ANDOVER NEWS

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Our Keynote:
"If There Is Not A Way, Cut A Way"

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Say It With Letters

IF THERE is one thing a new soldier craves once he gets in camp, it is mail from home. Mail call is the most popular time of day at most camps. There are those who will contend that mess call comes first—However this has been put to the test more than once and mess call has come out second best each time.

If you do not get an immediate answer to your letter, don't let that deter you from writing another. Altho soldiers can send mail post free, still writing is not always easy. One who has not seen or been thru the rigorous routine of military life cannot fully appreciate the adjustments the new man is called upon to make—both physically and mentally—once he gets in camp. He may be out in the fields and woods for a solid week, training under simulated battle conditions. Or he may be working in his time off to perfect his manual of arms so as to keep that tough sergeant from telling him how dumb he is in front of all the others.

Under such conditions, writing is not easy. But your letters will cheer him up—boost his morale so these problems won't seem so bad. At least someone thinks enough of him to write a letter.

Even a post card helps. And a gift subscription to his home paper will assure him that his name will be called when the postman comes back from the post office. A man's name not to be called at mail time for four or five times in a row is bad for morale. Only those back home can keep this from happening. Many soldiers in their communications to this paper urge the folks to "write us more often." Mail is what they want. The Government is furnishing them every material thing they need—but it can't write them letters each day. Only you can fill that need. So if they give you their address—which they most likely will—write to them!

1942 Graduates

THE Andover Central School graduates of 1942, as they doff their caps and gowns and scurry around to find a chance to serve their usefulness, find a very different situation from that which faced their fellow students a few years ago.

Twenty students received high school diplomas Tuesday evening in the beautiful auditorium of our central school, nine boys and eleven girls. The war has opened more fields of endeavor to the female as well as to the male, and probably even more progressive than members ever dreamed of. Among these is the field of the sciences for contributions and achievements. Graduates interested in engineering are having many channels opened in which to choose their course and those entering the industrial world are doing their bit as well as those in the military division.

It is a fine sensation to feel that one is needed—and can be useful. The graduates this year have the chance to feel this way and no doubt find it thrilling. This year the corporations have been succeeded by a bigger bidder—Uncle Sam. He has a very important job to be done. It is a job to save all future jobs and young graduates could have no higher employment.

The sweet young things seem to be able to get their men, war or no war.

Hitler is some statesman; his attack upon Russia and the declaration of war against the United States represent new highs in incompetent leadership.

Air Marshal Harris, of the RAF, says that the war can be won by bombers and he is out to use Germany as a proving ground.

Advertising, the Country's Need

ADVERTISING which sold us the pleasure of soft living can sell us the need for hard fighting.—Those are the words of Frank B. Hutchinson, professor of journalism at Rutgers University, who is urging the Government to make the American people wholly victory-minded by using the medium of advertising.

And why not? To advertise, or to use one of Webster's definitions, "to call public attention to", is one of the oldest practices in the world. The flash of lightning and the rumbling of thunder announces the approach of a storm. The rosy hues of the eastern skies in the early hours advertise the coming of King Sol.

Craftsmen of the Middle Ages had various schemes of advertising. The gift of a hand-wrought buckle or locket to a member of a noble family frequently produced the desired increase in commissions.

The Medici knew the value of advertising when they hung in the Florentine chapels the paintings by such artists as Botticelli in which their women appeared as models, wearing the latest gorgeous fabrics of the Medici looms.

It is interesting to note that a survey conducted last year by the National Association of Better Business Bureaus, investigating more than 3,500,000 advertisements, found fewer than two per cent to be inaccurate or misleading. John H. Sorrells, assistant director of the Office of Censorship states, "Advertising properly conceived can help speed the industrial effect."

The Government might well make use of this new thoroly respected and honorable way of "calling public attention to" the country's needs. It might well use it to explain to those who think of the "standard of living" only in terms of good food, automobiles and other material commodities, just what the "standard" is that the country must fight to preserve—what work is still to be done to safeguard the liberties won by the pioneers.

An Egregious Villain

WHEN we speak of a rascal or scoundrel these days we are apt to turn the current of thought to some of our human enemies who seek our lives, our property, and possibly our services indefinitely.

But there is a non-human, unhuman or inhuman villain really lower in downright meanness than any of these semi-humans now disturbing the peace of the world. It is an enemy now doing its fiendish work against millions of unoffending honest Americans, driving them to distraction and profanity. We mean the vile and odious cutworm.

Other predatory creatures kill, maim and destroy thru ambition, hate, revenge, hunger or struggle for survival. The unspeakable cutworm ruthlessly destroys the young and tender plants of spring—those delicate green miracles of our affections and hopes—simply for the sake of destruction.

The rascal does not eat the plant. He merely cuts it down and hurries on to another. Always round and well-fed, this inch of evil, sneaking out in darkness and hiding by day, spreads destruction with apparently no motive, object, rhyme or reason. He cannot even gloat over the havoc he has wrought, for he cannot see beyond the nearest clod. But he can smell the next plant far away, and he is moved by an irresistible urge to get there and cut it down too.

Other garden pests eat away the leaves of plants in an understandable effort to feed themselves—the extent of their appetites sometimes passes understanding. But the cutworm does not devour. He kills. His bite is death. His way of feeding is like cutting down a fruit tree just for the chips that fly in the operation. But the murderous scoundrel has a sweet tooth, and there is nothing quite so suitable for him as a little syrup—flavored with arsenic.

Neither wealth nor position makes a man a gentleman—neither does poverty prevent him from being a gentleman.

American industry is really going to town with guns, planes, tanks and ships.

SCHOOL DAYS — By DWIG

'Cockeyed' Turkeys Set Dizzy Pace before 'Kill'

Nowhere else on earth is the ritual of killing and preparing a turkey observed in such a strange manner as in Ecuador, South America.

As in North America, the bird is penned and fattened several days in advance of its Waterloo. On the appointed day, early in the morning, the Quichua or Cholo servants approach the turkey pen with a bottle of Aguardiente. It is a cheap but powerful brew of native rum.

One of the servants holds the turkey in a firm grasp, while the other pours a little Aguardiente down its throat. Then the bottle is passed around among the household staff. This process is repeated over and over again until the turkey is well stewed without having seen the stove.

Next, a long cord is fastened to the turkey's neck, not too tight, just a comfortable fit. The elected servant then pulls the staggering bird out into the patio or courtyard and urges it into a lumbering trot at the end of its tether. Round and round the turkey goes in a dizzy circle. If it stops or hesitates, the bystanders toss pebbles at the chap at the other end of the rope runs around, towing the turkey at an increased speed until the unfortunate bird, drunk and exhausted, falls to the ground in a stupor.

Claim Bacteriophage Cured 34% of Patients

Dr. Ward J. MacNeal of Columbia university told how he had used bacteriophage in treating osteomyelitis (an infection of bone often caused by the staphylococcus), had saved not only limbs, but lives. Dr. MacNeal said that in the last 10 years he had given bacteriophage to 500 patients with severe infections, had cured 34 per cent—a high proportion.

Bacteriophage is almost as elusive as filtrable viruses; it can scarcely be seen under a high-powered microscope, and must be cultured on a special nitrogen compound called asparagine. For every patient, said Dr. MacNeal, he must send a sample of blood or pus containing the bacteria to special laboratories, have the bacteriophage made to order. It is injected into the veins, as much as a quart in eight hours. Since it is difficult to culture, doctors seldom think of using it until the "extreme stage" of illness. According to Dr. MacNeal, bacteriophage first weakens bacteria with special enzymes, then most probably joins forces with the white blood cells which eat the invaders.

Courageous Pontiac

In 1763, when the war between France and England for the possession of Canada ended in victory for the British, a certain great war chief wrathfully declined to abide by the defeat of the French, with whom he had been allied. His name was Pontiac, courageous, crafty leader of the powerful Ottawas, Ojibwas and Potawatomis. Believing that English control of the continent meant the doom of his race, the "red Napoleon" conspired with other tribes to destroy all the British forts, sweep away the frontier settlements, and drive the enemy into the sea. The Redskins furiously attacked all the English posts on the Great Lakes and in most cases massacred the entire garrison. The uprising failed in its final purpose, for the two main points, Detroit and Fort Pitt, were successfully defended and the Indians were forced to flee. Pontiac died as violently as he lived: In 1769 he was tomahawked by a Kaskakia Indian in Illinois.

Plankton as Food

Prof. A. C. Hardy of University college, England, who is an expert on plankton, has found that it is very nutritious; full of important proteins, fats, carbohydrates and probably some very necessary vitamins. Many minerals vital to man's health are found in ocean water and probably exist in all the ocean-bathed plankton, too. These minerals would be passed on to any human consumer.

But any nation planning to feed its people on the contents of the ocean's great "vegetable-meat" soup will first need to devise a good way to skim out the plankton in large enough quantities.

A British scientific committee has been suggested to work on this problem, investigating spots where the most plankton can be found and how it can be removed without having Hitler's submarines join the fishing party uninvited.

No Such Food?

There is a certain weight at which you look your best, feel your best and act your best.

Perhaps you don't make the effort to keep your figure trim because you think it is too unpleasant a job.

There is no such thing as a "reducing food" or a "gaining food." There is no magic short cut to a slender waistline. Any successful reducing diet will make it necessary for you to deny yourself some of the good things you like, until your waistline has reached a point where you can again eat all of them in moderation.

The secret is a diet containing all the essential food elements to maintain health but low enough in calories to compel your body to consume its own fat for energy purposes.

A Week of the War

Price Administrator Henderson told the press if price ceilings hold during the next 20 months the entire war effort will cost $62 billion less than it would cost if prices rose as they did during the last war. He said savings on steel alone under price ceilings were more than $161 million in 1941.

He said subsidies are necessary, however, to support price ceilings at March levels and to prevent suffering among consumers and retailers. Other "major threats" to price stabilization remain in the yet-unreflected parts of President Roosevelt's anti-inflation program, including holding down agricultural prices, stabilization of wages, and the failure to reduce the inflationary gap through any tax action to date, he said.

Approximately 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 persons eventually may be helping with price control and rationing, although few of them will be concerned directly with enforcement, he said. He stated he might take over some of the WPA staff in setting up the OPA organizations in 8 State and district offices, because its facilities apparently were available as more and more people were going into employment from relief rolls.

The Labor Department said living costs in large cities dropped 0.1 per cent between May 15 and June 2, the first drop in such costs since November 1940. Clothing, housefurnishings and rent costs all declined, but food costs continued to advance. The Department's index of nearly 900 wholesale prices dropped 0.3 per cent during the week ended June 13, but was still 13.5 per cent above a year ago.

Man Power and Labor

The War Manpower Commission said the goal for men in the armed forces is 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 men by the end of 1943; 20,000,000 workers will be needed in war production and transportation by 1944; 12,000,000 will be required to harvest the 1943 crop. The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice said in 1944 high school enrollment might be reduced by 40 to 50 per cent, college enrollment by 70 to 80 per cent, and half the nation's schools may be closed due to the increasing need for war workers.

The President signed legislation appropriating an additional $9½ million to finance the cost of training war workers in vocational courses of less than college grade. Selective Service announced registrants in the non-military age group 45 to 65 will receive occupational questionnaires shortly which will be used to locate individuals with professional and scientific qualifications and with essential skills. The WPB said Pacific coast lumbermen will be considered for temporary draft deferment. Agriculture Secretary Wickard said the farm labor supply problem might be solved if either the Government paid transportation expenses as part of the war program, or farmers pooled expenses to bring in the migrant labor they need. Railroads have already agreed to reduce fares for migrant farm workers.

Truck Transportation

The OTD established a U. S. Truck Conservation Corps to mobilize the nation's 5 million trucks — greatest truck fleet in the world — for more effective war service. The Office distributed to truck drivers, trucking firms, parts dealers and garages throughout the country information designed "to assure the continued and uninterrupted flow of the materials of war and the necessities of civilian life." All are being asked to pledge they will cooperate to "keep 'em rolling" during the emergency.

Rubber and Oil

The House passed and sent to the Senate legislation authorizing $93 million to complete a barge canal from St. John's River, Fla., to Port Inglis, Fla., for an oil pipeline from Port St. Joe, Fla., to Jacksonville, Fla., for enlargement of the existing Gulf Intracoastal Waterway from the St. Marks River, Fla., to Corpus Christi, Tex., and its extension to Brownsville, Tex., and for construction of a pipeline from the Tinsley, Miss., oil fields to Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga.

The WPB announced American chemists have perfected a petroleum cracking process for making aviation gasoline and butadiene, a vital ingredient of synthetic rubber, in the same operation. The U. S. signed an agreement with the Republic of Costa Rica, under which this Government will purchase all of Costa Rica's rubber production for the next five years, and will aid in development of potential rubber resources there. The Post Office Department directed rural carriers to cooperate in "every reasonable way" in the scrap rubber collection, scrap to collection depots for drive, and to help transport [illegible] homes and farms on their rou[illegible]

Lend-Lease

President Roosevelt reported Congress Lend-Lease aid in 1[illegible] thru May totalled $4½ milli[illegible] in goods and services, at a r[illegible] equal to 12 per cent of our ent[illegible] war effort. He said Lend-Lease now on a reciprocal basis. The A[illegible]ricultural Department said fa[illegible] products costing $154 million we[illegible] bought in May for Lend-Lea[illegible] second highest total since the p[illegible]gram began in March 1941. In 14 months, through May, farm pr[illegible]ducts valued at $1,225 million h[illegible] been purchased for Lend-Lea[illegible] Belgium and the U. S. signed a m[illegible]ter Lend-Lease agreement.

The Armed Forces

The President signed legislati[illegible] granting pay increases to membe[illegible] of the armed forces retroactive [illegible] June 1, with a minimum base pa[illegible] of $50 a month — the first ge[illegible]eral pay increase in 20 years. Co[illegible]gress also completed action on a b[illegible] to provide financial aid to depen[illegible]ents of men in the four lowe[illegible] grades of the armed forces an[illegible] authorizing deferment of marrie[illegible] men with legitimate home ties. Th[illegible] Senate passed and sent to the Hous[illegible] a bill to provide men who entere[illegible] the armed forces since passage o[illegible] the Selective Service Act with $5[illegible]000 insurance in event of injury o[illegible] disease contracted while on activ[illegible] duty.

The War Department directe[illegible] "no military personnel on duty [illegible] any foreign country or possessio[illegible] may marry without the approval o[illegible] the commanding officer of the Uni[illegible]ed States Army forces stationed [illegible] in such foreign country or possession."

The House passed and sent to th[illegible] Senate the $8½ billion Naval Ex[illegible]pansion Appropriation Bill to pro[illegible]vide 500,000 tons of aircraft car[illegible]riers, 500,000 tons of cruisers an[illegible] 900,000 ton of destroyers and de[illegible]stroyer escorts. The Presiden[illegible] signed a bill permitting the Navy [illegible] to increase the number of its light[illegible]er-than-aircraft from an author[illegible]ized strength of 48 to 72.

The War Front

The White House announced [illegible] British Prime Minister Churchil[illegible] and President Roosevelt are con[illegible]ferring in the U. S. on "the war, con[illegible]duct of the war, and the winning o[illegible] the war."

The Western Defense Command announced a submarine presumed to be Japanese on June 21 fired six to nine shells into a sandy waste on the Oregon coast line near Astoria, in the second attack on the North American Pacific shore in 24 hours. Earlier, shells were fired at Esteven Point, Vancover Island. The Navy said two ships previously announced sunk by submarine fire off the Virginia coast were sunk by enemy mines, the first authenticated instances of mines in American waters in this war.

The Navy said U. S. air forces engaged in "restricted air operation against Kiska." Aleutian Islands, where enemy "tents and minor temporary structures were observed to have been set up on land." A small force of Japanese ships in the harbor was bombed by Army aircraft, with hits scored on one cruiser, and one transport sunk. Earlier, U. S. bombers sank an enemy cruiser, damaged an aircraft carrier, three enemy cruisers, one destroyer, a gunboat and a transport, and shot down four enemy planes. On the Australian northeastern front, Allied forces lost 11 planes compared with 26 Japanese shot down and several destroyed on the ground. U. S. bombers based in North Africa scored several direct hits on two Italian battleships, and shot down one German plane. All U. S. planes returned safely to their bases. During the week 16 Allied merchant vessels were sunk, including eight of U. S. registry.

Our Own Suggestion: Drive slowly; save tires; save lives—maybe your own.

U. S. OFFICIAL WEATHER

Registered by the Andover News Station.

For the past seven days, ending Wednesday, June 24, 1942

	High	Low	Rain
Thursday ----	72	48	.03
Friday ------	82	51	.50
Saturday ----	78	57	.00
Sunday -----	78	50	.41
Monday -----	78	57	.00
Tuesday ----	74	53	.00
Wednesday --	66	45	.00

Ask the Scientist

Question 1—How can dandelions be prevented from growing in the spring? I want to know how to prevent them rather than destroy them after they have bloomed.

Answer—The dandelions have already gone a little far because they were already bloomed in this area. The first thing to do is to mow the lawn closely and then rake the blossoms up and bury them or burn them, otherwise you will get a great many more dandelions from their seed.

Another good way is to have an old teakettle with kerosene and pour a little kerosene in the center of the dandelions. This will kill the dandelions and also a little of the grass, but the grass will grow back later. The best way to keep dandelions out of the lawn is to have a good growth of grass by fertilizing and watering when necessary.—Dr. Ernest Reed, geneticist.

Question 2—We preserve natural ice by packing it in sawdust. Now if sawdust is used to insulate and preserve ice, why can't we use it for insulation in the walls of our house? If it could be used, how could we mix something with it to keep mice and rats out?

Answer—Several varieties of rat and mice poison could be mixed with the sawdust but that is not the reason why sawdust is not used. Sawdust is a highly absorbent material and when moist or wet, it loses its insulation value as other materials do.

When moist, warm air flows from inside the house to the exterior, condensation takes place on any insulating material. When moist, sawdust may decay and the whole building is imperiled. Sawdust is seldom a homogeneous material; it comes from all kinds of woods and in way has yet been found to treat it satisfactorily and use it as an insulating material. The trouble with sawdust is that it rots.—Prof. Nelson Brown, forester.

Question 3—Is there any scientific evidence to support the statement that in a large family, the first children will be smaller than those born later?

Answer—In a study of Harvard students, it was found that the present generation of Harvard men were about one and one-half inches taller than their fathers. There were also some indications that the younger sons in a family were slightly taller than their older brothers. In other words, sons born later had a tendency to be taller. This would indicate that the cause of the increased height in man was not entirely hereditary, but partly the result of environment and present day habits of living.—Dr. Verlus Lindeman, zoologist.

Question 4.—Is it all right to plant small potatoes to grow new potato plants from? Will this result in a crop of small potatoes?

Answer—When you are planting potato pieces, keep in mind that the plant depends upon the piece of an old potato for its food, and if the small potatoes are sound and healthy, they will do just as well as big potatoes.—Dr. Reed.

Question 5—What do we mean when we speak of bonded paper?

Answer—Papers bonded in the sense of being held together with some bond or adhesive would include all papers. All papers are bonded in that sense.

But bond paper is a grade of writing or printing paper originally used where strength, durability and permanence are essential requirements in government bonds and legal documents. Also, bond paper is widely used for letterheads and business forms. The best bond paper is made from rag pulp, but much of it is made from bleached wood pulp.—Prof. Brown.

Question 6—Our gold fish likes to nibble at the rocks and snails in the aquarium. Is there any explanation for it?

Answer—These gold fish are getting their lettuce and spinach from these pebbles. Little microscopic plants called algae accumulate on the pebbles and provide food for the fish. If the pebbles are not distributed too often and the water is not changed, a rather prolific growth of such microscopic plants will occur.—Dr. Lindeman.

Cupid Makes a Hit

Newark, N. J.—On January 19, Mary Kica was struck by an automobile at an intersection and spent a week recovering in St. Michael's hospital. The driver of the car, Harry Gawdun, visited her often at the hospital and, as you may have expected, they were married on May 24th.

SPRING SPECIAL

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3—Drain Radiator, flush and refill.
4—Drain and Refill Transmission.
5—Drain and refill differential.
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☐ Parents' Magazine ---- 1 Yr.
☐ Beauty & Health (formerly Physical Culture) ---- 1 Yr.
☐ Liberty Magazine ---- 1 Yr.
☐ Flower Grower ---- 1 Yr.
☐ Column Digest ---- 1 Yr.
☐ You (Every other month) ---- 1 Yr.
☐ Official Detective Stories ---- 1 Yr.
☐ Popular Mechanics ---- 1 Yr.

GROUP B — SELECT ONE MAGAZINE
☐ Sports Afield ---- 1 Yr.
☐ True Story ---- 1 Yr.
☐ American Girl ---- 1 Yr.
☐ Screenland ---- 1 Yr.
☐ Fact Digest ---- 1 Yr.
☐ Science & Discovery ---- 1 Yr.
☐ Outdoors (12 Issues) ---- 14 Mo.
☐ Screen Guide ---- 1 Yr.
☐ The Woman ---- 1 Yr.
☐ Click ---- 1 Yr.

GROUP C — SELECT ONE MAGAZINE
☐ Open Road (Boys) (12 Iss.) 14 Mo.
☐ Household Magazine ---- 2 Yr.
☐ Farm Jrnl. & Farmer's Wife. 2 Yr.
☐ Breeder's Gazette ---- 2 Yr.
☐ Capper's Farmer ---- 2 Yr.
☐ Modern Romances ---- 1 Yr.
☐ Faithbinder (Weekly) ---- 1 Yr.
☐ American Poultry Journal ---- 2 Yr.
☐ Hunting & Fishing ---- 1 Yr.
☐ American Fruit Grower ---- 1 Yr.
☐ Nat'l. Livestock Producer ---- 2 Yr.
☐ True Romances ---- 1 Yr.
☐ Successful Farming ---- 2 Yr.
☐ Silver Screen ---- 1 Yr.

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Post Office Uses Mules To Deliver Ton of Hay

It took $14 worth of stamps and a lot of pack mules to do the job—but Uncle Sam's postmen came to the rescue the other day out in Durango, Colo., when a feed company needed to ship a ton of hay and couldn't find any means of transportation.

Sending hay by mail certainly wouldn't be practical in ordinary times but this was a drastic situation. A customer in Silverton had to have hay to feed the cows that furnished milk for all the babies in that community. And everyone knows babies must have milk—and on schedule.

Roads and railroads were completely snowbound. Original thinking plus desperation, sent the feed-store manager to the post office to make a bargain, and get instructions about sending hay by parcel post.

He returned somewhat cheered and packed the whole ton of cow feed into small packages of a size the post office would be permitted to handle. The postmaster loaded these on pack mules and delivered them.

'Dry-Sudsing' Your Home Best Cleaning Method

On some bright, airy morning, clean the downstairs of your home. Or, plan to "shampoo" your tufted chairs or other pieces, or the rugs, so their colors will be rejuvenated. This whole process has been termed "dry-sudsing," and it's one of the best cleaning methods with the least labor. The word "dry" is relative, for the expression means a very thick suds with a minimum of water. Use this "dry-sudsing" for upholstery, tapestries, rugs, painted walls, painted furniture—in short, any cleansing where much wetting is undesirable.

The basis of a dry suds is a soap jelly made either from packaged soap, bar soap, or soap scraps. Shave or cut small, and mix in the proportion of five cups of water to one-half cup soap. Simmer until dissolved. Remove from heat and cool, when it will have the consistency of a gelatin. For use on upholstery, rag rugs, braided wool rugs, etc., use a mild white neutral soap; for washing walls or wood, use a stronger soap.

Careful Coddling

Though the silkworm does nothing but sleep and eat and spin a cocoon during the 65 days of his existence, he requires careful coddling during all of his stages, and that's where the labor difficulty comes. He has to have a nurse to feed him by hand and change his bed and keep him out of a draft. And he's very particular what he eats—tender young mulberry leaves that are just as old as he is (silkworms hatch just as the buds on the mulberry break into leaf), not damp, not hot, not bruised nor torn, but "slightly wilted" and cut up fine. Each silkworm consumes about 2,200 pounds of leaves during his life cycle, and is fed four to six times daily during his more ravenous stages. He must have fresh air during feedings, but never be in a direct current of air. During thunderstorms the windows must be kept closed! In Japan the heat for hatching the worms used to be applied by contact with the human body, but now simple incubators are used. It requires 30,000 silkworms to yield 12 pounds of raw silk; so there's the labor problem definitely.

First Thanksgiving

One of the most gratifying incidents in American history was the first Thanksgiving celebration, held in Massachusetts in the autumn of 1621. Massasoit, majestic chief of the Wampanoags, had been a friend of the settlers ever since the Pilgrim Fathers had disembarked from the "Mayflower" at Plymouth the preceding winter. He had protected them from the hostile Narragansetts and had helped them establish their colony. Now, after serious struggles with starvation and disease, the time had come when the colonists enjoyed food in abundance as the result of a bountiful harvest. Gov. William Bradford thereupon proclaimed a great feast of thanksgiving and to it invited Massasoit and some lesser chieftains. Clad in deerskin and feathers, the red men came and joined merrily in the festival of rejoicing . . . Good-will between the Indians and the English endured until 1674, when King Philip, Massasoit's son, figured importantly in a war against the Puritans.

Avoid Abrasives

Never use an abrasive cleaner on your shiny new nickel kitchen and bathroom fixtures. Instead wash them first with soap and water, then polish with whiting moistened with fine-quality household ammonia.

When a harsh abrasive is used on nickel it eventually will wear it off and after that cleaning is an ever-present task.

Whiting made into a paste with household ammonia will also remove egg stains from silver and is fine for polishing mirrors. However, with the latter it is very important to avoid getting dampness on the back.

The best way to use the paste is to coat the glass with it, then rub it off and polish with a clean dry cloth.

Fight Against Cancer Gaining, Doctors Say

That many types of cancer can be cured if properly diagnosed in early stages was the optimistic note struck by obstetricians and gynecologists at the opening sessions of the Pacific Coast Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology in Pasadena, Calif.

More optimistic approach was revealed by Dr. Frank W. Lynch, for 25 years professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of California in Berkeley, when he stated that cures during the past decade have doubled from 22 to 44 per cent despite the fact that 25 per cent of cancer sufferers have neglected warning signals until too late for anything but palliative treatment.

He said no definite relationship with heredity in humans can be established definitely, yet there are undoubted cancer families in which many cases of the disease will occur inside three generations.

On the other hand, he stated, there have been cures where cancer occurred in one generation and there was no recurrence.

The university doctor pointed out that next to heart disease, cancer is the second ranking killer disease in the United States.

Dr. Lynch also made note of the fact that the present generation of laymen is cancer-minded and that in the past many deaths have been attributed to cancer when some other disease was the cause of death.

U. S. Card Player Survey Reveals Popular Games

There is ample evidence to show that Uncle Sam is the best card player in the world today and sits down more often than anybody else to enjoy an evening at the card table.

Not long ago the Association of American Playing Card Manufacturers decided to find out just how much of a card player Uncle Sam is. They sent a corps of fact finders to 24 cities—big ones, medium-sized ones and small ones. These investigators rang doorbells of thousands of homes — mansions, prosperous homes, just ordinary dwellings and "dumps."

They asked people in these houses if they played cards. And if they did, what their favorite games are. Among other things these wandering statisticians discovered that 83 per cent of American families play cards — 77 different and distinct games ranging all the way from Auction Bridge to Old Maid.

Good Coffee

Making a cup of good coffee is really an art, but a simple art in which anyone can become proficient.

It is only necessary to select a brand of coffee which has proved that it can be depended on for uniformity of quality year after year; then devote the same careful attention to the brewing of that coffee as is given to the preparation of other articles of food that are brought to the table.

For coffee rich in flavor, as well as strength, one heaping tablespoon (or two level tablespoons) of coffee is recommended for each six-ounce cup (teacup size or three-fourths standard measuring cup) of water.

Mineral Losses

Avoid losses of minerals in preparing and cooking foods; refrain from scalding, parboiling and blanching. Don't soak vegetables in cold salted water to make them crisp. Don't peel or scrape vegetables. Long-cooking methods will deprive your vegetables of more minerals than by using shorter ones. The mineral losses are decreased when foods are baked, steamed or cooked in double boilers. The greatest mineral losses occur when foods are boiled and the more water used the greater the loss; as much as 10 to 40 per cent is lost in calcium and phosphorus and 20 to 50 per cent of iron when foods are boiled.

Origin of Fertilizer

The Pilgrims discovered the Indian secret of placing two fish and a handful of wood ashes in every seed hill. To the Indians, this was "good medicine." To the corn, it was nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash and lime. When these essential plant foods were added to the soil, crops thrived and there was food for the long New England winter.

The use of this crude fertilizer marked the beginning of the American fertilizer industry. Today, millions of tons of low-cost, high-grade fertilizers protect America's abundant production of food, fodder and fiber . . . provide every American with extra reason for thanksgiving.

Phenisopropylamine

Want a lift?

The development of a streamlined benzedrine that, eaten in the form of a tablet, gives a "lift" without affecting the heart or alimentary tract to the extent that the drug previously did, was announced recently by Dr. Gordon A. Alles, Caltech research associate and lecturer at the University of California medical school.

Administered only with the advice of physicians, the tablets are reported to have been extremely successful in treating narcolepsy (people who fall asleep at the most embarrassing moments).

ANDOVER SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

(Continued from First Page)

in the Central School auditorium Tuesday evening, June 23, with a large and appreciative audience when the following program was carried out:

Prelude—A. C. S. Band.
Invocation—Rev. Lloyd L. Tebo.
Salutatory, "Education for Democracy," Jean Rogers.
Selections—Girls' Chorus: "Music When Soft Voices Die," "Bells of St. Mary's."
Valedictory, "A Prelude to Peace" Victor Oakes.
Address, "The War and the Air Age," Dr. Harry W. Rockwell, president Buffalo State Teachers College.
Presentation of awards, Principal Glenn E. Bretsch.
Presentation of diplomas, President Samuel B. Crandall.
Benediction, Rev. Lloyd L. Tebo.

The Salutatorian, Jean Rogers, welcomed the audience in behalf of the Class of 1942 and suggested as her theme that education, both of mind and body, is the bulwark of democracy, that education promotes tolerance, understanding and loyalty. Victor Oakes, the Valedictorian of the class took as his topic "A Prelude to Peace." He voiced the feeling that today's conflict is but a passing blot, a prelude to the peace that is to come, and he suggested that all young people should prepare themselves to take up a normal, progressive civilian life after this war is over.

The principal speaker of the evening was Dr. Harry W. Rockwell, President of Buffalo State Teachers College, who spoke clearly and decisively on the timely topic, "The War and the Air Age." Dr. Rockwell definitely attributed our poor showing in the present conflict to the air superiority of our enemies, a superiority gained thru intensive education and production during the past eight years. At the same time he gave assurance that our country can and must make up this loss and do so quickly. We must become "fighting mad," he said, referring to the fact that when democracies are attacked, the reaction comes in four stages: first surprise, then frustration, then resolution and finally we become fighting mad. The American people are now only in the resolute stage. He advocated a definite plan of educating our people to be more air minded. We must teach our young people that we have here a country that cannot be equalled. We must teach devotion to trust, honor and justice, and we must teach these things with the same zeal that the dictators are indoctrinating their peoples. In his concluding remarks to the graduating class, he assured them that there was no more just and worthy cause than that for which we are now fighting.

Diplomas to the 20 graduates were presented by Mr. S. B. Crandall, president of the Board of Education, who spoke briefly, congratulating the graduates on their accomplishments, not only scholastically, but in other fields as well. The graduating list is as follows:

Stanley Charles Ruger, president.
John Patrick Dean, vice president.
Victor Starr Oakes, secy-treas.
Marjorie Elaine Bergman
Jane Marie Burdick
Marjorie Ruth Davis
Mary Wanda Dolan
Donald Jack Emery
Charles Elbridge Gath
Wilbur Carl Lehman
Margaret Veronica Lynch
Patricia Ellen Lynch
Catherine Edna Perry
Virginia Gertrude Rice
Mildred Jean Rogers
Paul Roger Ryan
Louis Proctor Sherwood
Marian Frances Steadman
Wendell Ramon Vars
Rose Elizabeth Yannie.

Prizes Awarded at Commencement

The following prizes and awards were made at the Commencement exercises held Tuesday evening. The presentations were made by Principal Glenn E. Bretsch:

The American History prizes of $5, $3 and $2 awarded annually by the American Legion and Legion Auxiliary went to Victor Oakes with a yearly average of 92.3 per cent; Wendell Vars, 92.1 and Jean Rogers, 91.7.

The annual Grange prize of $2.50 awarded to the most outstanding member of the freshman class was awarded to Susan McAndrew by vote of the high school faculty.

The Andover Dairymen's League essay contest prizes were awarded as follows: First award of $2 was made to Catherine Perry; second award of $1.50 went to Jean Rogers; third award of $1 to Patricia Lynch and fourth award of 50 cents to Patrick Lynch.

The Readers' Digest award of an honorary subscription to that magazine was made to the valedictorian, Victor Oakes.

Perfect attendance certificates were presented to the following seniors: Marjorie Bergman, Wanda Dolan, Catherine Perry and Marian Steadman. Special mention was made of the attendance record of Wanda Dolan who has had a perfect attendance record for the past eight consecutive years, and Marian Steadman who has missed but one half day of school with no tardiness during her four years in high school.

Batavia Auto Races Last In America for Duration of War

Batavia, June 20. Sounding the death knell for auto racing in America for the duration of the war, Hankinson Speedways of New York City will present a swan song national championship sprint program on the Batavia fair grounds track next Sunday afternoon, possibly the last speed program for the nation's top ranking drivers, it was announced here this week.

Frowned on by the war administration, auto racing will no doubt be scratched from the sports calendar after the Batavia program in which some two score of the country's best speedway and dirt track drivers will compete, according to Ralph Hankinson, who for 31 years has been sponsoring major racing classics.

Taking a final fling at their favorite thrill sport will be such national campaigners as Ted Horn, Los Angeles; Joie Chitwood, Pawhuska, Okla., Bill Holland, Bridgeport, Conn., Bobbie Sall, Paterson, N. J., Rex R. Cords, San Francisco, Tommy Hinnershitz, Reading, Pa., Cecil Burnaugh, Moline, Ill., Mark Light, Lebanan, Pa., l Sherk, Harrisburg, Pa., Joe Scopa, Trenton, N. J., Walt Ader, Philadelphia, Buster Warke, Walnutport, Pa., Fred Carpenter, Schenectady, Red Allen, Albany and a score of other title contending stars.

The meet will give National Champion Ted Horn one more chance to head off Indian Joie Chitwood from the 1942 title. The Indian is now leading the battle and if he scores another victory at Batavia Sunday he will probably wear the diadem until the sport is resumed after the war.

There will be seven events on the program, starting with the qualifying time trials at one o'clock when the 22 fastest cars will be selected to run for the money in the sprints which roar away at 2:30 p. m. Sanction for the championship meet has been secured from the Consolidated States Racing Association.

To eliminate dust hazards many tons of calcium chloride will be applied to the surface of the fairgrounds raceway.

9,628,137 Pounds of Milk Went From County In May

June 23.—A rise of 38.3 per cent in value was