 89, while the latter had a handicap of 18 and closed with a gross 97.

State Asks Town of Sewage, Water

(Continued from page 1)

comprise a site, in general bounded by Lowell and Osgood streets, Dancomb and Argilla roads, and area of 1200 acres. Necessarily, he pointed out in the communication, the questions of water supply and sewage disposal in this fourth State school for the feeble-minded, are determining factors in the selection of a site for a state institution.

The department wanted to be advised whether the town of Andover would be in a position to furnish water to a state institution in case this site is acquired. "From our information," the letter went on, "it is our understanding that the source of water supply for the town of Andover is presumably ample to furnish this additional quantity."

Briefly, the department submits that it will desire approximately 200 gallons per capita with an approximate maximum of one-half a million gallons per day when the institution is completed, to care for a population made up of patients and employees of 2500."

Wants Cost Per Million

Dr. Kline goes on to say that he would want the cost per million gallons based on the present charges for water. Information on the disposal of sewage is also desired. He says that he wants it disposed through the existing system, to know what arrangements could be made to acquire rights, and the possibility of connecting the installation with the sewerage system of the town.

Because his request demands much specialized and technical knowledge peculiar to problems of state institutions, the board met to consider hiring an engineering expert for a short time to delve into the situation. Dr. Kline suggested this move in his letter, informing the officials of Andover that a state engineer would work in conjunction with him. The Board of Public Works, as a result of the discussion Tuesday evening, will further examine the problems and it is possible that in the near future a decision will be arrived at as to whether an expert will be invited in to analyze the possibilities and needs of both the town and the institution.

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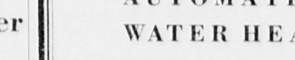
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