

BENNINGTON BRIEFS

News of the Town and Village Told Briefly for Busy Readers

Born, June 26, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Rudd L. White. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Young motored to Hedges Lake, Sunday. Rodger Burt and Miss Barbara Burt motored to Hedges Lake and spent Sunday. Roswell W. Holden of Boston, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Pope of Main street.

Robinson Hall of Albany spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. S. B. Hall of Old Bennington.

Miss Mabel Snow of New York city is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Cook of North Branch street.

"Pat" McLeod, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sayre McLeod of Old Bennington, is in town for the summer.

Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Toward and two children went today to Schenectady to attend a Baptist conference.

"The Breath of the Gods," a picture to see and remember always. Harts Theatre, today.—Advertisement.

If you can't see what happens to Dempsey and Carpenter see what happened to Jones.—Advertisement.

A. W. Sullivan of Boston, who spent the weekend in town, left this morning for Vergennes on business.

Mrs. Frederick Taylor, an old time guest at the Waldens Inn, has arrived at Old Bennington for the season.

Mrs. F. W. French and daughter, Miss Margaret French, of Swanton are guests at the home of Mrs. William H. Willis.

Mrs. John Kohoni of Mill street, who had the misfortune to fall down stairs a week ago, has recovered and is able to get out.

George B. Sears of New York City is spending a few weeks' vacation in town, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Patterson.

Mrs. F. E. Battles, who has been visiting in town for the past two weeks, returned Saturday to her home in Proctorsville.

Rev. Isaac Jennings, D. D., of Elmira, N. Y., has been spending a few days with his brother, Philip B. Jennings of Old Bennington.

The home of Judge and Mrs. W. J. Meagher of Old Bennington has been recently painted and in its coat of white is very much improved.

Mrs. J. Starkey and daughter, Mrs. Harrison Gates, and little son of Boston, arrived today for a few weeks' stay at the home of Mrs. W. G. Toward.

Charles E. Welles, a student at the Agricultural Florida School, has arrived at the home of his mother, Mrs. Charles E. Welles, at Old Bennington for the summer.

Dr. Arthur Bennett, first assistant to Dean Walter S. Athern of Boston University College of Religious Education, will preach morning and evening in the Methodist church July 10.

Mrs. Hamilton White of Syracuse, N. Y., is spending a few weeks at Waldens Inn. Mrs. White was a frequent visitor in Bennington in years gone by.

Announcements have been received of the marriage in New York on May 14th, of Miss Mary Agnes Sullivan of New London, Conn., and Shirley Jewett of Bennington.

Clara Kimball Young in "The Forbidden Woman." This is a big special production and it will be shown at regular admission tomorrow. A Pathé News and a Rollin Comedy will also be shown.—Advertisement.

Mrs. Joseph Prievensa and son Harold of Bristol, Conn., who have been visiting relatives on Mill street, left today, accompanied by Mrs. Prievensa's mother, Mrs. A. Bergeron, for Troy, N. Y., where they will visit relatives.

Misses Bella Ray and Frances Peck are delegates from the Synagogue church to the Epworth league institute at Poultney this week. It is expected that seven or eight young people will attend the same kind of an institute in Round Lake, July 9 to 17.

Rev. Mr. Perry is superintendent of the Round Lake Institute, and a member of the teaching staff.

Rev. J. A. Perry of the Methodist church, will go to Syracuse this evening of tomorrow to attend a meeting of the directors of Teacher-training of the Buffalo area Sunday school work. Mr. Perry being the director of the eastern district of the Troy conference. He will attend some of the lectures in the school of religious education, which opened at Syracuse this morning.

THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY



THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY.

The young lady across the way says she hasn't seen anything about it in the papers but it was such a landslide she supposed we elected a solid Republican cabinet also.

TELLS HOW TO ESCAPE PERILS OF VACATION

Easy to Detect Poison Ivy—Mosquitoes Can Be Kept Away—Some Suggestions—Anent Snakes

Washington, D. C. June 25.—Are you going into the woods this summer? If so, do not come back bitten by bugs, and possibly snakes, poisoned by ivy and generally in a state of acute discomfort.

All of these things can be avoided, but the average man or woman going into the woods for the first time is equipped with nothing but a rosy and romantic notion of life in the sylvan seclusion. After about a week of such life he is usually in a state of painful discomfiture and joins the hotel-porch-and-palm-leaf fan school of vacationists for the rest of his life.

This is too bad, because a vacation ought to be an adventure and it is good for civilized man to revert to the primitive once in a while, if he can do so without too much injury to his skin and his digestion. And it can be done. But it takes time and care to learn how. Getting yourself through the woods or over the mountains in comfort is a science.

The perils from wild beasts in this country have about been abolished, but there are some wild pants that still bite people every year, and the worst of this is the large and varied class of shrubs known as poison ivy or poison oak. The cases of ivy poisoning must run into the hundreds of thousands every year, and every case represents a vacation ruined or a day outdoors severely regretted.

And yet ivy poisoning is generally preventable. Two things are necessary: First, learn to know the plant, and second, when there is any danger of having been exposed to it, take preventive measures. The advisability of this is usually hard to impress upon the man who has never had a dose of poisoning, but after he has spent a week in a state of most acute discomfort, perhaps with both eyes swollen shut, he is apt to appreciate the necessity.

The Ubiquitous Ivy

Some form of poison oak or poison ivy occurs in almost every part of the United States, according to the department of agriculture. In some places it is so rare as to be little of a nuisance, but in many sections it is literally impossible to spend a day in the woods without encountering it. This is especially true in parts of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other Atlantic Coast states.

Many people believe themselves to be immune to ivy poisoning, but the department of agriculture says it is doubtful whether anyone is wholly immune. The poison merely takes hold of some skins more easily than others. Neither immunity acquired by an attack, but on the other hand, those who have once been poisoned often seem thereafter to be more susceptible than before.

The different kinds of poison ivy vary greatly in shape of their leaves and even in the same species the leaf form varies. So does the manner of growth. The common eastern form may appear as a low-growing shrub looking like an ordinary weed, or it may be a flourishing bush three or four feet high with light-colored woody trunk. It may be a small creeping vine, or it may be a vine three or four inches thick twining about a tree and throwing off aerial rootlets.

There is only one characteristic which the poison ivy has wherever it grows and in all its forms, that is, that the leaves grow in groups of three. The central leaf is on a stem an inch or more in length. The other two grow directly opposite each other and have practically no stem at all. Whenever you see a plant with this foliage, whether it is a bush, a weed or a vine, give it a wide berth. It may be harmless, but probably is not. At certain times of the year some of the poison ivy plants bear clusters of white berries, but this is not a mark of identification that can be relied upon.

The poison of the poison ivy is an acid which gets upon the skin and so it sinks in. Hence the counteragent is an alkali. Two of the best remedies are bicarbonate of soda (ordinary washing soda) and common laundry soap, which contains uncombined alkali. After the poison has broken out on you the best time to apply them is after the exposure and before the appearance of the rash. Once the rash has appeared, the chances are that you are in for a painful illness of from three to ten days. One frequently hears of sure cures for the affliction, and there are patented remedies on sale, but the experience of most persons is that the poison must run its course. The remedy that usually gets the credit for affecting the cure is the one that is applied when nature has about done the work.

How to Prevent Poisoning

But if an alkali is applied before the poison has sunk into the skin, the prevention of trouble is possible. Those who go into the woods where they know that the plant grows should upon reaching home, wash hands and face and any other parts of the body that may have been exposed, with a strong solution of bicarbonate of soda using laundry soap. It should not be forgotten that the poison may have got on to the shoes and other clothing and may be contracted by handling these.

Next to plants, insects are the great enemies of vacationists. There are patented devices for keeping away flies and mosquitoes, and many parts of the north woods would be uninhabitable for man without some such protection. Deerflies and horseflies are especially annoying. Do not go into unbroken country without some such preparation and also take along some ammonia water. A dilute solution of this applied to the sting will help, and is also good in case of bee or wasp sting.

Even of snakes probably keeps more people out of the bushes and the tall grass than all other apprehensions put together. This is fear largely neurotic and innate and little justified done by snakes. The only poisonous snakes in the United States are the rattlesnakes, copperheads, moccasins and coral snakes. The hundreds of other kinds are all harmless, and many of them like the black snake and the garter snake, are decidedly useful. None the less, most of these are killed "on prin-

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

The cause of freedom is the cause of God.

Let other's sins alone; attend to your own.

An hour well spent is worth a week wasted.

A plain dinner with wise guests is a royal feast.

A hermit is a deserter from the army of humanity.

The intolerance of the soul is the decay of the body.

Republics end with luxury, monarchies with poverty.

Seek acquaintance with the wise, intimacy with the good.

None live so easily and so pleasantly as those who live by faith.

The race of mankind would perish did they cease to help each other.

The rust of inactivity is more destructive than the sweat of exertion.

No sinners are ever so intolerant as those who have just turned saints.

Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.

What we know here is very little, but what we are ignorant of is immense.

Man is the arch machine, and all his inventions are but toy models of himself.

We complain of the shortness of life, yet we often waste more time than we use.

We seldom realize how irresistible are the powers of gentleness and kindness.

Half of our diseases come from the neglect of our bodies and the overwork of our brains.

If we commit small faults without

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Remembrance is like moonlight of the mind, and it can touch the ruins of other years with a softened light.

The great are often only great because we are on our knees, and they would shrink strangely if we should arise.

It is not the greatness of a man's means which may make him independent, so much as the smallness of his wants.

Let us have faith in labor, and in the goodness of a God who has placed us in a world where labor alone can keep us alive.

Justice is the insurance which we have on our lives and property, and obedience is the premium which we must pay for it.

God made the human body, and it is by far the most exquisite and wonderful organization which has come to us from the divine hand.

A man's house should be built to last and also to be lovely, and to have as much as possible of richness and pleasantness both within and without.—From Comfort.

Mourning Colors.

Black is not mourning in all countries. In Persia the mourning color is pale brown, in Turkey, it is violet; in Brittany widows caps, among the peasantry, are yellow. In China the mourning color is white, so that the Canadian fashion of using a white cloth, napery and appointments, appears to a Chinaman much the same as it would to us were the colors black.

Fire Water.

"Fire water was the ruination of the noble red man." "Yes," replied Uncle Bill Bottletop. "I never believed injuns was as robust as they've been represented. If they had tried the kind of flicker now extirpated surreptitiously the noble red man would have disappeared in less than six weeks."

BRITAIN FREE FROM WOLVES

Country More Fortunate in That Respect Than Are Other Lands in Europe.

We in the British Isles appear to have got rid of the wolf plague. In England, in the early fifteenth century, the beast ceased to be a danger that had to be reckoned with. It remained longer in Scotland, where the very last wolf ever heard of in the roaming state is said to have been slain by Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel during the reign of Charles II—an incident that appears to have been looked upon as distinctly worthy of notice.

The complete and final elimination of the beast is no doubt owing to the fact that, as lupus was steadily being hunted down in the land, our insular position precluded all possibility of fresh immigration. In France the case was different. There was nothing to prevent the migrating wolf from reaching the country from the wildernesses of Central Europe—even from Russia and still more distant Siberia, the classic home of the race.

Many are the legends, to some extent based on fact, of vast armies of wolves traveling—even as the invading Goths and Vandals—from their hungry deserts to the richer lands of the West, to be stopped only by the Atlantic. At any rate, to this day the black wolf crosses the Pyrenees, and the brown wolf the Alps, to reinforce fraternally the ranks of the much-harried gray wolf of France. And the day seems still far distant when the cure will be finally extinguished.—Egerton Castle in the Youth's Companion.

Snapping Movie Picture.

Usually 150,000 to 200,000 feet are run through the cameras to get a six-reel, or 6,000-foot motion picture. The director stations three, four or five cameras to take the same scene. He has one camera close beside the struggling villain and hero, another grinding from an elevation, still another at this angle, one more at that angle. When all of these negatives are developed, parts of each enter into the composition of the completed reel.

Impossible.

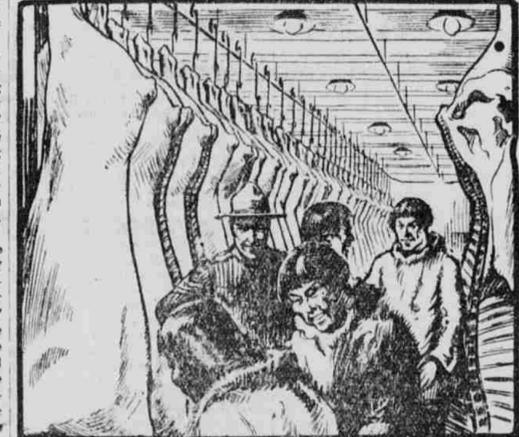
"These short skirts—" "Yes?" "I should think a girl's ankles would get cold." "How can her ankles get cold when she has a fur neckpiece?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY



THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY.

The young lady across the way says the professor of political history at college certainly talks like an independent voter but he says he is a strong Mugwump and she guesses he ought to know what party he belongs to.



Civilization's Greatest Achievement

Some Eskimos were brought down to Edmonton, Alberta, on official business. They had never before been south of the Arctic Circle.

They had never seen a street, a town, a window, or a wooden door. A bed, a water tap, and an electric light produced completely new sensations. Street cars were unknown to them; telephones unheard of; trains not to be believed even when beheld.

They had never seen an automobile until someone took them riding in one. They had never set their eyes on an airplane until someone did his most daring stunts in one to thrill them. They had never even seen a movie!

But what do you suppose moved them most in the whole bag of tricks which civilization produced for their amusement and amazement?

What seemed to them the greatest wonder of all?

The cold storage plants! The White Man didn't always have to hunt and fish when he wanted to eat!

Here was civilization's greatest gift, its greatest benefaction.

This feature of civilization makes it possible for Swift & Company, in the season of over production, to store a supply of food for distribution in the season of scant, or non-production. Thus we are able to maintain for all a constant supply of such choice and necessary foods as Premium Milk-fed Chickens, Brookfield Butter and Brookfield Eggs.



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"VERDICT BY JUDGE LYNCH"

Just Where That Famous Jurist First Held Court Has Long Been Matter of Dispute.

"Lynch law" is purely an Americanism. Its origin is somewhat in doubt. No such law is on the statute books, and the application of the expression today refers to outlaw or mob law which circumvents the written law, or inflicts a swift punishment before the legal authorities have had a chance to take action.

Figuratively speaking, such an act is called "a verdict by Judge Lynch." According to one authority, one Charles Lynch, a patriot of Virginia, conspired with Robert Adams and Thomas Callaway, to deal out relentlessly and unhesitatingly, punishment to all law breakers and Tories during the days of our Revolution.

However, this origin is disputed. Some say that there was a small body of water known as "Lynch creek" in North Carolina during the same period in our history, and that on its shores a court-martial was held over the lifeless body of a Tory who had been hanged to prevent his rescue. Naturally, the verdict was death by hanging, and the judge did not have to bother about the execution of the sentence.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Efficient Spending.

The measure of real necessity is surprisingly small. When one finds the medium ground between prodigality and stinginess he will realize that he can live there, even though his income may be moderate. Greater moderation in many things would leave us a healthier and happier race, to say nothing of what it would do for our bank accounts. Certainly, before buying a thing one should honestly ask himself whether he needs it. He should, likewise, give himself an honest answer.

The second principle of efficient spending is that when one has honestly decided that he needs a thing he should buy the best he can get. If one buys at all, it pays to search the market for an article of high quality. Moreover, he is very apt not to find an article of high grade unless he does search the market rather carefully.

Right View of Life.

It is time to get over the idea that we have to be comfortable because we were brought up that way, while others were predestined to misery and are so hardened to their condition that we needn't bother. One effect of travel—if the traveler is impressionable, and some travelers are not—is to show us that no country has a monopoly of certain homey virtues that take root and flourish in the bleakest, as in the richest soil. Nor is any other country particularly interested in our introspective studies of how good we are and our ingrowing imagination of our greatness. Boastfulness is a posture as unlovely for the millions as it is for one. Let us give credit to others for possessing some of the qualities we admire so much in ourselves.—Exchange.

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