

The Watertown News

A WEEKLY PAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF A LIVE AND GROWING TOWN

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WATERTOWN, CONNECTICUT. FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1925.

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School Children War on Caterpillars

The children of the public schools will render a genuine service to the community by participating in the project which has been started by the Sledu chapter of the Delphian Society to make war on Caterpillars.

During the past few years the tent caterpillar has increased enormously in Watertown and the outlying districts. The ravages which have been committed on trees and shrubs have assumed grave proportions.

The Delphian Society has started a project to get at the source of the trouble and good results are anticipated.

For each one hundred nests of the tent caterpillars which the pupils bring to school the sum of 10 cents will be paid by the society. A committee of two boys will count the nests which will later be burned in the school furnace.

A further prize of \$5.00 will be given later. It is hoped that the present drive which began this week will be as successful as that of a few years ago at which time the school children entered in such a contest and succeeded in so well destroying the caterpillars that they had done comparatively little damage until two years ago.

GIRLS' CLUB ENTERTAINS FRIENDS

Many friends of the Watertown Girl's Club enjoyed a real St. Patrick's day party in the club room on Tuesday night. The room was appropriately decorated with narrow strips of green crepe and white tulip-shaped paper shades.

A basket of growing shamrocks flanked by green candles on the mantle and bouquets of green carnations about the room completed the color scheme.

Pinochle, rummy, "500" and whist were played. Prizes suitable to the occasion were given. Mrs. Walter Fox receiving a small shillach for her skill in pinochle and Mrs. Roy Krom second prize of a green tin hat. Mrs. Barry Hackett won the prize in whist, a corn-cob pipe, and in "500" H. B. McCrone received a green horn.

The refreshments served under the direction of Mrs. Ray Garnsey also carried out the color scheme. They consisted of sandwiches of lettuce and cress, cakes with green icing, lemonade and green mints. Among those present were: Mrs. Estella Mattoon, Mrs. Boatwick, Mrs. F. W. Judson, Mrs. Ray Garnsey, Mrs. A. A. Richards, Mrs. Frances Zeldler, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Krom, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. McCrone, Mrs. Barry Hackett, Misses Helen Mattoon, Leona Kelly, Ethel Doolittle, Mildred Kempton, Novella Fisher, Elsie Root, Nellie Lynn, Alice Sullivan, Ina Atwood, Olive Walton, Edith Curtis and Dorothy Johnson, John Bassette and Ralph Pasho.

TIMES PRINT-SHOP FINDS ITSELF

For many years there was published in New York a record book for job printing and another for advertising, dating back to the time when efficiency systems were first talked of, and bookkeeping was beginning to be a supposed science. The old Gazette used these books for many years, and when The Gazette force began to drift into The Times office the old simple system was put in operation. By these books, it was an easy matter to trace the date of a long-forgotten advertisement, or a job of printing which might have been done several years before. Last Autumn when The Times began looking for copies for 1925, there were none to be had, the bid dealer merely stating that the publisher had quit issuing them. Which would have meant the adoption of some new methods unless some other blank book maker could issue them. The books had cost about \$4 each, and the best a blank book maker would do them for in dozen lots was \$8.50 each. Then The Times job plant spoke up. The books were made in there, better ones than ever we had, better bound, better paper, and a regular job at but very little more than the original maker charged for them. "Why did you not think of it before?" said Superintendent Boyd. "You've always advertised to print everything but money, and yet when a job that is out of the ordinary comes up you forget the capacity of the plant." Which was true too. —New Milford Times.

Fire Company Responds

The local Fire Company responded to an alarm sent in from the Oakville district on Sunday evening at 7 P. M., calling them to extinguish a brush fire in the vicinity of Slades pond. About 20 members of the department made the trip to the scene of the fire and after hour's hard work the blaze was extinguished.

It does not seem fair that Watertown's Fire volunteers should be expected to turn out to fight such a fire when a sufficient number of Oakville young men could be secured without much difficulty to serve the purpose. When a home or such building is afire the Watertown men are only too eager to give whatever assistance they are able to render but when it comes to a brush fire, the line should be drawn. The News would suggest that the local Fire Warden appoint an Oakville man as deputy for the Oakville district and in case of any brush or forest fires in the Oakville district that he be notified of such and then orcall some of Oakville's young men and give them a couple hours work as firemen once in a while. The Watertown members are expected to take care of such fires in their district and the Oakville residents also should have some responsibility and not shirk all the duties that Volunteer Firemen of Watertown are now forced to attend to.

GOOD NIGHT

Last night I sat a gazing at a picture on the wall.
'Twas a simple little picture, of scarce no value at all.
Just a picture of a maiden before an open fire;
But sitting in such a posture that Pearly white teeth, Eyes mellow
A book she was deftly holding in her shapely little hand;
And these were the thoughts I was thinking, though I scarce can understand.

Lovely maiden with nut-brown hair,
Why do you sit in that antique chair
In all your beauty and charm and grace
And never allow me to see your face!
I admire your figure, Each curve, Each line,
And I know that your eyes like jewels shine.
Like Venus of old no charms do you lack;
But I only can gaze at your shapely back.

Why do you gaze at your book and fire
When I am so anxious your face to admire?
I know that your lips are of ruby red,
Please gratify me by turning your head
And showing your features, chiseled so fine,

Dear little maid—you've completely turned mine.
Nut-brown hair (how attractive you look.)
Dear little hand holding that book,
Pearly white teeth, Eyes mellow and bright,
Cheeks fair as the lily, Good night Good night.

Dear little maiden whenever I look
At the back of your head and your half-concealed book
I long for the face that I just cannot see,
Oh why should you turn it away from me?
Why should the artist allow you to pose
In a manner concealing your eyes and your nose?

We know that your features with angels would vie;
But they're just out of sight—though I don't know why.

Dear little maid if you'd just turn around
And show me your face, my heart would just bound.
For I know it would be a great treat for my eyes
But it never can be, 'Tis a case for deep sighs.

So adieu lovely maiden, Good seems)
Is to take a last look and go to my dreams.
Doubtless I'll dream of that face in eclipse
Dream that I'm seeing those ruby red lips.

Dream of the loveliness just out of sight
So adieu lovely maiden, Good night, Good night.
Chatter Box

TOWN TOPICS

William Doherty of Hartford, a former resident of Watertown was a week-end visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. McFadden.

John S. Neagle of Waterbury was in town on Sunday and plans on reopening his home on Hillcrest avenue about April 1st.

Leman Atwood of Cutler street was a recent visitor in Watertown.

Frederick L. Peck who has been ill for the past two weeks with influenza, has recovered and resumed his work as local R. F. D. Carrier.

Lloyd Hughes, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hughes is confined to his home by illness and is under the care of Dr. E. K. Loveland.

A. C. Maroney, athletic instructor at the Taft School is on the sick list.

Mrs. R. J. Ashworth of Woodruff avenue visited at the home of her sister in Roxbury on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Buell Hemlinway Jr. have returned to their home on Main street after an extended trip to Bermuda.

Irving Campbell has moved into his newly purchased home on Main street.

The executive committee of the Civic Union held a meeting in the Community Building on Sunday afternoon.

Arthur P. Hickox has purchased a new Reo Sedan.

Joseph Farrell of Cherry avenue, visited his brother James, who is a patient in the U. S. Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday.

Miss Minnie Fitzpatrick entertained friends from Hartford at her home on Woodruff avenue on Sunday.

A son was born at the Waterbury Hospital recently to Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Wadhams.

Joseph Hanning and Randall Loveland students at Yale University spent the week-end at their homes here in town.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES

It is asserted in Holy Writ that the prudent man foreseeth the evil, hence it will be well for that type of person to consider at once the changes in postal rates which become effective on April 15 because they will require some study unless one courts delay and vexation. Letter mail, proper, remains at its old figure, though why the rate was not raised to three cents an ounce which would have made some of the other changes unnecessary, is not as clear as it might be; it does not signify now. For that matter the general public is not required to study the various changes made in the second class matter though publishers of news papers and periodicals are keenly interested.

When we get to third class matter we find changes enough. The class includes, as usual, books, circulars and other printed matter, proof sheets, corrected proofs and merchandise, various and miscellaneous. The rate is 11-2 cents for each two ounces up to and including eight ounces except—again—that the rate on books, catalogues, seeds, cuttings, roots, scions and plants not exceeding eight ounces in weight, shall be one cent for each two ounces.

It is likely to mean, for one thing, that the circulars forming a considerable part of every man's mail may gradually drift into first class because the margin in cost between first and third class matter has been lessened, but it also means that all of us will be asked to struggle with simple fractions and, we assume, that the post office department will issue 11-2 and 4-2 cent stamps. The stamp collectors ought to be interested and they may suggest that two-color stamps should be adopted; green and cerise for an issue and brown and blue for the other hybrid.

There is some occasion for thankfulness in the fact that the zone rate on parcel post matter remains unchanged but there are other changes and exceptions in sufficient number. One of these appears in the order that a service charge of 2 cents shall be made on all packages "except" those originating on R. F. D. Routes. Except for the R. F. D. ruling each parcel post package will require 2 cents more in stamps after April 15.

If the sender of any such a package wishes to expedite its passage he may mark it "special handling" and add 25 cents more in stamps which will insure its transit with first class mail. Let us assume that he desires to secure its immediate delivery and so it once

Franklin Painter has accepted a position as clerk at the Post Office Drug Store.

Miss Agnes Hanning and Miss Helen Broder of Waterbury were recent visitors in town.

The condition of Mrs. Daniel Shannon, who is seriously ill at her home on Cherry avenue remains unchanged.

Mrs. Vesta Geoghegan who has been seriously ill with pneumonia remains unchanged.

Miss Mary Holleran, teacher in the Bridgeport Public Schools passed the week-end at her home on Woodruff avenue.

A most successful card party was held Saturday evening in Masonic Hall under the auspices of the Watertown Chapter Order of the Eastern Star. Thirteen tables were in play. The prize in pinochle was awarded to Mrs. Thomas of Waterbury, in five hundred to Miss Ina Atwood, and in Bridge to William Jones of Oakville.

News has been received of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Dunphy of Bloomfield, N. J. Mrs. Dunphy was formerly Miss Helen Dayton of this place.

Miss Natalie Anne McCrone celebrated her fifth birthday by entertaining a few of her friends at her home on North street last Friday afternoon. Many enjoyable games were played and a dainty lunch served, the table being decorated in green and white with a birthday cake bearing five lighted candles as the center of attraction. Those present were Pauline Spangler, Ethel Buckingham, Ethel Louise McCrone and Natalie Anne McCrone.

Miss Josephine Miller was pleasantly surprised on Friday evening at the home of Mrs. Thomas Kirwin in the form of a miscellaneous shower. Miss Miller who is to be married to Russell G. Edwards on Easter Monday was the recipient of many beautiful and useful gifts of linen, silver, pyrex and aluminum.

discover that if the package weighs more than two pounds and not more than ten, he must add a 15-cent special delivery stamp. If it weighs in excess to ten pounds a 20-cent special delivery stamp will be required. There are no such stamps as yet but the post office department is authorized to provide them. The rate for money orders has been changed, the fee for those of \$2.50 and under being raised from 3 to 5 cents while one for \$100 instead of costing 30 cents as at present will cost 22. Likewise it will be observed that registered letters have been caught in the same tornado, as the minimum fee will be 15 cents instead of 10 as at present. If a return receipt is required 3 cents additional must be paid by the sender.

We noted last week that the rate on private mailing cards, including the picture post cards, will be doubled, having been raised from 1 to 2 cents, so that the family spending the winter in Drought, Calif., or Sandpile, Fla., will pay more if they remember their friends in Hartford. This order, he may be fairly sure, will not increase the revenue of the post office department.—Hartford Courant.

THE LITTLE NECK

As to Whether or Not the Clam's Name is Anatomical

To the New York Herald Tribune: In the editorial "The Neck of the Clam" in to-day's issue you say: "The truth is, of course, that the word 'neck' in the name of the Little Neck clam is not anatomical at all, but geographical." The Little Neck clam gets this designation because it comes from the place of that name. The term "little neck" serves to distinguish the hard-shell clam, which has a short neck, from the soft-shell clam, which has a long one. In New England the hard-shell clam still retains its Indian name of quahog. When a yankee speaks of a clam he has in mind the soft-shell clam. This has a long neck, which it can stretch out for a distance three times the length of its body. The Little Neck has a short neck, which it can project only a short way beyond its shell.

The Yankee quahog, or the editor's Little Neck, which receives the editor's poetic encomium, also meets with my gustatory approbation. It is fitting that such a delicious tidbit should be known scientifically as Venus mercenaria. Besides having a neck, the clam also has a foot, and is quite a traveler. I keep some clams for pets, and when I have company and have exhausted my means of entertain-

Oakville Community House Progressing

The work on Oakville's Community House is progressing in an encouraging manner. The contractor now engaged in building the cellar expects to complete his work on April 1st and the operations of erecting the main building will be pushed rapidly after that date.

It is the intention of the contractor Oscar Stroberg & Co., Inc. to have the building ready for occupancy about June 1st.

The committee on activities is busily engaged in preparing entertainments, the proceeds of which will be used to provide general equipment for the building.

The first of these entertainments was given St. Patrick's night in the Assembly Hall of South School. The program consisted of a Minstrel Revue "Laff it On" staged by the Scoville Junior Club. This was followed by dancing and refreshments. Music was furnished by Russell's orchestra. Two Waterbury concerns, the New Haven Dairy and Warden's company generously donated the ice cream. W. H. Byrnes the soft drinks and local housewives the food for the refreshments.

THE GOOD NEW SUMMER TIME

It is an early spring, yet one of the vernal signs is lacking. The waters of daylight saving have not begun to croak. They have, new occasion, however, for shrill peeps in the decision of the British government to carry through a measure making "summer time" a permanent institution to the residents of the tight little island.

The opponents of clock revision have tried to believe that the helpful device was a fad or a foolish obsession which would soon wear out. They must admit that they were mistaken when the conservative representatives of a people who cling tenaciously to old habits find advantage in departing definitely from the oldtime standard.

In this country also daylight saving as an urban institution has gained a secure establishment. Few of the cities which have enjoyed its benefits would return without compulsion to the former convention. Advancing the clock hands for a season, for the sake of an extra hour of sunlight and economy of fuel, is simply the supplanting of one artifice by another more convenient for city work and outdoor recreation.

General conformity with the improved system by town and country would be desirable, but the rural reaction is undeniably hostile. A good many of the farmers not only refuse to save daylight but would, if they could, prevent anybody else from doing so, or at any rate would not permit the clocks to aid and abet the economy. Last year at Albany they attempted to repeal the statute permitting cities to adopt daylight saving. Fortunately that childish attitude did not appeal to the Legislature. The effort to coerce the cities has not been renewed.

In New York the summer schedule has passed through the period of experiment with increasing satisfaction. Only a very small minority dislike the ordinance that places the city on summer-time between the last Sunday in April and the last Sunday in September. Daylight saving in this city may be regarded as a fixture.—New York Tribune.

CARD PARTY FOR ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

Mrs. T. F. McGowan opened her home on Main street on St. Patrick's night for the card party, the proceeds of which were for the benefit of St. John's church. The party began after the regular weekly devotion at St. John's church had finished. There were many tables in play, the games being bridge, whist, "500" and forty-five. The winners in each were: whist, first, Mrs. Fred Slason, second, Mrs. J. J. Kelly; bridge, first, Miss Justine McGowan, second, Miss Nellie Gaffney; "500", John Holleran.

The house was prettily decorated with green and white paper and flowers. Favours of shamrocks were given to each guest and refreshments of coffee and sandwiches were served. The card party was a decided success socially and financially.

ment I always stage a race among a number of the clams. Each guest selects a favorite racer and bets on it, and the contest invariably proves to be a most exciting event. J. Edward Herman, M. D. Brooklyn, March 6, 1925.

Civic Union Officers Re-elected

At the regular monthly meeting of the executive committee of the Watertown Civic Union Sunday afternoon the following officers were reelected: Harley F. Roberts, president; Harry H. Hemlinway, vice-president; Arthur P. Hickox, secretary; Arthur A. Evans, treasurer. The new members of the executive committee for this year elected at the last annual meeting are: Miss Ina Atwood, president of the Girls' Club, Dr. M. Hemlinway Morrison and Harold Madden.

Ralph S. Pasho, director of activities, gave a resume of the work for the past month. The Junior achievement clubs have been steadily at work and the interest has been very well maintained. A class in pottery making was held for the first time Saturday afternoon. The Civic Union took a class of 10 boys to the recent junior track meet in Torrington. Two of the boys won first places, this qualifying for the state meet in Meriden tomorrow. Plans for the summer playground are being completed. The tentative plans for the enlarged grounds provide for a small baseball diamond, tennis court, swings and slides with a proposed wading pool. A contour map of the grounds has been made and the necessary amount of grading estimated. The Union is very desirous of obtaining children's books for summer use and anyone having any they wish to dispose of are asked to notify Mr. Pasho.

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS

The patriotic interest of business concerns throughout the country in the Citizens' Military Training Camp movement is being demonstrated in many ways, and its last generous and most substantial contribution to the cause is that of the Eastern Advertising Company in offering to place in two thousand cars and busses throughout New England car cards carrying appropriate publicity with reference to these camps. The railroad companies of New England have also offered to conspicuously post the large posters prepared for that purpose in their railroad stations. Postmasters throughout New England, taking advantage of the authority extended by Mr. John H. Bartlett, First Assistant Postmaster General, and Mr. McKenzie Moss, Assistant Secretary, Treasury Department, are showing great interest not only in exhibiting these posters, but in distributing application blanks, assisting the applicant in his preparation of them, and in furnishing information to all interested parties.

Many industries and other business concerns and professions are encouraging young men in their employment to attend the camps, and affording them the opportunity to so attend without loss of their salary for the month necessary, for such attendance. Certainly those interested in this great movement for the betterment of the youth of the country have every reason to be encouraged by the demonstration from all sources of a support that spells success for the movement.

NEW COLOR FOR AUTO PLATES FOR 1926

Connecticut "pleasure car" marker plates for 1926 will be a combination of black numerals on a chrome orange background according to specifications given by the state motor vehicle department of the Connecticut Reformatory, manufacturer of the markers for this state. A new font of numerals, slightly bolder than those of this year though not so heavy as those used on the 1924 markers, has been ordered.

The second installment of the Connecticut Motor Vehicle Register for 1925 has been issued by the department, listing about 43,000 passenger cars and about 13,000 commercial car registrations, in addition to 21,556 passenger car registrations listed in the first installment issued in February and making a total of approximately 77,000 registrations of all kinds printed to date, not to mention several thousand transfers listed in the second installment.

Owing to the great number of registrations perfected in December and the early part of January, the department announces that it is not feasible to publish them all by March 1st. It is anticipated, however, that by April 1st all registrations issued up to that date will be printed in the series in which the register is being issued. A greater proportion of the 1926 registrations have now been printed than were printed in the corresponding period of any previous year.

GRANTS CUBA ISLE OF PINES

Treaty Pending Since 1904 Rati- fied After 3-Hour Debate and Ownership Controversy Ends.

VOTE WAS 63 TO 14

Platt Amendment Extended to Island —American Residents Are Assured the "Most Favored Nation Rights" —All Amendments Defeated.

Washington.—The Senate, by a vote of 63 to 14, ratified the Isle of Pines treaty which vests the ownership of the island in the Republic of Cuba. This action ends a controversy dating from the end of the Spanish War. The treaty has been pending before the Senate since March 3, 1904, when it was submitted by President Roosevelt.

Ratification was desired by the Coolidge administration, in part to promote friendly relations with Cuba and in part to promote good relations with Latin America. The Senate acted in the face of efforts of the opposition to prevent a vote at this session and despite strong protests from the Americans living on the Isle of Pines and owning property there, who fear their rights will not be respected by the Cuban government.

A two-thirds vote was needed to ratify the treaty and there was not only the needed number but many votes to spare. The Senate, however, adopted a reservation proposed by Senator Borah intended to make the provisions of the Platt amendment apply to the Isle of Pines as well as Cuba, and another reservation by Senator Reed, of Missouri, intended to assure for Americans on the Isle of Pines rights accorded foreigners who receive the most favored nation treatment in Cuba.

Senators who voted against ratification were Borah, Brookhart, Cummins, Fernald, Frazier, Willis, Republicans; Ashurst, Blease, Copeland, Dill, Heflin, McKellar, Reed, of Missouri, Democrats, and Shipstead, Farmer-Labor.

The treaty, which was signed March 2, 1904, by John Hay, Secretary of State, and Gonzalo de Quesada, then Cuban Minister, provides that the United States relinquish all title or claim to the island in favor of Cuba in consideration of grants of coaling and naval stations in Cuba already made. The treaty also stipulated that "citizens of the United States of America who, at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, shall be residing or holding property in the Isle of Pines shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges which they have acquired prior to the date of exchange of ratifications of this treaty; they may remain there or remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of priority, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and profession, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners."

The Borah reservation was contained in a resolution of ratification which he proposed as a substitute for the original resolution of ratification. Senator Pepper accepted it and the Senate did likewise, and also accepted the reservation of Senator Reed of Missouri.

The Borah resolution follows: "Resolved, two-thirds of the Senators present and concurring therein, that the Senate advises and consents to the ratification of the treaty with Cuba, signed at Washington, D. C., on the 2d day of March, 1904, for the adjustment of title to ownership of the Isle of Pines, subject to the following reservation and understanding to be set forth in an exchange of notes between the high contracting parties, so as to make it plain that this condition is understood and accepted by each of them: "That all the provisions of existing and future treaties, including the permanent treaty proclaimed July 2, 1904, between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba, shall apply to the territory and inhabitants of the Isle of Pines."

MOUQUIN'S CLOSED

Famous Restaurant Is Padlocked for 30 Days.

New York.—Mouquin's, 454 Sixth avenue, for sixty-eight years one of New York's leading restaurants, submitted before Federal Judge A. N. Hand to a thirty day padlock decree. The case was settled after a conference between U. S. District Attorney Emory R. Buckner and former Judge John A. Bolles, counsel for the restaurant. The entire establishment will be closed from April 1 to May 1.

FERGUSON'S RIGHTS RESTORED

Needs Only "Ma's" Signature to Give Him His Civil Rights.

Austin, Tex.—Legislative amnesty for James E. Ferguson, ousted former Governor, was consummated when the House of Representatives finally passed the Woodward bill restoring to Ferguson the civil rights taken from him by the judgment of the Court of Impeachment which in 1917 found him guilty of malversation charges and removed him from office. Gov. "Ma" Ferguson will sign it.

FELIPE A. ESPIL

In Charge of Argentine Affairs at Washington



Felipe A. Espil, distinguished young Argentine diplomat and counselor of the Argentine embassy in Washington, is charge d'affaires during the absence of the ambassador. Mr. Espil has been at the Washington embassy for about three years and is one of the best known of the younger diplomats.

BRITAIN DROPS LEAGUE PACT AS FOE TO PEACE

Chamberlain Also Attacks Covenant, Asserting It Lacks Necessary Virility to Prevent War.

Geneva.—Great Britain not only crushed the League of Nations arbitration, security and disarmament protocol into a shapeless mass that defies resurrection, but cast the most serious doubt on the efficacy of the league covenant as an agency for world peace.

Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, speaking at the Council session in a dispassionate monotone, read what is possibly the most astounding document ever heard in the precincts of any league body. It was a comparatively brief statement, branding the protocol as an instrument of war, rather than peace, and a combination which stands rejected not only by the Baldwin ministry, but as well by "the governments of the Dominion of Canada, the commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and India."

Mr. Chamberlain added ironically, "I am not yet in possession of the views of the Irish Free State."

The British statement which Mr. Chamberlain delivered, not as his own, but as the collective opinion of the Baldwin ministry, and which disclosed the clever co-authorship of Lord Balfour by its pointed phraseology, lacked nothing in directness and proved a far stronger document than might have been expected.

Great Britain's alternative for the protocol was outlined in the Chamberlain statement by a single paragraph as a system of regional defensive pacts between the nations most immediately concerned, under the guidance of the league, and within the spirit of the covenant.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

Glass to lead fight in Senate against Mellon's attempt to collect \$10,000,000 from Couzens.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Lieutenant Colonel James E. Fehet to be assistant chief of the army air service, with the rank of brigadier general. Colonel Fehet succeeds Brigadier General William Mitchell.

All hope for action for American adherence to the World Court at this session of the Senate was abandoned when a conference of Democratic Senators voted to drop the issue until next December.

Coolidge sends Warren's name back to Senate, and bitter fight is predicted.

Despite the decision of the conference of the Senate Democrats, Senator Copeland (Dem., N. Y.) determined to oppose the ratification of the Isle of Pines treaty.

The Episcopal Church Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society told the Supreme Court, in a brief in the fight against compulsory education in Oregon, that "an alarming increase in criminality of the young is due to the exclusion of religious influences from the public schools. Coolidge plans shake-up of Diplomatic Service.

Senate rejects Warren as Attorney General.

Coolidge approves ouster of insurgents as necessary to enact party legislation. House Committee reports United States is still wet and blames brewers.

Enactment of legislation by the next Congress to provide heavier penalties for violators of the prohibition laws was recommended by a subcommittee of the House Alcohol Liqueurs Committee.

COULD NAME OFF RAILWAY MAP

Controlling Interest in the St. Louis Southwestern Passes to Rock Island System.

RECALLS AMBITIOUS DREAM

Jay Gould Had Conceived Gigantic Network, for Which Heirs Fought Harriman—Family Still Has \$50,000,000 Carrier Stocks.

New York.—The Goulds disappeared from the railroad map when the controlling interest was sold by Edwin Gould in the last fragment of the vast transcontinental railroad system which had been planned by his father.

The railroading career of the Goulds began in 1857 when Jay Gould bought the bonds of the Rutland and Washington Railroad. It reached its meridian in the first decade of this century, when, with the building of the Western Pacific, the Gould system had crossed the continent and was engaged in a fierce duel with the giant system dominated by E. H. Harriman. The costs of that destructive railroad war, the panic of 1907, adverse railroad legislation, mistakes of judgment, family strife and litigation caused the disintegration of the Gould interests. The final disappearance of the family from the railroad world took place when Edwin Gould announced that the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad Company, familiarly known as the Cotton Belt, had passed into control of the Rock Island.

The heirs of the \$84,000,000 Jay Gould estate are still large owners of railroad securities, but they do not dominate one mile of road.

Scattered among different trust funds and in the hands of many heirs, tied up by relentless family warfare in the courts, the Gould interests, though still vast, are no longer capable of being mobilized for a fight.

The Cotton Belt was the last stand of the Goulds on the railroad map. During the last fifteen years they had been stripped, one part after another, of the great system which once stretched like a web over a large part of the United States. Although valued at \$50,000,000 or upward, the securities owned by the Goulds are no longer of importance in railroad activities. The "Gould vote" is nothing at a railroad meeting today.

There were no ceremonies at the passing of the final Gould road from the domination of that vast fortune and into the hands of Wall Street bankers. There were merely cut and dried statements by the directors of the Rock Island that such control had been acquired and by Edwin Gould, who for thirty years has directed the destinies of the Cotton Belt, that such a merger was "logical." Back of these formal announcements, however, have been some very considerable stock market operations during the last few months and a long series of conferences, conducted by Edwin Gould with the men who took over the final branch of Jay Gould's international railroad.

"The alliance with the Rock Island," said Mr. Gould's statement, "commends itself upon geographic, traffic and economic considerations as a mutually beneficial arrangement. It commends itself as a definite public advantage and as a logical development of the legislative policy which favors natural and voluntary selection as against arbitrary and compulsory grouping.

"You will allow me to express my personal gratification at this advent into the counsels and management of the St. Louis Southwestern property; and perhaps, too, I may admit some personal and sentimental satisfaction that the property into the management of which I was inducted by my father and to which I have devoted the ordinary term of a business life has become so desirable as to enlist in its continued and increasing prosperity the cooperation of one of the greatest systems of our country. . . . When released from official responsibilities at . . . trust, no distant time, I shall not feel released from my obligation to contribute as I may be able to the continued prosperity of a property to which I feel a genuine devotion."

N. Y. POULTRY EMBARGO ENDS

Still on Six Other States Due to the Plague.

New York.—The embargo against live poultry in effect since December 12 has been lifted in six states, the department of farms and markets announced. Shipments will be accepted from Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Connecticut and Wisconsin, but the prohibition remains on Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio.

WEEKS ORDERS NEW TEST

Army Men Disappointed by Anti-Aircraft Gunners

Washington.—Secretary of War Weeks directed the general staff of the army to make a thorough study of the effectiveness of anti-aircraft guns in combating airplane attacks. The Secretary, Major General Hines, Chief of Staff, and high army officers are dissatisfied with the recent anti-aircraft demonstration at Fort Monroe, where the guns and ammunition used were not of modern type.

MISS E. COMSTOCK

Granddaughter of Mrs. Thompson



Miss Ethel Comstock of Chicago is a quiet little woman who sat in her own little office with her own little business and plucked a fortune out of the wheat pit. She is credited with having "cleaned up" between \$20,000 and \$50,000 in the sensational rise of wheat.

COOLIDGE RENAMES WARREN FOR POST

Sends Nomination to the Senate After a Conference With Butler and the Nominee.

Washington.—President Coolidge defied the Senate and ignored the advice of the Republican leaders who called on him when, after a breakfast conference with Charles B. Warren and Senator Butler of Massachusetts, he resubmitted to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Warren as Attorney General.

Senator Butler, it is said, told the President that in his opinion enough votes could be commanded to confirm the nomination if it was submitted again. It is understood that Mr. Warren did not desire to press the President to continue the fight but agreed without protest to the decision reached by the President and Senator Butler.

When the news of the President's action reached the Capitol there was no effort on the part of the Administration Senators to conceal their surprise. A number of these leaders, including Senator Curtis, the Republican floor leader, and Senator Watson, called upon the President and told him they were convinced that the nomination would be beaten if returned. After a recapitulation of the situation they were still of the opinion that President Coolidge faced a second defeat, and that it might be even more severe this time.

A spectacular finish to the controversy is promised, as both advocates and opponents of the nomination have sent word to all absentee Senators in their camps who could be reached to hurry to the capital for the final battle. A telegram was even sent to Senator La Follette, outcast of the Republican Party, who is in Florida and has not attended a Senate session for many weeks.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

LONDON.—West End hair-dressers declare that every month there is an increasing number of men patrons for permanent waves.

BERLIN.—Dr. Walter Simons was officially sworn in as president ad interim of Germany, the ceremony taking place in the Reichstag. Dr. Simons will take over the duties of the late President Ebert until the presidential elections.

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Kansas Senate passed a Japanese exclusion bill which now goes to the governor. It prohibits Japanese from owning or leasing land in Kansas.

BERLIN.—Dr. Simon sworn in as acting President of Germany.

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Government hits snag in Teapot oil suit in effort to trace Fall's bank accounts.

ROME.—Fascist metal workers in seven more plants in Milan and all plants in Sesto San Giovanni are out on strike because they deem the increase in wages granted them by their employers insufficient.

PARIS.—The chamber foreign affairs committee has decided unanimously in favor of continued French military occupation of the Cologne zone.

ALBANY.—Governor Smith appeals to people from opponents of income tax cut.

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Testimony shows others besides Sinclair sought Teapot Dome oil leases.

GENEVA.—Council rejects Germany's request for preferential treatment if she enters league of nations.

BERLIN.—Republicanism won a significant victory in the Prussian landtag when former Chancellor Marx was elected premier of Prussia. This post was eagerly sought by the Monarchists.

FINDS DAUGHTER AFTER 14 YEARS

Mother Traces Girl From Orphanage to Farm.

Aven, N. J.—The successful ending of a fourteen-year search for her lost daughter was confirmed by Mrs. Grandson Thompson upon her return here from Middletown, Md., where she located Virginia Benton, eighteen, a daughter by a former marriage.

The girl was attending school while earning her living as a domestic on a Middletown farm.

While Mrs. Thompson, then Mrs. Benton, was ill in Philadelphia fourteen years ago, and she and her husband were in financial straits, Virginia was placed in an orphanage. The home later burned, the child was sent elsewhere and the records destroyed. The mother lost all trace of Virginia.

Nine years ago the girl's father died and Mrs. Benton married Grandson Thompson. The search was renewed, resulting in the location of Virginia just before Christmas.

The mother, who now is well to do, said that the demand of Miss Louisa Nelson, a Maryland probation officer, for proof of identity, had been satisfied and that Virginia will be allowed shortly to return to her mother's home.

Thief? Not at All; He Was Favored Saitor

Budapest.—One of the most unusual cases ever heard in Hungary recently was before the court in the little provincial town of Oall, when eight farmer boys, caught in the act, were charged with walking off with 20 pounds of corn stolen from a widow named Voeroc. They not only pleaded not guilty despite the fact that they admitted the theft, but produced a sealed document from the widow in which she declared that "she and her daughter Sarika counted it an honor that Frans Kiraly (the ringleader of the eight) had considered their house worthy of this distinction."

The judge was nonplused. "I suppose the widow fears your revenge?" he asked.

"No, your honor," Frans Kiraly replied, speaking for the group. "You see, in our part of the country there is a custom by which every year, after the corn has been harvested, a large pot of cornmeal is placed on the stove in houses where there are grown-up unmarried daughters. The lover of the oldest daughter must steal his corn. To facilitate the theft, the family leaves the house for half an hour after the cornmeal has been placed on the stove. The greatest disgrace that can happen to the family consists in the corn being left unstolen."

The judge dismissed the case.

Starved Veteran Kills Self as Pension Comes

San Francisco.—Hungry and de- pendent, Clive Harris, thirty-two, American aviation ace during the World war, recently a federal vocational student at the University of California, killed himself with gas just a few hours before the postman brought a government check that might have saved his life.

The veteran's body was found by his landlady, Mrs. I. R. Hart, when she went to his door to give him the overdue compensation check.

Mrs. Hart said Harris, a former lieutenant, had eaten nothing for several days, and showed great anxiety over the nonarrival of "an important letter from Washington."

Harris was a lieutenant of aviation during the war, and is credited with having shot down three enemy planes, papers found in his possession by Deputy Coroner Frank Berg, indicated. His father is a mail carrier at Santa Cruz.

"I really hate to encumber you with this body," he wrote in a farewell letter to his landlady, "but it can do no more than cause a little excitement. The United States veterans' bureau can pay for the burial."

Elephant Holds Up Train Making Commuters Walk

Boston, Mass.—Commuters on the Boston & Maine railroad having occasion to pass through Salem had to do a bit of unexpected walking when a two and one-half-ton circus elephant became so ruffled over slipping on the ice at the railroad crossing that he would not get up until he was good and ready.

"Chester" in an unwary moment put his foot down on a stretch of glaring ice as he was about to board his private car and down he tumbled. Coaxing failed to budge the animal and prodding had no more effect, so there was nothing to do but to run trains to either side of the animal and make passengers get out, walk around the living obstruction and board a train on the other side.

Finally "Chester" tired of lying down, got up, proceeded to his car, and regular train traffic was resumed.

Wields Wicked Needle at Ripe Age of Ninety

Lewiston, Pa.—Amos Bowen, ninety, celebrated his birthday in company with his wife after sixty-one years of happy married life.

Mr. Bowen was born at Allen Bank, Bedford county, December 25, 1834, and worked on the farm as a boy. In 1856 he learned the tailoring trade and worked at it practically all of his life until he retired to live with the children eight years ago. He still wields a wicked needle.

MOTHER GETS HER BABY BOY ADRIFT; CANT KEEP HIM

Deserted by Her Husband, She Puts Suicide Note in Child's Hat.

New York.—Alone and unaware of the sensation he was to cause, two-year-old Jackie Karsten was found playing in a hallway at No. 1408 First avenue, six blocks from his home.

The police, who discovered Jackie, regarded him for a time as a messenger of death, for on his curly head under a blue stockinet cap was found a hastily written note with many misspelled words in which the boy's mother threatened to "end it all."

Jackie himself, bereft of his three sisters, taken from him by the law because his parents could not feed the hungry mouths they had brought into the world, probably felt himself a lonely little boy who suddenly found new friends in a delicatessen store-keeper, a restaurant proprietor and kind men in blue coats.

Tramps Streets for Hours.

His mother, Mrs. Clara Karsten, thirty-four, after tramping the streets for hours trying to make up her mind to "end it all" was arrested by detectives in her home, No. 523 East Eighty-third street, on the charge of abandonment. Police say she admitted "losing her nerve."

Victor Kvetkoff had finished sweeping the sidewalk in front of his delicatessen store, No. 1409 First avenue, when he discovered Jackie, his face



Drank Milk Greedily.

pressed against the glass in the entry looking out on the early morning traffic. Kvetkoff carried Jackie into the neighboring bakeshop and restaurant of Theodore Greenwald, where Jackie drank milk greedily. It was then Greenwald removed Jackie's cap and found the note.

"To whom it may concern," the note read. "This is Jackie Karsten. I have no money to buy milk for Jackie and to pay for gas and rent. I am tired of the life I am living. My husband makes \$40 a week, but gives me no money, so I am going to end it all. That's what he wants me to do."

Greenwald notified police of the East Sixty-seventh street station and Jackie was taken to the Children's society, One Hundred and Fifth street and Fifth avenue.

Husband Left Her.

From Mrs. Lena Krumm, janitress, police learned that Mrs. Karsten's husband, a garage mechanic, had left her several weeks ago, shortly before their five-month-old baby girl, unchristened, had been sent to the New York Foundling hospital. Two other girls, Helen, eleven, and Clara, eight, have been adopted by a family in an up-state city.

Six hours after Jackie was found, Mrs. Karsten returned, footsore, to her home to find Detective Clarke waiting for her. Police are searching for her husband.

"It's a d-d shame," said Detective Clarke as he took Mrs. Karsten to her cell in the Thirtieth street station, "but what can we do?"

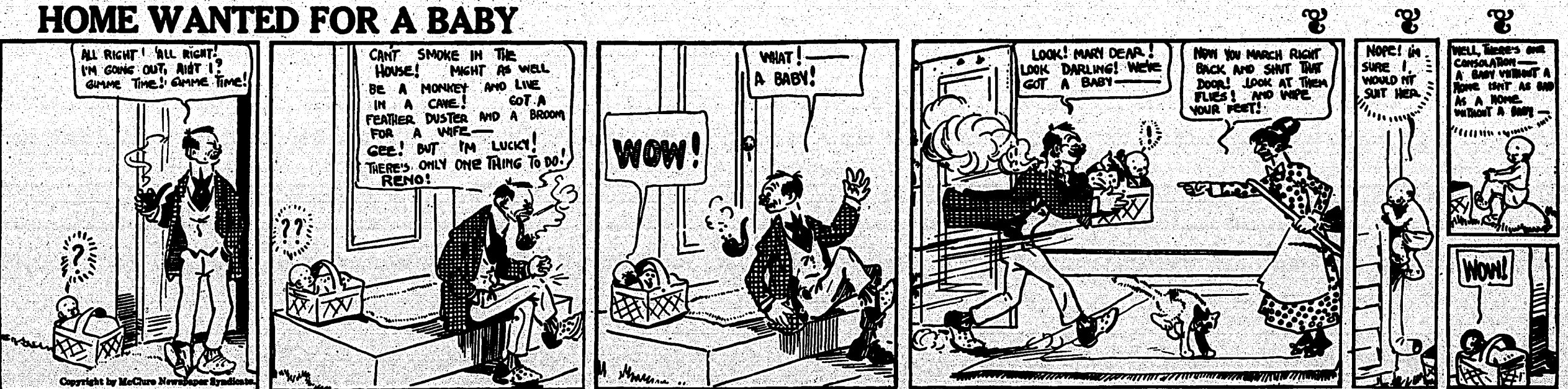
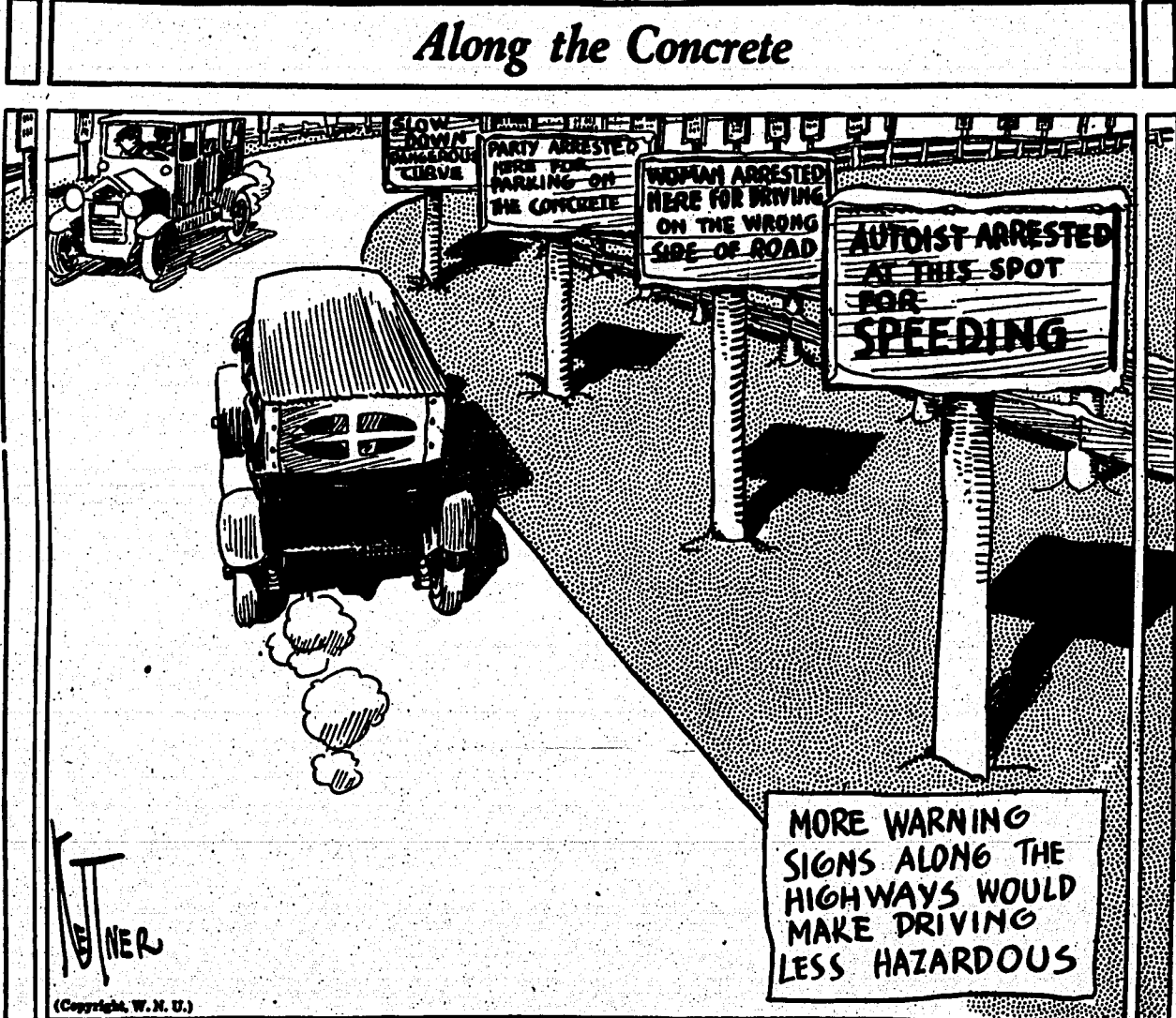
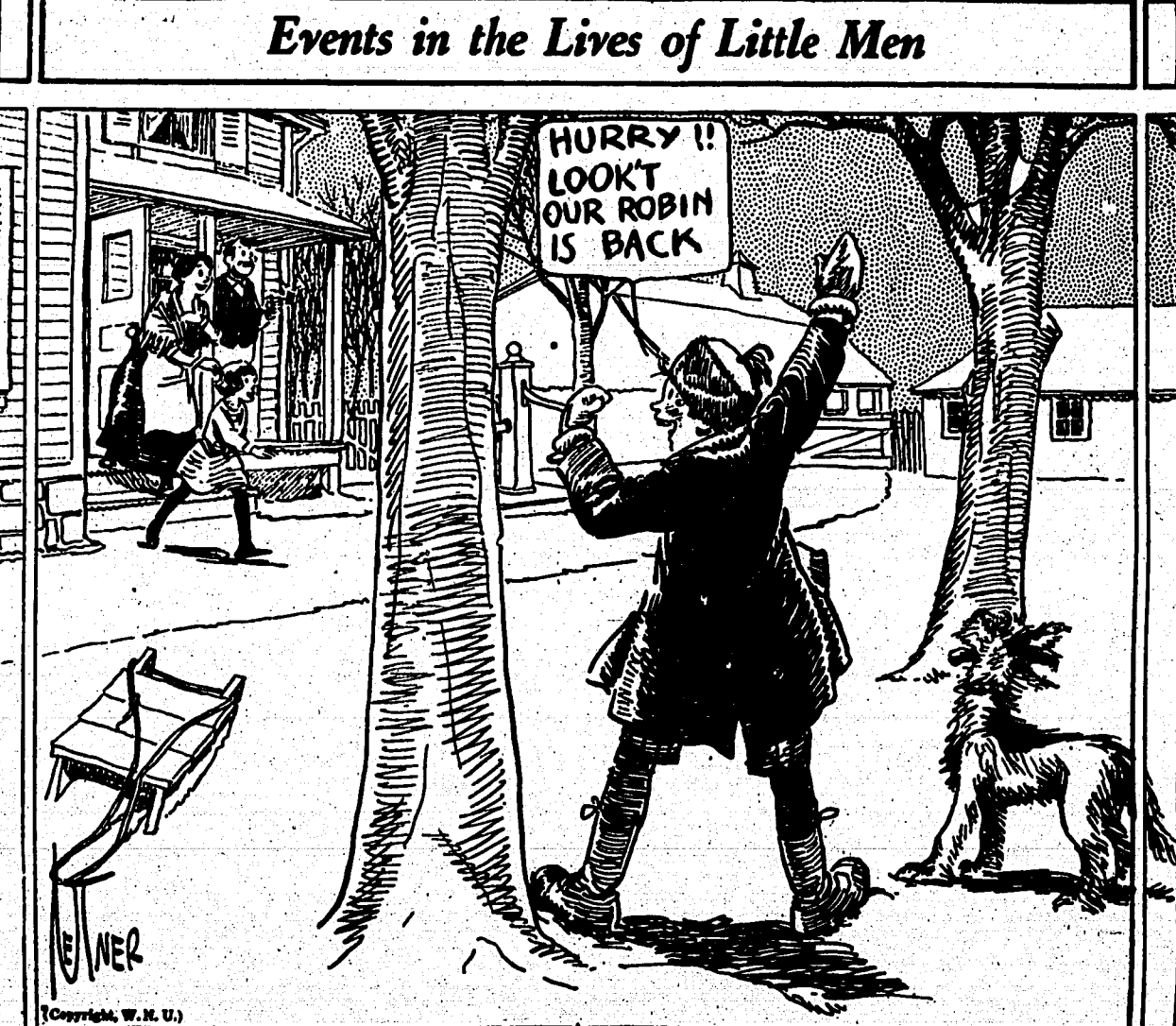
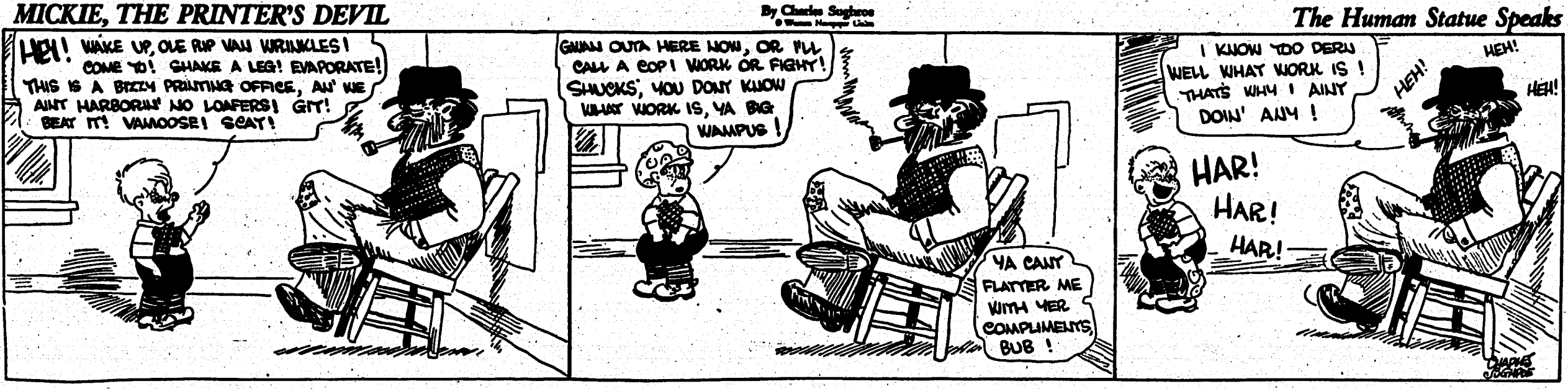
Faints, Falls, Comes To on Way to City Morgue

Milwaukee, Wis.—How would you like to come to after a dead faint and find you were in the coroner's ambulance on the way to the morgue? Haskon Svanoe, forty-four years old, North Milwaukee, a city draughtsman, had that experience and he is probably the only "customer" of the coroner's ambulance that ever "came to" in and walked out of it.

Svanoe is employed by the bureau of bridges. While beneath the girders of the Huron street bridge, making notes for blue prints, he lost his balance and fell. The cold bath caused him to faint. The bridge tender and other employees caught his inert form with grappling hooks, but as Mr. Svanoe weighs 220 pounds, were slow in getting him out.

Meanwhile someone called the police, who called Henry Eichler, assistant coroner, and reported a body had been found in the river.

As there was no sign of life in him, they put Svanoe in the ambulance and started for the morgue. Half way there the victim opened his eyes, pounded on the back of the driver's seat and was taken to a hospital.



THE WATERTOWN NEWS
Watertown, Conn.
Published Weekly
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O. S. Freeman - Managing Editor
Francis P. Flynn - Associate

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FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1925.

Thirty-eight state legislatures met during January, and one meets later during the year. In 1923, they received over 50,000 bills and passed 15,000 laws. There are now approximately 2,000,000 laws and ordinances in the United States and about 200,000 new ones being added yearly. State governments that in 1903 cost \$182,000,000, an average of \$2.26 per capita, cost \$1,150,000,000 in 1923, or \$13.19 per capita. The total state and national government cost in 1923 was 15 percent of the national income, where it was only 7 percent of the national income in 1903.

FRIENDSHIP

What does the word "friend" mean? A true friend is: "One who understands you better than you understand your self—who sees your faults, but recognizes them not as faults—who sympathizes with your ambitions and believes in you thoroughly—who meets you each day with genuine pleasure and parts with you with sincere regret—who is the first to praise and congratulate you on your successes and is never jealous of them—who cannot believe any wrong or evil thing about you—who is the most cheerful on the darkest days, who serves you freely and gladly with no thought of reward, who in the final test would not consider the giving up of his life too great a sacrifice. If thereby he can save yours.

To have ONE such friend makes you rich far beyond the fondest dreams of money."

GAS

Almost since its first issue, there has appeared regularly in The News the advertisement of the Watertown Gas Company—a sensible, staid, unpretentious advertisement, calling attention to one of the world's most important products. History tells us that Gas was once looked upon with as much suspicion as would attach to the presence of a delegation of boot-leggers at a law-enforcement meeting.

One hundred and eleven years ago, a great crowd gathered on Westminster Bridge, in London. A new chapter was about to be written in the world's history of inventions. The famous bridge was about to be lighted by gas. Suddenly the bridge was flooded with light. The crowds fell back, bewildered. An engineer stepped forward and touched the gas pipes. He invited a member of Parliament to do likewise. This gentleman refused until he had borrowed heavy gloves. He believed the pipes contained fire and would burn him.

When electricity supplanted gas as an illuminant, people believed that gas was doomed. But today it is one of the greatest heating agents of the world and is used in 5,000 different ways in industry and is produced in greater quantities than ever. The people of Thomaston, who are soon to be supplied with gas, will recognize it as a great blessing.

OUR SCHOOLS

One-fourth of our entire population is engaged in school work as pupils, teachers, supervisors and administrators. The public schools constitute a great corporation spending over 112 billions of dollars annually. Each citizen is a shareholder and has a voice, through his school board, in determining what kind of a school his community shall enjoy. School board members are representative citizens elected for the purpose of getting schools managed, and not for the purpose of managing schools themselves. They select a professionally trained school officer to present school policies for their approval and to organize and direct the work of the school system. The school board members are the legislative officers, the superintendent is the executive officer. Neither should assume or usurp the function of the other.

MR. BUCKLAND OF THE NEW HAVEN

The victory of the New Haven Railroad in its first skirmish with the Port Authority over the Hell Gate Bridge may not prove of far-reaching consequences as far as the practical effects on the road's traffic situation are concerned, but it has demonstrated again, if further demonstration were needed, that the company has in E. G. Buckland, its general counsel, a vice-president who can usually be found out there in the front-line trenches meeting each situation as it thrusts its head "over the top." It will be recalled that it was Mr. Buckland who was mainly responsible for the formulation of the remarkably successful \$23,000,000 public financing plan of the New Haven and for pushing that plan to a successful

conclusion. The New Haven, it would appear, is carrying at least one "hidden asset" on its books in this aggressive executive who, curiously enough, "prepared" for the active, competitive business life he now indulges in, the comparatively sequestered atmosphere of the college lecture hall. For ten years before associating himself with the New Haven, Mr. Buckland taught law at Yale.—New York Herald-Tribune.

Sweet Breath at all times!

THE FLAVOR LASTS

WINKLEY'S TABLETS

After every meal!

ALL OUT OF SORTS

So Was This Good Woman Who Tells Her Experience

All too often women accept their pains and aches as natural to their sex. They fail to realize that weak kidneys are often to blame for that backache, those headaches, dizzy spells and that tired, depressed feeling. Thousands have found new health and strength by helping the weakened kidneys with Doan's Pills—a stimulant diuretic. This case is one of many in this locality.

Mrs. A. Nelson, 101 S. Main St., Naugatuck, Conn., says: "My kidneys were in a disordered condition. My back ached dreadfully when I bent over to do my work. After I did any washing it became so stiff and sore I couldn't work any further. I felt tired and worn-out and became nervous over little things. I was all run down in health and my kidneys became weak. A few boxes of Doan's Pills entirely cured me of the attack." 60c. at all dealers. Foster Millburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Mason Contractors
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Riverside Street
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NEW INVENTION GUARANTEES CLEAR VISION

Chicago, Illinois.— Frank Gaston of this city has invented an amazing preparation which renders automobile windshields clear in any weather. On March 8, a driver of a Buick touring car came around a corner into a boulevard in a terrific rain storm, almost colliding with a powerful 7-passenger Packard sedan. The driver of the Buick had applied ANTI-MIST to his windshield or he declares he never would have seen the on coming car in time to save himself. This same marvelous ANTI-MIST keeps eyeglasses, show windows, etc. clear, even in the worst rains. One application lasts 24 hours. Mr. Gaston wants agents and will send a trial sample free, together with full particulars as to how anyone can earn \$100 to \$150.00 weekly. Write him today at Dept. 4406C, 201 E. Ontario St., Chicago, Ill.

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Complete Line of
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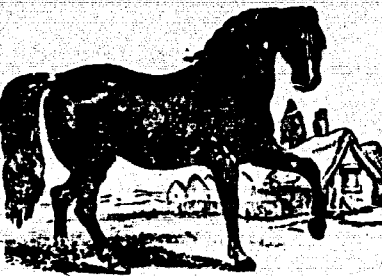
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If you want a pair be on hand as soon as they arrive, as they are just as perfect as the previous lot, all personally picked from western farmers by Mr. Temkin.

Every Horse is sound, well bred, well broken and ready to do any kind of work. They come in all colors, and in this lot are pretty pictures of well-matched pairs. Weight 34 to 40 hundred lbs. pair.

We also have on hand 40 head of cattle, some fresh and others to freshen soon, which we will sell or exchange at reasonable terms.

Remember we deliver our live stock to your barn anywhere in our Graham Truck.

Western Horse Market

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180 EAST MAIN STREET
TORRINGTON CONN.

TO ALL WHO WEAR SHOES—

Don't throw away your worn out shoes. Bring them to me. With my modern equipment I can repair them and make them like new.

JOE PENTA
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Telephone 343

GETTING UP NIGHTS

Tells you there is danger ahead. A healthy bladder does not act at night. J. H. Dorton, W. Graham, Va., says: "I had to get up seven or eight times at night for forty years. I thought it was my age. After taking Lithiated Buchu a short time, I am all right." Lithiated Buchu cleanses the bladder as Epsom Salts do the bowels, thereby relieving irritation, driving out foreign matter and neutralizing excessive acids. These are the causes of unnatural action of the bladder at night. Lithiated Buchu (Keller Formula) is not a cheap medicine. The tablets cost 2 cents each. Sold at all leading drug stores or Keller Laboratory, Mechanicsburg, Ohio. Locally at D. G. Sullivan, druggist.

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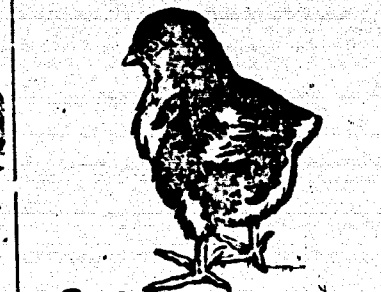
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Phone 158

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CASH PAID FOR FALSE TEETH
dental gold, platinum and discarded jewelry. Hoke Smelting & Refining Co., Otsago, Michigan.

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75 Varieties; Bred-To-Lay, Conn. Selected, Exhibition Matings; Free Catalogue; Brooders \$6 up. Clark's Hatchery, Dept. 38 East Hartford, Conn. 44

WANTED:—Every property owner to use a gallon of L & M Semi-Paste Paint out of any he buys, and if not perfectly satisfied the remainder can be returned without payment being made for the one gallon used. See our advertisement in this paper. **LONGMAN & MARTINEZ—PAINT MAKERS.** 12110

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Waterbury's Largest Department Store

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Mannish Types and Feminine Modes are to be found at Howland-Hughes in glorious array.

At \$29.75 will be found the Tailored Models. Smart and trim in their spring fitting lines. The Prince of Wales model is a favorite in this group. The materials are imported Tweeds, Derona, Suedine and Polaire.

From \$35.00 to \$59.75 the coats take on a more dressy appearance. Splendidly tailored of Twill, Charmen, Twilustra, Kasha, Moecasin and other new fabrics. The colors are exquisite in their loveliness. Rosewood, Rust, Chile, Green, Blonde, Amethyst and Gingsnap.

All models lined with self matching crepe. Many have clever touches of fur trimming.

Every size from 16 to 48.

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NEW SPRING COATS

Plain Tailored or trimmed with fur in the new spring way and incomparably priced

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Jewel tinted Poiritsheen, flower-tinted Suede or Flannel, and mannish Tweeds.

All splendidly tailored to slender French lines and fully lined.

You will be greatly surprised at the great value and wide assortment offered Saturday in these three price groups.

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—and nobody can tell the day, the night, or the hour—it may destroy your home, but by renting a Safe Deposit Box, with us

YOU CAN BE SURE your valuable papers, your priceless heirlooms, your precious gems, will be absolutely safe.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES \$3 and up, a Year

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WOODBURY NEWS

Death Claims Popular Woodbury Merchant

Floyd F. Hitchcock Had Rounded Out Four-Score Years. Was Descendant of Old Colonial Family

Floyd F. Hitchcock, 80, a member of one of the oldest Colonial families and for many years Woodbury's most prominent business man, died Monday in the New Haven hospital of complications following an illness of several weeks. The remains were brought to Woodbury by undertaker Kimball Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Hitchcock was born in Anson in November 6, 1844. He was a lineal descendant of Matthias Hitchcock, who with others landed in Boston in 1637 and assisted in forming the settlement of what is now New Haven. Mr. Hitchcock was given a good common school education. In 1862 he entered the employ of George B. Lewis, who conducted the tin store in the hollow. After eight years of faithful service, he bought out the business, and in 1878 purchased the property now known as Hitchcock's block and removed his business therein.

It is said that no man in town had been more influential in building up the town than Mr. Hitchcock. He had served in the general assembly, was judge of probate for two years, and he declined numerous town offices, having been too busy to attend to them. His wife died about twenty-four years ago. He is survived by a son and daughter, Henry S. and Miss Lottie L. Hitchcock of Woodbury, and several grandchildren.

The funeral will be held this Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Rev. L. G. Coburn pastor of the North Congregational church officiating. Interment will be in the Woodbury cemetery.

FLOYD F. HITCHCOCK

An Appreciation

In the death of Floyd F. Hitchcock we sorrow with those who mourn. It was the writer's good fortune to have known him long and well, and we could but esteem him more highly as the years passed by. We shall miss his kindly smile and friendly greeting.

"Cold in the dust that perished heart may lie— But that which warmed it once can never die."

In fancy again we can see him—not in death's cold shroud of sorrow and despair, but smiling upon us from life's sunset which marks God's farewell to the day—smiling with all the well-remembered grace of his genuine friendship, and saying: "The sunset speaks but feebly of the glories of another day. All is well."

He had been a devoted husband and a kind and indulgent father. He was a true man, not a make-believe. He believed in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. He believed that the man who scatters flowers in the pathway of his fellows, who lets into the dark places in life the sunshine of human sympathy and human happiness, in following in the footsteps of the Master. And so from the beauty of his long and useful life may we catch the inspiration to go forth and live as he lived, so that when the summons comes we, too, may exclaim: "All is well."

A. E. Knox.

MARY E. BURTON

The funeral of Miss Mary E. Burton, 88, of Waterbury was held at the Chapel of the North Congregational church Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Burial was in the North cemetery. Miss Burton was a sister of the late Mrs. T. B. Terrill of Woodbury and lived here the greater part of her life.

METHODIST CHURCH NOTES

At the meeting of the quarterly conference of the Methodist Episcopal church on Sunday evening, a suggestion was made on the part of one of the trustees that the society sell the present parsonage and build a smaller one west of the church, and W. M. Bradley, E. C. Atwood and J. D. Kimball were appointed a committee to look into the matter and report at some future time. The present parsonage is large and commands one of the best sites in town, and is much too large for the needs of present-day ministers' families.

Dr. Bell, district superintendent, preached a most practical and interesting sermon in the Methodist Episcopal church Sunday evening. The quarterly conference was held prior to the service. The treasurer reported amount paid out during the year something over \$2,200, and that not far from \$150 more is needed to balance all accounts for the year. This will include the sum of \$690, paid to the World Service commission.

BREVITIES

Thomas Meighan with a notable cast of players appears in the Paramount picture "Homeward Bound" at the Town Hall next Saturday evening. Mr. Meighan is one of the most verile and popular of American screen stars and this particular play is of exceptional force and appeal. The storms at sea are wonderfully realistic and the rescue of the owner and the crew of a palatial yacht is one of unusual thrill. Many of these scenes are filmed on the Thames river at New London which will be an added interest to the people of this state.

Mrs. R. S. Burnap has been entertaining her father from the Berkshires in Massachusetts.

Thomas L. Shea calls attention to the fact that 33 years ago this month the frost had all left the ground and there was everything to indicate that Spring had divorced itself from Winter. But for two days in April Woodbury was without any outside mail, on account of the depth of snow on the highways.

The girls basketball team of the Woodbury high school defeated the girls team of the New Milford high school in New Milford, Friday evening, the score being 11-6. The Woodbury boys were defeated by the New Milford boys with a score of 25 to 9. A number of the faculty and students of Woodbury high accompanied the players to New Milford. The Crosby team played the girls in Woodbury Wednesday night, before a large audience.

The food sale at the Woodbury Drug Store, Friday afternoon was a success, but of short duration; everything being sold out in twenty minutes, a little more than a dollar a minute being realized.

The mammoth poles which are to replace the tripple set through Main street have arrived and the work of putting them in place will soon begin.

The girls who played on the winning team at the basketball game in New Milford Friday night were: Evelyn Wheeler and Emily Tomlinson, forwards; Jeannette Hitchcock and Beth Judson, centers; Marilla Randall and Ethel Martus, guards.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Scott of Watertown were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Barker of Hotchkissville.

Farmers of the Weekepeeme district turned out with their teams Monday, to make an attempt to put the road to Hotchkissville in condition for travel.

Mrs. Charles N. Turner of New Haven and LeRoy Thompson of Naugatuck spent the week-end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thompson.

Miss Harriet Osborne of Ansonia was a recent guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cartwright.

Miss Margaret Minor of Roxbury was the week-end guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Smith of the Flanders district.

Miss Martha Reichenbach, a pupil of the New Britain Normal school is at the home of her parents in the Puckshire district suffering with a sprained ankle.

George Freeman while at work in a shop in Ansonia Saturday had the misfortune to have a foot crushed by a heavy piece of machinery falling on it. He was removed to the Griffin Hospital and later brought to his home in Woodbury. All the bones across the instep were broken.

Local R. F. D. mail carriers will be affected by the \$300 a year raise recently granted them by the government postal service.

L. E. Dawson was taken to the Waterbury Hospital Saturday for treatment. Mr. Dawson has been in poor health for some time.

The East Side school house, purchased by Dr. Weber of Waterbury, has been moved onto its new foundation near the Martus farm and is being remodeled into a summer home.

The basketball game which was scheduled to be played between the girls team of the Crosby high school and the Woodbury girls team Wednesday night has been postponed until Monday night, and will be played in the town hall at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. George Harvey is reported ill at her home.

Miss Louise Judson of Storrs spent the week-end at home.

H. E. Bartram, representing the state dairy and food commission's office, has been in town the past few days inspecting dairy buildings, equipment and methods.

Several cases of measles are reported in town.

Deacon George F. Morris of Hotchkissville is recovering from an attack to Mr. Wyckoff he suggests that the history of that charming little village be written up for The Reporter. If some expert historian could be found a volume of most interesting incidents could be written. Perhaps The Reporter will wake up and give to its readers some of the old-time history of that once bustling hamlet.

A post-card from a Manila Tea Pagoda announces the safe arrival of Dr. Thomas Bull at that port. He and his wife are touring through

the Mediterranean sea, and expect to return about April 5. Dr. Bull is one of the many Woodbury boys who have made good. He has become widely known as a specialist in the treatment of skin diseases.

A. D. Moore, one of our disabled soldiers who served in the World War in the Heavy Artillery, recently had a relapse from which it is gratifying to know he is rapidly recovering.

Mrs. Charles Minor has been spending many weeks in the Waterbury Hospital being treated for a broken hip. The expert surgeons have repaired the damage, and she is now visiting the home of Charles Eastman of our village.

Wilbur Lindsley, our well known farmer and cattle dealer, will soon return to his beautiful home, from Daytona, Florida, and add to its attraction by bringing with him his newly-made wife. They will be given the "Glad Hand."

It was reported on the street Monday morning, that Mr. Burnet Atwood was dead. This announcement, like that of Mark Twain, was a little too previous. Burnet thinks he will die later. When he goes he will be missed. No one will be left to talk as he can of past memories.

Mr. and Mrs. Blackmore have been spending the winter pleasantly in their bungalow at Ormond, Fla., and will with the birds soon migrate to their Woodbury home. Mr. Blackmore has been hobnobbing with John D. Rockefeller, during the winter on the golf links. We shall want to know what effect the association had upon him.

Mr. and Mrs. Saga have been wintering at Miami, Fla. The prow of their car will soon be turned toward their beautiful home in Woodbury. Mr. Saga has spent the winter profitably in selling bungalows and real estate.

An unusually interesting letter has been received by Mrs. Wyckoff, from Mrs. George Bacon, who with her husband have been wintering in St. Petersburg, the Sunshine City. They have purchased a bungalow and it looks as if they would permanently reside there. We hope to give Mrs. Bacon's interesting letter to the readers of The Reporter.

Mr. Kimball and son, our enterprising furniture dealers, have established a new industry in Woodbury of which you will hear from time to time.

George Landry has been employed by a leading auto repair plant in Waterbury. Those who know George are sure that firm has made no mistake in securing his services.

Miss Fanny Green, Woodbury's Plus-Centurian, retains in a remarkable degree her physical and mental alertness. For many years she has been the "Information Bureau" in regard to Woodbury's past history.

Judge George S. Sturges is perhaps the busiest man in our town. He is a member of the state legislature; legal counsel for the State Board of Education; every school in the state is under his supervision whenever legal complications occur; he keeps a half dozen or more typewriters busy; he has his local law cases to attend to; he is on the board of directors of most of our public utilities, and his busiest job that daily confronts him is "The job of being a Dad" to two very wide-awake boys.

Frank Allen is spending some of his vacation constructing a new building on his home lot. He is very fond of cats and chickens. Perhaps it is a cattery or a chickenery.

Miss Emily Allen was out walking after her long confinement one bright warm day recently. Even at her advanced age she keeps informed through the press of what is going on in the world. She has very decided convictions in regard to our "Bum Congress," Child Labor laws, cigarette-smoking women and flappers.

The sprightly "Wide Awake," published by a committee of pupils in our High School, is being offered for sale. It has come to be a feature of the school and town.

As personals have been appearing in The Reporter and other papers we would not be in "good form" if we did not insert something in the stereotyped form as follows.

Augerima Heady and Hattie Flapper went to Waterbury last Monday, by trolley, shopping. The frugal Augerima buys a spring hat once in three years. She herself retires the old ones. Hattie the Flapper manages to "carry on" through the spring with six new spring hats. Her name implies she is more Hat-ty than Augerima.

William Hart, tree warden, library janitor and handy all-round man, had the misfortune to be kicked by a horse and suffered from the fracture of several ribs. We are glad to see him again on the street.

Our Florida immigrants are beginning to return. J. J. Cassidy, the farm man, and Winfred Dawson, a popular clerk in the corner store, are among the recent arrivals. Winfred reports a slump in work and countless northern applicants.

WHO ARE THE BOOTLEGGERS IN CONNECTICUT

A careful painstaking count of those arrested for violating the Connecticut liquor law in all the cities of Connecticut, and a dozen of the largest towns, shows that at least 90 percent of the violators have non-English speaking names. Most of them come from Eastern and Southern Europe.

Woman's Club Has a Wonderful Day

Interesting Collection of "Unpublished Historical Papers" On Different Sections of the Town

That one should be present at the founding of the Woodbury Woman's club 30 years ago and again at the expiration of that time be in charge of a meeting in honor of the town which has been the home of the activities of the club during that long period, is the distinction given to Mrs. N. M. Strong, who Monday afternoon conducted "Woodbury Day." The subject appealed to both the old and the new residents but the papers, which were divided as to groups of homes or districts, were given by the older and in many instances natives of the town.

As the president, Mrs. W. M. Stiles, called the meeting to order an unusual experience was noted in that the chairs were all filled. Mrs. Strong gave first her own introduction to the meeting which was followed by articles contributed by townspeople, some of whom asked that their names be withheld. This was true of "Some Memories of Woodbury with poem and the Weekepeeme district article. Facts about "The Hollow" were gathered by Mrs. C. P. Hinz and Mrs. Mary C. Martin made a contribution. East Side, formerly known as "Cat Swamp" was covered by a paper prepared by Mrs. John Goodsell and read by Mrs. Strong.

Contributing Pomperaug history was Mrs. Ida M. Barnes; West Side history facts were given by Mrs. W. H. Munson and Minertown was covered by a descendant of the Minor family, after which the district was named, Miss Edith Minor. Each writer encountered the same difficulty of finding that their memory held them in poor stead in relating facts which were often told by the generation which has passed on, and which has never been recorded that it might furnish Woodbury history. A desire has been expressed that each paper be printed in full at some future time and be preserved.

Congratulations were extended to Mrs. Strong upon the success of the meeting which unconsciously aroused the pride of each member of the Woodbury Woman's club.

The music was furnished by Mrs. Alice Nelson and Miss Elizabeth Dixon who played a piano duet and by Mrs. W. H. Munson in two instrumental numbers.

Mrs. N. J. Lofmark was unanimously elected an associate member of the club and the name of Mrs. James Cannon presented for active membership.

The club voted to send \$10 to the Near East Relief.

WEST SIDE

Mrs. Walter Bell of Waterbury and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rogers of Springfield, Mass., were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Somerset.

Mrs. E. N. Hallock and son Egbert have returned from a two week's stay in Bridgeport. Mrs. Hallock having been called there by the illness and death of her brother Henry McOrmond who died on Wednesday. Mrs. Hallock and son Arthur attended the funeral which was held on Friday, March 13th.

Mrs. Decker and son have moved from the Fanny Freeman place at Jacks Corners to the place owned by Maggie Raymond.



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Many of them open directly to buyers in factories, offices, and stores.

Your voice, entering through these doorways, can tell the story of your product.

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BELL SYSTEM

One Policy—One System—Universal Service

Seymour Brown who recently moved into his new house on Good Hill had a surprise party one evening recently when Nathan Beardsley with his two yoke of oxen and a party of 17 of the Good Hill people visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brown and the evening was spent in dancing.

The roads in this vicinity are in bad condition and a family moving their goods to Grassy Hill were obliged to abandon the trip and store their goods in the vacant house owned by W. H. Munson. They finally moved them to the Minnie Luther place on the state road above the pine tree.

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GUARANTEE—Use a gallon out of any you buy, and if not perfectly satisfactory the remainder can be returned without payment being made for the one gallon used.

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For Unsurpassed Lasting Taste Our Ice Markets

BE SURE TO KEEP IN MIND THE FACT THAT WE WILL CARRY A FULL LINE OF FRESH FISH AND OTHER SEA FOODS DURING THE LENTEN SEASON.

Main Street, WATERTOWN. Main Street, OAKVILLE.

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RELIABLE

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WE HAVE A VARIETY OF

Lamps and Shades

Call at the Office and look them over.

We Also Have a Variety of New

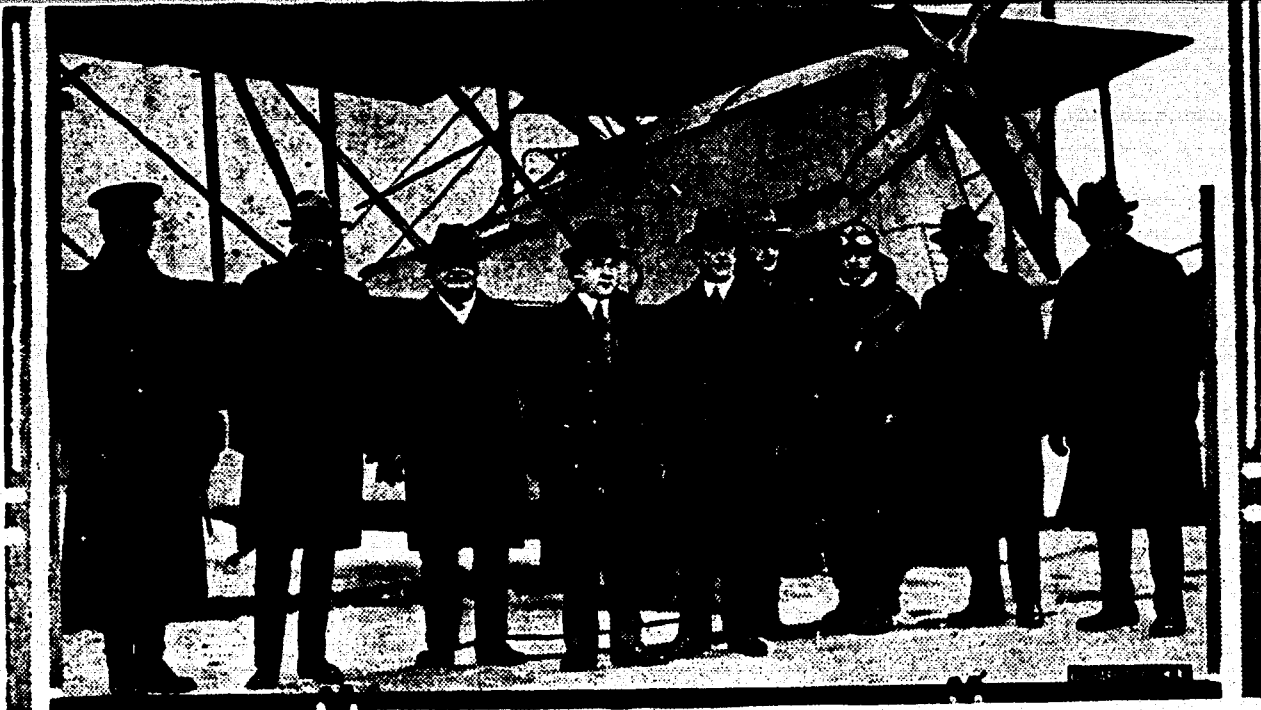
Cooking Stoves

with HEAT CONTROLLED OVENS

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New Amphibian Airplane Viewed by Representatives



The new amphibian airplane, that is at home both on water and land as well as in the air, was inspected by a congressional committee at Bolling field. The machine was designed by Grover Loening of New York. Left to right in the group, standing before the new plane, are—Maj. H. B. Claggett, commander of Bolling field; Representatives Frank Reed, Florian Lampert, Randolph Perkins, A. S. Prall; Maj. Raycroft Walsh; Lieut. Wendell H. Brookley, who piloted the machine from New York to Washington; Mr. Loening, the designer, and Representative Roy O. Woodruff.

U. S. to Watch Eclipse in Sumatra

Naval Observatory to Send Expedition in 1926.

By ISABEL M. LEWIS.
(Of United States Naval Observatory.)
Washington.—It is gratifying to American astronomers and others interested in the progress of science to know that the United States Naval Observatory will carry on in the observation of total eclipses of the sun by sending an expedition to Sumatra to observe the total eclipse of January 14, 1926.

Through the unique opportunities that it possesses as a government institution under the control of the Navy department it is possible for the United States Naval Observatory to advance the cause of astronomical science in some ways that are not within the reach of private institutions. This was evidenced in the sending forth of a special time signals for the convenience of eclipse observers on the occasion of the last eclipse and in the observation of the eclipse from the navy dirigible, Los Angeles, by a group of scientists from the observatory under the lead of Capt. Edwin T. Pollock, superintendent of the Naval Observatory.

An Augury for Success.
The interest shown by the present superintendent in promoting eclipse observations speaks well for the success of the eclipse expedition that will be sent forth from our national observatory before the year is over, the sixth since the year 1900. It is also in keeping with the traditions of the navy. Many astronomers of today recall the enthusiastic interest in the cause of astronomical research evidenced by Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, superintendent of the Naval Observatory in 1905, who headed an expedition sent out by this observatory to Africa and Spain to observe the eclipse of August 30, 1905, when a special line squadron of three vessels was detailed by the Navy department for the observation of the eclipse and a special appropriation of \$5,000 was granted by congress.

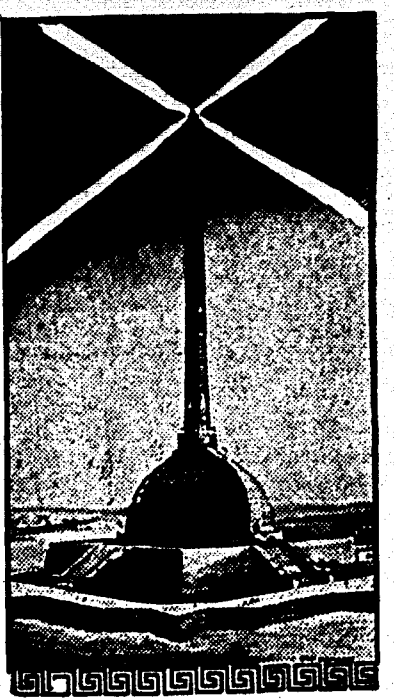
An interesting report of the results of the observation of this eclipse, by the way, and of the eclipse of June 8, 1918, as well as notes of aviators on the eclipse of September 10, 1923, are contained in the "Publications of the U. S. Naval Observatory," second series, volume X, part 11, appendix, which has just recently come from the press.
There are some remarkably fine plates in this volume, photographs of corona and prominences, and drawings from negatives, in addition to the scientific discussion of the observations of these eclipses. The frontispiece is a reproduction in color of the painting of the corona of the eclipse of June 8, 1918, by the artist, Howard Russell Butler, who was a member of the Naval Observatory eclipse expedition to Baker, Ore. There is also a reproduction in color of a painting by the same artist of the approach of the moon's shadow and of details in the structure of the prominences.

Earlier Eclipses Described.
An earlier volume of the "Publications of the U. S. Naval Observatory," published in 1905, dealt with results of the observations of the eclipses of May 28, 1900, and May 17, 1901, the former in North Carolina and Georgia and the latter in Sumatra. Both volumes are valuable contributions to the

published records of eclipse observations. They will be followed by another volume dealing with the results of the observations of the eclipse of January 24, 1925, and January 14, 1926.
The eclipse of next January will be a fine one of four minutes' duration in the Indian ocean and over three minutes' duration in Sumatra, where it will occur in the afternoon. This eclipse will also be visible later in the afternoon and with shorter duration in Borneo and the island of Mindanao in the Philippines. It will occur on the east African coast near the equator shortly after sunrise.
If present plans are carried out there will be at least one other eclipse expedition sent out from the United States to observe this eclipse, the Sproul observatory expedition from Swarthmore college. This institution, whose department of astronomy is under the direction of Dr. John A. Miller, has been particularly active in observing recent eclipses. English, French and German observatories also are now planning to send expeditions.

cleaned clothes, wives always get them and trouble follows.
"I called one woman up at a hotel and told her we had her diamond necklace, worth a fortune. She refused and said, 'All right, dearie, I'll send a bellhop over some time today.'"

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL



Plans for a hemispherical tomb, topped by a latticed steel lighthouse 130 feet higher than the Eiffel tower, were displayed at a dinner to William E. Pulliam, receiver general of customs for Santo Domingo, as embodying many of the requisite features of a proposed Pan-American monument to Christopher Columbus, conceived by Mr. Pulliam ten years ago and now being promoted by him. B. W. Levitan is the architect and his plan, approved by the Pan-American Union, provides for a 1,080-foot lighthouse and wireless station on Torrecilla point in Santo Domingo harbor, flashing a four-ray beacon 200 miles. Its dome-shaped base would be a miniature of the earth north of the equator, with the routes taken by Columbus plainly indicated. Inside it, Mr. Levitan plans a crypt, covered by a great crystal ball, to which the remains of the discoverer of America would be transferred from the Cathedral of Santo Domingo.

Bamboo World's Best Timber Grass

Provides Wood of More Uses Than Any Tree.

Washington, D. C.—Chicago celebrates the two-score anniversary of chop suey, and illustrates how a luncheon fad among State street shoppers literally transformed hillside landscapes in Japan and China.

"Chop suey is a stranger to China—it is as American as the ice cream soda or 'hot dog,' but its making requires bamboo sprouts from China and Japan," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic society. "When the United States began buying the succulent sprouts the effect upon the thrifty farmers of Honshu and Kiangsu was akin to a Nebraska granger finding acres of weeds turned to wheat. 'Edible bamboo' had been scrub bamboo; soon its yield vied with 'timber bamboo.'

Jack-and-the-Bamboo-Stalk
"Of course it did not take an American food fancy to show the Orient that bamboo sprouts were good eating. The Japanese variety of the grass which yields the most luscious sprouts is known as 'Moso'—a designation that goes back to the '24 paragons of Chinese filial piety.'

"Once a widowed mother, so the story goes, fell ill in midwinter, and longed for hot broth of bamboo shoots. Her devoted son dug down in the snow to find them for her, and the gods rewarded his piety by raising up shoots that grew to an amazing size. Japanese artists, to this day, perpetuate this Jack-and-the-bamboo-stalk legend by their drawings of the boy, Moso.

"The actual facts about the bamboo are fabulous enough. It is a grass, and provides wood of more numerous uses than any tree. One root may project a hundred straight, polished, jointed stems into the air; these grow as high as 120 feet; and their rate of growth has been marked at more than two feet a day.

"A Chinese or Japanese family eat bamboo, sleep under it, sail the river on it, write with a pen and paper made from it, comb their hair with it, cut their food with it, pipe water with it, and make their bird cages of

it. Western people multiplied its uses by their inventions and employ it for airplanes, flutes, hairpins, porch screens and phonograph needles.

Comparable to Coconut and Date.
"Bamboo has been called one of nature's most valuable gifts to man. In parts of Kiangsu province, China, and in large tracts of rural Japan, it would not be amiss to speak of the bamboo age; keeping in mind, however, that the 'bamboo civilization' is much farther advanced than the 'date palm civilization' of the Sahara or the 'coconut palm civilizations' of the South Sea islands.

"The giant bamboos are true grasses. They send underground stems long distances through the soil, binding it together with hard, fibrous root stalks, or rhizomes. From this network of roots and rhizomes they send upward the most rapid-growing shoots of any plant known. While the shoots are so fresh and tender that they can be snapped off with the hand and cooked to an asparagus-like delicacy, bamboo wood is the strongest known timber for its weight, and its hard, siliceous exterior makes it serve for knives and whetstones.

"Despite its numerous uses the grass is valued also for its beauty. The trees of China and Japan lend a charm to many landscapes. They are waving plumes of delicate green foliage, which, whether seen against the skyline or backed by a darker mass

Court Rules Teeth Not Part of Body

Potsdam, Germany.—It's no crime here to knock a man's teeth out. A local court decided that there was no "bodily injury" involved when a piano player clipped a guest in a cabaret so hard that eight of his teeth came out. The court reasoned that the teeth— anatomically speaking—were not a part of the body. The learned judge opined that it was simple enough to buy some store teeth to replace the missing eight.

of forest, always give a peculiar softness to the scene.

"Makers of scores of manufactured products would be inconvenienced if they were deprived of bamboo; epicures would be saddened; but the American small boy would be desolated if the millions of bamboo poles shipped here every year were cut off. What would he do for his fishing rods?"

COAL MADE TO ORDER



In the University of Illinois laboratories at Urbana is this oak piling which was originally 30 feet long and which was driven for 30 hours with a 5,000-pound steam hammer into a bed of gravel. It is now 8 1/2 feet long and part of the wood, by heat and pressure, has been transformed into coal. In the picture the coal formation is quite noticeable between the wires on the right-hand side of the piling.

Famous Brittany Church Destroyed by Lightning

Morlaix, France.—Fire destroyed the fifteenth-century church of St. Jean-du-Voligt, near here, one of the most famous shrines in Brittany, during a storm. Lightning struck and set fire to an adjoining house and the flames ignited the church steeple. The villagers formed a bucket brigade, but their efforts were fruitless, and many wept as they saw their beloved church consumed. The famous reliquary containing a finger of John the Baptist, which drew pilgrims from all Brittany, was saved, as were the ancient sacred vessels.

The old timber bridge at North Saiton, England, spanning River Wansbeck, has been in use for well over a half century.

Cross-Words Crowding Gum-Chewing Habit

Washington.—Gum chewing may be dying out in the United States, its greatest stronghold. The gum-chewing stenographer may be in the process of being eliminated by the one who works cross-word puzzles.

At any rate, the imports of chicle, the raw material for gum decreased last year. Only \$4,123,000 worth of the elastic substance derived from the milky juice of the sapodilla tree was brought in from Mexico, Honduras and the British West Indies—a decrease of a half-million dollars from the previous year, according to Department of Commerce figures.

Europe, however, may take up the gum chews' burden. Nearly 3,000,000 pounds of American-made chewing gum, valued at \$1,885,000, was exported during the year, of which France took the largest part.

Strange Finds Made in Clothes-Cleaning Plants

San Francisco.—The old saw that no man is a hero to his valet might be rewritten to say that no man, or woman either, is entirely a mystery to his or her dry cleaner, if one accepts the views of Miss Elizabeth Santry, receiver at a local dry cleaning establishment.

Miss Santry sums up her reactions severely as follows: "The men are unfaithful and careless. The women are stupid and indifferent."

She explains men are prone to leave love letters in their clothes, and that women make a habit of sending garments with jewelry adhering.
"Life in a dry cleaning office is just one piece of jewelry after another and one love letter on the heels of another. When we send the letters home in the

Seek for Cradle of First Civilization

Beloit College to Send Expedition to Africa.

Beloit, Wis.—Were the prehistoric ancestors of modern man natives of north Africa?

Will the theories of archeologists be revolutionized in regard to the cradle of prehistoric civilization?

Beloit college will send an expedition next summer to seek light on these matters, Dean George L. Colle, head of the department of anthropology at Beloit and curator of Logan museum, announced. Beloit will be represented on the expedition by Alonzo Pond, graduate of Beloit in 1918, a research worker for the college, and one who last year added the now famous Aurignacian necklace and other important specimens to the collection at Logan museum at Beloit, which, anthropologists say, is the finest teaching collection in the United States.

The expedition will be financed by Frank G. Logan, Chicago, patron of art and archeology. Pond will cooperate with M. Maurice Reygasse, governor general of Algiers, whom Pond describes the leading African archeologist.

Men in France Seen as Offshoot.
Archeologists have accepted France heretofore as the birthplace of many of the ancestors of humans of today, and the cradle of prehistoric civilization, but reports of recent discoveries in French Algiers seem to indicate that the remnants found in the caves of France are merely those left by the offshoot from the original stock.

It may be that parallel civilizations were developed in France and in northern Africa, but the character of the material found in Africa indicates that the Aurignacian and Neolithic man may have lived there some time before the date set for the earliest remains of man found in Europe. Large quantities of archeological remains of early man have been found in Algiers—tools, pottery, dolmans and ornaments. The only collection of this material in the United States is at Logan museum, Beloit.

The expedition which is being sent out by Beloit to survey this territory will travel on racing camels in order to cover as much ground as possible in the short season in which it is possible for white people to travel in the Sahara. The party will start its journey in Africa some time in October, for before then and after March the heat is so intense that travel is impossible. The military escort, furnished by the French government, will vary with conditions and depend on the advice of the commanders of the various military posts in the sectors.

Route of Expedition.

The party will start from Algiers and go directly to Oran, on the Mediterranean, the next stop being at An Sefra, from whence it will continue south to Colomb Beshan, which is in the mountains along the eastern border of Morocco, thence to the Great Eastern Erg, finally arriving at Insalah. The return journey will proceed by way of the valley of Oued Mya, Infek, Obargia and Biskra, ending at Tebessa. The entire trip probably will consume six months, covering about 4,000 miles.

Besides the archeological work which is the main object of the expedition, opportunity will be offered to study the Touareg Hoggar, one of the most savage tribes of Africa, about which practically nothing is known.

The work of this party will be in practically virgin territory, as far as the archeologist is concerned, since the only research work that has been done there consists of one short trip, made by M. Reygasse a short time ago. The discoveries made at that time were so important and aroused so much comment in the scientific world, that Mr. Pond determined on the expedition which is now being prepared.

Decorated for Her Heroic Acts



Mrs. Samuel Burtleigh Milton, prominent Washington woman, has been presented with a coast guard life saving medal for the rescue of two persons from Chesapeake bay more than a year ago. In presenting the medal, Admiral Billard, commandant of the United States coast guard, declared that it was an unusual and conspicuous award and that it was bestowed only in cases of rare bravery. Mrs. Milton saved a boy from drowning in August, 1923, and also Miss Ross (when a war worker from St. Louis).

Gathering Books for the Sailors



More than 32,000 books have been received to date in the American Merchant Marine Library association's annual drive for books for seamen. Miss Anna H. Eingsweller of the association is shown opening packages, which continue to pour in.

Probable Choice for Summer White House



Front view of White Court at Swampscott, Mass., the estate of Frederick E. Smith, adjoining that of Frank W. Stearns, the President's intimate friend and adviser, which will probably be chosen by President Coolidge as his summer home or "Summer White House."

Philadelphia Has Big Oil Explosion and Fire

Fighting the oil-fuel flames on the Schuylkill river in Philadelphia after the terrific explosion of 80,000 gallons of fuel oil on the barge owned by the Crew-Lerick company as it was unloading at the tanks of the city garbage reduction plant. The plant, wharf and barge were destroyed, two men killed and six badly hurt, and the whole city was rocked by the explosion.



CLEMENCY IS ASKED



This is Edna Bond, the little mountain girl of West Virginia, in whose behalf President Coolidge will be appealed to. The President is the only person who can open the gates and allow Edna to walk out into the sunlight of freedom. She is now in the Stark county workhouse because a whisky still was found a half mile from her mountain cabin. She is serving the longest sentence ever known in the history of the world for bootlegging—seven years—and a fine of \$8,000 which if she were forced to work it out at the rate of 60 cents a day would keep her in prison for 35 years.

NEEDS LITTLE SLEEP



Scientists are mystified by the remarkable endurance of Alderson Fry, twenty, one of the most brilliant students at Marshall college, Princeton, W. Va., who has averaged only ten hours sleep a week since his feet were cut off in a railroad accident five years ago. Fry is alert and extremely active in college life, being a member of the swimming team, despite his disability, cheer leader, and manager of the college paper.

DIPLOMAT'S BRIDE



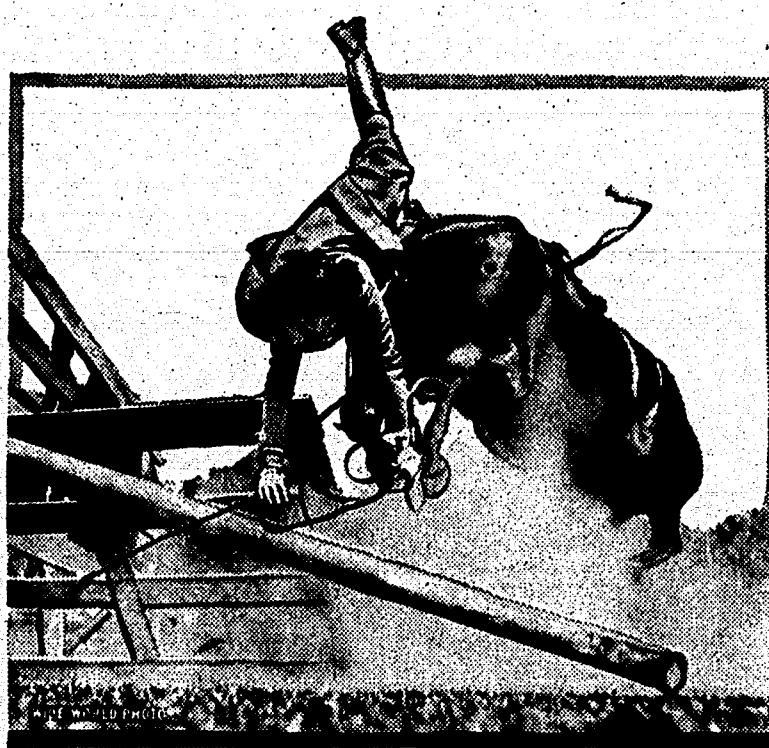
Miss Margaret Dows, beautiful daughter of Mrs. Tracy Dows of New York and Washington, will be wedded during the summer to Knut Richard Thyberg of Lindesberg, Sweden, now vice consul from Sweden in New York city.

Making Long Hike in Shackles



Shackled to each other by a six-foot chain, Joseph E. Nixon, son of Dr. and Mrs. Richard E. Nixon of Duluth, Minn., and Emmett I. Rawson, son of Mrs. Grant I. Rawson of Royal Oak, Mich., are trekking across the American continent. They set out from San Francisco January 30 for New York. If they return to San Francisco without having broken their shackles, they will win a \$5,000 wager.

Nasty Tumble for Girl Rider



Miss Lorraine Liggett, daughter of Louis K. Liggett of Brookline, Mass., photographed as she took a bad spill when her mount missed a hurdle. Miss Liggett was thrown heavily but by good fortune missed serious injury.

Ambassador Tellez and Family



First portrait of Senor Don Manuel Tellez, recently appointed ambassador to Washington from Mexico, with his wife and children. Senora Tellez is a delightful hostess and will be a charming addition to the diplomatic group. This especially posed portrait was made at the embassy.

Southerner Wins Lady Mackenzie



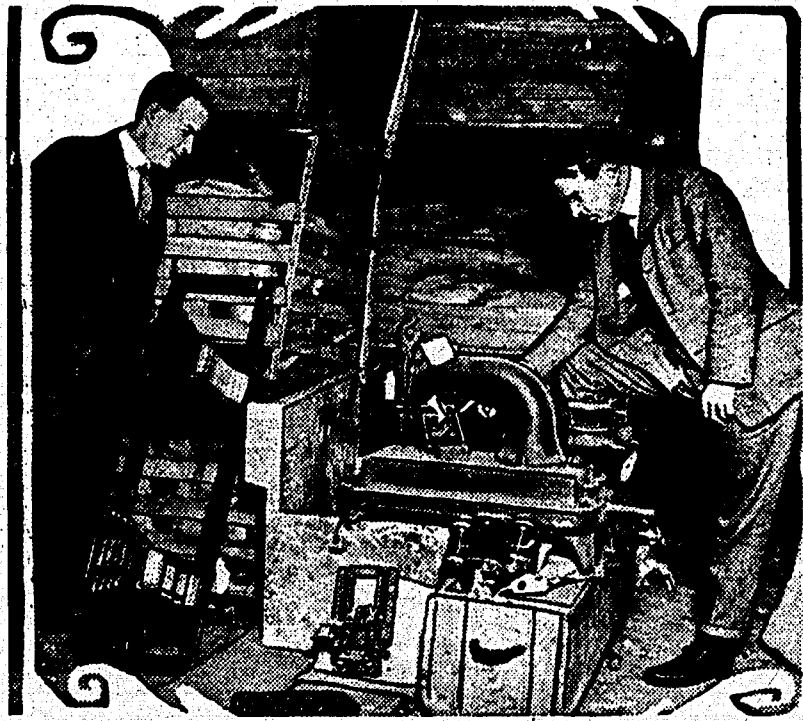
Lady Grace Esme MacKenzie, well-known big game hunter, and Frank T. Jennings, manufacturer of Columbia, S. C., photographed in New York at the time of their wedding.

MAN WHO ROBBED TWAIN



Henry Williams, reformed burglar and author of "In the Clutch of Circumstance," the story of his own life of crime and reformation, whose recent speech in Hartford, Conn., aroused protests from the head of the Connecticut state prison board. Williams, now a successful business man of Brooklyn, is crusading against the contract labor system and advocates the use of state prisoners to build state roads. He is known as "Mark Twain's burglar," as it was for robbing the home of the author at Stormfield, Conn., that he was sentenced to prison.

Old Patent Models Are Ousted



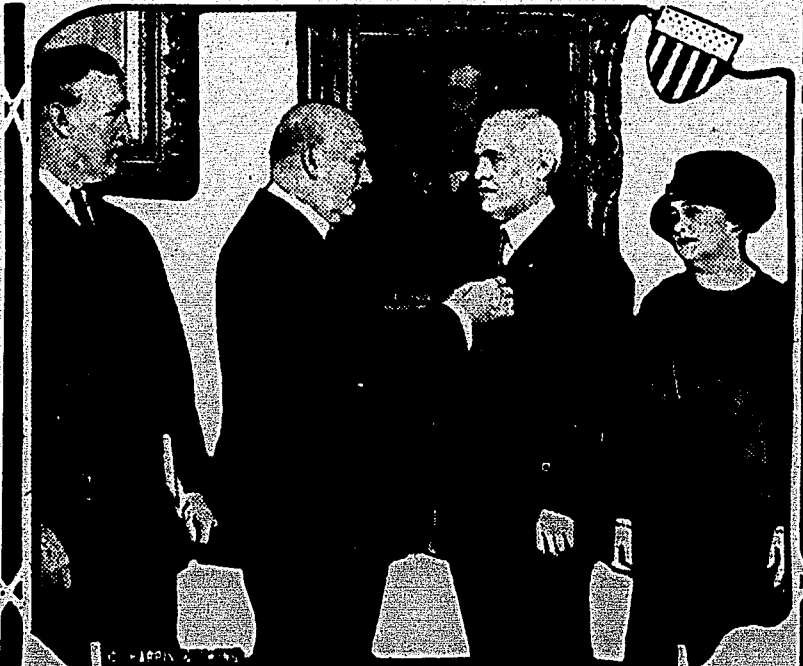
Old models in the United States patent office are to be disposed of as the result of a bill passed by the house of representatives which creates a commission to select certain of the most historic models for museums and dispose of the remainder. Since 1804 the storage of the old models has cost the government \$200,000. Photograph shows J. A. Hoffman and Karl Fenning, assistant commissioner of patents, looking over some old weaving and sewing devices.

STAGE CLAIMS HER



The latest society bud of the national capital to forsake afternoon teas and dances for a career behind the footlights is the beautiful Olyve Graef, daughter of Mrs. H. Campbell Graef and "playmate" of Miss Ailsa Mellon, daughter of the secretary of the treasury. Miss Graef is now in New York rehearsing the part she will play in "The Bachelor's Bride," written by an Englishman, Colonel Davis, who is a friend of the Graef's.

Senator Means Now a D. S. M.



Secretary of War Weeks planning the Distinguished Service Medal on Senator Rice W. Means of Colorado for gallantry in action in the Spanish-American war. Senator Means earned the decoration in 1898, when a second lieutenant of the First Colorado Volunteer Infantry. In the group (left to right), Maj. Gen. John L. Bines, chief of staff, Secretary Weeks, Senator Means and Mrs. Means.

NEW BABY OF CONGRESS



Andrew L. Sumers, age twenty-eight, representing the Sixth congressional district of New York, was the youngest member of the new congress when he took his seat in the house March 4.

Litchfield County Farm Bureau News

Coming Meetings

KENT. A community meeting will be held at the Grange Hall in Kent on Wednesday evening, April 1, at 8:15. Mr. A. B. Merrill, the dairy specialist, will show slides on dairying. The movies of the Farm Bureau work will also be shown. Everyone is welcome.

WINCHESTER. There will be a millinery meeting on Thursday, March 28, at 10:30 A. M., at the Grange Hall in Winchester. The Home Demonstration Agent will be present.

ROXBURY. There will be a meeting for re-seating chairs at the Town Hall in Roxbury, on Friday, March 27, at 10:30 A. M. The Home Demonstration Agent will be present.

ROXBURY. The Roxbury Progressors Club will meet for a judging contest at the Town Hall in Roxbury, on Friday, March 27, at 3:30 P. M. The Home Demonstration Agent will be present.

About the County

ABOUT THE COUNTY

Paul Cleveland in Salisbury has recently purchased a pure bred Holstein calf from the Willard Farm.

The housewives of Falls Village have been very busy lately making maple sugar.

Three more members of the Cow Testing Association have been signed up during the past week. Only two more are needed.

A meeting of the Morris Young Farmers' Club was held March 9, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Platt. Mr. Paul Putnam, the farm management demonstrator, met with them.

The Junior Clothing Club of Cornwall, "The Cornwall Maids," furnished the program for the lecturer's hour at the Grange this week.

SPRING FABRICS FOR CHILDREN

All kinds of pretty fabrics are appearing for spring clothes. Among the prettiest are the various prints. They make up into quaint, attractive dresses with almost no trimming and are of very fast color. Another favorite for laundering is the ever-fast suiting, in plain colors of all shades. Both materials are a little above the average in price, but a few dresses that keep color and look well through the season are a good buy.

Straight, plain models are most becoming, most easily made and most easily laundered.

Smocking and cross-stitch are most used of all embroideries and make the loveliest of decorations for children's clothes. Smocking is particularly good on volles and crepes. For a thin dress that has more warmth for occasional wear, wool challie makes up a great advantage and washes perfectly.

Edith L. Mason
Clothing Specialist

SWAPS SCRUB FOR PURE BRED

Farmers of Cass County, Michigan, recently viewed a unique event that should create considerable interest in the cause of the pure bred sire, by virtue of its novelty, if for no other reason. About a hundred farmers gathered at Dowagiac in response to an announcement that a pure bred Guernsey bull calf of good breeding would be given in exchange for the most useless scrub bull presented at the meeting of the Cass County Guernsey Breeders' Association.

The contest was open to any farmer in the County, the only requirements being that the scrub must have been owned by the winner for at least two months; he must have signified his intention of building up a Guernsey herd; and he must agree to stand the bull at service in his community for a nominal fee. The "winner" was to be the man who presented the bull that would make the least improvement in a dairy herd.

Five bulls competed for the honors, of which one was a three year old, two were yearlings, and the remaining two were calves. Three of them were brought from distances of fifteen miles. Ned Carter, of Porter Township, brought a scrub bull sixteen months old that was judged the poorest, and he took home the pure bred Ayrshire King of Elk Park Farm, which was considerably larger than his predecessor, at thirteen months of age.

This exchange was made to stimulate interest in better dairying, and was made possible by the cooperative efforts of the Cass County Guernsey Breeders' Association, the Dowagiac Chamber of Commerce, and merchants of the same town.

American Guernsey Cattle Club Weekly Press Bulletin

SPRING MANAGEMENT OF BEES

The first thing to do for the bees in the spring is to see that they have good queens. This can be judged, usually, by the way the bees

fly on good flight days. Colonies which fly strong and seem to be working, especially if the bees visit damp places for water, have queens, and are in good conditions. If they do not fly well, the beekeeper should open these hives on the first pleasant warm day and find out why they are not active, and colonies should be united as early in the spring as conditions will permit safe examination; i. e., a temperature of 65 degrees or better about noon. A weak or queenless colony should be united with a strong colony having a good queen.

The second thing to do for the bees, is to see that they have enough to eat. In order for colonies to build up in time for the early honey flow, they should have about 15 lbs. of honey ahead of their needs at all times during the spring months. This means the equivalent of three full frames of honey. Honey is a better food for bees in the spring than sugar syrup, but if you have no honey to give them, feed 10 to 20 lbs. of sugar syrup made half-and-half. This will carry them along until they can get fresh nectar. This feeding should be done about the first of April if the weather warms up rapidly. Colonies which had from 40 to 60 lbs. of honey and syrup last fall, will need no feeding in the spring, and this is a better method of handling.

Conditions at this writing point toward an early spring. If such be the case, it will be well to look for swarming preparations the latter half of April in the strongest colonies. If any are found with queen cell caps started, cut out the cells and give more room for brood. It is the strong colony which gathers the most honey, so we should give it every chance to develop its maximum strength.

Colony prosperity in the spring depends upon good queens, an abundance of food, and all the room the queen can fill with eggs. See Extension Bulletin No. 33.
L. B. Crandall,
Bee Specialist.

THE FIRST ATTEMPT WITH ALFALFA

There is a great thrill in marking up a score in the first inning. However, the deciding scores are usually made later in the game. In Wisconsin and Michigan where alfalfa acreages have recently passed into the hundreds of thousands of acres, many farmers did not succeed until the third or fourth trial. Many of the alfalfa enthusiasts in Connecticut lost before they won. There is no necessity for failing with the first attempt with alfalfa. It may be impossible to do all the operations really needed for alfalfa and the chances of success are thereby decreased. More frequently, an attitude is taken that all which has been said about the needs of alfalfa is "bunk" anyway. Finally, at high cost, the lesson is learned, the special requirements of alfalfa are met and success comes.

The best drained and most fertile soil on the farm should be chosen for alfalfa. Alfalfa needs good drainage and an abundance of plant food. The plant food required to grow three crops of alfalfa a year is large. Phosphorous (acid phosphate) is essentially needed. Harrow about 500 pounds into the soil before seeding.

The chief reason Connecticut farms are not covered with alfalfa is that the soils need lime. The greatest alfalfa sections are where soils are abundantly supplied with lime. From two to four tons of limestone or one and one-half to three tons of hydrated lime are usually needed and should be thoroughly harrowed into the soil. The safest practice is to have the soil tested by your County Agent or Agricultural College. Remember, growing alfalfa without lime is like getting water to run up hill. Enough Connecticut farmers have lost in trying to find this out without your losing too.

There are kinds of alfalfa seed with an equal number but only one kind for you—Hardy Northern American Green. Western Farmers are helping in protecting you in selling the Grimm variety in the original sealed bags. When you are investing so much, should you not buy seed with a written statement and guarantee of origin and from the most reliable firms? There are alfalfa failures in Connecticut every year, due solely to poor seed. Will your attempt add to that list?

There are other problems. Inoculation is both very simple and inexpensive. Alfalfa plants are tender and greatly affected by weeds and insufficient moisture until their roots reach down into the subsoil. Very early spring sowing will avoid many weeds. Oats or barley, sown at the rate of two to four pecks per acre will keep the weeds back for a time but should be removed early. Weedy land may well be seeded in early spring with oats. The oats should be removed early and the soil kept harrowed for six weeks in mid-summer before seeding. Once the alfalfa gets started ahead of the weeds, there is no more trouble.

A smooth, fine surface will aid in covering the seed uniformly with a half inch or inch of soil. A firm soil underneath the seeded bed will bring

moisture close to the plant. Firm soil about the seed will make direct contact with moisture.

Timothy, clover, or both, should be included with alfalfa in case doubt exists as to whether the soil is sufficiently drained, limed, fertile or too weedy for alfalfa alone. There are two methods of using alfalfa in mixtures extensively used.

One method is to sow alfalfa at the usual rate of fifteen pounds per acre and include about four pounds of timothy. The timothy will not hinder the alfalfa greatly but will maintain a sod on wet portions of the field.

Every limed, well drained field seeded for hay should receive some alfalfa seed. If alfalfa is not sown alone, a small amount, two to four pounds, should be included in the seeding mixture. The adaptability of alfalfa can then be observed on your own farm. The expense will be slight. Hardy Northern Green seed of the common variety may be used as it costs less and the stand will not be desired for more than a year or two until a clear seeding of alfalfa is made. Even this small amount of seed should be inoculated as then a much better stand will be secured.

In stating the foregoing, the writer means to encourage rather than to discourage sowing alfalfa. You will be grateful for a few additional words of caution if your first experience proves equal to your expectations. You will lose money and faith in alfalfa if your crop fails. Alfalfa is not so difficult to grow but its requirements are different in a number of particulars from those of crops which we have grown for generations. The crop is so valuable that we may well learn the new things which belong with alfalfa.

J. S. OWENS,
Soils and Field Crops.

CLOVER OR ALFALFA

Many farmers in this state are now thoroughly convinced that they should grow at least enough clover or alfalfa to supply all of the hay needed on their own farms. Until very recently only a few thought of raising any considerable amount of alfalfa. Many are now faced with the difficult problem of choosing between these two, the best hay crops for Connecticut.

Where Clover May Be Better Than Alfalfa. There are some conditions which clearly indicate a preference for clover. Poorly drained soil, too wet for corn on the average season and yet not swampy, are splendid for alsike clover but will not grow alfalfa. Soils which are poor, without reserves of phosphorous and potash and organic matter, soils which will not grow a good crop of corn, may not grow alsike clover well, but it is folly to waste costly alfalfa seed on them. Soils which give acid reactions may grow alsike clover but not likely red clover and never alfalfa without lime.

On some farms short rotations are desirable. A two-year rotation, corn alternated with clover, is sometimes used. In this instance alfalfa would hardly be as valuable as clover. Alfalfa may be expected to produce well for five years or more and clover only for one. Those who are not willing to learn how to handle a new crop and give it the particular care which it needs, may well avoid disappointment by leaving alfalfa for the more energetic.

Well drained, fertile, heavily limed soils will grow either red clover or alfalfa. The higher the fertility and lime content, the more likely that alfalfa will surpass red clover.

Alfalfa Has Superior Qualities. (1) Alfalfa produces larger yields than red clover. The state averages in 1919 were 2.5 and 1.7 tons respectively. Without more fertilizer than ordinarily needed for red clover, alfalfa has averaged four tons of hay per acre at the Connecticut Agricultural College. The writer's observation lead him to believe that farmers who are acquainted with alfalfa are securing from one to two tons per acre more each year than they would with clover given the same treatment.

(2) Alfalfa lives longer than clover. Clover is sown one year, produces one or two crops the next; two or three tons from the one seeding. Alfalfa, providing hardy seeds and good care are used, will produce well from three to ten years without reseeding. Three years with a 3.5 ton crop (minimum figures) mean 10.5 tons or three to five times as much as clover from one seeding.

(3) Alfalfa is a better hay than clover. It contains 33 percent more protein than clover. The lime content is twice that of clover. Feeding trials with dairy cows in production have repeatedly shown that there is no better hay than alfalfa. It is not so easy to decide whether the greater number of failures will be with clover or alfalfa. If consideration is given to the factors previously mentioned as favorable or unfavorable, alfalfa is practically as certain as clover. More failures with the alfalfa may reasonably be expected until growers are as familiar with it as with clover.

Cost of Seeding. Estimated cash outlays per acre (January, 1925) are shown in the following:

6 lbs. red clover	\$2.15
3 lbs. alsike clover	.75
10 lbs. timothy	1.00
Seed Cost	\$3.90
500 lbs. acid phosphate	5.00
100 lbs. muriate of potash	2.50
11-2 tons limestone	10.50
Total	\$21.90
Alfalfa	\$6.50
15 lbs. Grimm seed	5.00
500 lbs. acid phosphate	5.00
100 lbs. muriate of potash	2.50
3 tons limestone	21.00
Total	\$34.80

Additional outlay for alfalfa \$12.90

These differences are not as great as commonly believed and are not prohibitive. One ton increase with alfalfa will repay the additional outlay. Labor costs in preparing the seedbed may be greater with alfalfa, or they may not, as in seeding in corn or with oats in the spring. Farm cost accounts secured in this state show a smaller labor cost per ton of alfalfa than of clover.

Consider These Before Deciding Clover May Grow

1. Wet soils
2. Poor soils
3. Somewhat acid soils
4. In very short rotations
5. Poor management

Alfalfa Requires

1. Well drained soils
2. Fertile soils
3. Well limed soils
4. Intelligent management.

J. S. OWENS

Soils and Field Crops Specialist who was more frugal this side of parsimony than George Washington? It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the Northern Yankees hate indulgence. A classic Boston witicism is the saying of Tom Appleton that if he could have the luxuries of life he would dispense with the necessities. The New England Society of Charleston, S. C., has felt at home for more than a century. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, surmised that the friendship of the South Carolinians and the New Englanders was based on their mutual fondness for good Madeira. Insistence on New England thrift is most distasteful when it carries the more or less subtle inference that the Yankees are inhospitable. Everybody who has had occasion to put this libel to a test knows that it is quite gratuitous. It is natural, perhaps, to suppose that New England temperament, like the farm-house eaves, is hung with icicles, but if so they thaw immediately at the first friendly approach.—New York Herald-Tribune.

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1923 Durant Touring	\$400.	1924 Paige Brougham
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1923 Durant Touring	\$550.	1923 Reo Sedan
1920 Dodge Sedan	\$300.	1923 Studebaker Sedan, special six
1917 Dodge Touring	\$80.	1920 Studebaker Big Six Touring
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