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LOWVILLE

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

REPUBLICANS!

YOU MUST BE REGISTERED TO VOTE

REGISTRATION DAYS

Thursday, Oct. 10

AND

Saturday, Oct. 19

WHILE EVERY EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO REGISTER THE WHOLE COUNTY MISTAKES MIGHT BE MADE.

BE SURE OF YOUR REGISTRATION BY APPEARING IN PERSON ON ONE OF THE TWO ABOVE DATES.

LET'S WIN WITH WILLKIE!

Lewis County Republican Committee

Our Defense

THE UNITED STATES NAVY

The U. S. Navy, which stretches round the world, from the lush harbors of the Virgin Islands to the bleak reaches of the Aleutians, is truly our first line of defense. To hold this line requires trained personnel which includes men who command the bridge of a battleship and others who can fit dental bridgework. There must be men who can lay their hands on fuel oil in the Arctic and ice cream freezers on the Caribbean. There must be airplane pilots and submarine commanders. There must be men who can maneuver a fleet of battleships across a million square miles of ocean, and others who understand the care and feeding of sump pumps. Practically every known occupation is needed in the Navy. And the wherewithal to carry on that activity must be on hand ready for use. It is the function of the National Defense Advisory Commission to see that the Navy gets the supplies it requires.

All the Navy business originates in a twenty-one acre building, hastily erected in 1917. In this building is the Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, and Assistant Secretary, Lewis Compton. They are surrounded by seafarers who have reached the top of the heap on the long voyage that started twelve decks and a hundred men, by way of the quarter deck of a destroyer, to a battleship, to Commander-in-Chief of the fleet, and eventually to the number one sailor's job, Chief of Naval Operations.

The Naval Bureau covers the activities of the nine major naval bureaus which care for hundreds of U. S. ships to any ocean on earth. To his desk comes the intelligence information gathered around the world. The closely guarded war plans and the whereabouts of all ships exist to serve one or more needs of the fleet.

The largest is the Bureau of Navigation. It educates the officers at Annapolis. It runs the Hydrographic Office, and the Home for Sailors in Philadelphia. It keeps time at the Naval Observatory. And it has the service oath of allegiance of John Paul Jones and the complete record of every seafaring man who has served the Navy since. It is responsible for the training, assignment, and welfare of all Navy men.

The Bureau of Ordnance arms the Navy both offensively and defensively. It designs, buys guns and ammunition, armor and torpedoes, depth charges and chemicals of war.

The Bureau of Ships is responsible for the general design, structure, strength, and seaworthiness of all ships in the Navy, and for the engines that drive the vessels. In addition, it designs such items as machine guns and gas masks, mine sweeping equipment, and operates the new experimental model basin built with F. W. A. funds near Washington, where the new types of war designs may be tested.

When the Bureau of Ships wants a little something in the line of battleship building, the Bureau of Yards and Docks provides the shipyard, the drydocks, marine railways, wharves, locomotives, derricks, trucks, as well as the horses and teams necessary for the operation of the Navy Yard.

The Bureau of Aeronautics must provide the fleet with powerful and efficient naval air service. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts must acquire the material, fuel and other necessities of the Navy. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery provides medical care for the Navy and Marine Corps and is represented not only in this country, but in outlying territories and aboard every Navy vessel in active commission.

The office of the Judge Advocate General, who really ought to be called the Judge Advocate Admiral, is the legal part of the Navy. Aside from keeping the Navy out of the toils of the law, this office interprets the bills and resolutions of Congress and helps with the proposed legislation arising in the Navy Department. The Examining Board conducts the examinations which every officer must take as he advances through the successive ranks from ensign to admiral.

The Naval Reserve Like the Army, the U. S. Navy has a Reserve. It consists of 18,000 citizens and 80,000 reservists (included in the Marine Corps Reserve) ready to step into their positions on fighting ships. First is the Fleet Reserve, men who have served with the fleet. These ex-service men, with the regular navy forces, are the backbone of our expanded fleet.

Next is the Organized Reserve. Like the National Guard, it is composed of men willing to perform annual training so that they will be available for immediate mobilization.

Then there is the Volunteer Reserve, mostly composed of specialists qualified by experience to help the Navy in technical and professional fields, where this experience can be of value to the organization.

There is also the Merchant Marine Reserve. These are the men now serving on merchant vessels, who in time of emergency would serve largely on those same vessels engaged in naval service, such as supply ships, etc.

The Rear Admirals in charge of the nine Bureaus help the Chief of Naval Operations run the Navy. There is still one branch that can't be overlooked in running the Navy. That is the Marine Corps. This component of the naval service exists primarily to support the fleet, but in case of national emergency the marines are called on for any duty. Members of the Marine Corps are really seagoing soldiers responsible to the Commander-in-Chief. Of course, there must be a large establishment ashore to keep the fleet afloat, and ready for anything. The National Defense Advisory Commission helps the shore stations get what the fleet needs in steel, in machinery, in fuel, in arms and ammunition, in food and clothing. That takes considerable looking ahead, for when the fleet goes into action, and it is discovered that there isn't enough silk available for the powder bags for the big guns, the Commander can't call up the enemy and say, "Would you pardon us for a

month till we can send back to Paterson, New Jersey, and get a few more supplies." The necessary supplies have to be there, and the National Defense Advisory Commission is helping the Navy get them there when needed.

Packard Car Has Cellarette

All up and down the far frontiers the tones of hardy plainmen rest uneasy in their graves. To all that dusty-throated legion who braved the deserts of the West, comes news of a mechanical innovation that will green their moulding dust with envy. Kit Carson heads and remembers the burning dust of the Mojave. Captain Kearny rolls a wistful eye and recalls the blazing plains of New Mexico and the thick, cool flood of the Colorado before the plunge into the desert beyond Yuma.

Out of the mottled maws of Detroit's industrial machines comes a new miracle of surcease to burning throats, and temperate climate for fiery deserts. The Packard Car Company presents these twin miracles coincident with the introduction of the new Packard cars of 1941. With the miracle of swift miles far behind it, Packard re-announces mechanical refrigeration for its speeding cars and introduces another feature for the dusty-throated. At extra cost, Packard now offers a companion piece to air-conditioning. It is the sensational, new, refrigerated car, built and manufactured for installation in the rear compartment of Packard sedans. Housed in a handsome, compact cabinet mounted on the back of the front seat, the collector provides a freezing compartment with replenishing trays of ice cubes manufactured from the refrigerating unit that runs the air-conditioning system. In addition to trays of sparkling ice, the cellarette has a compartment for water, and the necessary accessories to serve six people. An air-conditioned Packard, equipped with the Ice Bar, will be on display at the Fall automobile show.

Another mechanical miracle writes its record over the hot miles of the western deserts this year. Over the long reaches of the Butterfield stage route, over the torturing distances of the Santa Fe Trail across the parching wastes of the Utah desert, air-conditioned Packards will make their swift, comfortable way. Against the smacking impact of hurtling trees, over the soft tinkle of scattered pebbles, the traveler may hear the vast striding of a thousand ghosts—these will be the legions of the dusty-throated turning wistfully in their unmarked graves to view the passage of another miracle.

Most Children Die By Motor Crashes In Autumn Season

First Months of School Most Dangerous Days of Whole Year

With schools throughout the country reopening at this season of the year the fact that more children between the ages of 5 and 14 were killed by motor vehicles in September or October of 1939 than any other month of the school year, assumes great importance, warns the National Conservation Bureau, accident prevention department of the Association of Casualty and Surety Executives. "We face the possibility that the same months of 1940 will show the same increase unless additional child safety precautions are taken," states Kenneth N. Beadle, director of the Bureau's education division. "A large proportion of these child deaths are directly traceable to faulty, insufficient or even a total lack of child training in the art of recognizing and avoiding traffic hazards."

Summer Teachers' Courses "In an effort to overcome this condition, an accident prevention program has been started in which 30,000 teachers in twenty states by the Education Division of the National Conservation Bureau, the Center for Safety Education at New York University, and over 20 colleges and universities are enrolling in safety education courses. The results of this education campaign of the summer just past far surpass those of previous years.

"Although the whole field of safety education was covered, the teaching emphasis was laid on traffic hazards. Positive, not negative, methods of teaching safety were stressed. The teacher was shown that the best approach to the child is by appealing to the child's innate desire to excel, in contrast to the old method of terrifying him with a grim succession of 'Donts'. The child is taught that intelligent alertness, plus courtesy and consideration for the rights of others are the most effective means of human attitude. He is shown how to avoid accidents in much the same way that a football player is shown how to evade the opponents' interference."

Notes for Child and Driver

For the child: 1. Always cross the street under the supervision of the officer or teacher if one is present; always observe the traffic lights; whether or not there is a traffic signal, always look both ways before crossing the street. The driver may not be on his job; you should be on yours. 2. Do not run into the street in pursuit of a ball or playmate without first making sure you will be able to return to the curb safely. 3. Do not annoy drivers by running alongside their cars or darting in and out of the street without warning. How would you like to have motorists make a game of trying to drive as close to you as possible without knocking you down?

For the motorist: 1. Beginning today, observe all school signs. During the summer you may have acquired the habit of ignoring these signs; break the habit today. 2. Children especially young children, are liable to do the unexpected. When you have to drive past a child playing near the street, slow down. He may dart out in front of your car. 3. Be especially observant of parked cars. In addition to the fact that a parked car is as much an obstruction to visibility as a blind corner, many children customarily play in and about parked cars.

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FARM & HOME BUREAU NEWS

Milk Drinks

Home milk bars equipped with plenty of cold milk, fruit syrups and other ingredients, are popular gathering places for the family. Cold milk drinks are also popular with guests, who enjoy mixing their own. The following recipes for fruit milk drinks are suggested by the New York State College of Home Economics:

Fruit Milk Shake 2 1/2 cups of grape or berry juice or prunes 3 cups of juice from stewed prunes 3 cups of cold milk

Have all the ingredients cold; mix or shake together the juice and milk and serve it. The recipe makes 6 servings. Three-fourths of a teaspoon of lemon juice may be added to the mixture. If you prefer a sweeter drink, add one-half cup of grape juice, sweetened apricot pulp, apple sauce, or jelly may be used in place of part of the fruit juice, if desired.

Rosy Dew 1/2 cup of crushed raspberries 2 tablespoons of sugar few grains of salt 1 1/2 cups of milk

Have the ingredients chilled, beat them together thoroughly, and serve the Rosy Dew plain or topped with whipped cream.

Brown Knock 1 egg 1 to 2 tablespoons of chocolate syrup 1/2 cup of milk Few drops of vanilla Beat the egg slightly, add the chocolate syrup, milk and vanilla. Beat the mixture well, strain and serve it.

'Use What You Have'

As part of the Home Bureau program on "Use What You Have" local leader training lessons on Remodeling Clothing have been completed and the project in units was initiated last week. Leaders will be assisted by Mrs. A. J. Stiles, county clothing leader, and planning the color scheme, work, according to Miss Mildred Carney, extension specialist in Clothing and Textiles from the New York State College of Home Economics, Ithaca. One leader used an old black coat for a girl's coat. At a cost of less than 80 cents she had a smart coat styled like one listed for \$44. Two worn out dresses made two good blouses for a teen age girl. One coat was turned out into a stylish coat dress. Two other good looking shirtwaist dresses were evolved from old wrecks. Leaders who made them say they like them as well or better than new ones they made in the last year's project.

All garments not worth making over are saved for braided rugs. Braided Rugs project in "Use What You Have" began October 2 when the first lesson was given by Mrs. Leon Miller, county leader who received her training at New York State College of Home Economics, Ithaca. Homemakers learned how to cut, fold, and braid strips and assemble and plan the color scheme. The second lesson on "Planning the Rug" will be given October 16. All four lessons are being held at the home of the agent.

Daily Care Of Skin

The beginning of autumn is a good time to "recondition" the complexion, says the New York State College of Home Economics. Since individual skins vary, not all of them will react favorably to the same care. All skins, however, whether dry or oily, should be cleansed and stimulated to be healthy and attractive.

Use Soap and Water Still the best way to clean most skin, unless the skin is very sensitive, is washing with soap and water. Use warm soft water, a mild toilet soap and a wash cloth. Work up a good lather and rub it into the nose and skin where blackheads and clogged pores are frequent. Rinse it well with warm water, and get all the soap out of the pores. Finally, dash on cold water, to stir the circulation and "tone up" the skin.

A dry skin needs to be just as clean as soap and water can make it. After the once-a-day washing, if the skin feels dry and parched, rub the face with a little cream of the lanolin type or with an oil, such as almond, sesame, olive, or peanut oil. Treat an Oily Skin Rough All treatments for an oily skin should be lively and vigorous. Scrub your face (a complexion brush is good), and pat it with cold water or astringent afterwards. An oily skin needs to be washed more frequently than a dry skin, and at least twice a day is recommended. Should the face sting or feel drawn and irritated after washing, probably the soap is not suited to the skin and other kinds should be tried.

What goes into the skin, as well as on it, is important, too. Proper nourishment, enough sleep, exercise, proper elimination, fresh air and sunshine, and cleanliness are all essential for healthy skins.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Against Collision, Fire Liability, Property Damage And All Other Forms of FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH And Compensation Insurance J. D. MOORE & SON Lowville, New York

Home Freezing Of Fruits, Vegetables

In creased facilities for cold storage lockers in New York State and the development of small refrigerated cabinets suitable for freezing and storing frozen foods on the farm have led to a growing interest in the freezing preservation of fruits, vegetables, and other farm products, as revealed by the numerous requests received at the Experiment Station at Geneva for information on how to prepare and freeze foods and on the storage of frozen foods.

The Station specialists have three types of farm freezers under test and have also accumulated considerable information on how fruits, vegetables, meats, and poultry should be prepared and packaged for rapid freezing. Much of this information has been summarized in Bulletin No. 690, entitled "Freezing and Storage of Foods in Freezing Cabinets and Locker Plants," which is now available upon request to the Station.

Both fruits and vegetables require special treatment prior to freezing, says the Station specialists. In general, vegetables must be carefully washed and prepared as for the table, then scalded, cooled, packaged, and frozen. Fruits must be prepared as for the table, then mixed with sugar or heavy syrup and packaged for freezing.

As a rule it is best to freeze foods in a compartment or room separate from that used for storage. This compartment should be maintained at a temperature somewhat lower than that employed for storage and should be equipped with a fan, blower, or some other means of obtaining rapid circulation of air. The units under test at the Station are so equipped.

Healthy Herds An Asset To Country

Can Give Greater Service In Emergency Healthy dairy herds are a special asset to their owners, to the community, and to the nation in times of national emergency, says Professor C. G. Bradt of the department of animal husbandry at Cornell.

As the country prepares for defense, the dairy industry can help by placing special emphasis on cattle health during the next year. In times of emergency, he adds, the healthy animals can meet the call for greater service. Proper management can do the job.

He says a program for dairymen might include the following: 1. to raise their own dairy replacements; 2. to follow approved methods of calf-rearing, including proper feeding and rigid sanitation; 3. to feed dairy herds adequate rations with the essential vitamins and minerals; 4. to keep stables ventilated and sanitary; 5. to feed each cow correctly for calving and to allow a dry period of from six to eight weeks.

Other points are: 6. to have cows calve in a maternity stall; 7. to keep records of health and breeding of the herd on forms distributed by the county agricultural agent; 8. to control and eliminate Bang's disease, mastitis, and other ailments by following the veterinarian's advice; 9. to use the veterinarian to prevent disease rather than to cure it; 10. to segregate sick animals and avoid the introduction of any cattle except those from healthy herds; 11. to profit from the regular veterinary health inspections required by the board of health; and 12. to keep informed of new developments through extension meetings, reading, and the veterinarian.

Professor Bradt says many dairymen are not observing a similar health program. They find that cows live longer, few replacements are needed, depreciation charges against production are less, the efficiency of the herd to produce milk is increased, and consumers are assured of safe, wholesome milk.

With healthy cattle as the bulwark of the dairy industry, adequate milk supplies will be available to meet any future emergencies, he points out.

Home Bureau Roll Call

Annual roll call of the Lewis County Home Bureau began October 1, under the leadership of Mrs. A. J. Stiles, vice-chairman of the county Executive Committee. Local vice-chairmen and their helpers will call in their respective communities to report new old memberships and seek new ones. Points are given toward the annual prize which is awarded at the Annual Meeting of the Lewis County Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H Club Association. The membership campaign closes October 15 when vice-chairmen will make their returns. On that day they will be guests of the Executive Committee of the Home Bureau Department at the Home of the agent at "Chandosens" at Fine Grove. It is expected the Mrs. Helen P. Hooper, assistant State Home Demonstration Leader, will be present that day. The following vice-chairmen are announcing: Mrs. Emmet Greene, Constableville; Mrs. Bernard Bushal, Copenhagen; Mrs. Karl Kuhl, Croghan; Mrs. Francis Nichol, Deer River; Mrs. Herman Higby, East Lowville; Mrs. Clarence Johnson, Glenfield; Mrs. Caira Johnson, Greig; Mrs. Ella Wilder, Harrieville; Mrs. Haroid Scott, Inlet; Mrs. Harmon Lewis, Lowville; Mrs. Roy Mashaw, Lyonsdale; Mrs. Chris Swartzmuller, Martinsburg; Mrs. Alice Strife, New Bremen; Mrs. Albert Sauter, North Lowville; Mrs. Harold Durgas, Ocooca; Mrs. Robert Valenciourt, Port Leyden; Mrs. Herbert Ingersoll, Talcottville; Mrs. Kenneth Glazier, Pug Hill; Mrs. Earl Yousey, West Lowville.

Cheese Prices Up

Plymouth, Wis. — The cheese market was higher Friday on both the Wisconsin cheese exchange and the Farmer's call board the prices on all styles of cheese rising from a quarter of a cent to a half cent a pound. On the Wisconsin exchange brick was sold at 13 1/2 cents, twins and cheddars were sold at 14 1/2 cents, daisies at 14 1/2 cents and longhorns at 15 cents. Longhorns were a quarter of a cent higher. The other styles were a half cent higher.

Fire-Safety in Cleanliness

THE door is left wide open for fire when rubbish and papers are permitted to accumulate. Make it a rule to dispose of them every day. Keep the building "spic and span." FIRE PREVENTION WEEK October 6 - 12 Inspect Every Building in LEWIS COUNTY

Fall-Seeded Lawns Have Advantages

"Drought-damaged lawns, prevalent in certain sections of the State, old lawns that need repair, and new lawns, especially those started in shady locations, should be seeded in the fall of the year for best results," declares Prof. M. T. Munn, in charge of seed investigations at the State Experiment Station at Geneva. In the fall of the year the temperature and soil conditions are ideal for the prompt germination of grass seeds and usually the plants are well established before freezing weather," asserts this authority.

"Experiments supplemented by much practical experience show plainly that the cool days of the fall are the most favorable for the germination of the seeds of the turf grasses used in making a lawn," says Prof. Munn, who continues as follows: "Seeding may be done during the entire month of September, but seedings after October first are not as successful. Fall seedings often escape the keen competition of weeds because the weeds are usually dormant at that time, also in cases where the lawn is shaded the grasses have a better opportunity to get started in the fall because the leaves have fallen from the trees and the grass does not have the harmful effect of the shade that it does in the spring.

"One should keep clearly in mind the fact that Kentucky bluegrass is really the basic grass for a general purpose lawn in New York State. One should be very careful about buying low-priced and low-quality lawn-seeding mixtures which are often loaded down with timothy grass and other inferior material and which contain 1 to 5 per cent of weed seeds. Read the label statements on the package carefully; they are required by law and are for your protection. If they are not plainly given, it may be better to refrain from considering the mixture. "Kentucky bluegrass, the fescues, and bent grasses, together with white clover when desired, from the best lawn mixture. A strong clean grass seed stock secured from a reliable national source, says Professor C. G. Bradt of the department of animal husbandry at Cornell. As the country prepares for defense, the dairy industry can help by placing special emphasis on cattle health during the next year. In times of emergency, he adds, the healthy animals can meet the call for greater service. Proper management can do the job.

A World Of Measurements

This world we live in is a world of measurements! Everything we buy or sell is measured by one means or another. . . . the butcher uses scales, dry-goods salesmen a yardstick, gasolin stations attendants a metered pump and the pharmacist employs both delicate scales and graduated. Thus, through the medium of measurement, we get what we pay for, exactly the amount we desire!

Portable lamps, being saleable articles are no exception to the rule of measurement especially when we consider that lamps today are bought primarily for light, secondly for decoration. Light first came to be measured with the introduction, some years ago, of the light meter, a small, delicate instrument that measures the amount of light in any given location. . . . in homes and factories, in stores or on sidewalks. The correct amount of light necessary for good seeing in any situation is a known factor. . . . the light meter compares visibly its findings with the correct scale of light actually needed.

Keeping in mind that portable lamps today are packages of measured light, the first step to be taken in buying a lamp is to demand a light meter test. Your eyes can perceive color, style and decorative theme, but they cannot determine the ability of a lamp to produce the right amount of glareless light. Thus, request the light meter test and feel secure in abiding by its findings!

The second step in lamp buying is extremely important. . . . ask to see portable lamps bearing the I. E. S. Certificate of Compliance. These Certificates represent the product of no one manufacturer exclusively, but rather they mark as excellent the lamp products of some sixty-one recognized and nationally known manufacturers.

The letters I. E. S. stand for the Illuminating Engineering Society, a group of nationally-recognized lighting experts who, five years ago in the interests of adults and children alike, presented to lamp and shade manufacturers a challenge in the form of fifty-four rigid specifications designed basically to improve and insure production of fine, scientifically-perfect lamps of all types for all purposes.

The new portable lamps now being featured by merchants of Lowville in the two months autumn sale are built to I. E. S. specifications and assure purchases of the finest bargains in light.

TODAY'S SUGGESTION FOR PREVENTING FIRES



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A MANY-SIDED SERVANT. If you carry a checking account in this Bank your check serves as ERRAND BOY TIME SAVER BOOKKEEPER LEGAL RECEIPT. DEPOSITS INSURED \$5,000.00. MAXIMUM INSURANCE FOR EACH DEPOSITOR. MEMBER OF Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. BLACK RIVER NATIONAL BANK LOWVILLE, N. Y. MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM