ANDOVER NEWS

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

ANDOVER, N. Y. ---------- JULY 23, 1942

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Thumbs Down On John L. Lewis

JOHN L. LEWIS'S scheme to organize farmers into his United Mine Workers would, if it goes thru, make him the food czar of the nation, says Collier's magazine in an editorial which expresses the hope that this "bid for dictatorship will be kicked in the teeth."

"Lewis," says the editorial, "is trying to haul, first, all the dairy farmers in the land, and then all the other farmers, into—hold your hats now—his United Mine Workers labor organization. These alleged unionists would turn over to him, in addition to generous monthly dues, the power to deal for them with jobbers and middlemen. Thus Lewis would boss the whole American food supply setup.

"What some farmers think of the idea is indicated by the fact that a bona fide farm organization in New York State, where Lewis is staging his initial big drive, has undertaken to insure New York farmers up to $10,000 for any barn that may be burned by "peaceable organizers" from Lewis' union. What kind of union is it whose prospective members begin to insure against goon squads, thugs and hoodlums the moment it sets out to bring them its blessings?

"We hope this bid for dictatorship will be kicked in the teeth.

"We hope the various farmers' organizations will exhibit no less courage. United and bold, they can lick Lewis. Divided and timorous, they will be his meat—and we'll all suffer for it."

Thinking farmers will ask the high-powered Lewis organizers the simple question: "What can John L. Lewis do for us that we can't do for ourselves?"

And based on the record the answer can be summed up in one word: "Nothing, that is except take a toll in check-off dues that the Farm Journal estimates would be $54,000,000 a year for the nation's dairymen, or the equivalent of four per cent of their average income."

Hot Weather Tips

AN EXTRA amount of salt may be required by many persons in the summertime, especially by those who perspire to any great degree. A few simple "tips" may help reduce the chances of suffering from heat exhaustion, sun-stroke or heat cramps.

If exposed to direct sunlight, keep the head covered. Wear light, porous clothing. Remain where there is a circulation of air if possible. An electric fan will be helpful.

Drink adequate amounts of cool water, not iced. The amount varies with the individual and the length of exposure to heat.

Use a liberal amount of salt with food or add it to water, to replace salt lost thru perspiration, unless your doctor has advised otherwise.

Observe healthful living habits—sufficient sleep, frequent baths, a well-selected and moderate diet, regular and thoro elimination.

Nothing delights a worker like an advance in pay without additional work.

The peace, promised in the Bible, is not being peddled by Hitler or Hirohito.

Some "popular" people are not nearly as popular as they would have you think.

It is about time for some "prophet" to predict the end of the world on a day specified.

Do You Write Regularly To the "Boy" In Service?

AGAIN we call the attention of our readers to write regularly to that brother, cousin, friend, or close acquaintance now in the service of the United States. Let nothing stop you from sitting down and letting him know the news that he is interested in. Just because he hasn't the time to answer your letter should be no excuse for not writing another—and another.

The following graphically brings out what the man in the service thinks of letters from home—and what it is not to hear from those whom he counted as his friends before he left—and still are his friends—but who let that little human trait of NEGLECT make him wonder what is wrong:

"The Soldier Whose Letter Never Comes"

It is ten minutes to taps. Blankets are being pulled back. Cot springs squeak, complain, and then hush still. Stout shoes are shucked. Talk is low and voices soft as when men speak and think of home.

From the lavatory at the barrack's end comes a yelping jibe, the muted scrubbing of sound white teeth, as he-men horseplay and wisecrack to the finish of another day.

One cot shakes, its steel whimpers. A fighting man is sobbing.

It is the boy whose letter never comes.

Day after day, the clerk calls out the names, and precious packets and letters, even post-cards are snatched. This boy, there, now; he never pushes to the fore. He tries so hard to pretend he expects nothing. So that every man in his outfit knows.

Men exchange glances. He turns, stifles a gasp and is silent, wideawake.

Five minutes to taps. Under the bright bulbs that will soon snap black, hungry eyes are scanning once more the letters that came today. A few snapshots are proudly passed. Murmurs—a low laugh—Tuck me in, please, corporal—Good night, now, you and you. Lights out! Taps.

Good clothing, and plenty of it; good food, and plent of that—these every U. S. fighting man can have. These your government can buy with your taxes and with war bonds and war stamps. These every man gets.

But, fighting men need good mail, too! The boy whose letter never comes twists and turns again. — Probably the springs make that sound. Tomorrow will be another day.

Just as there are soldiers who never get letters, there are sailors who are let-down at taps, too. Even a three-hashmark Marine has been known to suspect postmasters. In the Coast Guard, first-man-ashore is usually the mail orderly.

Nobody knows such things better than the good gray generals and admirals who command our boys and men. Submarines dared everything to carry U. S. Mail to Corregidor.

So, please write him now.—Plainly, it is our duty, here at home, to furnish good mail, regularly and frequently, to every friend and relative we have in service.

For more than we realize, perhaps, depends upon how well we keep fighting hearts happy, eyes bright, and chins high.

Listen, that boy whose letter never comes is stirring again.

Get your pen.—Put it to work right now, for you owe your country letters to him.

The art of intelligent writing is to be so plain, in what you say, that no fool can misunderstand you.

Every citizen of Allegany county should fight inflation like a rattlesnake—in the end its bit is just as bad.

If the plants in your Summer garden look as good as the pictures in the seed catalog report the miracle at once.

Our war is justified by the right of self-defense; the complete destruction of Nazism is necessary for our future peace. Why hunt other motives for the war?

Every city has its "wise" men who know more about what is going on in Europe than the governments concerned.

SCHOOL DAYS — By DWIG

Ask the Scientist

Question 1. How much longer is the life-expectancy of the average man today than it was 100 years ago?

Answer.—Life expectancy has increased about 20 years for men and 23 years for women in the last 80 years. This does not tell the whole story.

Life expectancy has been increased more in the last 20 years than in the previous 60 years. Elliot's life table gave life expectancy in 1855 at 40 years for both sexes. Billing's life table in 1878 gave 41½ years for men and 43½ years for women. A study made in 1930 gave 59.48 years for men and 62 years for women.

Assuming the same rate of increase has taken place from 1930 to the present, the present expectancy should be about 65 years for men and 68 years for women. This increase of life expectancy is, I believe, because of better public health and medical treatment. — Dr. Verlus Lindeman, zoologist.

Question 2. Can you tell me why leaves on my hollyhock plants appear rusted and how the condition may be remedied?

Answer. The hollyhocks are infested with the rust known as puccinia malvacerum which infests these plants everywhere. No cure for this rust is available. The only preventative measure adopted is eradication. However, if you like your hollyhocks, do not worry about this rust because it will not do them any permanent harm. The rust is something which comes along with the hollyhocks. — Dr. Ernest Reed, geneticist.

Question 3. What is the most universal of all communicable diseases?

Answer. Chicken pox is said to be the most universal and also the mildest of all infections. This leaves out the common cold, probably because it is a clinical term covering so many types of infections. In the northern temperate zone this type of recurring infection occurs with amazing frequency. Measles is another frequently occurring infection. — Prof. Henry Jones, bacteriologist.

Question 4. How can plantain be eradicated from a lawn?

Answer. It is quite possible that kerosene will eradicate plantain if it is applied to the middle of the plant. I am merely suggesting this because it does that to dandelions.

Of course, the best way to eradicate a plant from a lawn is to dig it up and put dirt with grass seed in the hole. Once a good, thick lawn is established, these weeds can be kept out, but one cannot keep them out without a good, thick lawn. — Dr. Reed.

Question 5. When a shell is shot from a cannon, does it land point first or base first?

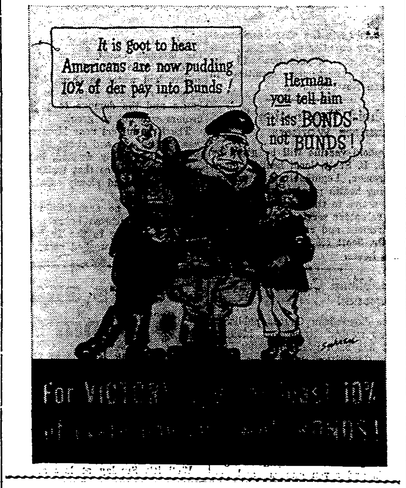
Answer. The point is aimed up when it is shot from the cannon but the projectile lands point first. The change in its angle doesn't appear at any one particular point in the course of the projectile but is gradual. A projectile from a rifle barrel travels with its long axis nearly coincident with its line of flight, but not entirely so.

The projectile does constantly tend to point in its line of flight, but with a little lag. This results in an increase in air pressure on its lower side. Since the projectile is rotating on it long axis, it rolls sideways on this layer of air. This lateral motion is called drift. It is very slight compared with the forward motion but must be taken into consideration in long range shooting. — Prof. Jones.

Question 6. What is the difference between sweet corn and field corn?

Answer. Sweet corn produces sugar and stores it up in the ear, whereas field corn produces starch and stores it up. When they are hybridized by crossing the two kinds of corn, the resulting corn has a larger ear but it is not as sweet as sweet corn. — Dr. Reed.

New Cartoon Sells War Bonds



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He—"Why are you crying, darling?"

She—"I can't tell you."

He—"Can't tell me?"

She—"No, it's too expensive."

CITATION
For Probate of Wi

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

By the Grace of God
Free and Independent

To Evelyn Myers, Clarence Dav[illegible] son, Lewlyn Davison, Myrle Mo[illegible]ier, Ruth Baldwin, Earl Davison Irene Vandelinder, Donald Davison and Doris Davison, Distributees heirs at law and next of kin o Charlotte F. Mitchell, late of th Town of Almond, Allegany County New York, deceased; And to an other person or persons claiming t be interested as Distributee, heir a law or next of kin of said Charlotte F. Mitchell, deceased, send GREETING:

WHEREAS, The Steuben Trus Co., of Hornell, N. Y., has lately ap plied to the Surrogate's Court o our County of Allegany, to have certain instrument in writing, relat ing to both real and personal prop erty, duly proved as the Last Will and Testament of Charlotte F. Mitchell, who was at the time of he death a resident of the Town of Al mond, N. Y., deceased.

THEREFORE, you and each o you are cited to show cause before the Surrogate's Court of our County of Allegany, at the Surrogate's Office in the Village of Belmont, N. Y., on the 28th day of August, 1942 at ten o'clock in the forenoon o that day, why the said Will and Testament should not be admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of Allegany to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS, HON. WARD M. HOPKINS, Surrogate of the said County at Bel Belmont, N. Y., this 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and Forty-two.

(L.S.)

LEON A. ACKERMAN,
33 Clerk of the Surrogate's Court

BIRTHS

July 15.—To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harrington of Nile, a son.

July 12.—To Mr. and Mrs. Erving LaRuche of Friendship, a daughter.

July 12—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Carnes of Friendship, a daughter.

July 13.—To Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Bosworth of Cuba, a son.

July 14—To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Waldeck of Scio, a son.

July 13—To Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Tucker of Belmont, a son.

July 16—To Mr. and Mrs. Herman Barrett of Friendship, a daughter.

July 17—To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carr of Wellsville, a daughter.

July 19.—To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Meyers of Wellsville, a son.

July 21.—To Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Bellamy of Bolivar, a daughter.

July 22—To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gates of Wellsville, a son.

July 22.—To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pero of Wellsville, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

July 12—Miss Dorothy Taber of Belfast and Leonard P. Lyon of Binghamton.

July 15—Miss Norma A. Clemons and Sidney L. Seawright, both of Wellsville.

July 18—Miss Thelma Seeley of Scio and Staff Srgt. Charles Lapp of Friendship.

July 16—Miss Virginia Stephens and Richard Hungerford, both of Wellsville.

DEATHS

Henry W. Loomis, 74, of Belfast, July 14. His wife survives.

Burton H. Pickens, 67 of Wellsville, July 16. His wife and two sons survive.

Mrs. Walter A. Cramer, 64, of West Union, July 17. Her husband, two sons and two sisters survive.

Jesse A. Withey, 83, of Belmont, July 18. Two daughters, three sons and a sister survive.

Ernest Heysham, 74 of Wellsville July 19. His wife, five daughters, two sons, three brothers and a sister survive.

Ernest Freelove, 50, of Wellsville, July 19. His wife, two daughters, a son, a brother and two sisters survive.

Mrs. Edwin O. Shea, 45, Wellsville, July 18. Her husband, a son, a daughter, a sister and a brother survive.

Are you entitled to wear a "target" lapel button? You are if you are investing at least ten percent of your income in War Bonds every pay day. It's your badge of patriotism.

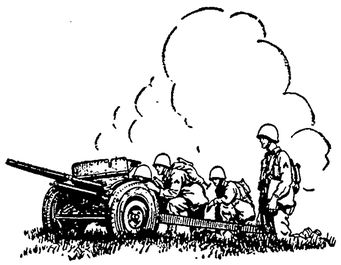
A Week of the War

Pres. Roosevelt said at his press conference he is considering asking Congress for more effective controls to keep down the cost of living, including wage control. The national stabilization as regards the cost of living must be kept in line, he said. The once criterion that must be kept in mind is what it costs the average family to live.

The War Labor Board announced a formula for a national wage stabilization policy designed to maintain workers' purchasing power at January 1941 levels. The Board said "as a general rule workers are entitled to 15 per cent more wages than they had on January 1, 1941, to meet the increases in living costs from that date to May 1, 1942. Workers who have received an increase of 15 per cent or more during that period will not be entitled to raises except in cases where their rates still are sub-standard and a raise is necessary to wipe out inequalities."

The WLB ordered an increase of 44 cents a day, retroactive to last February, for 157,000 "Little Steel" workers. The union had asked $1 a day increases. The Board ruling also provided maintenance of union membership and a check-off of union dues. President Roosevelt, referring to the board's "Little Steel" ruling, said the entire national problem of wages is relative. In production of an article like steel an increase of five per cent in the wages would not force up the cost of living nearly as much as a comparable increase, for instance, in a canning factory that produces food, he said.

HOT WORK AT SHORT RANGE—The Thompson ("Tommy") sub-machine gun in the hands of a trained infantryman offers a formidable combination which can spell the difference in fire-power when American troops clash with those of the enemy.



HERE'S PERFECT TEAM WORK—These flashy 37-millimeter anti-tank units function with the snap and precision of a well-trained football backfield. Coupled to tiny "jeeps" the pieces can be drawn over the roughest terrain at speeds often in excess of 50 miles an hour. The crews prepare their guns for action in a matter of seconds.

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☐ Redbook Magazine ..... 1 Yr.
☐ Christian Herald ..... 1 Yr.
☐ 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.
☐ Cooper's Farmer ..... 2 Yr.
☐ Modern Romances ..... 1 Yr.
☐ Pathfinder (Weekly) ..... 1 Yr.
☐ American Poultry Journal ..... 2 Yr.
☐ Hunting & Fishing ..... 1 Yr.
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Labor Supply

War Manpower Chairman McNutt reported approximately 12,500,000 persons were working in direct war employment on July 1st, as compared with 9,000,000 on April 1. He estimated that 5,000,000 more will be added to the industry forces during the last six months of this year. Federal Works Administrator Fleming said total U. S. employment increased between May and June by 1,700,000 persons to 53,300,000.

The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill authorizing the Census Bureau to issue birth certificates based on its vital statistics to persons unable to obtain them thru normal channels. The 54,000,000 persons in the country whose births are not recorded could obtain a certificate upon making a sworn application to a postmaster (or his subordinate), which would be forwarded to the Bureau to be checked. After verification of the application a birth certificate would be issued so the persons could work in war production plants and receive old age pension benefits.

Rationing

The OPA announced that east coast motorists in localities served by subways, elevated or suburban railroads would be denied supplementary gasoline rations unless they can establish that such transportation facilities are inadequate for their needs. The new regulations would apply to all motorists, including those who help form car-sharing clubs. WPB Chairman Nelson said after July 22, when the new rationing system goes into effect in the East, gasoline deliveries to stations in the area will be based upon coupons taken in by each station. The WPB announced establishment of a "buffer zone" in 162 counties adjacent to the western boundaries of the east coast ration area, in which deliveries of gasoline to filling stations will be cut by 25 percent beginning July 22.

The WPB reported 2,736 trucks, truck trailers and miscellaneous vehicles were released to civilians and to holders of Government Exemption Permits during the week ended July 11. Since March 9, when the rationing program became effective, almost 52,000 vehicles in all categories have been released to these two groups. The OPA authorized local War Price and Rationing Boards to permit use of any reasonable amount of sugar for home canning, providing four quarts of fruit will be canned with each pound of sugar.

The War Front

A communique from Cairo, Egypt, reported Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, formerly commander of the U. S. Army Air Forces in India, is now commander of U. S. Air Forces in the Middle East. Gen. Brereton said American heavy bombers carried out 21 tactical missions in 36 days with the loss of only three U. S. planes. The Navy announced 13 Japanese ships have been sunk or damaged since June 3 in Aleutian waters, and at least seven enemy aircraft have been destroyed. The Navy said U. S. casualties in that theater to date are approximately 44 military and naval personnel killed, 49 wounded and one civilian employee killed.

The Navy reported damage inflicted on the enemy during the battle of Midway June 3 to June 6 included: approximately 4,800 Japanese killed or drowned as compared to U. S. losses of 92 officers and 215 enlisted men; 20 enemy ships of all classifications sunk or damaged; and an estimated 275 Japanese aircraft destroyed. The U. S. carrier Yorktown was put out of action and the destroyer Hammann was torpedoed and sunk. Carribean Defense Commander Andrews said "measures for action against enemy submarines in this area apparently are proving very effective" and antiaircraft warning systems are greatly improved in the Panama Canal Zone. The Navy announced the sinking of 20 more United Nations merchant vessels by enemy submarines.

Foreign Relations

President Roosevelt formerly proclaimed a state of war with Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, making nationals of those countries residing in the U. S. subject to regulations governing other enemy aliens. The President announced Lend-Lease war aid extended by the U. S. from March 11, 1941 — when the program began — to June 30, 1942, amounted to $5,205 million of which June total was $708 million, highest monthly total in the 16 months of the program. The State Department said the U. S. has signed mutual aid agreements with Czechoslovakia and Norway, bringing to nine the number of such agreements. The Department also announced the Vichy French government has turned down two offers by President Roosevelt to provide a safe haven for the French naval units now at Alexandria, Egypt.

Army and Selective Service

The Army Air Forces' present accident rate is 68 per cent lower than in 1930 and 10 per cent lower than the average rate for the 10 years between 1930 and 1940, War Secretary Stimson said. Mr. Stimson said every U. S. soldier going into a theater of operations will receive a package of five grams of crystalline sulfanilamide for wounds in addition to 12 sulfanilamide tablets for internal use. Army Air Forces Commander Arnold announced formation of the Troop Carrier Command charged with transporting by air the fighting men and their weapons and supplies in theaters of operations.

SS Headquarters authorized local boards to defer married men until all available single men, including those in war jobs, have been called and to call men with children last. President Roosevelt said it is unlikely a decision will be made any time soon on the drafting of 18 and 19 year old youths for military service. SS Director Hershey said local boards may fill up to 10 per cent of their quotas from men deferred because of illiteracy but who are otherwise fit for military service.

Navy and Shipping

Three new destroyers were launched at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Kearney, N. J. Navy Secretary Knox said and increasing number of small boats, mainly fishing vessels, are being taken over by the Navy, and crews are being trained as fast as possible to augment east coast anti-submarine patrol. Maritime Commission Vice Chairman Vickery said American merchant shipbuilding capacity is now ample to meet the two-year goal of 23,000,000 deadweight tons -- approximately 2,300 ships — set by President Roosevelt early this year. He said July shipbuilding figures indicate the nation is 2,000,000 tons ahead of schedule for 1942. Because of the "tight situation" in steel, however, the Maritime Commission said further plant expansion programs must be curtailed. For this reason the Commission canceled its contracts with the Higgins Corporation of New Orleans calling for 200 Liberty ships.

Two Testers Added to County Force

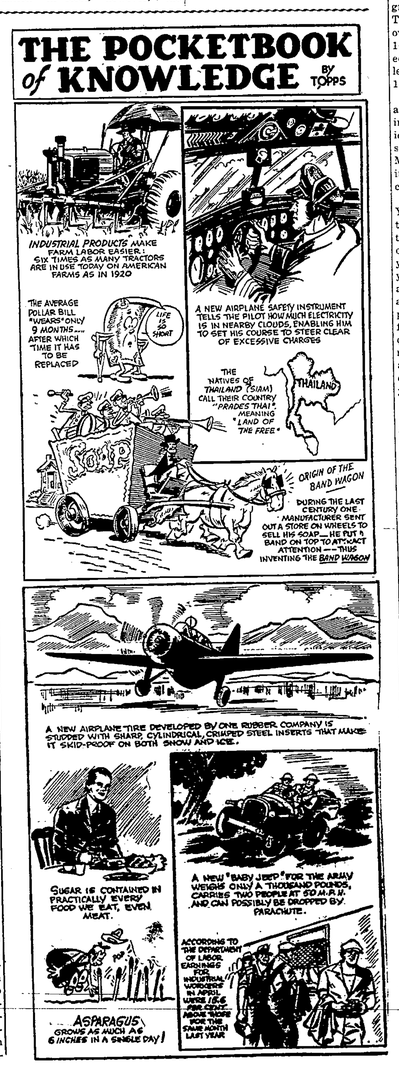
Belmont, July 15—Two additional cow testers or supervisors have been engaged by the Allegany County Dairy Herd Improvement Association, bringing such aids to dairymen to four. This number is necessary to properly care for records kept in the four divisions in the county.

The new supervisors are Richard Hogan of Scio and Alvin Cornell of Wellsville, both of whom have recently completed courses at Cornell University.

Circuitous Result

"Did you find a suitable wife through your matrimonial advertisement?"

"Yes, I had so many replies that I had to employ a typist and I married the typist."



Milk Production Exceeds Goal In First Half of '42

Commercial milk production in New York during the first half of 1942 was six per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1941. Indications are that family workers are helping out more and more on dairy farms and dairymen are working longer hours.

The national goal for milk production in this state called for a five per cent increase. Thus, so far this year New York dairymen have met and slightly exceeded the goal.

The increase in total milk production is accounted for by a higher rate of milk flow per cow, based on reports from dairymen to the agricultural marketing service. Grain feeding has been heavier than usual and pasture conditions to date have been favorable. Apparently, little or no change has occurred in the total number of dairy cows on farms as compared with a year earlier.

The month of June showed the smallest increase in total milk production over a year ago even though pasture conditions were favorable. In this pasture month, the increase was only three per cent, whereas in January and February the increase was about 10 per cent.

Indications are that New York State's dairy production is running at or near full capacity. The farms are heavily stocked with dairy cattle and the production rate per cow is at a record high level. New York dairymen and their families are doing their part in producing this necessary food to help in winning the war but the job is becoming increasingly more difficult as costs rise and labor and material become more scarce.

Costs in Dairy Farming Up In June

Costs in dairy farming in New York, including grain, wages, machinery, building materials, fertilizer, taxes and the like taken as a group, continued to rise in June. The rise amounted to two points over May, and carried the index to 162, with the period 1910-14 being equal to 100. This is the highest level of costs for the month since 1929.

The increase in costs was largely accounted for by a further increase in farm wages. The cost of a typical dairy ration actually declined slightly from $43.07, per ton in May to $42.52 in June, and other items of cost showed little or no change.

Farm wages with board in New York on July 1 were reported by the agricultural marketing service to be $52.75 per month, the highest on record for this season of the year with the exception of one year, 1930. Present farm wages are nearly 25 per cent higher than a year ago. According to the reports on labor from farmers, the further increase in wages occurred despite the fact that many of the men hired for farm work this year are not so well fitted for the job as compared with those hired last year.

More than one-half of the total costs of dairy farming are not affected by the price ceilings regulation.

The costs index is based on actual cash farm expenditures. However, farm produced materials are more plentiful because of better growing conditions for pasture and hay so far this season.

County Drivers Save Tires

Allegany country trucks and automobiles are now being driven fewer miles to save tires and trucks. Reports on this are reaching the members of the truck and tire conservation committee. set up by the county agricultural defense committee.

Public utilities are reducing the mileage driven by their trucks as much as 40 per cent. Industrial workers are "doubling up" in their trips to and from work. Trucking concerns are cooperating by reducing the speed of their trucks.

The county truck and tire conservation committee points out that if there are no tires available for these cars and trucks, there certainly are none for individual owners of cars and trucks. Conserving the tires now on hand is the only way to be sure of having tires for necessary traveling. Farmers are asked to conserve their trucks and tires so that transportation of food products and farm supplies will not break down.

Calling Out the Reserves

Small Boy: "Quick, policeman. "A man's been beating my father for more than an hour."

Policeman: "Why didn't you call me sooner?"

Small Boy: "Father was getting the best of it until a few minutes ago."