

JAIL TERM GAVE START TO WRITER

By DALE CARNEGIE

Who do you suppose was the most famous short story writer who ever lived? You have read his stories. More than six million copies of his books have been sold; and they have been translated into almost every language on earth, including the Japanese, Esperanto, Czechoslovakian, Danish, Norwegian, French, German, Swedish and Russian. His pen name was O. Henry, and he was born about seventy years ago.

O. Henry's life is a striking illustration of a man who battled against tremendous odds and succeeded, in spite of terrible handicaps.

First, he had the handicap of very little education. He didn't even attend high school; and he never saw the inside of a college, yet today his stories are studied as models of good writing in half the universities of the land.

Second, he was handicapped by the ravages of diseases. The doctors feared that he was going to die of consumption; so they took him away from his home in North Carolina, sent him down to Texas, and he got a job herding sheep on a ranch there.

Today, automobile tourists drive hundreds of miles out of their way to see that ranch; and as they approach it, they halt their cars and walk reverently over the ground where O. Henry once tended his flocks.

Third, he had the apparent misfortune of being thrown into prison. It happened in this way:

After he regained his health, O. Henry got a job as cashier in a bank in Austin, Texas. The cowboys and sheep men in that section had the habit of walking into the bank when the clerks were busy and helping themselves to as much cash as they wanted, signing a receipt for it, and then going on about their business.

Suddenly one day, a state bank examiner came to town, inspected the bank's cash and found money missing. O. Henry, the cashier, was arrested. He was hauled into court; and although he probably had never taken a dishonest dollar himself, nevertheless he was sent to prison for five years.

That prison sentence seemed like a calamity at the time; but, in a way, it was most fortunate. For O. Henry began writing, in jail, the brilliant stories that were destined to make his name honored and loved wherever the English language is spoken. It is quite probable that he would never have written at all if he hadn't been sent to prison.

I was talking to Warden Lawes, of Sing Sing, recently; and he told me that almost every man in Sing Sing wants to write the story of his life. In fact, so many of the prisoners in Sing Sing want to write, that the prison school gives them a free course in short story writing.

When Richard Lovelace was thrown into an English prison, two hundred and fifty years ago, he glorified his dungeon by writing one of the well known poems of the English language. It is a love poem that he wrote to his sweetheart. It is entitled: To Althea from Prison.

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
The spotted mund and innocent,
Calls that a hermitage.
If I have freedom in my love,
And in my soul am free,
Angels alone that are above,
Enjoy such liberty.

Final Rites Held For Man Found Floating in Canal

Funeral rites were held Friday for Daniel Verbride, 60, of 1114 North Main St., whose body was found floating in the Barge Canal one mile east of Lock 233 here last Thursday morning. The body was discovered by an employee on a passing barge and recovered by a canal crew from the Lyons drydock, aided by Traffic Officer William Scheerens and W. J. Utter of Newark.

He was identified by an unemployment insurance slip in his clothing, which Paul J. Best, manager of the Newark district office, State Employment Service, said had been attached to his final check when he probably received Sept. 1 or 2 from Albany. Dr. Arthur Besemer of Mariott, county coroner, issued a certificate of accidental drowning.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Katherine Verbride; a daughter, Mrs. Ed Berard, Newark; two sons, William, Newark, and George, Clifton Springs; three sisters, Mrs. Abram Lonerod, South RID, Mrs. William Kitchener, Rockledge, and Mrs. Ed Himes, Washington. A brother, Peter Verbride, Fairville, a half-brother, and half-sister, David and Grace Verbride, East Williams; and two other half-sisters. Burial was in Fairville.

Inexpensive Frock Has Style

Easy to fabricate, a perfect style for campus or business wear, this little frock (8478) will go to many a market and bring home much beside the bacon.

The fitted jacket and skirt may, of course, be worn separately, with a wide selection of fabrics to choose from—wool crepe flannel, jersey, velvet, faille, gabardine or linen—in contrast with the pattern.

A basic selection for any successful fall wardrobe, this versatile pattern will appeal instantly to those who demand a combination of style and economy. A truly smart outfit so inexpensively made.

Pattern 8552—This dress has the blending of youth and sophistication so desirable in women's sizes—and usually hard to find. 8552 is a really fashionable to minimize your hips and waistline by means of a paneled skirt, lifted at the waistline in front, and drawn in smoothly at the back by side belts.

Also, it creates a raised bustline by means of gathers below the smartly shaped, shoulder pieces.

Take your choice of two sleeve styles—the high-shouldered, long, snug type, or the short sleeves, in modification bishop style. Make this of faille, flat crepe or rayon jersey.

Newark Union-Gazette Newark, New York FOR PATTERN send 15-cents in coin (for each pattern desired) together with your NAME, ADDRESS, PATTERN NUMBER AND SIZE. Address: Patricia Dow Patterns 115 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.



(Enclose this coupon box with your pattern order.)

Hints for Home and Garden

By MARY E. DAGNE
When you gather flowers from your garden for use in the house they will keep much longer if certain precautions are taken. In the first place it's a good idea to cut them in the early morning or late evening, when the stems and blossoms are full of sap.

Then put them loosely into deep jars of water and let them stand for some time before arranging. Stems should be cut on a slant so that the flowers will not rest flatly on the bottom of the vase.

Dahlias should be cut when in full bloom, and the stems should be singed in a hot flame. IMMEDIATELY Remove the lower leaves that will be immersed in water, as they will waterlog and turn black. Keep the bouquet out of a draught and your dahlias will keep in good condition for several days.

When you are making boiled coffee over an open fire outdoors add 1/4 teaspoon salt and 1/2 cup cold water as soon as the coffee has boiled as long as you want

it to. Remove from heat, and let it stand two or three minutes before pouring. This settles the grounds and gives you a delicious brew. These proportions are for twelve cups of coffee.

Paper, towels and paper napkins will save hours of laundry work. There are attractive luncheon sets made of heavy water-proof paper that make charming summer tables.

Now is a splendid time to transplant plants and trees from the woods. Growth is over for the season, but there is time for the plants to establish themselves in their new surroundings. Be sure you are supplying approximately the same conditions in the way of exposure, soil and drainage in the new site that the plants enjoyed originally.

Many shrubs and trees can be planted successfully in the fall. For information on the planting and care of shrubs and trees, write to the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. York, for bulletin E-165.

Farm, Home Question Box

By E. W. MITCHELL
WGY Farm Expert

Q—I want to fix over my house to accommodate paying guests, and set up a dairy bar for passing tourists. What kind of cows should I get—how far from the barn must I put the bar, and what other regulations must I meet?
—H. H.

A—The breed or kind of cow is not important, though I would prefer Ayrshire, because their handsome horns and appearance would be a good advertisement. The barn and milk house should be modern and sanitary and designed to add to the advertising appeal. The milk house should be at least 50 ft. away from the barn, and the dairy bar 100 or more. You will have to get a license or permit through your local health officer, and he will give you a list of the sanitary requirements you will have to meet.

The cows must be tested for tuberculosis, and should be tested periodically for Bang's disease and Mastitis.

Q—Our cucumber and squash vines seem to be loaded with a small yellow bug or beetle with black spots on it. They are doing a lot of damage, and I would like to know just what they are and what I can use to get rid of them?
—H. W.

A—Those little striped and spotted beetles are the cucumber beetles. They attack all kinds of cucumbers, melons, and squash and with each bite, they spread the bacteria of the wilt disease which they carry over winter in their mouth parts. These bacteria live and grow in the plant and cause bacterial blight or wilt which usually kills the plants just before the crop is ready to pick. The control is to burn all plant refuse, plow and clean up the fields in the fall, and rotate crops to reduce overwintering adults. Cover young plants with cheesecloth; screen-boxes, and when they outgrow these, with bordeaux, and arsenate of lead to exclude, repel and kill the beetles.

I am told that planting nasturtium, castor beans, ordinary beans, or moth balls in the hill will repel these beetles. I hope so, because I planted beans with my squash and hope I can save my arsenate of lead.

Q—I have some ducklings and feed them a moist mash. How often should they be fed or should I use the mash before them all the time?
—Mrs. O. H.

A—Up to 4 or 5 weeks of age, they should be fed 4 or 5 times a day. After that, 2 or 3 times is enough for the mash if they can range on grass and have a little scratch grain available.

Q—I have a notion that wire worms in the soil are largely responsible for my losing sweet

pea and tomato plants. What is the standard control for wire worms? Would a solution of 1 lb. of soap, 1 gal. of water, 1 pint. of state carbolic acid, diluted to 25 parts of water and applied to the soil be a good remedy?
—M. W.

A—I don't think so. I think the soap and carbolic acid would hinder good plant growth, and would be only a temporary and very local relief. From wire worms, use a wire grubs, Japanese beetle, new character, larvae and pupae, which feed especially on grass roots. On filled land, they eat whatever roots are available—formaldehyde, nicotine, or calcium cyanide are all better for soil disinfectants than carbolic acid.

Carbolol or arsenate of lead applied 5 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft. every year will kill most of them. Apply it several weeks before planting time so it will work down below the level of new planted roots. Use 4 to 40 per cent formaldehyde in 10 gal. of water and soak the soil well in the furrow you intend to plant. Fill in, cover for a few days to fumigate, then aerate well, and plant. The calcium cyanide fertilizer can be used in about the same way, except that you spread the dry powder.

To grow peas, buy seeds grown in the mid-West. Rotate to new land each year, and mix tobacco dust around the seeds to repel root aphid.

Q—Some small yellow worms, with black dots on them, are feeding on a small pine tree in my yard. What are they and how can I get rid of them?
—A. L.

A—This is the larva of the Pine Saw Fly. Spray with arsenate of lead as soon as you notice them on the tree.

Q—Please send me information on how to plant peony seeds? Should I plant them in the spring or fall and about how deep should I plant them? I have tried to raise them for three years, but have had no success.
—Mrs. M. R.

A—As soon as they are ripe, the seeds should be planted about one-half inch deep in a mixture of 50 per cent sharp sand and 50 per cent good garden loam. This seed box should be kept moist, but not wet, in partial shade, and from freezing. Seeds sown in July or August will probably not show above ground until next April or May. Ordinary house or greenhouse temperature is sufficient.

Q—What do Poison Ivy or Poison Oak look like, and how can I get rid of them in my farm?
—F. B.

A—Poison Ivy varies as to form of leaf and plant and some varieties have a leaf that looks like an oak leaf and are called poison oak. It varies from a creeping or climbing vine to a

sturdy bush but is always poisonous. Watch for the three leaflets and the white berries and take no chances. The control is to apply weed killer or a fire torch to the foliage.

Q—What causes the white or grey mould on potato foliage, and what can one do about it?
—E. P.

A—It is a fungus disease variously called mould, mildew, blight or rust, and most plants are subject to such attacks. In all cases the standard remedy is to maintain a protective coating of some fungicide over the foliage.

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