NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR FEMININE READERS

A French Suit with Oriental Trimming

Touches of Oriental embroidery in irregular motifs brighten this attractive suit designed for Riviera wear. The material is khaki brown serge and on this are trimmings of black braid and brown velvet richly embroidered with Indian yellows.

MEETINGS OF WOMEN'S CLUBS FOR THE WEEK

TUESDAY.

7:45—Bible Study for men and women, 239 Glibert street. (Mrs. Featherstone.)
7:30—Oratorio Rehearsal, Warner Hall.

WEDNESDAY.

10:15—Wednesday Morning Art club, Miss Chary Smith, 954 Park avenue.
9:30—Federation of Women's clubs in New Haven. All day.
2:00—Ladies' Sewing society, First Baptist church parlors.
2:00—Ladies' Aid society, Second Baptist church parlors.
2:30—Ladies' Aid Society, People's Church, Laurel avenue.
7:30—St. Anna's Guild, Trinity Parish House, Broad street.

THURSDAY.

2:00—Woman's Beneficent Society, South Congregational Church parlors.
3:30—French Club, North Church chapel.
2:30—Alethea Guild, People's church.

FRIDAY.

10:00—English Literary club, Mrs. J. P. Omans.
2:00—Woman's Guild, Christ Church parlors.
4:00—Guild, Trinity Church. St. Mary's.
2:30—King's Messengers, First Baptist Church.
3:00—W. C. T. U., 239 Gilbert street.
4:00—Authors club.
3:00—Wednesday Workers, Mrs. W. B. Lashar, 697 Clinton Ave.
8:00—Round Table, Miss Ada Woodruff.
8:00—Friday Evening Book Club, Mrs. G. D. Egbert, 71 Elmwood avenue.

If a Girl and Her Brother Disagree the Girl is Generally to Blame—

Says Anne McCall.

In a talk to girls, in the February Woman's Home Companion, Anne Bryan McCall makes the following remarks on a girl and her brother:

"There are three things essential to a happy relationship between brother and sister: sympathy or understanding; confidence or faith; honor or respect. Now I make bold to say that where these things fail, it is very nearly always the fault of the girl. I go so far as to tell you that if you told me that you and your brother were not congenial, I would even, without hearing the case through, believe myself to be right in saying that the fault was, ninety-nine chances out of a hundred, yours, not his. The thing is easily reducible. That atmosphere and surrounding which fosters and preserves the integrity of this relationship between you and him and brings it to a happy issue is primarily the atmosphere and surrounding of home. Home is essentially your province. If the relationship fails of fineness, that failure is due most probably to a failure in the ideals of home and you, more than he, are likely to be responsible.

"The world of men and affairs is his world, but this fireside world is yours. In this world of yours he is, in a sense always a guest. It is forever you who must offer him comfort happiness, and cheer. Similarly the outside world, for which he is so surely destined, should be admitted to be his world. Here you are his guest; here it is his affair, his privilege, to offer you that consideration which men of gentleness and breeding instinctively offer to a woman. We see the distinction between these two worlds clearly enough in the general social custom of entertainment that prevails amongst us. In the home it is you who play hostess, who entertains his friends, he too, being, as it were, a guest; in the outside world it is he who plays host, who entertains your friends, and you along with them."

WANT ADS. CENT A WORD.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

A very pleasant surprise party was given David Reed at his home on Hanover street last Thursday evening by a number of Mr. Reed's friends. Piano selections were rendered by Gillie Dobbs and duets by the Misses Cora Shaw and Patrice Bowden. A trio consisting of Walter Grant (last season with the Vogel minstrels), Charles Boyhan and John N. Fitzpatrick of Hartford, rendered a number of the latest selections. At a late hour a fine supper was served. Among those present were: The Misses Cora Shaw, Patrice Bowden, Agnes McLean, Alice Deskin, Elizabeth Reed, Katherine Tobin, Katherine Kilroy, Myrtle Sweetland, Mae Oleda, Lucy Poleck, Kittie Dunn, Marion Turner, Marie Toby, Susa Bernard, Mae Kane, Christian Griffin, Anna Jenkins, and the Messrs. David Reid, Henry Beutelspacher, Ray Murray, Charles Buckley, Raymond Donley, John N. Fitzpatrick, Frank Lord, Frank Slady, Samuel McCulough, Charles Mulloy, Gillie Dobbs, Tom Bowden, Mat Mullen, Charles Cocraton, Charles Hurlaman, Fred Corbaly, Bill Roach, Charles Boyhan, Harold Spicer and Walter Grant.

Statistics of the closs of 1912 of Yale University, which have just been published, show that Laurence M. Cornwall son of Jesse B. Cornwall, of 625 Clinton avenue, was voted the wittiest man in the class. He was also voted the most original. For the honor of being the most entertaining, young Cornwall and another student were tied in the vote. Capt. Howe, of last year's football eleven, was given the honor of having done the most for Yale and also for being the member of the class most admired.

In honor of the fourteenth anniversary of his birth, a party was given, last night, for Charles Kelly at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Corrigan, 116 Arch street. Those present were Arlyne Miller, Marie Sheridan, Alice Boland, Elizabeth Forestelle, Agnes Greenwood, Marian Forestelle, Rose Christianson, Genevieve Kelly, Lorine Stapleton, William Daley, Walter Stapleton, Charles Miller, Matthew Kelly, James Kelly, Edward DeVaney, Fenton Kelly, Cornelius Buckley and Charles Kelly. A bountiful supper was served, after which the young folks left for their homes, wishing Charles many more happy birthdays.

WHAT EARNEST-MINDED WOMEN ARE ACCOMPLISHING THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH.

THE PRAYER UNIVERSAL.

Send some one, Lord, to love the best that is in me, and to accept nothing less from me; to touch me with the searching tenderness of the passion for the ideal; to demand everything from me for my own sake; to give me so much that I cannot think of myself, and to ask so much that I can keep nothing back; to console me by making me strong before sorrow comes; to help me so to live that, while I part with many things by the way, I lose nothing of the gift of life."
—Hamilton Wright Mabie.

The election at Los Angeles was a living proof of all the arguments for woman's suffrage and a living denial of all that has been said against woman's suffrage.

The women in a body stood for the Good Government forces. Peace and serenity prevailed. Leaders of both sides were chivalrous and did not forget that women-although voters, were still women. In fact they were treated with the utmost courtesy, and it is possible that chivalry will take on a new meaning. Mothers went to the polls pushing baby carriages and holding children by the hand.

It was a sight that will be long remembered. It is a date in history which the world of women will long recall.

The women voted quickly, intelligently and without harangue.

It is a victory not only for California but for women in every State in the country.

Cleveland club women are happy over the fact that a central meeting place has been completed. Club rooms are now tastefully furnished and equipped. The Cleveland Federation of Women's Clubs is gaining strength. It now has a membership of 2,500 members. Its slogan is "Influence is Responsibility." Three scholarships are supprted at the College for Women.

The Congress of Mothers entertained the State conference. The outward and visible sign of endorsement of women on Cleveland's Board of Education was made manifest at the recent election proving the value of the Municipal School League. Cleveland's Woman's Suffrage party has forged rapidly ahead, and secured a firm civic position.

From Salem, the Salem Women's Club sends the following report of an interesting feature of their work:

"The Salem Women's Club has maintained for ten years the only free bath house in Salem. The first building was burned in 1909, but through the efforts of the club was rebuilt in the year 1910 and opened with great success. With the new year of 1912, the entire debt will have been paid. This bath house is maintained by our Club for girls and women and no charity carried on by the club has reached so many vital needs among the women and children of our city.

"That it has been largely patronized and appreciated is shown by the fact that during three months of the present summer, 8,840 baths have been taken—an average of over one hundred a day. As the patrons are served but four hours daily, this meant a very busy time for the matrons, attendants and committees."

POINTS OF INTEREST.

Reliable Furs

at clearance sale prices at E. H. Dillon & Co., 1105 Main street.

Guaranteed Endless Trousers.

Guaranteed to us by the makers, and guaranteed to you by us, the guaranteed "Endless" trousers are values which will more than please you in texture, workmanship, and serviceableness. All shades and sizes. Frank Jacoby, 1082 Broad street, opposite post office.

Special Notice

A. Elwood and Son, Inc., the general auctioneers, will sell at public auction on Wednesday, Jan. 31, commencing at 2 p. m., at their salesroom, 171 John street, a great assortment of consignments which have been entered on their books for immediate disposition, as the owners of same have no use for them. The stock comprises in part the following showcases, pianos, two bakers' outfits complete, dining tables and chairs, kitchen ranges, mission furniture, one brass bedstead, sideboards, dressers, oilcloth, refrigerators, dishes and tinware, etc. The sale will be held, as stated above in their new, warm salesrooms at 171 John street, where everything will be comfortable. Each lot will be sold absolutely to the highest bidder, so do not fail to attend.

THE PRETTIEST FACE

and the most beautiful hands are often disfigured by an unsightly wart. It can easily be removed in a few days without pain by using Cyrus' Wart Remover, for sale only at The Cyrus Pharmacy, 253 Fairfield avenue and 186 Cannon St.

Thought for Today

by MRS. ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE.

REDUCING THE WEIGHT

IT is more difficult to reduce the weight permanently than to decrease measurements. Indeed it is quite possible to lessen the size of the waist and hips considerably with exercise, while the weight remains the same. It may even increase, because muscle is heavier than fat.

A daily record of both weight and measurement should be kept by those seriously trying to improve their proportions. A fight against flesh is like a struggle against any other physical ailment. When the patient does not grow worse, there is ground for hope and gratitude. One who has a strong tendency to increase in flesh should be thankful when the scales show no additional weight. After the system once begins to yield, the progress is more rapid, but not usually uniform. One case I know of, a woman worked very hard for three weeks without making the obstinate scale take off an ounce. Then quite suddenly one day they yielded two pounds. There was a hard fight for a number of days to hold them to that record. then they yielded another pound. It was three months before ten pounds had been removed, and it took a year of watchfulness to permanently establish the lowered standard. Several times since it has required determined effort to prevent the recurrence of the flesh habit. But it has not been so difficult to master as the first time.

Where there is a general fleshing up of the whole body all invigorating exercises which call into play as many muscles as possible should be practiced. There is nothing so good as outdoor exercises for the purpose. The fresh air is a very helpful agent. Rapid walking, running, bicycling, swimming, horseback riding, are excellent exercises. Turkish baths are good; one a week is effective in holding down the weight. Free perspiration is desirable for the stout. If one cannot patronize a Turkish bath establishment, a cabinet can be fitted up in the home at low cost.

A British Benediction

California has at last acquired African ostrich feather industry. For thirty years English money, time and effort have been put into this profitable business in California. A dozen English ostrich farmers have sunk their fortunes and wrecked their lives in the attempt to endow the American republic with the African ostrich, and at last success has perched upon their banners, and now the field is occupied by the Americans, while the remaining English victors in the fight have retired to the seclusion of their English monarchy there to spend the millions of dollars made out of American women in this interesting and decorative form of commerce.

In 1882 the first Englishman arrived in California heading a tribe of ostriches: he wandered up and down the Golden State trying to vend his ostriches and feathers in vain: at length he was introduced to some Sheriff in some County of California and his African ostriches vended to various students of natural history to pay the debts he owed employes. The fame of his arrival had been heralded by the American press all over the land, so that other worthy English became enthused on the subject and saw in the genial climate of this American sanatarium a suitable habitat for the African ostrich; they also saw countless fortunes made by vending American ostrich feathers to American women, for they knew that the love of this class of finry was as strong in America as it is in England.

The next British hero accompanied to this country by African ostriches sequestered for five years amid the sunscorched areas of Fallbrook, a village in Southern California: weary of the eternal sunlight and Arabian landscape he turned over his ornithological assets to a couple of showmen, or menagerie proprietors, one named Hagenback, who resides in Germany and another at San Diego. Three more unfortunate Englishmen endowed with philanthropic ostrich ideas arrived in the land and started ostrich farms near Los Angeles: their bonds financially speaking cover the slopes of the sundried mesas of Southern California, one of them wearying of Egyptian life discharged a gun into his interior and is now sleeping beneath grass guaranteed by the cemetery authorities to be kept eternally wet.

At last came the Ostrich King: this was no ostrich farmer at all, but a young English college man, who had respectable connections in England and belonged to the class that exists just below the aristocracy and above the shop-keepers; he brought fifty birds from Africa just in time, for a few days after he left the shores of the Dark Continent, the local authorities imposed a duty of five hundred dollars each on every bird taken from the land. He was independent of American patronage and cared not whether the chamois-colored California women purchased his ostrich feathers or not: he was of that genus so numerous in California known as "remittance men," who decorate the landscape with their presence and pass the time in playing golf, tennis, polo, cricket, varying these amusements by frequent acquisition of whiskey and soda as restoratives. For thirteen years this self banished English aristocrat remained like John the Baptist in the wilderness, isolated from the world and exciting the sympathy of the ignorant American rurals by his pursuit of the strange ostrich business. Money was common to be made out of hogs, but whoever heard of any money being made out of ostriches. Year in and year out he adjourned to the little village post office a mile or two away and received his European mail freighted with the precious remittances, which he fed to his ostriches and family. In the year 1900 the angel of the Lord appeared to him in a dream, so to speak, and bade him appeal to the uncounted patriotic American women of the land to support the American ostrich, to wear its feathers and finally thus to destroy forever the profits that the English have been making out of Americans for the past fifty years in the ostrich feather trade. The response was instant and most gratifying: over the rugged mountains and sterile plains began to flow a stream of gold equal to that which startled the Argonauts in '49 in Northern California. The last of the unfortunate English ostrich farmers saw his financial salvation and knew that he was to become as illustrious as any other money-crowned king of the Golden State. For five years he piled up the American gold eagerly contributed by the American women and then set sail for the seat of imperial government, forever shaking the adobe dust of the land of the free and the home of the brave from his aristocratic feet. He left a stock company to conduct his immense business, while he sought surcease of ennui among the British aristocracy at the game of golf. This corporation to the delight of the stockholders has paid forty per cent. per annum ever since and at the same time multiplied the value of the assets by three.

Last year a collection of Los Angeles bankers fixed their desiring eyes upon this new industry and seught to purchase the interests of the English illustrious in it: overtures were made and the Ostrich King was induced to return to America from his baronial castle in England to listen to the vocies of these petitioners regarding the possession of part of his vast interests. Weary of the American Palestine he yielded to their solicitations and accepted a check for one million three hundred thousand dollars as his share of the swag, that is, in exchange for his interest in the business. As soon as he received the money he once more turned his back on this Holy Land, where he had spent so many weary years among the leather colored inhabitants, and returned to the green and grassy meads of old England. His dreams even have been acquired by the Los Angeles bankers, for they have agreed to establish ostrich feather stores in every city in the Union and pay publishers in every locality to exploit this new California product. This will increase the manufacture of American ostrich feathers and thus give employment to thousands of worthy white women, many of whom are now laboring at the industry in California. This in a State cursed by Asiatic labor is indeed a godsend and places the Ostrich King among the benefactors of his race. Women and ostriches are multiplying in California; the infancy of the industry has just been terminated; uncounted capitalists will be produced out of it and the time is certainly to be even in this generation when every American woman will wear the American ostrich feather or none at all. And, why not?

FASHION AND BUSINESS.

Popularity of Hobble Skirt Has Destroyed Market For Feminine Wearables.

French textile-makers complain bitterly that unless the hobble skirt can be retired by a conclusive dictate of Dame Fashion, they are undone," says the February Munsey editorially. "It takes ever so much less cloth to make a dress in hobble style. Worse yet, the hobble,in its properest—or improperest—development, must be so closely fitted to the figure of the wearer that petticoats become taboo with the true devotees of fashion, thus destroying the market for other goods."

VACCINATION CAUSES YOUNG GIRL'S DEATH

(Dispatch to Philadelphia Press.)
Chester, Pa.,—Tetanus, resulting from vaccination, caused the death of Mabel De aney, twelve-year-old daughter of Patrick Delaney, of Upland, today. The parents of the child place the responsibility upon the Upland Board of Health.

Mabel was of a nervous temperament and her mother objected to her being vaccinated. The girl attended the borough schools and Mr. and Mrs. Delaney were informed of the compulsory feature of the education act concerning vaccination. Finally they consented.

Dr. Edwin C. Bullock, the Upland Board of Health's physician, contends that the girl would have come around all right had not the mother attempted to treat the girl's arm, which became inflamed, by applying a salve.

MASONIC NOTES.

Hamilton Commandery, K. T.

Stated conclave, Thursday evening at 8 p. m. The Order of the Temple will be conferred.

DeWitt Clinton, L. of P.

Fraternal visit Friday evening to King Solomon, L. of P., New London. Brethern will leave this city on the 4:23 train returning leave New London on the 10:48 arriving home in time for the last trolleys.

Pequonnock Chapter, R. C.

On Monday evening, Feb. 5, a special assembly will be held. The Seventeenth and Eighteenth degrees will be conferred.

Why not inquire nto the methods and equipment of The COURTLAND SCHOOL before placing your children elsewhere? Visitors welcome. Second Half Year Begins Feb. 1. A18 u5

SCHOOL MASTER IN BAD AGAIN

More Trouble at Georgetown Because of Persistency of Former Princ pal

FORCED ENTRANCE TO SCHOOL

Mr. Hodgdon is Put Out as He Starts to Read the Morning Prayer.

South Norwalk, Jan. 30—As he was reading the Lord's prayer in the Georgetown Public School yesterday morning, James W. S. Hodgdon, the ex-principal, was grabbed by the collar by the stalwart little committeeman, John W. Ferris, and pushed through the hall and down the flight of twenty steps leading to the yard. These were the same steps that the physical culturist took headlong when forcefully ejected by the same committeeman three weeks ago.

Mr. Hodgdon was just able to get out of bed yesterday after his last attempt at resuming sessions. He intends to bring his action for $1,000 damages against Mr. Ferris today. The committee will have legal papers issued restraining Mr. Hodgdon from entering the school.

The principal was summarily discharged the Saturday before the previous fight. Yesterday morning some one picked the school lock with a hairpin. The fact immediately reached the ears of Mr. Ferris and he was soon upon the scene. The committee maintains that Mr. Hodgdon is a busybody. The pupils cling to him, and after his latest ejectment they made so loud a demonstration that Mrs. Harry Brownlow, the substitute, had to dismiss the school.

Official Statement.

Committeeman Ferris has given out an official statement in reference to the discharge of Hodgdon and subsequent events which in part follows.

"Mr. Hodgdon came to Georgetown under a contract which called for his attending the Danbury Normal summer school for the full term of four weeks and securing there his state elementary certificate. He failed to fulfill two conditions of the contract leaving Danbury without remaining the entire session of the summer school and he has never received his state certificate. This made his contract void. He was therefore permitted to teach under a temporary certificate issued by the Wilton school board, with the understanding that he was to get his state certificate. Mr. Hodgdon was discharged because he was guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman and teacher while in the school, his failure to secure a state certificate, and for on January 4th inciting the children in his charge to acts of insubordination and for threatening to repeat his action if the supervisor came into his room and criticized his work. The committee of the town of Wilton revoked his certificate, and he was discharged on Jan. 13th. On January 15th he broke into the school building by pulling the staple in one door and picking the lock on another. At 8:45 he attempted to force his way into the building but slipped and fell on the top landing of the stairway. He did not fall down stairs, and after being placed on his feet by the committee walked down stairs and off the school grounds."

Hodgdon's home is said to be in Maine and it is alleged that a year or more ago he suffered severe injuries to his head in an accident.

Sentiment With Hodgdon.

The sentiment in Georgetown is against the action of the school committee. This fact is borne out by the following petition which has been signed by nearly every resident of the town:

"Georgetown, Conn., Jan. 27, 1912.
Wilton town school visitors. Gentlemen:

"We understand that Mr. J. W. S. Hodgdon has been discharged from the position of principal of the No. 16 district school of Wilton. If this is true, WE HERE EXPRESS OUR DESIRE TO HAVE HIM PUT BACK IN THE SCHOOL.

"He has always conducted himself as a gentleman, so far as we know, he has encouraged our children in their work and under his teaching they have progressed well and rapidly. We believe that he is a most competent teacher."

HIGH SCHOOL NEWS

At the Criterion board meeting yesterday after school the selection of judges from the English faculty for the prize story and poetry contests was left to the editor in chief. As the next paper comes out on February 29, it will very likely be called a "Leap Year Number."

Owing to the big doors at the Congress street entrance being accidentally locked yesterday morning about 150 students were locked out. The doors were opened, however, in time to save them from being tardy.

Yesterday afternoon there was a special meeting of the Senior Commercial Class to elect the officers and speakers for Senior Day.

Prayers will be offered in chapel every morning during the rest of the week for the benefit of those having examinations to take.

Many of the Senior fellows attended a stag party Saturday evening at the home of Eugene Kelly '10 Commercial.

All the pupils were informed yesterday how many examinations they had escaped. Those having no examinations to take will have a vacation for the rest of the week.

Stories and poems for the Criterion contests may be handed in any time before Monday afternoon. The extra time was given for the benefit of those having examinations to take.

At a recent fire drill of the afternoon department the school was emptied in just 50 seconds.

All Freshmen failing to pass in three or more subjects will be given a forced vacation for the rest of the school year. Quite a few Freshmen are expected to avail themselves of this offer.

Many of the afternoon students have spent an hour studying in Room 8. This is the penalty for being tardy.

The project of the Senior Commercials of holding a social in the near future was brought up at the last meeting. It was decided to take no action until the plan could be considered.

The picture of the Commercial Class of '11 will have a place among the many other photographs in Room 8 as soon as enough space can be secured.

Plans are now well under way for the presenting of the second annual minstrel show. The boys will get down to the real hard work right after the examinations. Those attending are asked in their enthusiasm not to toss any quarters or half dollars on the stage as donations to the Athletic association as these will be much more gladly received in person by the treasurer.

Farmer Want Ads. 1 Cent a Word.

The Laborde-Gelman Co.

THE CLEARANCE SALE

Comes but twice a year. Five more days and this one will be over. It affords unusual savings; make use of its opportunities while it lasts.

FACTS ABOUT TAXATION OF WOODLAND

Public Hearing Before Special State Commission at Hartford, Today.

The invitation recently sent out for a public hearing at the Capitol on the subject of taxation of woodland has brought out some lively discussion. Here is what some Connecticut people say.

An owner in Litchfield who has many acres of woodland and is planting new forest, writes the secretary of the commission as follows:

"I am distinctly and positively of the opinion, however, that intensive forestry will not make very great progress in Connecticut or anywhere else, unless some change in the tax laws is made so that the owner of woodland will not have to pay repeated annual assessments on property which produces no annual income. Aside from this, however, my own experience leads me to believe that a tax on timber when it is cut would bring more to the community than any system of annual taxation which it would be possible economically to devise,—certainly more than the system now in force. For the present system takes almost no account of the timber value, except when it is extraordinarily high. When timber is cut, the assessment of the land is reduced, but it is almost universal in this State, I believe, to ignore the timber value after it passes the cord-wood stage. When the timber is assessed, the rate becomes such as to compel immediate cutting. It is the uncertainty as to when such an assessment will be made that discourages the investment of capital in the large acreage of land in the State which is suitable for nothing but forestry and which ought to be profitably employed."

A member of the last General Assembly writes in reference to reforestation, as follows:

"In recognition of the fact that our State is parting with one of her most valuable assets by the indiscriminating cutting of the forests, and the terrible destruction wrought on our most valuable timber by the chestnut blight, that such encouragement should be given to the reforestation of our waste places as shall be a benefit to the State, without materially reducing the revenue of the town in which the land is situated.

"The enactments of the last General Assembly, together with previous enactments, remove from taxation tracts of land that have been planted under certain conditions, the exemptions might be still more enlarged.

"Rough places and rocky hillsides where planting as specified cannot be attained, or where land is growing up to a desirable growth, and reforestation would be advantageous; such land, if valued not to exceed $10 per acre, might be exempt, say for ten years.

"The weak point in our provisions is that much of the land that should be in wood, is so situated as to render it impossible to comply with the requirements. If best results are to be obtained a graduated system is necessary to meet the varying conditions and greater latitude granted to the supervisor now determining what should be required of each tract if concessions are to be obtained.

"The smaller towns canot stand for a diminished revenue, consequently only land that is listed low should be included in the exemptions."

A manufacturer and owner of woodland says:

"I am glad you are busy with the question. It would seem to me that we ought to develop along the line of taxing land and timber separately, putting only the most nominal tax on he latter while growing, a little higher while mature, and a fair tax based on market values when cut and sold. We must have such a change in tax laws as will not only cease to penalize holders of forest land but which will encourage owners of land to keep same planted. The large benefits which come to the people, as a whole, from growing timber, justifies us in a policy even of generosity to all timber growers, so that steps such as above asking only for justice ought not to be hard to take.

"I am interested in this matter not only as a citizen but as Secretary of the Sunset Rock Association which has made a beginning in the ownership and conservation of timber land in our suburbs, and because of my connection with a Company which is a larger consumer of hard woods of which Connecticut could supply a considerable larger part if foretry in the State were given a good chance."

Equitable taxation of woodland is a live question now in all the New England states. It has been the subject of special investigation recently in New Hampshire and in Wisconsin. As early as 1905 Massachusetts began looking into this question.

At the first conference of New England tax officials held January 18 and 19 this year at Boston, Mass. this subject was given a place on the program and it brought out lively discussion and much valuable information.

The forest differs from every other crop in that it requires 35 to 100 years in which to mature. Other crops mature annually and furnish an income to the owner. Tobacco, fruits, and corn and other grains on land indicate in a measure is productivity and are a guide in valuation for purposes of taxation. The crop may or may not be there when the valuation is made.

In the case of the forest the land and the one crop are taxed each year during the growth and maturing of that crop. Investigations have shown that, in the case of woodland, if the law is fully complied with and the present and actual value of land and crop are taxed each year that as high as 85% of the yield of the forest is taxed away during its life time.

In the past low valuations for the most have been the rule but in recent years there has been a decided inerease in the valuing of forest lands and especially those who are seeking by forestry methods to renew and build up their woodland or who are setting out waste land with trees to make new forests.

The work of the State Forester is to experiment and to assist private owners to improve their woodland or plant new forests of suitable species. He can tell the approximate expenditures in care and management of woodland, the average cost of planting, thinnings, fire protection, etc. and the estimated returns based on actual measurements of forest stands. What he cannot tell is the amount to be expended in taxes or how much of the yield is going to be taxed away under the present system of woodland taxation. Both in theory and practice the general property tax as applied to forest land is wrong. The fact that low valuations in the past have prevented great harm being done is no assurance as to the future practice. The improver and rebuilder of the forest must look at it from the practical investor's standpoint. Will he invest under the prospect of his final yield being largely taxed away?

These subjects will be discussed at the first public hearing of the special Commission on Taxation of Woodland, created by the last General Assembly, and a good attendance is expected, judging from answers to invitations sent out by State Forester Spring, Secretary of the Commission. Ex-Governor Woodruff is Chairman of the Commission, and other members are State Tax Commissioner Corbin, Prof. Chapman of the Yale Forest School and F. H. Stadmueller, Secretary of the Connecticut Forestry Association.

All interested in the subject before the Commission next Tuesday are cordially invited to be present and express their opinions.

FIRE PROOF HOUSE IN NORTH MAIN ST.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hogan Building Handsome Residence of Unique Construction.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hogan have been receiving many congratulations upon the fire proof residence they are building at Main and Salem streets. The structure is of reinforced concrete with hollow tile floor construction and is also equipped with hollow tile outside walls and interior partitions. The almost entire absence of wood in the construction has been the cause of much comment. The lines of the house are those of the old Spanish missions. William E. Hogan, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hogan, who is an electrical engineer and formerly an instructor in Cornell University, supervised the construction of the building.

New York Encased In Sheet Of Ice

(pecial from United Press.)

New York, Jan. 30.—New York awakened, today, to find the city covered with a vast sheet of ice on which it literally slid to work. Sleet and rain, which frose the instant it touched the sidewalk, made walking so dangerous that all the hospitals reported unusually large numbers of minor accidents. The elevated lines in Brooklyn were hardest hit, the cake of ice on the third rail delaying traffic greatly. Horse traffic was almost abandoned because of the slippery condition of the streets.

ST. ANTHONY'S OF PADUA'S

Sunday masses at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., On week days, mass at 8 a. m. On Tuesday evening, St. Anthony's devotions at 8 o'clock. Confessions will be heard on Thursday afternoon and evening.

Friday, being Candlemas' day and the first Friday of the month, mass will be said at 8:30 and preceded by the blessing of candles. Saturday, being the feast of St. Blase, the blessing of the throats will take place after the 8 o'clock mass and at 7:30 in the evening. The members of the church choir are busy making arrangements for their yearly whist to be given on Thursday evening, Feb. 8, in the parish hall.

CLEANEASY, THE BEST HAND SOAP.

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