



Resinol

allays skin irritation

Resinol Ointment is what you want for your skin trouble—Resinol to stop the itching and burning. In many cases it even checks the eruption away completely in a reasonably short time. Resinol Ointment is not now an experiment—although it may be to you—as it has been used for years with Resinol Soap as a standard skin treatment. Try it and watch how quickly the skin loses its angry look and healing begins.

RESINOL SHAVING STRICK is a favorite with discriminating men. Your druggist sells the Resinol products.

HOPKINTON

A merry party of young people started from Hope Valley one evening last week on a sleighing trip. It was planned at first to go to Westery, but a late start and the bad condition of the roads caused them to make Ashaway the stopping place. The sleighmen's rooms were secured and the company arrived about 10 o'clock. Charles A. Blake prepared an oyster stew and hot coffee and other articles of food were secured from one of the village stores. About 3 o'clock a. m. they started for home, where they arrived about 5 o'clock, having greatly enjoyed the trip.

The bill changing the date of the Hopkinton financial town meeting was reported back Friday by the judiciary committee of the Rhode Island house of representatives and placed upon the calendar.

Thursday and Friday the state road near the residence of Simon P. Nichols was in such impassable condition that travel to and from Westery was diverted by way of White Rock.

William H. Burdick, drawn as a petit juror, has been excused from service until April for business reasons.

Charles E. Whiteley, who has been seriously ill with influenza and pneumonia, is reported as recovering.

William Phelan, formerly of OH-

bertsville, Mass., now boss dyer for the Ashaway Woolen company, with his family is occupying the house on Main street, Ashaway, owned by Charles P. Eccleston.

Harris Brady of Ashaway took the first prize and Janette Carr of Ashaway the second in a high school speaking contest held at Hope Valley Feb. 19th.

MONTVILLE

The members and friends of the Union Baptist church tendered a reception to the pastor and his wife, Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Mitchell, Friday night at the church. About 50 were in attendance and a pleasant evening was spent socially. Fred W. Chapel presented the people to Rev. and Mrs. Mitchell. Punch and wafers were served.

The Woman's Missionary society will meet Friday afternoon with Mrs. Thomas Church.

A number from here attended the funeral services of Miss Eloise Landphere held Wednesday afternoon in New London. The Sunday school, of which she was superintendent, sent a beautiful wreath.

The community library, which has been dispensing books to the townspeople since Nov. 20, 1919, has a continually growing patronage, according to the statement of the librarian, Monday evening there is not a busier place in town than where the crowd gathers to select something to read. Thursday afternoon, too, students from the various schools are here enabled to find help in various branches of their work. Books are being continually added to the shelves and the new fiction recently purchased by the association cannot begin to supply the demand. There are now 653 volumes listed. The circulation for January was 42 books and for February just closed 45. Between 200 and 300 names are listed as applicants for the privileges of the library.

Fishing Without Bait. I wonder if the eighteenth amendment, among other things, will reduce materially the size of fish caught this season?—New York Telegraph.

Some men fail to reach the allotted three score and ten years because they attempt to crowd two days into one.

United States Steel Corp. Not a Trust

Washington, March 1.—The United States Steel Corporation, the world's most gigantic industrial concern, is not a trust within the meaning of the Sherman law, the supreme court held today.

The court also held that the corporation need not dissolve. The decision was a defeat for the government which brought suit several years ago in which many of the biggest figures in financial and industrial life were named.

New Jersey courts dismissed the government's suit and supreme court today affirmed this action.

Among the names brought into the suit were: Roosevelt, Harriman, J. P. Morgan, Sr. and Jr., John D. Rockefeller, Sr. and Jr., Andrew Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab, George W. Perkins, James J. and Louis W. Hill and H. C. M. Frick.

Justice McKenna read the opinion of the court.

The vote of the court was four to three. Chief Justice White, Justice McKenna, Holmes and Van Devanter were the majority, Justices Pitney, Day and Clark dissented. Justices R. McReynolds and Brandeis took no part in the decision.

Included also in the list of defendants were the following corporations: The United States Steel Corporation, the Carnegie Steel Co., the Federal Steel Co., the American Steel and Wire Co., the American Sheet and Tinplate Co., the American Tin Plate Co., the American Bridge Co., the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, H. C. M. Frick Coke Co., Clairton Steel Co., Tennessee Steel Iron and Railroad Co., the Great Western Mining Co.

Corporations and individuals named defendants in the government's suit were charged with constituting or causing an illegal combination to form a monopoly. The alleged "monopoly" started 19 years ago, when some of the financial minds of the country conceived the idea of forming a gigantic steel company to eliminate individual control and to merge the principal steel companies of the country into the one great corporation. It was done.

Between 1898 and 1900 nine big companies—principally the Carnegie Co., valued at \$220,000,000—were merged. Their stocks totalled \$800,000,000.

Dissenting Opinion.

The dissenting opinion of Justice Day, concurred in by Justices Pitney and Clark, declared:

"This record seems to leave no fair room for a doubt that the defendants, the United States Steel Corporation and the several subsidiary corporations, were formed in violation of the Sherman act. I am unable to accept the conclusion which directs a dismissal of the bill instead of following the well-settled practice, sanctioned by previous decision of this court, requiring the dissolution made in direct violation of the law.

"It appears to be thoroughly established that the formation of the corporations, . . . constituted combinations between competitors, in violation of law, and intend to remove competition and to directly restrain trade. I agree with the conclusions of Judges Wooley and Hunt, expressed in the court below, that the combinations were not submissions to business conditions, but were designed to control them for illegal purposes, regardless of consequences.

"These judges found that the constituent companies of the steel corporation, nine in number, were themselves combinations of steel manufacturers, and the effect of the organization of these combinations was to give a control over the industry at least equal to that theretofore possessed by the constituent companies and their subsidiaries.

"The enormous over-capitalization of companies and appropriation of \$100,000,000 in stock to promotion expenses were represented in the stock issues of the new organizations thus formed, and were the basis upon which large dividends have been de-

clared. This record shows that the power obtained by the corporation brought under its control large competing companies which were of themselves illegal combinations and succeeded to their power. It is the irresistible conclusion . . . that great profits to be derived from unified control were the object of these organizations.

"The contention must be rejected that the combination was an inevitable evolution of industrial tendencies compelling union of endeavor.

"For many years, as the record discloses, this unlawful organization exercised its power to control and maintain prices by pools, associations, trade meetings and as the result of discussion and agreement at the so-called 'Carr dinners' where the assembled trade opponents secured co-operation and joint action through the machinery of special committees of competing concerns, and by prudent provision took into account the possibility of detection and the means of controlling and perpetuating that industrial harmony which arose from the control and maintenance of prices.

"It inevitably follows that the corporation violated the law in its formation and by its immediate practices. The power thus obtained from the combination of resources almost unlimited in the aggregation of competing organizations, enabled it to control the domination of the trade, and the ability to fix prices and restrain the free flow of commerce upon a scale heretofore unattainable in the history of corporate organization in this country.

"These facts established, as it seems to me they are, by the record, it follows that the Sherman act is to be given effect there, that a decree undoing so far as is possible that which has been achieved in open, notorious and continued violation of its provisions.

"I agree that the act offers no objection to the mere size of a corporation, nor to the continued exercise of its lawful power when that size and power may not legally be derived from conspiratorial combinations, or contracts in restraint of trade. To permit this would be practically to annul the Sherman law by judicial decree.

Justice Day said the Sherman act had been a law for thirty years and it had been to be made now in its construction or operation the exercise of such authority rests with the congress and with the courts.

Citing the Standard Oil case, Justice Day said that combination was "certainly not more obnoxious to the Sherman act than the court now finds the one under consideration to be."

"In the American Tobacco Company case," Justice Day continued, "it was there concluded that the only effectual remedy was to dissolve the combination and the companies comprising it. In that case the corporations dissolved had long been in existence and the offending companies were organized years before the suit was brought. Such facts were asserted as no valid objection to the dissolution of these powerful organizations as the only effective means of enforcing the purposes of the Sherman act. The same facts were asserted in the lower federal courts and I see no occasion to depart from them now.

"I understand the conclusions of the court, affirming the decree directing dismissal of the bill, they amount to this: that the combination, both the holding company and the subsidiaries which comprise it, although in plain violation and bold defiance of the provisions of the act, nevertheless are immune from a decree effectually ending the combination and putting it out of their power to attain the unlawful purposes sought, because of some reasons of public policy requiring such conclusion.

"I know of no public policy which sanctions a violation of the law, nor of any inconvenience to trade, domestic or foreign, which should have the effect of placing combinations, which have been able to organize one of the greatest industries of the country in defiance of law, in an impregnable position above the control of the law forbidding such combinations. Such a conclusion does violence to the policy which the law was intended to enforce, runs counter to the decisions of the court, and necessarily results in a practical nullification of the Sherman act.

"(The act) was not intended to merely suppress unfair practices, but, as its history and terms amply show, it was intended to make it criminal to form combinations or engage in conspiracies or contracts in restraint of interstate commerce.

"This court . . . has held that the proper enforcement of the act requires decrees to end combinations by dissolving them and restoring as far as possible the competitive conditions which the combinations have destroyed. I am unable to see force in the suggestion that public policy, or the assumed disastrous effect upon foreign trade of dissolving unlawful combinations, is sufficient to entitle it to immunity from the enforcement of the statute.

"Nor can I yield assent to the proposition that this combination has not acquired a dominant position in the trade which enables it to control prices and production when it seeks to exert its power.

"That the exercise of power may be withheld, or exerted with forbearing benevolence does not place such combinations beyond the authority of the statute, which was intended to prohibit their formation and which was intended to deprive them of the power unlawfully attained.

"It is said that a complete monopolization of the steel business was feared by the government if such combinations. To insist upon such results would be beyond the requirements of the statute and in most cases practically impossible.

"It is affirmed that to grant the government's request . . . for a

Gifts to Women

Jiffy-Jell Users Need Them and are Welcome. See Below



Half a Pineapple

Crushed to Flavor One Jiffy-Jell Dessert

Here is one example of the wealth of fruit in Jiffy-Jell desserts. We crush pineapples in Hawaii—fruit too ripe to ship. The juice of half a fruit is condensed and sealed in a vial to flavor one pint dessert. Yet the whole dessert costs but a few cents, ready at your call. So with eight rich fruits which come in Jiffy-Jell. All are made from crushed fruit, all are abundant. All come in liquid form, condensed and sealed in glass—a bottle in each package.

People need fruit daily. Now, when fruit is costly, this is an ideal way to serve it. Complete desserts. Jiffy-Jell comes ready-sweetened. It is acidulated with evaporated fruit acid. A rare-grade gelatine is in it, and the fruit-juice essence in a vial. You simply add hot water as directed on package, and let cool. Then a package of Jiffy-Jell serves six people in mold form, or twelve if you whip the jell. Yet this fruit-made dainty, rich in fruit, costs a trifle. It costs less than serving apples.

Real-fruit flavors in bottles. Mark this Jiffy-Jell distinction. Note how it differs from old-style quick gelatine desserts. Jiffy-Jell alone has these bottled fruit-juice essences. Jiffy-Jell desserts are fruit-made dainties, rich in fruit. The fruit taste is not mere flavor and not artificial.

'Twill delight you. Try Jiffy-Jell in various fruit flavors. Try lime-fruit flavor for a tart green salad jell. Try mint for a mint jell to serve with meats to learn what these dainties mean to you. Compare them with old-style desserts of this type. We offer you choice of several 50-cent molds if you will do this, and at once. Cut out our offer so you won't forget.



Individual dessert molds. In assorted styles of aluminum, six to the set. The six will serve a full package of Jiffy-Jell. Send 5 trade-marks for the six assorted.

Teaspoon Size. Silver Dessert Spoons, teaspoon size, in a favorite pattern of Wm. Rogers silver plate, guaranteed 20 years. For the first spoon send 2 trade-marks, plus 10c for postage and packing. Then we will offer you the balance of the set.

Free to users. Cut out the trade-marks in the circle on the front of Jiffy-Jell packages. Send 5 for any pint mold or the Set of Six Individual Molds. Send 2 for the Jiffy-Cup, or 2 and 10c for the Spoon. The pint molds are as follows—all aluminum.

Jiffy Dessert Co. MAIL THIS. I enclose trade-marks for which send the gifts I check at side. Enclose 10c for postage and packing on the spoon alone.

112 Millions used last year to KILL COLDS. HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE. Standard cold remedy for 20 years in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieved grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.



TO pay a dollar or so less on the purchase of an inner tube may seem like economy, but is more often extravagance. Tubes that cost less to BUY often cost more to USE. The best economy is to buy Goodrich Red Inner Tubes in the first place.

Goodrich Red INNER TUBES

The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio. Makers of the SILVERTOWN Cord Tire.

MAN'S BEST AGE

A man is as old as his organs; he can be as vigorous and healthy at 70 as at 35 if he aids his organs in performing their functions. Keep your vital organs healthy with



GOLD MEDAL HAMLEM OIL CAPSULES. The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles since 1895; corrects disorders; stimulates vital organs. All druggists, three sizes. Look for the same Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

decreed of dissolution would not result in a change in the conditions of the steel trade. Such is not the theory of the Sherman act. . . . We have here a combination in control of one-half of the steel business of the country. . . . It seems to me that if this act is to be given effect the bill should not be dismissed and the cause should be remanded to the district court, where a plan of effective and final dissolution of the corporation should be enforced by a decree framed for that purpose.

BRIEF STATE NEWS

Berlin.—Three of the buildings at Berlin fair grounds collapsed on account of heavy snow.

Bridgeport.—The local harbor, from the oyster docks to the outer light-house, is covered with a new layer of ice several inches thick.

Sheldon.—After some controversy, the board of aldermen declared that the salary raises for the teachers are legal and checks were mailed.

Clinton.—Mr. and Mrs. William Sampson and son left last week for Georgia for a few weeks' visit. Catherine and Muriel Sampson are visiting relatives in Groton.

Hartford.—The Chamber of Commerce has taken steps to bring to the attention of the authorities in Washington the inferior mail service between this city and New York.

Bridgeport.—John A. McGuinness of Bridgeport has been recommended for county prohibition agent under State Director Stremblau. His duties will include the issuing of permits for the use of liquors under such circumstances as the law permits.

Ridgewood.—A pure bred Holstein bull calf is offered by S. L. Pierrepont of Ridgewood to the boy between 10 and 12 years old who obtains the greatest number of members in the coming farm bureau membership drive. The contest closes April 1 next.

Southington.—The Southington Hardware company, Atwater Manufacturing company and the Clark Brothers Bolt company of Milldale now face coal ties and supply shortages which may mean a shutdown as in the case of the Peck, Stow & Wil-

Can Count on Bryan. Colonel House says he is too busy with other matters to be bothered about presidential candidates; in which case we shall have to depend upon someone else to make a president for us.—Philadelphia Press.

After a man has served as township clerk for about six weeks he imagines himself qualified to take over the recording angel's job.

Why have that Chilly, Uncomfortable Feeling when our Thrift Heaters will make your room like the balmy Southland?

ON DEMONSTRATION AT OUR OFFICE

GAS & ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT

37 SHETUCKET STREET