

Jas. E. Otis Again Director of Board of Freeholders

Organize January 1. Judge Berry Solicitor and Theo. B. Cranmer Elected Collector; all Unanimously.

BUDGET HIGHER THIS YEAR

The Board of Freeholders at its organization meeting on January 1st, re-elected Judge James E. Otis as Director; Judge M. L. Berry as Solicitor; and chose Theodore B. Cranmer, County Collector.

Under the new law it became necessary to form a budget, advertise it in the newspapers, and have a public meeting for taxpayers to present their views. The budget amounts to \$178,318.12. It is assumed that this budget to allow scaling down, as it is an increase of about \$56,000 over last year. The public meeting was held at the courthouse on Tuesday.

The salary of the county collector was raised from \$1000 to \$1200 per year; that of the solicitor, which has been \$150 per year, was made \$1000.

Harry C. Shinn, of Lakewood, put in his resignation as County Engineer, and his successor will be chosen in February.

Edward P. Jeffrey of Toms River was chosen janitor at the county buildings, to succeed Joseph Walton who resigned.

There was talk of creating the office of County Auditor at \$750 per year; but opposition developed and the matter was laid over till the February meeting. J. G. Holman, retiring County Collector, seems the likely man if it be done.

The meeting of the new board was called to order by Clerk Parker at 10 o'clock on January 1st, and nominations for Director resulted in the unanimous re-election of Director Otis. There were three new members on the 1918 board: W. Scott Jackson, an old time member, from Dover; Edwin W. Parker from Lacey; John T. Grey from Eagleswood.

In taking the chair Director Otis said it was customary for the director to outline the policy of the year, but this year war conditions made that impossible. The state did not seem inclined to help with any new roads except a short piece from New Egypt to the Monmouth line. He had hoped to be able this year to build the rest of the cross state road, west from Barnegat, the Jackson township road out of Lakewood, and to extend the Long Beach road north to Barnegat City.

But the state officials said they had already spent \$200,000 of the \$500,000 appropriated for roads by the last legislature, and the balance would have to be used to construct roads leading to federal military camps.

For repairs the state would only promise to allow \$20,000, half what he had this year just past. The joint road from Lakewood to Jackson Mills he recommended building in conjunction with Monmouth County without state aid, if the state refused its help.

Monmouth County was willing, said the Director. It would cost about \$2500. He recommended a bridge fund of at least 10,000 in the budget. The New Egypt bridge needed two steel girders and a new deck. He thought the deck should be of concrete if possible. The Manasquan and Mantoloking bridges would need a great deal of repairs.

He had hoped to be able to reduce the tax rate this year, arbitrary acts of the legislature kept adding to county expenses. It would be necessary, the Finance committee thought, to raise \$130,000, some little more than in 1917.

The state wanted the cross-state road from Barnegat completed, and the department heads said that if Ocean would finish its end, they would see that Burlington did its end. The Barnegat City road would add a new tract of beach land to the taxable valuation of the county.

Judge Berry gave an interesting speech after his unanimous election as Solicitor and then invited the Board and its officers to the Marion Inn to take dinner.

The election of former Freeholder T. B. Cranmer, of West Creek, as County Collector also went through without a hitch. It was expected that John H. Aring of Lakewood, who was elected last fall, might make a contest on Tuesday, but he was not on hand; his fight, if made, will be in the courts.

Save

- 1-wheat use more corn
- 2-meat use more fish & beans
- 3-fats use just enough
- 4-sugar use syrups

and serve the cause of freedom U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. J. Wallace Fox and children, of Long Branch, spent a few days with Mrs. Fox' parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Allen this week.

Mrs. Edna Cale was called to Toms River recently on business.

George Horner, of Penns Grove, visited his wife here this week.

We never miss water 'till the well runs dry. Likewise the gas. We are glad to have the street lights in good condition again.

The rain on Tuesday morning filled many cellars with water and made traveling bad for a few hours.

Mrs. Walter Paul, of Manahawkin, was a Friday visitor with her sister, Mrs. Archie Pharo.

Mrs. Raymond Palmer, of Manahawkin, visited Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Smith last week.

Mrs. Uriah Cramer, of New Gretna, is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Rhoda Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. George O. Jones, of Philadelphia, were recent visitors with friends in town.

Public buildings—Yoder, Butler Rogers
Supplies—Jackson, Brandt, Stackhouse
Collector's accounts—Hopkins, Savage, Grey
Bridges—Hance, Holman, Savage
Delinquent taxes—Holman, Grey, Parker
Indigent soldiers—Yoder
Finance—Butler, Rogers, Jackson
Jail delivery—Savage, Holman, Hance

Roads—Corlis, Holman, Brandt, Savage, Stackhouse
Auditing—Brandt, Savage, Grey
Bills—Butler, Corlis, Yoder, Jackson, Brandt
Elections—Rogers, Holman, Parker
Hospitals—Rogers, Hance, Butler

A session of the 1917 board was held at 11 a. m. Tuesday, January 1st, to close the affairs of the year. Committee on Collector's accounts reported that the year 1917 started with a balance of \$50,175.39; that the total receipts were \$401,050.10; total, \$454,225.48. There had been paid out \$392,109.05 leaving a balance of \$62,035.43.

The Finance committee reported a cash balance on hand of \$62,035.43, as above, \$52,810.19 due the county in delinquent taxes, a total balance of \$114,845.52.

The delinquent taxes due the county were as follows: Bay Head, \$9858.91; Beach Haven, \$1897.80; Beachwood, \$755.33; Harvey Cedars, \$681.81; Island Heights, \$4407.68; Long Beach, \$7267.82; Mantoloking, \$2580.94; Point Pleasant, \$13,360; Seaside Park, \$1052.89; Seaside Heights, \$4947.01. These delinquent taxes were due in the accounts: Road tax, \$807.04; state \$3881.73; School tax, \$15,121.42; county tax, \$30,881.73.

Owen J. Melee was paid the balance due for repairing Manasquan bridge last summer, \$675; L. W. Holman was paid \$640.80, on the Silverton road contract, which was reported completed; Cranmer and Parker were paid their 5% on the Main Street, Toms River, contract; Solicitor Berry was paid a bill of \$557.50; and a grant of smaller bills were put through.

Freeholder Corlis, chairman of the road committee, presented a comprehensive report of the road work. He said men and teams had been scarce and high, and recommended that road work be done as early as possible in the spring, instead of waiting for summer. Each township and district had been supplied with a scraper; wooden culverts had been replaced by iron pipes or cement culverts. Roads had been kept in good condition as possible with the traffic, and considerable road had been resurfaced.

The total cost of road repair in 1917 was \$55,500.28.

William Morris, of Washington, D. C., spent a few days here this week with his parents.

Not being able to heat the school building on Monday on account of the extreme cold, the children enjoyed a half holiday.

Miss Lydia R. Leake was a Philadelphia visitor this week.

A new son has arrived to gladden the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. T. Wilmer Speck.

George and Jack Mott, of Trenton, were week end guests of their grandmother, Mrs. E. A. Bragg.

Samuel D. Cranmer, of Little Beach C. G. S., visited his family here this week. He walked as far as Leed's Point.

Hazelton Jones, of C. G. S., also walked part of the way from the Beach to be with his family.

Mrs. Frank Shinn, of West Creek, visited his sister, Mrs. Warren Anderson, this week.

Engle Parker, of Philadelphia, was a visitor with his sister, Mrs. Ernest Morey, recently.

William Kelley, of Philadelphia, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Kelley.

Ralph Smith, of Harvey Cedars C. G. S., spent a few days with his family here recently. He had a severe cold.

Mrs. Lydia Garrison, of Atlantic City, spent Saturday with her mother, Mrs. Harriet Chattin.

Mr. and Mrs. Selah Appleget, of Trenton, spent the week end with Miss Maude Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Falkenburg, gave a birthday party in honor of the first anniversary of their son, Edward Thomas, at their home on West Main street, Wednesday of last week. The youngster was the recipient of many handsome gifts.

Sergeant Murray, Privates Porter and Poundstone, of the Radio Station, have been transferred to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mrs. George Shepherd, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mrs. Grunert.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bishop, Jr., gave a birthday anniversary party in honor of their daughter, Mary Ella, aged eight on Wednesday, January 9, from four until six P. M. Among those present were: Susanna Carhart, Marjorie Parker, Elizabeth Speck, Eleanor Smith, Evelyn Pharo, Abigail Atkinson, Dorothy Bird, Marjorie Sapp, Katherine Butler, Edith Mathis, Charles M. Mathis, Elizabeth Driscoll, Elizabeth Hill, Lois and Harold Bishop. The little folks had a fine time.

FIRE IN McCONOMY HOME LAST FRIDAY

The Fire Department was called out on Friday last, about 4 o'clock P. M., when the home of John McConomy caught fire from the chimney. It was discovered by the daughter, Miss Margaret, on her return from school. Prompt service of neighbors kept the fire under control until the chemical engine arrived and extinguished the blaze.

OBITUARY

Dorothy Day, daughter of William Day, Chief Electrical Engineer, at the Wireless plant, died on Sunday night, of acute pneumonia. She was seven years of age. Well enough to play in the yard on Friday last she was taken seriously ill and as a final resort was rushed to the Lakewood Hospital on Sunday night; but the child was gone by the time she reached there. Funeral services were held this morning.

Fish and Game Commission and Deer Committee Agree on Bill

Bill to Kill Deer by Farmers Submitted to James E. Otis. Will be introduced by Mr. Hagaman.

FARMERS TO GET PROTECTION

The committee appointed by the Ocean County Board of Agriculture to see what could be done to save the farmer's crops from ravage by deer, held a session Tuesday, of last week, at the Statehouse, Trenton, with the Fish and Game Commission. After considerable discussion, it was decided that Chief Game Protector James W. Stratton, of Long Branch, should draw a bill along the lines agreed upon by the committee and the Ocean County men.

The committee consists of: Director James E. Otis, of the Board of Freeholders, from Tuckerton; Ezra Parker, bank president from Barnegat; Joseph B. Cox, West Creek; and Farm Agent L. A. Cooley from Toms River. Commissioners Napier of Forked River, Harild Chafey, of Point Pleasant, and William Faust, of Atlantic City, were among those present at the meeting.

The new bill as framed and submitted to Director Otis this week is as follows:

An act to amend and supplement an act entitled "An act for the protection of deer," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. Section one of the act to which this act is amendatory be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt for, pursue, shoot at, take, kill, wound, or attempt to take, kill or wound any wild deer in this State, except on the last three Wednesdays in October and the first Wednesday in November of each year, or to kill in any one year more than one deer. It shall be unlawful at all times hereafter for any person to hunt for, shoot at, take, kill or wound, or attempt to take, kill or wound any doe or deer, except a deer having horns visible above the hair, providing that the owner or lessee of any cultivated or cleared lands, or the authorized agents of such owner or lessee, may kill deer at any time on said lands. For the purpose of this act cleared land shall be construed to mean land from which trees, bushes and underbrush have been removed. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense.

2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

During 1917 deer did considerable damage to growing crops in this State, and this bill is intended to prevent a repetition of such destruction by permitting farmers to kill deer on cleared or cultivated land, and the bill was prepared by a committee of residents of South Jersey, after a conference with the Fish and Game Commissioners.

Assemblyman Hagaman, who is always willing to help the farmer or buyman, will introduce the bill according to the following Trenton dispatch.

Assemblyman Harry T. Hagaman, of Ocean County, will introduce in the New Jersey legislature a bill to allow farmers to shoot deer found destroying crops. This legislature is urged by the state department of conservation and development, as the result of a conference between Burlington and Ocean county farmers.

In a statement issued today by the department it is pointed out that jurisdiction in the matter of killing deer except in the open season rests with the fish and game commission, but he declares that the commission will not oppose the proposed statute to permit killing of deer at any time when conservation of crops will be effected.

During the last year farmers in south Jersey suffered large damage from destruction of crops by deer. They were unable to protect themselves against such loss until Governor Edge stepped in and took action that allowed the killing of these animals to protect crops.

As a general policy for the protection of farmers and crops, the department of conservation and development would have all hunting prohibited in this state, on the ground that game and hunters do such great damage to crops that the value of game bagged is negligible when compared to damage done. The fish and game commission, of course, is opposed to this general policy.

War Savings Stamps will Help Pay War Expenses and Are a "Good Buy."

Invest Your Savings With Uncle Sam, Help U. S. and Us.

While convinced that everybody wants to help the government in its need, we are every day just as much convinced that most of our people have no idea how, when or where they can help. One way in which everyone can help is with the thrift stamp, or War Savings Stamps. Most anybody can help with this because they are sold as low as 25 cents apiece, and even the ordinary child in the ordinary home can save 25 cents, if he or she really wants to.

At a Red Cross meeting in an Ocean County town this winter, a speaker turned to a group of children and asked them what they were going to do to help? "All your lifetime" he said, "it is likely that people will talk about the 'great war.' You will be asked by your children and grandchildren what you remember about it, and even if you are only children now, you will be asked what you did to help?"

Is not that true? And do not even those who are children now want to be able to say that they did their little share, as well as they could?

It is also encouraging to see that the War Saving Stamp idea is taking hold of the people. But perhaps it might be a good idea to explain again just what the stamp is.

There are two kinds of stamps. The larger stamp sells for \$4.12 all this month, \$4.13 during February, and has a cent added to its cost each month. It will be redeemed by the government for \$5 on January 1, 1923, thus paying you interest 4%, compounded quarterly on your investment. This stamp is affixed to a certificate, bearing your name, and the certificate can be registered if you like. The certificate has spaces for 20 of these stamps. With the certificate comes a holder, or envelope.

The larger stamp makes a good investment for small sums, and is a fine substitute for Liberty Bonds, as you can buy your stamps in installments, while the Liberty Bond costs \$50 for the smallest denomination.

The smaller stamp costs 25 cents. It is intended for those who have not \$4 at one time to stow away, and there are many thousands, and millions, who can save 25 cents easier than they can \$4.12. When you buy a 25 cent stamp you are furnished with a card that will fold, containing spaces for 16 of these stamps, worth \$4. Having bought 16 of these stamps by adding the odd cents you can get a War Savings Certificate with them.

These stamps are on sale at all postoffices, and by all banks. In some towns, they may be for sale in the stores. In this county, where everybody goes to the post office, it is not so necessary to have other agents to sell the stamps, as it is in larger cities.

Besides the postoffice the rural mail carriers are fitted out with stamps and will sell them to you, or will bring them to you, as you may request.

Another way in which stamps are being sold is through the schools. Every school room in the county is to be made a stamp agency, so to speak. To each teacher has been sent instructions how to do this. Children can save a penny at a time, by turning the money over to the teacher, who will keep it till there is enough to buy a stamp, then the 25 cents will be fixed on the card, and the child is started as an owner of a government security.

For grown people the best way to save is to form a War Savings Club or Thrift Club, agreeing to buy so many stamps a week. The club can name the collector to collect the money and buy the stamps. Point Pleasant is the best example of how this can be done, as through the efforts of the editor of the Leader at that place, several clubs have been started. Where a number of people are working in a shop together would be a good place to start a club. Any social club, card club, sewing club, etc., would make a good starting point for a Thrift Club.

But why, says someone should we buy these stamps? Because the government needs the money. Does not that answer the question? Look over your newspapers daily, and see the vast and varied activities of the government—and all of it takes money. Besides, the government needs men and material. It is plain that if the people save their money and turn it over to the government, more men and materials will be released for government work. It is just as plain that if we buy all the luxuries that we did before the war, we will be bidding against the government for both men and material.

Let's help the government, help it triply, saving money, labor and materials. Let's then buy savings stamps.

This Thrift Campaign has been placed in the hands of the following advisory committee:

- WM. H. FISHER, THE COURIER,
- TOMS RIVER, CHAIRMAN
- ASSEMBLYMAN H. T. HAGAMAN, THE CITIZEN, LAKEWOOD,
- BOWDOIN PLUMER, TIMES AND JOURNAL, LAKEWOOD
- I. M. HARING, THE LEADER, POINT PLEASANT
- ADDISON U. MOORE, THE PRESS, NEW EGYPT
- GEORGE W. HALLOCK, THE TRIBUNE, TOMS RIVER.
- W. H. MAGILL, THE REVIEW, SEASIDE HEIGHTS.
- E. MOSS MATHIS, THE BEACON, TUCKERTON.

The following are community chairmen who are to be in charge of the clubs:

- Barnegat—Ezra Parker.
- Barnegat City—R. H. Metcalfe
- Bayville—B. F. Butler
- Beach Haven—H. S. C. Hewitt
- Brookville—Oscar R. Cranmer
- Cassville—F. B. Mathews
- Cedar Grove—Archer Coddington
- Cedar Run—W. S. Cranmer
- Forked River—C. D. Pidge
- Harmony—Gilbert Clayton
- High Point—Mrs. J. B. Kinsey
- Island Heights—J. R. Bennett
- Lakehurst—Wm. H. Cruser
- Lakewood—A. R. Smock
- Lanoka—Harold L. Brinley
- Laurton—C. C. Pearce
- Mantoloking—Joseph Stillwell
- Manahawkin—Theo. A. Corlis
- New Egypt—Dr. Wm. C. Jones
- Osbornville—Mrs. T. T. Gant.
- Point Pleasant—Clarence Chafey.
- Pleasant Plains—C. E. McKelvey
- Seaside Heights—Miss Mary Esther
- Seaside Park—Frank Hewitt
- Silverton—Corson McKelvey
- Surf City Wm. H. Donahue
- Tuckerton—J. W. Horner
- Vanhiseville—Howard R. Jameson
- West Point Pleasant, also Herbertsville—C. V. Hance
- West Creek—Theo. B. Cranmer
- Waretown—Joseph H. Smith
- Whitings—Wm. L. Lance
- Whitesville—Mrs. James D. Holman

MARSHALL BOYS HAD NARROW ESCAPE WHEN HOUSE WASHED AWAY

James, Noah and George Marshall, Jr. had a very thrilling experience early Saturday morning, when the tide and ice took the shanty in which they were staying, from its foundation on Tow Island.

At five o'clock they were awakened by the ice crashing against the house and were compelled to go out in their bare feet to save their boats. The wind was so high that it took two to open the door. They found the ice piled on two of their boats. However, they were fortunate enough to secure one, in which they came home. It was very dark and they started for McKeever's factory, the only lights to be seen, and at one time these lights disappeared. Then it came in foggy, and about that time they saw a search light from the Radio Station, and the "Marshall Boys" thought queer things were happening all about them.

They waited for daylight and reached home safely, none the worse for their adventure.

IT LOOKED LIKE THE "GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME"

About the only reminder of the good old summer time in the zero weather of last week was a visit to Long Beach and Tuckerton by A. L. Keel, Charles H. Eckman, Henry B. McLaughlin, H. Earle McConnell and George J. H. Cushing.

These gentlemen are all summer residents of Long Beach are prominent members of the famous Long Beach Board of Trade and are all officers of Long Beach Township. They were down from their winter homes in Philadelphia to attend a committee meeting of the township.

NOTES OF OUR BOYS IN THE SERVICE

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Heinrichs went to Philadelphia on Monday to see their son, Augustus. He was transferred from Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, to Pensacola, Fla. Before he had time to go to Florida the program was changed and the next move will be to France. Gus signed up some time ago for foreign service, so was not altogether unprepared for this sudden change.

Someone received a letter a short time ago in West Creek, from Roy Rutter, which stated that he and Merritt O. Brown, of Tuckerton, met unexpectedly "Somewhere in France." What a meeting that must have been, living three miles from each other here, to meet on the other side of the Ocean! It is reported that Merritt has been promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

John Spragg is home from Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May. On account of physical disability he is now on the inactive list.

Newlyn Parker, Arthur Allen and Arch Pharo, of Camp Dix, were Sunday visitors home. It was reported that these boys will be quarantined for measles for nearly three weeks.

New Gretna

Levi Downs and family have moved in the house owned by Harry Sears on Main street.

Mrs. Joseph Hickman and family are spending a few days in Atlantic City.

Miss LeConey, of Moorestown, one of the Burlington County Helping Teachers, is spending the week here. The new Post Office in Mrs. Mae Lovelands restaurant is almost complete and presents a nice appearance. S. M. French's field has the appearance of a lake and some of the young people have had fine fun skating on it in the evenings.

H. Z. Mathis spent Monday night here with his family.

Rev. and Mrs. L. V. Brewin and Miss Margaret Adams motored to Cedar Run on Monday evening.

Milton Cramer was a Philadelphia visitor during the week.

Mrs. Mae Thomas, of Philadelphia, Miss Senora Mathis and Chifford Mathis of Atlantic City, called on this home.

Patent Medicines
Toilet Articles
Fine Stationery
Clocks
Watches
Cut Glass
Silverware
Jewelry
Fine Repairing
Prescriptions Filled

The Tuckerton Bank
CAPITAL, SURPLUS and PROFITS - - - \$85,000.00

Money Makes Money

Interest on investment is the source of surest income. Money works 24 hours a day and seven days a week.

More people are made independent by saving than by slaving.

England has invested to wonderful advantage. Every year statistics show that England buys more from other countries than she sells to them. But interest on investments does not show in the statistical tables.

That is why England is rich.

Money placed in a savings bank is an investment safe and sure.

Make yourself independent.

One Dollar Starts an Account!

3 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

Deposit Boxes for Rent in Fire and Burglar Proof Vault

AMERICA'S WAR AIMS RESTATED

Viewed as "Olive Branch Backed by Mailed Fist"—Appeal to German People.

WAY TO PARLEY OPEN.

Bounds New Note in Demanding Association of Nations for Guarantee of Political Independence and Territorial Integrity.

Washington.—President Wilson announced to all the world those things for which America fights and the conditions upon which she will discuss peace.

Appearing suddenly and with scarcely an hour's notice before the two houses of Congress, he read a "message outlining the principles for which the United States entered the war and the guarantees which must be had before she lays down her arms.

Fourteen numbered paragraphs in the body of his epochal address set forth his terms. Upon their acceptance or rejection by the central powers hangs the question as to how long the war will last.

Indorsing the Lloyd George speech of last week before the labor unions of Great Britain, President Wilson went much further than the British premier.

Placing America squarely beside Russia, President Wilson gave notice to all nations that the future peace of the world must rest upon foundations never before marked out in diplomacy.

He declared there must be justice and fair dealing in the world, with the rights of all nations, large and small, respected, and that the pitiless light of publicity shall play constantly upon all agreements and understandings.

The President spoke not alone for America, but for the allies. With Colonel House advising him, it is assumed that he spoke by some kind of agreement reached at the Inter-Allied War Conferences, that there should not longer be a hesitancy about announcing war aims.

Two steps must be taken by the German people before peace negotiations can be started.

1.—Through a responsible majority in the Reichstag they must affirmatively declare for the principles set forth in the latest statement of American and allied war aims, announced by President Wilson.

2.—They must retire from public life men like Ludendorff, brains of the military party in Germany, who has directed the statesmanship of the Teutonic empire toward the heights of conquest and world dominion.

This represents as nearly as possible the opinion in Washington following the address of President Wilson.

The forces of public opinion in Germany upon which President Wilson relies in bringing about a responsive and responsible government and to overthrow the military caste now running affairs are already at work. It was to give impetus to them as much as anything else, officials believe, that led the President to go before Congress.

He took this action, it became definitely known, on the advice of Colonel House. Colonel House arrived here secretly and at once went to the White House, where he went at once into conference with the President.

The utterances of the President lost nothing of their tremendous impact or dramatic effect by the unpreparedness of Congress to hear him.

As the full effect of what the President was saying bore in upon the senators and congressmen before him the applause grew in volume, and the climax was reached when the President declared that Germany must right the wrongs she did to France 50 years ago in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine.

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

Germany is depending on her U boats to defeat the American menace and bring about peace, declares the Berlin Tageblatt.

The Germans suffer heavy losses in reverse on the Asiago.

A Berlin dispatch told of a German army order to the troops in the east to cease fraternizing.

British airplanes on the Italian front attacked a squadron of seven machines of the enemy and brought down four.

A new Russian army, made up of the old Russian Legion that was in France, has gone into the trenches.

Russia and Bulgaria signed a separate peace agreement at Brest-Litovsk, resuming diplomatic and economic relations, according to a statement read to parliament by Premier Radoslavoff.

The Italian steamship Milazzo, the largest freight vessel in the world, was sunk by a submarine.

Trotzky, after threatening a renewal of warfare if the peace conference were not transferred to Stockholm, yielded to the Germans and agreed to continue negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

French troops made a surprise attack on the German trenches east of St. Mihiel, demolishing the defenses and shelters on a front of nearly a mile, and brought back 178 prisoners and a large number of machine guns and hand grenades.

Italian artillery harassed the enemy by live firing across the Brenta mountains, while the American consul at Venice made a trip to the Asiago plateau and from a height saw the Austrian positions covered with snow.

The Italian government has prohibited the making of any pastry.

Secretary of War Baker, in his weekly review of the war operations, again predicted a great German drive in the west.

WINSTON CHURCHILL



British Minister of Munitions Calls for United States Aid.

GERMAN PEOPLE IN PROTEST

PUBLIC OPINION FORCES AUTOCRATS TO RENEW PARLEY.

Sudden Upheaval of the Masses Compels Militarists to Resume Negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

London.—In an effort to check the rising tide of antagonism toward the military autocracy Germany has resumed her peace negotiations with Russia.

In the face of the official announcement of Saturday that since the Bolsheviks had insisted upon transferring the conference to Stockholm the German government had suspended all parleys Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann, Count Czernin, Austrian foreign minister; Talaat Bey, Turkish grand vizier, and the official representatives of Bulgaria and Roumania have returned to Brest-Litovsk and have started discussions anew.

This time they are not only meeting Leon Trotzky, Lenin's foreign minister, but representatives of Finland and Ukraine, both of whom insist upon independence.

There appears to be no doubt that only the sudden and unexpected upheaval of the masses in Germany compelled the military autocrats to consent to have Dr. von Kuehlmann return to the Polish city and debate the German position that her troops should supervise the "self determination" of the Russian Baltic provinces.—In other words, to control the referendum in which the diversified races of those territories should choose the form of government under which they should live.

When the German attitude was first announced General von Ludendorff and the German militarist declared it admitted of no argument, and when Trotzky was quoted as declaring that he would prefer war to that humiliation a war council at Berlin at once suspended all negotiations.

Then came the reaction of which the outside world has received only an inkling. It was not a newspaper clamor, it was a silent manifestation of popular opinion from the reichstag, from the business world and from the peasantry. Except for reports received through Amsterdam that processions of men and women are going about the streets of some cities crying, "We want peace!" no physical demonstrations have been reported.

It is the silent sentiment that has brought about the surrender of the autocracy—the strong conviction of a slow moving people that the imperialistic overloads of the nation have sacrificed enough blood and treasure for their pan-German ambitions.

CHURCHILL SOUNDS WARNING.

End of War Is Likely to Be Long Deferred.

London.—That the end of the war is not in sight, but is likely to be long deferred, with the most tremendous struggles still to come, was indicated very clearly by Winston Churchill, minister of munitions, acting as spokesman for the British government, in an address before the American Luncheon Club. He voiced an opinion which recently has been growing rapidly here.

SUSPENDS DIVIDENDS IN RUSSIA

Bolshevik Government Prevents Payments by Private Companies.

London.—The Bolshevik government, says a dispatch from Petrograd, has issued a decree suspending all payments of dividends by private companies.

The government also has forbidden transactions in stocks pending the issue of ordinances relating to the further nationalization of production and determining the amount of interest payable by private companies.

NEW ENGLAND TO BED AT 10.

Fuel Director Orders All Businesses to Close Then.

Boston.—Drastic measures to save fuel and light are provided in an order issued by James J. Storrow, fuel administrator for New England, applicable throughout Massachusetts.

They include the opening of business houses at 9 a. m. and the closing at 5 p. m. and the closing of theaters, bars and all places of amusement at 10 p. m. The order is to take effect at once.

KING LUDWIG UNYIELDING.

Would Cede No German Territory. Hopes for Victory Over Americans.

Amsterdam.—King Ludwig of Bavaria is quoted as having said at a reception on his birthday that the terms of Germany's enemies were exorbitant. "Not a inch of German territory will be given up," he declared.

Asserting that the Bavarians, like the other Germans, were victorious everywhere, the king added: "May we succeed in no defeating our latest enemies, the Americans."

COAL NEED WILL LAST SIXTY DAYS

Worst of the Shortage to Come in the Next Two Months, Says Garfield.

ALLOTMENTS TO BE STORED.

Non-Essential Plants Will Be Obligated to Reduce Output—Use of Fuel Must Be Cut in Theaters and Night Restaurants.

Washington.—"During the next sixty days the country will face its worst period of depression in the coal problem. There is a shortage of 38,000,000 tons and this must be met in such a way that there will be no actual suffering in any part of the country."

This warning was sounded by Dr. Harry Garfield, fuel administrator.

To meet the critical situation, these definite steps will be taken: Seize pockets of coal that are being held by manufacturers and others against a year's use.

Curtail the allotment of the supply to large industries, even including the great munitions works.

Distribute the available supply proportionately to the various parts of the country, accounting importance of work to be done for the prosecution of the war.

Compel non-essential industries to reduce manufacture, already arranged with the paper board manufacturers. Nine classes have submitted plans to the administrator.

Reduce the use of coal in theaters and other amusement places, including cabaret shows and late night restaurants.

With New York crying for coal louder than any section of the country, Dr. Garfield assigned P. B. Noyes, chief of the conservation division of the administration, to go immediately to advise with Albert H. Wiggin, the New York state administrator, with regard to the necessary curtailment of coal by industries, theaters and amusements.

The administration maintains that there is an enormous quantity of coal available for New York, largely in the New Jersey pockets, if it could be transported across the river. Hundreds of cars of coal have been sent to the Jersey terminals and are still awaiting unloading.

The difficulties of transportation have forced Mr. Wiggin to curtail the consumption in New York city.

Dr. Garfield said that if the people would face the situation calmly and practically the storm could be weathered fairly well.

Governors of various states and mayors of various cities have been pressing the administration for relief. This coal is being moved as fast as possible, and Dr. Garfield has hopes of giving some measure of aid to all, but he says sections must not quarrel about other sections receiving a greater supply of coal. This cannot be helped because of the necessity of keeping the war factories running at their highest possible limit.

The administrator said it now takes a car 10 days to make the trip to New England and back. He expects to cut this down to 17 days and save 3,000 cars a day.

LAND AND LEASE BILL PASSED.

Senate Measure Permits Private Exploitation on Reserves.

Washington.—In face of an appeal by Senator Borah of Idaho that the government itself develop and operate the public oil, coal, potash and other mineral reserves, the senate by the narrow margin of 37 to 32 passed the mineral lands leasing bill. Under the terms of the measure private interests will be permitted to exploit the reserves.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

WASHINGTON.—Congress soon may be expected to enact legislation authorizing the government to regulate the issue of virtually all private securities so that the entire country may devote its attention to the war.

NEW YORK.—The government imposes a drastic embargo against any domestic freight shipments to the port of New York to relieve the dangerous congestion in the harbor and at railroad terminals.

PARIS.—The American Red Cross will have to spend 40,000,000 francs to help the French refugees during the next five months.

WASHINGTON.—That the express companies of the United States will follow the railroads under government control seems likely. Executive officials of the four big companies spent several hours in conference with Director General of Railroads McAdoo and his advisory committee.

NEW YORK.—United Sam's new Liberty motor for airplanes is all to the good. The automotive engineers have said so, and they know better than any one else. They are the assembled automobile, motor boat and airplane makers of the United States.

LONDON.—London newspapers express the greatest admiration for President Wilson's address on war aims, praising particularly his offer of support to Russia. The French press is delighted at his insistence on the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine as one of the conditions of peace.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Wilson says the supply of labor in America is adequate to meet demands and that all it needs is readjustment. Only about 3 per cent. of the workers, he says, will be taken by the war in the first year.

NEW YORK.—Recruiting started for ten battalions of United States guards who will do sentry duty in war zones of New York city. The men will wear blue uniforms and be fed, quartered and clothed by the government. Arrangements were perfected for searching vessels entering or leaving the harbor.

WASHINGTON.—Homer L. Ferguson of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company stirred the senate inquiry by declaring the shipyard must have housing for their workers if the government shipbuilding program is to be speeded up.

GENERAL NIVELLE

Former French Generalissimo Heads the Army in Algeria.



General Robert George Nivelle has been appointed to command the army serving in Algeria. The appointment of General Nivelle is considered by the newspapers as the commencement of reparation to the former generalissimo for the discredit into which he fell as a result of the April offensive. General Nivelle was in command of the French forces when the great offensive was launched against the Germans on a 25-mile front between Soissons and Rheims in April, 1917. Although the French troops made big gains, there was much controversy over it.

HOUSE PASSES SUFFRAGE BILL

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ADOPTED 274 TO 128.

Unexpected Opposition Develops Despite President's Eleventh Hour Speech.

Washington.—The Woman Suffrage Constitutional Amendment bill passed the house by a vote of 274 to 128. Only Speaker Clark to be counted upon. The result was so close that the victors had actually not a single vote to spare. Two-thirds of 410 votes (the total of 274 "Ayes" and 136 "Nays") makes 273 1/3, but the house parliamentarian ruled that you can "not split a man" into one-third or any fraction.

Had not Representatives Mann and Sims both risen from their sick beds in order to vote "Aye" the result would have been in jeopardy. The only thing that could have saved the suffrage day would have been that with only one of these men present, there was still Speaker Clark to be counted upon.

The suffragists had him in "an ace in the hole," for he was scheduled to vote "Aye."

The resolution must be adopted by the senate to become effective. Recent elaborate polls of the senate show that four converts must be made to insure victory.

On a final roll call the division was: For the resolution, 274; against it, 128; absent and paired, 17; vacancies, 6.

Of those supporting the resolution, 104 were Democrats, 165 Republicans and 5 Independents.

Against the resolution were 102 Democrats, 33 Republicans and 1 Independent.

A majority of two-thirds of one vote is shown for the adoption of the resolution.

Recent elaborate polls of the senate show that four converts must be made to insure victory. At present advocates of the equal ballot are 7 votes short of two-thirds. The poll, made by Senators Curtis and Hollis, follows:

For the resolution—Democrats, 23; Republicans, 31. Total, 56.

Against the resolution—Democrats, 28; Republicans, 10. Total, 38.

Doubtful—Republicans, 2.

KAISER WITHDRAWS TERMS.

Allies' Nonacceptance Makes Bid to Russia Null.

Amsterdam.—Germany has withdrawn its peace terms made at the Brest-Litovsk conference on December 25. Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, announced in his speech at the conference with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk. Owing to the nonacceptance by all the enemy powers of those terms, Dr. von Kuehlmann stated, that document had "become null and void."

ARMY RAISED IN RECORD TIME.

Secretary Baker Jilted by Senate's Military Committee.

Washington.—Secretary of War Baker was put on the rack by members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. He said: "No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well being of an army."

18 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK IN WEEK.

748 Large Vessels Sent to Bottom Since Last February.

London.—The British admiralty reports the sinking in the past week of 18 merchantmen, each of 1,000 tons or over, by mines or submarine. Three merchantmen under that tonnage also were sunk. Four fishing vessels also were sunk. During the 45 weeks of submarine warfare since last February 748 vessels over 1,000 tons and 246 under were destroyed.

MISSISSIPPI FIRST DRY STATE.

Legislature Ratifies Prohibition Within Fifteen Minutes.

Jackson, Miss.—Fifteen minutes after the subject was presented in Governor Bilbo's message to the state legislature both houses ratified the proposed prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution.

NEW POWERS FOR UTILITY BOARD

Taking Over of Railroads by Government Presents Unlooked-for Problems.

CAN'T CHANCE TRAIN CREWS.

Jersey Commission Also Seeks Legislation Better Controlling Grade-Crossing Removals—Reclamation of Swamp Worth Half Billion.

—Trenton. Because of the taking over of the railroads by the government, the State Public Utility Commission, in its annual report, recommends additional legislation by the coming legislature in regard to the board's power. In making announcement of the government control of roads, President Wilson stated that except so far as the director of railroads should otherwise order, the roads would remain subject to statutes of the various states.

The commission is of the opinion, therefore, that unless in specific cases, the railroad director should direct the operation of trains in New Jersey with fewer men than the full crew act calls for, the statute which presents a railroad from reducing the size of a train crew without the commission's permission will remain effective. Remedial legislation is regarded as imperative under the circumstances.

The definite recommendation is also made in the report that a law be enacted by which the Supreme Court, instead of being compelled as at present to set wholly aside an order of the board if it disapproves of some part thereof, may set the order aside in part and may direct the board to rehear the matter upon which appeal is taken to the Supreme Court when, in the judgment of the court, such hearing is desirable.

In the report the commission refers to the cases involving the proposed elimination of grade crossings in a number of municipalities, for which plans have been prepared and upon which hearings have been held, and states that under normal conditions consideration of the records in these proceedings would involve only the questions whether the conditions are such as to warrant issuance of orders requiring the elimination of the crossings, and, if so, what plans should be adopted and how much time should be allowed to do the work. Conditions are regarded as much changed by the board and the operation of the railroads by the federal government. The board states that in the absence of specific instructions from the government with respect to its action in ordering grade crossings eliminated, it will conform to such general policy governing improvements of this nature as may be adopted by the director of railroads.

Fortunes in Marshland.

By the expenditure of about \$750,000 at least \$500,000,000 can be added to the state's assessable property by the reclamation of salt marsh land according to the report of the department of conservation and development, which recommends the outlay. Under present conditions these lands are now mosquito breeding areas, but with the elimination of the pest this now worthless property could be made very valuable.

The report says that up to this time the marshes in Essex, Bergen, Union, Middlesex and Monmouth counties have been so near completely drained that the original area of mosquito breeding has been reduced to an almost negligible fraction. Progress in draining the marshes in Ocean and Cape May counties is well advanced and Cape May county has made a good beginning. In Cumberland and Salem counties about one-third of the areas of these counties—has not been touched. It is pointed out in the report that although 13 counties of the state are spending \$213,385 this year for mosquito extermination work, the state's appropriation is only \$10,000, an amount declared to be entirely disproportionate and inadequate. It is the belief of the department that contract labor can be employed to great advantage in the program for reclamation.

There is little reason to believe that any development of importance will ever come of the oil prospecting activities in sections of South Jersey, the report says. The opinion is expressed that oil in paying quantity will not be found.

The report also discusses the question as to whether the deer and the fawns of the state are to have no protection. The department believes, "there is no room in New Jersey for free hunting, especially of deer and rabbits, forestry and farming."

Help for Lowly Chinaman.

Hoy Lee has conducted a laundry on Princeton avenue for many years and has become very popular with his neighbors, the children particularly. There was, therefore, much sympathy for him when he was taken to the hospital suffering with bronchitis the other day. His neighbors and friends did not want to see Hoy lose his business, so they named Thomas Brand, a well-known potter, to manage the shop while he is sick. Another Chinaman is washing and ironing under Island's management.

Alert to Duty First.

Brotherly love did not prevent Patrolman Vincent Harvey, the city's only colored policeman, from marching his brother, William, to the First district station on a charge of atrocious assault and battery. Patrolman Harvey was off duty when he stroiled into a poolroom on James street. Just as he got inside he saw William break a pool cue over the head of Silas Swain. The patrolman, who was on uniform, took his brother by the arm and locked him up. Swain's head was open.

NEW JERSEY STATE BRIEFS

A fine of \$25 each was imposed upon Harry Lutz, of the Almac Hotel, and Clifton H. Phillips, of Ventnor, at Trenton by Commissioner of Motor Vehicles Dill for running an automobile on the Boardwalk, Atlantic City, about a week ago. This makes the little lark cost Lutz and Phillips \$125 each, as they were fined \$100 for the same offense by the Atlantic City Police Court Judge.

Not to be outdone by automobilists of other river front towns who have been driving on the frozen Delaware some of the more daring of Delanco and Riverside have opened a speedway on the Rancocas river above the railroad bridge. The ice is said to be 18 inches thick, and some thrilling races have been run.

A dozen men around Wilkesmstown have provided themselves with power wood-sawing outfits, and are working in nearby camps. The industry is growing, and apparently there is plenty of work for years to come.

John L. North, a Sewell florist, has been heating his greenhouses with a dozen oil heaters, and figured that he burned \$9 worth of oil a week, while the same amount of heat from coal would have cost him \$40.

Large quantities of sweet potatoes stored by Gloucester county farmers are reported to have been frozen by the extreme cold weather when small heaters in barns and cellars proved unavailing.

The cold weather has caused thousands of dollars damage to churches in South Jersey through freezing and bursting water pipes, and services in many instances have been dispensed with.

Many ice houses about Paulsboro are being filled with nine-inch ice, cut from Mantua creek. Old residents say the ice is the thickest they have ever seen there.

David Lamar, known as "The Wolf of Wall Street," who has just finished a year's sentence in the Atlanta prison for representing himself to be A. Mitchell Palmer and trying to make capital out of the deception, is to be brought north to the Mercer County penitentiary to serve another year for assisting Franz von Buntelen in his pro-German activities.

Harry Hazleton and Abraham Goddy were sentenced to four months at Trenton for selling liquor to soldiers and sailors.

Eight inch ice is being harvested in Shiloh.

A business men's association is being formed in Egg Harbor City, the object to be to boost the city.

The vital statistics of Woodbury for December are eight births, three marriages and seven deaths.

The Cape May County Board of Freeholders organized, with Henry Rutherford director, Joseph I. Scull was re-elected county collector, at a salary of \$1,500, an increase of \$200, and Frank W. Fowkes was re-elected clerk, at a salary of \$1,500, an increase of \$300. Ernest Lloyd was elected solicitor.

Isaac Blaznack lost 1,500 hampers of sweet potatoes and 150 bushels of white potatoes when his barn burned mysteriously at Norma.

Extreme cold weather has seriously interfered with public sales in south Jersey, and it has been necessary to postpone some of them.

It will require \$170,377.34 to conduct the business of Ocean City during the coming year, according to the appropriation ordinance, which passed two readings by the city commissioners.

Game Warden Avis of Woodbury is looking after several coveys of left over quail, but has to take 'em, walks each day to do it. The State Commission will reimburse farmers for food given game.

Arthur G. Bolte of Atlantic City was elected city collector by Egg Harbor council. Charles Krakeel was appointed tax collector and Henry W. Breder fire marshal.

Through the efforts of the Parent-Teachers' Association, a junior chapter, Red Cross, is being organized at Laurel Springs.

Mrs. Carlos B. Allen, chairman of the Led Cross Knitting Auxiliary, issued an appeal at Gloucester City for old kid gloves, which will be sent to the French and English Relief Commissions. The gloves are used for making windproof coats for the soldiers. The seams are taken apart and the leather is washed and ironed and then sewed into one solid piece and made up into coats.

Gustav Karsner, fifty years old, was killed by a Lackawanna train while walking from Washington to his home in Chagewater. He was an enemy alien and carried two revolvers, one of which was cut in two by the train.

The scarcity of coal has also caused a wood famine in Millville, and the stock of dealers is depleted.

It was announced in the First Baptist Church, Collingswood, by the pastor, Rev. Winfield S. Booth, that the congregation would be called upon to vote for an organ, eliminating the Sunday night services and holding them at four o'clock in the afternoon to save light and fuel.

The borough of Pitman has made its first payment of interest on \$48,000 of 4 1/2 per cent. bonds of the old water company, now operated under municipal ownership.

Walter Schmidt, a paymaster, was robbed of \$1,400 by four masked men in Jersey City.

Senator George W. F. Gaunt, president of the New Jersey state senate in 1917 and for a part of 1916, missed the opening session of the legislature for the first time in nine years because of a serious illness, which has kept him confined to his bed for four months.

Plumbers in some parts of south Jersey are getting \$1 an hour, and they are working overtime at that.

The Bell Telephone Company has purchased a property on Washington street, Laurel Springs, for a new exchange, having outgrown the present quarters.

Because of the need of war economies and the high prices of materials few public improvements are contemplated for Ocean City, says Mayor Champion.

Because Uncle Sam is not paying enough salary Assistant Postmaster Albert E. Carl of Woodbury has resigned and will go to the Gibraltar powder works as assistant timekeeper.

Senator Gaunt entertained the Executive Committee of the Rev. Cross, of which he is chairman, at his home in Mullica Hill. The local branch hopes to have 200 members before the close of the drive.

An Imitation Takes For Its Pattern the Real Article

There was never an imitation made of an imitation. Imitators always counterfeit the genuine article. The genuine is what you ask for, because genuine articles are the advertised ones. Imitations are not advertised, but depend for their business on the ability of the dealer to sell you something claimed to be "just as good" when you ask for the genuine, because he makes more profit on the imitation. Why accept imitations when you can get the genuine by insisting?

Refuse Imitations. Get What You Ask For!

If Your Business Isn't Worth Advertising

One of the strangest things in advertising or in printing is that a man will start out with the intention of having the best that he can get. He will find, let us say, that it is going to cost \$1.00, but that by cutting it a little bit he can get it for \$1.00. Taking that 1/5 of the price and out of the quality is just like taking the edge off a knife. You can cut some things with a dull knife, but there are some things you can't cut with it, and you can't cut anything as quickly, smoothly, cleanly and thoroughly as you can with a sharp knife. Advertising ought to have a razor edge, even if it does cost a little bit for grinding. It ought to be keen enough to enter the brain of greatest resistance.

It is the last few dollars that are spent on advertising that give it value. It is the last pound of power that lifts a weight. If it takes a steady bit to break a weight, 99 pounds wouldn't do and you can spend 999 pounds on it, and leave off just where you started. If you want to break that chain you will have to spend those 100 pounds over again and add the other pound to it after all.

It would have been better to have used 1003 pounds at the start. It is better to spend \$105

The Deep Sea Peril

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

CHAPTER XII—Continued.

"She went inside the cave, I think," said Davies.

"Yes, I'm sure of it," answered Donald; and he entered further into its recesses, calling "Ida! Ida!"

They began to be alarmed. They hurried from point to point. The cave was a wide one, but tapered, some distance back, into the neck of a bottle. It seemed evident that Ida could not have gone farther than this point.

"Run back, Davies, and see if she can't be outside," said Donald.

And, while he called, Davies took up the search without. Donald waited in terror. He did not dare go further into the cave just then.

Ten minutes later Davies returned. A glance at his face told that his mission had been entirely fruitless. They looked at each other.

"There's light ahead," said Davies. They proceeded cautiously, and suddenly they came upon a little entrance leading up from the sea. Close by was the point around which MacBeard had disappeared in his motorboat.

Davies saw Donald shaking with mixed terror and rage. He stared out hopelessly toward the sea. Then, brushing past Davies without a word, he almost ran into the bottle neck of the interior. The middy followed him.

The ground grew damp, the floor seemed to descend abruptly. Davies could hardly keep his feet. All at once he heard Donald's muffled voice calling to him. He saw the spurt of a match flame.

Ten paces farther Donald pulled him back as his foot slipped on the edge of a precipice. Donald struck another match and looked down.

Under them was the level of the ocean bed. They were upon the very verge of a precipitous descent, a sheer wall having, however, natural footholds at regular intervals.

Something white fluttering near drew their attention. Donald picked it up and held it out. It was a woman's handkerchief.

"She slipped here—" began the little middy, but Donald took the words from his mouth.

"No!" he cried furiously. "She was caught in the cave by that damned scoundrel MacBeard. He put his boat in at the tiny cove and came on her from behind. And he's taken her—my God, he's taken her. . . . That's her message to me, that handkerchief."

His voice grew incoherent and he broke down. Then he raised it in furious declamation.

"But I'll follow that cur until I die!" he swore. "I may not rescue her—I don't know, Davies, and I hardly dare to hope. But I'll stay here and give my life—"

He broke off suddenly, a spasm passed across his features, and all at once he became completely calm once more.

"No, I won't, Davies," he said. "It's my duty now to fly to England with all speed. I'll stay here and do what you can. It may be very little, old man, but we mustn't think of anything but our jobs."

"No, sir," said Davies. There was nothing more to be done but prepare for the journey. Donald felt reasonably sure that the F55 was safe against the herd. The terrific upward pressure of the night had not started a rivet; lying as she was upon the beach, she was unassailable.

They filled her oil-tanks and carried the stores aboard. Then Donald filled the gasoline tank of the hydroplane and, entering made a short trial flight out to sea and back. The machine was in perfect condition.

A grasp of the hand, and Donald was gone upon his journey. From his post in the coming tower Davies watched the hydroplane rise and fall to the wind, and sweep into the distance, to dwindle and disappear.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Swarming of the Herd. Davies had correctly divined the secret of the air under the sea. Nature, who does nothing in haste, had prepared the sea monsters for their change of environment by bestowing upon them the property of condensing the hydrogen in the water in such a manner as to separate it from the other constituent of water—oxygen.

But, being too unstable to exist as a separate gas, except under high pressure, the oxygen combined with the nitrogen that sustained the crinoids and other plant life at the bottom of the sea. The resulting combination was oxygen and nitrogen in place of oxygen and hydrogen, or air in lieu of water.

Masterman, who overlooked nothing, had explained all this in his letter to Donald. He had also told him of the means of controlling the sea monsters. Their auditory apparatus being still in its most rudimentary stage, they heard sounds only as vibrations.

Masterman had discovered, during those weeks of exploration and imminent danger, that G was the signal for dispersal. As on the contrary was the assembly call. The sacrificial bone knife vibrated to the sound of A, and it was this which had given the herd the key-tone of their language.

Unfortunately for MacBeard, he had been unable to learn much more than this. The last page of the manuscript, as well as the first, was missing. MacBeard was sure that Donald had kept possession of them.

Had he possessed them, he would have learned that the power of uttering these calls rested with the queen of the swarm alone, a human organ, the type of the race toward which the monsters tended, differentiating from them as the queen bee differs from the worker or the drone.

He had discovered that the search for food was the one purpose of the creatures' existence. It had assumed a religious aspect. Their god, their altar stone, the sacrificial rite were all the soul's instinctive groping upward, based upon the dominating and impulsive.

The tune that Clouts had played, with its discords, h'nt been the deep-sea equivalent of an artillery salvo, the terrified monsters had dispersed in all directions, letting down the curtain of condensed hydrogen. Fortunately for the professor, the main portion of the herd had kept together, and as afforded him a medium in which

he could, with difficulty, breathe. But their rapid movement kept the hydrogen stirred up, and he was nearly asphyxiated before he reached his refuge within the cave. He did not like inhaling carbonated jelly.

Seeing Donald and Davies upon the island, he had attempted to open negotiations with them. Repulsed, he fled in terror, and on rounding the point saw Ida alone at the cave's mouth. At once his scheme was born in his mind.

Pushing ashore, he entered the cave by the narrow way toward the rear. He came upon Ida suddenly, and grasping her in his arms, he placed one hand over her mouth, preventing her from crying for aid. Then, dragging her to the top of the precipice, he sounded the assembly call.

Instantly the water beneath began to dissolve. Thick clouds of steaming hydrogen rolled up to the cave's roof. Soon there was a natural passage, three hundred feet deep, from the interior of the cave to the crater below.

He carried Ida down the descent. The girl, who had contrived to drop her handkerchief, was no match for the professor. She screamed once or twice, but the echoes of the cavern absorbed the sound of her voice. And so she found herself again within the submarine temple.

MacBeard released her and stood in front of her, devouring her with his gaze. He could not understand whence this novel emotion in his heart derived its power; and, now that she was his captive, he did not know what to do. Geometry, physics, mathematics and the calculus all failed to help solve his problem.

Overcome by the presence of the woman he loved, the professor stammered like a youth with his first sweetheart.

"Why have you brought me here?" asked Ida.

"Because—because I—er—I love you," answered MacBeard.

Ida burst into ironical laughter. The situation was so impossible that there



"You Don't Believe What I Tell You? I'll Prove It."

was room for no emotion but amusement. And that laugh the professor felt thousand arrows of jealousy rend him.

"Listen to me!" he exclaimed passionately. "You don't know who I am or what I'm trying to do. I am going to obliterate the earth, as it is known to you. I command the Man of the Future. The Man who is to come. The new race of the sea, which is to sweep away the puny monkey-man. And I want you to share my power with me."

Ida laughed hysterically. She could not help herself. MacBeard glared at her. He did not know what to do.

"You shall see," he cried, beside himself with anger. "You don't believe what I tell you? I'll prove it."

"It doesn't make any difference, professor. I am not a blackboard," answered Ida. "Will you kindly take me back to the place you brought me from?"

"No!" shouted MacBeard. "You'll stay here until you learn to love me. Why can't you love me?"

Ida's look was touched with pity. She did not answer him.

MacBeard sounded his tuning fork, and immediately the monsters gathered about them. The hydrogen haze rolled higher, disclosing the entire interior of the cave, and the idol. MacBeard sounded another fork, and the creatures began edging Ida toward the recesses of the cave.

"If I sound the sacrificial note you die," snorted MacBeard.

Ida, perfectly passive, waited. The monsters guarded the entrance. She was alone. Outside MacBeard paced up and down beneath the sea in fury. He had encountered a problem which seemed insoluble.

As Ida waited, all at once a most remarkable object broke upon her gaze. Advancing through the midst of the luminous, vague monsters outside the entrance there came a perfectly human figure, a man with a square beard.

He passed through the monsters without the slightest difficulty and entered the cave. He was walking exactly as a boy walks when he drives a flock of geese or a herd of pigs; that is to say, there was a straddle in his gait quite different from the rolling step of a sailor, and he had his arms extended. With his lips he made a hissing sound which resembled "Shoo!"

And in front of him, retiring blankly, Ida thought she saw a phantom woman's form. But it must have been a delusion, because it was only by straining her eyes that she could discern anything at all; and now and again the figure seemed to vanish into the air.

The man was Clouts. As he passed her, Ida called to him. Clouts jumped. He looked at her with a comical expression of fear on his face. "Clouts? Where is Donald? Can you get me out of here? Take me to Ida at once!"

Clouts looked terrified. "Certainly, marm," he said. "But that isn't nobody. There's all sorts of shapes and things here, but it isn't a real person, marm. I'm telling you this so you'll understand, marm."

of him, Ida discerned the shadowy shape of the queen.

"Clouts! Help me! You aren't going to leave me!" cried Ida pitifully.

She heard Clouts' muttering tones come back to her, and he was lost in the hydrogen haze. She was astounded at his abandonment. Hadn't he understood?

To do the sailor justice, Clouts had one of those minds which are open to only a single impression at a time. Just then his mind was open to the necessity of keeping Donald's elusive sweetheart from Ida's knowledge.

He could see only the faintest luminosity now, and he stood with his arms stretched out to prevent her slipping past him. Suddenly he heard a singularly melodious sound proceeding from her throat.

It was a note unknown even to MacBeard. It was, in fact, the semi-stone between G sharp and A, which is unknown to the Bach scale, though the bagpipes and Oriental music in general are acquainted with these subdivisions.

It was the swarming note. The queen was ready to lead the brood forth upon its adventures. The spirit, emanating from her, made itself felt simultaneously throughout the herd.

Instantly, from all quarters of the crater, the monsters rushed together. The hydrogen haze rolled far away. The ocean opened to its summit. Ida could see the sky above her, and the daylight. The air became surcharged with oxygen.

MacBeard, amazed by this development, rushed in. He sounded the dispersal. But the swarming note took precedence of the dispersal, and the monsters, gathering into a gigantic circle, ignoring the professor's call, began to scurry wildly about the crater, seeking their leader.

MacBeard saw that the creatures were beyond his control. For the first time his tuning forks had failed him. He was afraid of being torn in pieces. And up in the cave Sam Clouts found himself engaged in the most furious tussle that he had ever known.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BIG PHILIPPINE SUGAR CROP

Modern Machinery, Supplanting Hand Labor, Results in Planting of Immense Acreage.

The Philippines are like most of the sugar cane growing regions in that the available labor supply is comparatively limited. To overcome this, the tractor and modern power machinery is being introduced. As this does not pay on the small plantations, the custom is for one organization to operate several hundred or thousand acres, and a well-organized system is involved throughout the year. Labor-saving devices are employed wherever possible.

The first process in harvesting sugar cane is stripping the leaves from the stalks, an operation requiring much time and labor, as this must be done by hand. A cane knife or bolo is used by the native laborer, who passes the knife down each side of the cane, knocking off and throwing them into the middle of the row, where other laborers pick them up and load them to be hauled to the mill.

Sugar cane milling under modern methods may be divided into four essential processes, namely, the extraction of the juice from the cane, the clarification of the juice by boiling, the evaporation of the juice so as to reduce the sugar to the crystalline form, and the freeing of the sugar from impurities. The most modern machinery for all operations is fast being installed throughout the Philippine Islands, and American consumers may look forward to securing the bulk of their sugar from these distant dots on the Pacific, which owe their development to American capital and American leadership.

Five Great Men in History.

In the generation that saw the birth and the earlier years of the republic five men stand out—George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton and John Marshall, says James Bryce in the Youth's Companion. Whether or not the last four of them were great men in the full sense of the word is a question on which people were not agreed in the lifetime of those four and are not agreed today; but everyone felt that as everyone feels now that Washington was great. He is a world figure. In no other intellectual power he was not superior to the other four. He had less originality and a less wide range of capacity than Franklin, less versatile activity of mind than Jefferson, less brilliant gifts for constructive policy and the exposition thereof than Hamilton, less logical grasp and penetration of thought than Marshall; but he rose superior to them all in a certain massive strength of character. In stately dignity, in a calm firmness of purpose that neither the smiles nor the frowns of fortune could divert from the course his judgment had approved, so his primacy was undisputed then and has remained undisputed ever since.

Teaching for Future Endeavor.

If the teacher knew what field of endeavor each pupil would seek in later life, he would be greatly helped in making school plans. In the case of boys he can rarely know, for the employments of men are many and unlike and unforeseen circumstances often determine what their vocation is to be. In the case of girls, however, the difficulty is not so great, for of a hundred girls more than eighty will become homemakers; they constitute so large a group with a common life business that special studies and methods adapted to their needs may fairly be required of all.—Youth's Companion.

Novel Will Held Valid.

In a novel Canadian decision recently reported from the New Brunswick courts, the court upholds as valid a bequest in a will in which the testator directed his executor to pay a certain person whom I have made known to him, and whose name I otherwise desire to keep strictly secret, a certain sum of money as soon after my death as I can conveniently be done, the amount of which is to be kept secret, but which has been made known to him by me.

Cleaned Up for Nothing.

George's voluntary scrubbing was few indeed. In fact, he seldom washed his hands before a meal unless ordered to do so. When Uncle Matt was expected for a visit George was made to wash himself vigorously and comb his hair neatly. But Uncle Matt did not come and he had no time to wash to his other, he said emphatically: "And all my cleaning up for nothing!"

No, indeed.

Don't worry, parents. The fact that your little Willie is doing pretty well in his "joggerly" is not necessarily an indication that he is becoming worldly-wise.—Indianapolis Star.

HERE IS ONE FAT MAN WHO IS LOVED



"Nobody loves a fat man," but when he is wearing the uniform of an American marine and is in France serving his country, all chances and the fat man becomes the idol of the people, especially the children. This jolly plump Yankee marine is playing papa to these French kiddies and he is the "greatest man in the world" to them.

On Watch for Airplane Scout

Episode Illustrative of One of Many Diverse Phases of the War.

CLOSE VIGILANCE NECESSARY

Three Whistles; Presto, Battery Camouflaged!—In This Instance Venturesome German Machine Plunged to Earth.

London.—The airplane sentry sat on his solitary mound in the middle of the field in the hot sunshine. His business was to watch for hostile airplanes and warn the battery of their approach. It does not sound a very arduous business, but it is one that requires considerable training if mistakes are to be avoided. Airplanes fly too high nowadays for their distinguishing marks to be discerned, even through the best glasses. The sentry must be able to detect the enemy as soon as he comes in sight, at whatever angle he may happen to be flying; and with so many different types of machine in the air this requires experience and a quick eye.

The experience he had gained by being attached for some days to an anti-aircraft battery whose business it was to spot all hostile planes at once; quickness of vision was inbred in him, for he had an Englishman's love of sport. The attitude of watchfulness seemed natural to him as he sat with his glass slung round his neck, his eyes searching the skies all about him.

A couple of hundred yards away, the battery was at the height of its morning toilet. The big guns were uncovered and the limber-gunners and their assistants were performing the morning ablutions of their charges, washing out the hoses and scrubbing them with the long-handled pashan brushes that take four men to push through. The artificer was testing air pressures; the section officers and their layers were busy with the sights. Behind the guns, again, groups of men were laying shells in rows, taking them from the heaps in which they had been dumped by the ammunition column during the night. The whole orchard was a scene of activity, and concealment was out of the question while it lasted.

Sudden Transformation.

Suddenly the airplane sentry stood up, gazed at a distant speck in the sky through his glasses for a few seconds, then blew three blasts upon his whistle. Before the echoes had died away a furious scene-shifting began in the battery. The cleaning squads put down their utensils and drew up the gun-covers, the artificer put his spanners in his pocket and sprang under the nearest tree, where he was joined by the section officers and their assistants. The shell numbers hastily covered their work with leaves and brushwood, and hid themselves under cover of the shed that acted as an ammunition store. In ten seconds, where all the activity had been the sharpest eye would have seen nothing but a compact orchard, with here and there a group of men sheltering under trees, invisible from the air.

The German airplane made a wide sweep over the lines at a great height, the nucleus of a scattered party of shrapnel that burst all around it, leaving puffs of smoke that hung like cottonwood against the clear blue of the sky. Then, apparently not liking the look of a couple of British fighters that rose to pursue it, it made off, without having been anywhere near the battery. The airplane sentry blew his whistle once more and the covers were stripped off the guns and the covers were interrupted work went on again.

A Second Invasion.

But the sentry redoubled his vigilance. The battery had made itself

GEORGIA PRISON DOORS YAWN

For First Time in Memory of Oldest Inhabitant Dougherty County Jail is Empty.

Albany, Ga.—Dougherty county jail is empty for the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There is no record of a time in more than half a century when such a condition existed before, and the announcement caused something of a local sensation. Not only is the jail empty, the doors of all its cells swinging wide open, but there are very few defendants out on bond. The fact is the more remarkable when it is considered that not only are prisoners for the city and superior courts held in the Dougherty county jail, but those for the Albany district of the United States court. The officers agree that prohibition is very largely responsible for the empty jail.

\$500 LIBERTY BOND AS TIP

Hotel Employee Gets Nice Present From Old Patron of the Establishment.

Kansas City, Mo.—Ten years ago Joseph Bartles of Bartlesville, often stopped at the Baltimore hotel while on business in this city. Among the youths who served him was Alvin J. Hawkins, a page, who took a liking to the Oklahoma man. As the years went by Bartles continued to stop at the hotel, and Hawkins, now promoted, continued to look after his every whim. He was always alert in making the Oklahoma man's stay enjoyable.

Y. M. C. A. WORK IN COW SHED

Recreational Work for American Troops in France Begun in Humble Surroundings.

Paris, France.—Refreshments and amusements were provided by the American army and navy Young Men's Christian association for the first American troops stationed for training in the first-line trenches. The work began in a cow shed in a little village just behind the front lines under the direction of Ira D. Shaw, a former Columbia university football player. The equipment to begin with consisted only of a small supply of chocolate, cigarettes and matches, which were passed out to the men as they passed the hut on their way "up the line." Soon the cow shed was abandoned for a large, hospitable room with a magnificent fireplace. The association headquarters in Paris largely augmented the supply of refreshments and provided magazines, writing paper, and a talking machine.

DAYTON HAS LEAGUE TO WATCH ALIENS

Dayton, O.—The American Protective league, to co-operate with Federal authorities in running down seditious and seditious aliens, has been organized here. Practically every factory, shop, business house and industrial enterprise in Dayton is represented in the league's membership. The medium between the public and government secret agents for the transmission of information relative to seditious remarks and efforts to escape the draft is Dayton's postmaster, who is receiving written messages daily from citizens furnishing clues.

SENSITIVE ABOUT HER FEET

Kansas City Woman Resents Reference to Her Pedal Extremities by Judge.

Kansas City, Mo.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller, a bridal couple, quarreled within 48 hours after their marriage. Their troubles came before Judge Joe Keenan of the municipal court.

Mrs. Miller explained that her husband made a sarcastic remark about her feet, as she slipped on the low and snow, on a dogtown corner, and the quarrel ensued. The police had to interfere.

The judge admonished them and gave some sage advice: "Try to be more careful next time," he advised.

As the couple started to leave the judge remarked: "Your feet look like they ought to hold you up."

"I hope you fall flat the first minute you step outside the door," replied Mrs. Miller, as, with reddening cheeks, she backed out of the court room.

OLDEST MARINE IS GUIDE



J. D. Stickney who joined the United States navy in 1839 came to a French port with his squadron in the Franco-German war of 1870.

Mr. Stickney has in his official capacity as guide at the Louvre, Paris, talked to all the crowned heads of Europe with the exception of the Kaiser. He is now attached to the American soldiers in Paris and unofficially acts as interpreter.

SAYS FRYING PAN MUST GO

Domestic Science Expert Says This Method of Cooking Food is Wasteful.

Eugene, Ore.—"The frying pan must go," said Miss Lillian Tingle, head of the household arts department of the University of Oregon, before her class on the conservation of food.

"It is a utensil of the pioneer, who had plenty of food to prepare in the quickest and simplest way. The people of this country always have been wasteful, and unless we reduce materially our consumption of meat we shall face a meat famine.

"French people cook in a casserole, thus saving every bit of the nourishment of the meat. We could well learn from them in this matter."

PUPILS TO WRITE SOLDIERS

Children of Oregon to Do Their Bit to Brighten Life at Front and in Camps.

Salem, Ore.—Schoolchildren of Oregon are going to do their bit to aid the soldiers of Uncle Sam at the front or in training camps. As part of the regular English work in the schools pupils will be required to write news letters of local happenings, and those containing real news interest will be forwarded to the soldiers. Scrap books and magazines will be sent to hospitals for the entertainment of convalescing soldiers.

Greeley Letter Burned.

Youngstown, O.—Included in the treasures lost when the residence of Joseph G. Butler, Jr., was destroyed by fire recently was the original letter written by Horace Greeley entitled "Go West, Young Man." Autographs of every president from Lincoln to Wilson were also destroyed, as well as many valuable paintings.

Sweden has begun to manufacture at home a number of standard drugs heretofore imported.

Safety-First Decr.

The doors of a new street car designed with the safety of passengers in view cannot be opened while it is in motion, and the car cannot be started while the doors are open.

Authorities Had to Disturb This Young Girl's Plan

NEW YORK.—A servant in the employ of Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell, wife of the rector of the Church of the Resurrection, answered a ring at the door of the Pell home at 22 West Fifty-third street and admitted a well-dressed girl who said she wanted to see Mrs. Pell at once. She rose and bowed very formally when Mrs. Pell entered the room a few minutes later.

"My name, madam," she said, "is Bertha Livingston, nineteen years old, unmarried, living in 25 East Ninety-ninth street. Do you recognize this, madam?"

She held out a visiting card upon which was engraved "Alfred Duane Pell, D. D."

"It looks like one of my husband's cards," said Mrs. Pell. She then scrutinized her caller closely.

"It is that," said the girl. "I just stopped in to tell you that your husband and I are to be married in about an hour. I thought you might like to know about it."

The girl then calmly sented herself and said she guessed she'd have the rector perform the ceremony himself in the Pell home. Mrs. Pell called the East Fifty-first street police station. When Patrolman Gelman reached the Pell home, Miss Livingston jumped to her feet and exclaimed:

"Oh, look at the pretty cop! Now I guess we all go to the police station."

Patrolman Gelman took her to the station, where the lieutenant on duty telephoned Bellevue hospital for an ambulance.

The girl asked what they were going to do with her, and when she was told she would have to go to Bellevue for a while she laughed and said:

"Oh, I know. I'm going to be observed. Well, I'm not crazy, but go ahead and put me in the psychopathic ward. It'll be a fine psychological experiment."

Chose Festive Season to Give Up Life's Struggle

CHICAGO.—"Merry Christmas," said J. K. Kesel pleasantly to the clerk at the Marion hotel, as he left his key on the desk. He walked to the lake at the foot of Van Buren street, glanced at the cold, forbidding water a moment, and then plunged into it. The police recovered the body.

A letter addressed to the "City Authorities" was found in the man's clothing. It is believed financial difficulties had prompted Kesel to take his life. The letter read in part:

"My house is gone—so is the money. About the latter I wouldn't care, because I could make it again, and make it honest, too. But what's the use of suffering?"

"I knew I couldn't last very long, so I've been giving my money away, almost freely. Without mentioning my name I have many and many a dollar to the shivering kids and cripples, and I contributed to all good purposes. My parents are suffering in poor Bohemia. I have not seen them for 25 years.

"Hurrah for Uncle Sam; free Bohemia, Belgium. Vive la France, Serbia, Cevna, Nora and the whole world's democracy.

"To — with the Kaiser."

Youngster's Birthday Came at Opportune Time

SALT LAKE CITY.—Facing matrimony, Donald R. Regan of Burley, Idaho, grew 4 year older in a night. The fact is a matter of record in the county clerk's office. Two days since, Regan led Miss Leona B. Stocking of his home town into the sanctum of J. E. Clark, marriage license deputy of the clerk's office, and made a request for a license to marry her.

Under the questioning of Mr. Clark the young man admitted himself but twenty years of age, and was told he must be twenty-one or have the consent of a parent or guardian.

"I am sorry," said the license clerk, a note of genuine regret in his kindly voice.

As the couple went out, Cupid jumped upon the corner of the clerk's desk and, sitting there, made impertinent and derling faces at him.

"What is amusing you?" questioned the clerk, who has come to recognize the little arch in all his pranks and disguises.

For answer the mischievous cherub chuckled slyly, twisted his countenance into a bit more impudent grimace and then "scotched" to avoid being caught and sucked by the next couple, just being ushered in.

The next to Regan and his sweetheart were back and the request for a license was refused.

"But you are only twenty years of age," said Mr. Clark.

"No, I am twenty-one," answered Regan seriously. "This is my birthday. He got his sense."

MARRIAGE LICENSES

RES AT NOW

jumped upon the corner of the clerk's desk and, sitting there, made impertinent and derling faces at him.

"What is amusing you

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SOLDIERS AND WHISKEY
 By Joseph K. Ridgway

We are often asked whether whiskey and gunpowder were ever given to the soldiers during the Civil War. We can truthfully say they were, but we never took both at the same dose. The whiskey was drunk by the soldier but the powder was put in his cartridge box and then, eventually, in his rifle to send blue pills over to Johnny Reb.

I never drank any of the commissary whiskey, for at that date my education along that line had been sadly neglected, and I did not know that whiskey was good for either man or beast and I don't yet. I remember once when a half pint was given to every man of our division that would take it (we boys of Ocean County were then in the First Division of the First Army Corps and Gen. Reynolds commanded the corps and Gen. Wadsworth the Division) when the Battle of Chancellorsville was being fought, our division crossed the Rappahannock on the left of the battle line just below Fredericksburg. About eight o'clock of the second day of the battle, we received orders to recross the river and reinforce the right wing of the battle line west of Chancellorsville, this was twenty miles away and the sun was pretty warm. The order came down the line "Unslung Knapsacks and drop them". The next order was: "Forward, Doublequick, March."

We could not go at double quick long at a time but were hurried forward as fast as possible; halts were few and short. When a little more than half the distance had been covered we were halted beside a wagon train, the heads were knocked in the barrels of whiskey and an order came for every man to have his tin cup ready as he passed along.

Sergeants took the cups and dipped them about half full of the stuff. I had no use for it and refused to take it but a comrade told me to take my share and give it to him. I did so and he now had a pint in his canteen. In a few minutes he had transferred that whiskey to his stomach and had not gone far before he fell over a dead horse; he proceeded to kick and curse the horse for getting in his way. We did not think the horse was to blame as it had been dead about a week.

We reached the right wing of our army near Chancellorsville that afternoon and those at the head of our column were the men that took no whiskey. Many of those that partook of it were miles in the rear. For the first half hour after drinking it they hurried forward, then the effect began to wear off, their songs and shouts ceased, and soon they were left in the rear, many of them arriving long after dark. When the sun rose the next morning, our army was falling back from the battle line and 16,000 Yankee soldiers were dead, wounded or missing. Hooker said it was a drawn battle but every soldier in that battle line knew that we were forced to retreat and that Lee had outgeneraled Hooker in every move. Many men asserted that Hooker was drunk during the fight.

Rum may be good in its place but it's place is not in a man's stomach.

BARNEGAT BAY FISHERMEN ASK UNRESTRICTED FISHING

Barnegat, N. J., Jan. 11.—Fishermen from towns all along the Barnegat bay are signing a petition, asking the legislature to remove during the war all restrictions so far as relate to the use of traps, seines and purse nets, also to permit fishing under the ice.

A bill providing for this has been submitted to Governor Edge, and has his approval.

Consolatory.

"They say men of brains live longer than others." "Don't worry; you may be one of the exceptions to the others."

Daily Thought.

I go on with what I am about as if there were nothing else in the world for the time being. That is the secret of all hard-working men.—Kingsley.

When One Is Rich.

You are rich indeed, if you have unbounded health and strength, with an opportunity to do things under your own direction.

Eared His Conscience.

Dean Backlund when at Westminster used to tell a curious story of a brown paper parcel which he received one day by post. After many wrappings had been unfolded he found a small black splinter of oak about an inch and a half long. The writer of the unsigned note accompanying the parcel said that when he was a boy, many years before, he had chipped the splinter of the coronation chair. As age advanced his conscience grew troublesome, and he asked the dean to be kind enough to restore the splinter to its place.—Pall Mall Gazette.

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AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent. of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than 85,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocer's sugar price is around 8 to 8 1/2 cents. He should sell this sugar at 8 1/2 to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and keeping the price to 8 1/2 and 9 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war."

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage.

As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self supporting. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies.

German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Thus three countries which are thrown upon their own resources must now supply 1,925,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar; East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household allotment of sugar to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 to 15 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government it was found early in the fall. America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale under our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent. this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits.

"Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr.

Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law.

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about \$4.24 per hundred f. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$5.96 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.54.

"In reducing the differential to \$1.30 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,800,000."

Next Year.

With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.00 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about \$6 duty paid New York.

"This price should eventuate."

Mr. Hoover said, "It is about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today.

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer.

Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar at a cent lower.

We made an exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.39, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers.

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba.

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34 cent increase in Cuba price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade.

"Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery."

Barnegat

Capt. Henry Smith, of Commodore Groom's yacht, is spending a few weeks at home.

Joseph P. Moore, of Maple avenue, is confined to his home with Pneumonia.

Earl Brandt, student at the University of Pennsylvania, spent a few days with his parents recently.

Warren Hayes, of Camp Dix, was in town on Sunday.

Mrs. Austin Cranmer and daughter were recent guests of her son at Toms River.

Many of the frozen water pipes have been thawed out the past week. Express matter is still very tardy.

American Stores Company have been short of bread on account of the late deliveries.

Many of our citizens lost their potatoes and other vegetables during the recent cold snap.

Miss Reba Cranmer, who is attending school at Trenton, has been home the past week helping out in the store on account of the illness of her father.

Hon. D. G. Conrad is confined to his home by illness.

Ex-Sheriff, of the County Seat, was in town for a few days. He is always welcome to his old home.

Mrs. Frank Carter is on the sick list.

The members of the Red Cross are constantly engaged and prospects for the future are good.

Mrs. Paul Bowker, of Jersey City, spent a week with her mother on Maple avenue.

Carlton Bowker, of Camp Dix, spent a portion of his furlough with his sister in Jersey City.

I. H. Barrett, of this place, who is spending the winter at Palm Beach, Florida, remembered some of his friends by sending them a box of assorted fruit.

There are a lot of people in Barnegat who never make mistakes, but they are all in the cemetery.

Our grocermen report the demand for flour on the increase on account of the poor bread from the city. One family here are making home made bread and are disposing of it very readily.

Benjamin R. Bowker, of Jersey City, was a guest of his mother recently.

There was a shortage of kerosene the week end owing to the cutting of gas for a few days.

Fine skating for the young folks and all are enjoying it.

Our numerous ice houses have all been filled with full 10 inch ice.

Many a man who objects to his wife having the hollot has no objection to her carrying in the coal.

John Ridgway, who is at Camp Merritt, expects to go to France soon.

Mrs. Storms has been visiting in Merchantville.

Roy Cox, of the Railway Mail service, spent a few days at home. His run is from Philadelphia to Washington.

C. B. Corlis, of the Railway Mail Service, has been changed. Now his run is from New York to Washington.

There is no wholesale license to sell liquor. The nearest place is Manahawkin.

Churches and Sunday Schools are poorly attended owing to the extreme cold.

Our streets have been in darkness for several nights owing to some trouble with the gas.

LONG HOURS A RARITY.

Only Once in Five Years Does Average Trainman Exceed Legal Limit. That long hours in train service have been reduced to a minimum is shown by a report issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Only one employe in five on the average last year was compelled to remain on duty more than sixteen hours during any one day in the whole year. Stated in another way, the chance of an employe or trainman remaining on duty beyond this prescribed limit was reduced to once in five years.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1918, at 12:30 P. M., at the Borough Hall in the Borough of Surf City, Ocean County, New Jersey, a hearing will be held on the local budget for the Borough of Surf City for the year 1918, at which time and place objections thereto may be presented by any taxpayer of said Borough.

1918 LOCAL BUDGET BOROUGH OF SURF CITY, COUNTY OF OCEAN AND STATE OF NEW JERSEY

A. Total anticipated revenues.		
(1) Surplus revenue appropriated	(None)	
(2) Miscellaneous revenues	(None)	
(3) State railroad and canal tax	\$ 50	
(4) Amount to be raised by taxes	1700	\$1750
B. Appropriations.		1918 1917
(1) For lighting streets and public places of the Borough	\$50	\$100
(2) For keeping in repair streets and sidewalks	400	200
(3) For public improvements	650	400
(4) For maintaining, regulating and protecting public grounds, parks and public docks, etc.	100	200
(5) For general incidental expenses of the Borough	500	800
(a) Advertising	\$115	
(b) Salaries	300	
(c) Expenses of tax collector	25	
(d) Election expenses	25	
(e) Insurance	55	
(6) Contingent expenses	50	
	\$500	\$1700

H. L. LUKENS, Borough Clerk

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 19th day of January, A. D., 1918, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a hearing will be held on the local budget for the Township of Eagleswood, for the year 1918, at the Town Hall, in the village of West Creek, in said Township, at which time and place objections thereto may be presented by any taxpayer of said township.

1918 LOCAL BUDGET TOWNSHIP OF EAGLESWOOD, COUNTY OF OCEAN, STATE OF NEW JERSEY

(Actual amount of surplus in surplus revenue account \$600.00)		
A. Total Anticipated Revenues.		
1. Surplus revenue appropriated		\$600.00
(a) Unexpended balances, 1917 appropriations		nothing
(b) Excess miscellaneous revenues		nothing
(c) Miscellaneous revenues not anticipated		60.00
2. Miscellaneous revenues (Franchise tax)		17.00
3. State railroad and canal tax		1451.92
4. Amount to be raised by taxation		
TOTAL		\$2128.92
B. Appropriations.		1918 1917
1. Salaries of township officers	\$455.00	\$430.00
2. Dock improvements	100.00	100.00
3. Roads	300.00	300.00
4. Street lights	508.92	508.92
5. Poor	550.00	100.00
6. Forest fires	20.00	50.00
7. Printing	75.00	50.00
8. Board of Health	25.00	16.00
9. Hall rent	35.00	30.00
10. Contingent expenses	60.00	
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$2128.92	\$1684.92

CLARENCE A. SEAMAN, Township Clerk.

TUCKERTON RAILROAD CO.

and Tuckerton Railroad Company operating Philadelphia and Beach R. R. and Barnegat R. R. IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 27, 1917.

STATIONS	Daily Ex. Sun.		Mon. Wed. & Fri. only		Daily Ex. Sun.		Sun. only	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Lv N. York PRR	7.00		1.20					
" Trenton C. & R.	4.00		3.30			2.30		
" Philadelphia	3.00		3.00			7.10		
" Camden	8.40		4.08			8.88		
" Mt. Holly	9.28		4.59			9.16		
" Whiting	10.32		6.05			10.22	6.15	
" Cedar Crest	10.41		6.14			10.30	6.24	
" Lacy	10.45		6.18			10.34	6.28	
" Waretown Jct	10.57		6.38			10.47	6.40	
" Barnegat	11.01		6.38			10.50	6.44	
" Manahawkin	11.15		6.47			10.59	6.54	
" Cedar Run	11.17		6.49				6.56	
" Mayetta	11.19		6.51				6.58	
" Staffordville	11.21		6.53				7.00	
" Cox Station	11.24		6.57				7.04	
" West Creek	11.28		7.01				7.08	
" Parkertown	11.30		7.02				7.10	
Ar Tuckerton	11.35		7.07				7.15	
Lv Hilliards	11.27		6.57			11.05		
" Martins	11.31		7.01			11.09		
" Barnegat C Jt	11.34		7.03			11.12		
" Ship Bottom	11.37		7.05			11.15		
" Brant Beach	11.39		7.07			11.18		
" Pehala	11.43		7.12			11.26		
" B Haven Ter	11.47		7.15			11.28		
" Spray Beach	11.49		7.17			11.28		
" N. Bch Haven	11.51		7.19			11.30		
Ar Beach Haven	11.52		7.20			11.31		
Lv Surf City			12.25					
" Harvey Cedars			12.26					
" High Point			12.41					
" Club House			12.47					
Ar Barnegat City			12.55					

Trains from Tuckerton, Beach Haven and Barnegat City to Philadelphia and New York

STATIONS	Daily Ex. Sun.		Mon. Wed. & Fri. only		Daily Ex. Sun.		Sun. only	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Lv Barnegat City			1.10					
" Club House			1.16					
" High Point			1.24					
" Harvey Ced								

SOCIETIES

TUCKER ON CHAPTER NO. 31 O. E. S.
Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday evening of the month at 8 o'clock in Masonic Hall, corner of Wood and Church streets.
Mrs. Helen B. Mott, W. M.
George A. Mott, W. P.
Mrs. Henrietta C. Cale, Secy.
Mrs. Fannie D. Smith, Treas.

TUCKERTON LODGE NO. 4, F. & A. M.
Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday evening of each month in Masonic Hall, corner Wood and Church streets.
H. P. Holloway, W. M.
W. Irving Smith, Secy.

BYERSON POST NO. 71, G. A. R.
Meet at Town Hall, every first and third Thursday evening of each month at 7:30 o'clock.
Charles White, Commander.
Stephen Reich, Quartermaster.
Edwin A. Gale, Adjutant.

LAKEVIEW COUNCIL NO. 24, J. O. E. A. M.
Meets every Monday night, in Red Men's Hall, corner Main and Green streets, at 8:00 o'clock.
Joseph B. Mathis, Counselor.
Joseph H. Brown, W. M.

BOJANCE COUNCIL NO. 194, D. of L.
Meets every Thursday evening in the Red Men's Hall, corner Main and Green streets, at 8 o'clock.
Mrs. Etta Jones, Counselor.
Mrs. L. W. Frazier, Secy.

POHATONGO TRIBE NO. 61, IMP. D.
G. R. M.
Meets every Saturday night, 7th Run, 20th breath in Red Men's Wigwam, corner Main and Green streets.
Garwood Horner, Sachem.
Geo. Bishop, Jr., C. of R.

W. H. Kelley, W. L. Smith, C. Ira Mathis.
TRUSTEES WIDOWS AND ORPHANS
Geo. W. Grant, Secy.
Joseph H. Brown, Treas.

OCEAN LODGE NO. 25, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Thursday evening in Town Hall, corner Main and Wood streets at 7:30 o'clock.
LeRoy Chambers, N. G.
L. E. Mosier, Secy.
Leo Is Fluke, Fin. Secy.

MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIATION
of Tuckerton, N. J.
Meets at P. O. Building on the last Saturday evening of each month.
W. I. Smith, President.
N. Wilmer Spivey, Secretary.
Joseph H. Brown, Treas.

COLUMBIA TEMPLE NO. 50, I. of G. T.
Meets every Tuesday night, in R. G. E. Hall, corner Main and Wood streets.
Mrs. Jane Morey, N. T.
Mrs. L. W. Frazier, G. of R.

TUCKERTON LODGE NO. 1090, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Wednesday night at 8 P. M. in Red Men's Hall.
NATHAN ATKINSON,
Dictator.
HOWARD SMITH,
Secretary.
HARRY WHITE,
Treasurer.

Fire Insurance

Fire Insurance written in the following reliable companies:

Royal,
Commercial Union
North British & Mercantile.

Philadelphia Underwriters.
Girard Fire & Marine

PRICE & BISHOP Agents,
Tuckerton, N. J.

Charles Atkinson

AUTOMOBILE LINE

between TUCKERTON and ABSECON

SCHEDULE:

Week Days	Sunday
Leave Tuckerton 7:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Leave Tuckerton 1:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Leave Absecon 8:20 A. M.	8:20 P. M.
Arrive N. Gretna 2:20 P. M.	4:20 P. M.
Arrive Absecon 9:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Leave Absecon 3:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.
Leave Absecon 10:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Leave Absecon 4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
Leave Absecon 10:50 A. M.	10:20 A. M.
Leave N. Gretna 4:50 P. M.	7:20 P. M.

Headquarters and waiting Room at Lakeside Garage, Main Street, Tuckerton, N. J.

Automobiles to hire for all occasions at special prices.

CHARLES ATKINSON
Proprietor.
Phone 30-R2

Walter Atkinson

AUTOMOBILE LINE

between TUCKERTON and ABSECON

The Walter Atkinson Auto Line is running between Tuckerton & Absecon on the following schedule:

WEEK DAYS

Leave Tuckerton daily	7:30 A. M.
Leave Tuckerton daily	1:30 P. M.
Leave Absecon daily	10:00 A. M.
Leave Absecon daily	4:00 P. M.

SUNDAYS

Leave Tuckerton	7:15 A. M.
Leave Tuckerton	4:15 P. M.
Leave Absecon	9:35 A. M.
Leave Absecon	6:30 P. M.

Autos to hire for all occasions at special prices. A full line of accessories. Ford parts, oils, greases, tires and hardware at cut prices. A fresh line of candies.

Waiting room in the store of my GARAGE on Main street, opposite The Tuckerton Bank.

PHONE 26
WALTER ATKINSON,
Proprietor.

YOUR NAME

Is it on our subscription list?

We will guarantee you full value

FOR YOUR MONEY

Horner's CASH STORE

HORNER'S CASH STORE is your neighborhood Grocer, who has enlisted in a forward movement in the interest of your home, that enables us to guarantee to our patrons a Prompt Delivery Service, acceptance of Telephone Orders, a continuance of Personal Store Service Privileges, Prices as low as any other store and Purity of every article we sell. We have but one store, one manager and his assistants, who have joined hands in a movement to provide for the housewife the efficient Store Service to which she is entitled. Our aim is to give every possible buying convenience and to make this store the purchasing headquarters for all GROCERY NEEDS.

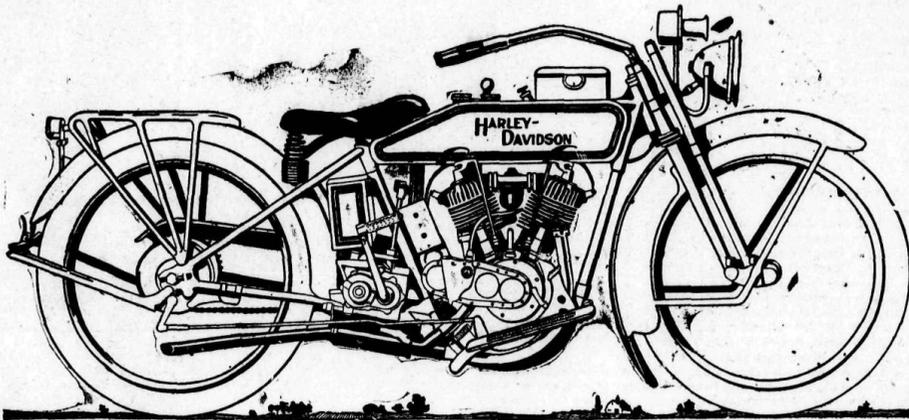
Horner's Store assures a high standard of Food Products; quality first, well known and extensively advertised brands at the lowest prices for which "Good Foods" may be sold.

Horner's Store is working hand in hand with the Food Administration of the United States Government, to assist in every possible way in the efficient and economical distribution of Food Products. In conclusion let us say that the more you help us, the more we will be able to help you, as our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." **IT PAYS TO BUY at HORNER'S.**

- Best Lard 29c lb
- White Beans 16c lb
- Red Beans 17c lb
- Lima Beans 18c lb
- Crown Brand Syrup 15c
- New SUGAR 9c lb
- Crop SUGAR 9c lb
- Horner's Special Coffee 19c
- Wan-Eta Cocoa 27 cts
- Compound Lard 26c lb
- Climax Laundry Soap 5c
- Laundry Soap 4c bar
- Evaporated Apples 18c pg
- Lux Washing Powder 11c pg
- Saur Krout 15c qt
- Loose Buckwheat 8c lb
- Nice Cream Cheese 30c lb

- Yellow Corn Meal 6c lb
- White Corn Meal 7c lb
- Tall Can Cream 13c
- Rye Flour 8c lb
- Stuffed OLIVES 10c or Plain
- Kerosene 11c gal
- Seedless Raisins 15c pkg
- Seeded Raisins 12c pkg
- Small can Sliced Peaches 12c
- 2cans String or Red Beans 25c
- Pork & Beans 14c can
- Ginger Snaps 15c lb
- Lunch Biscuit 16c lb
- Trenton Crackers 15c lb
- 2 rolls Toilet Paper 9c
- Fancy Apricots 23c lb
- Sour Pickles 18c doz

"KING OF THE OPEN ROAD"



HARLEY-DAVIDSON, Motorcycle

The 1918 Models as Follows:

Model 18-J	16 horsepower twin cylinder three-speed model with complete electrical equipment.	\$320.
Model 18-F	16 horsepower twin cylinder three-speed model with high tension magneto ignition.	\$290.
Model 18-E	16 horsepower twin cylinder direct geared model with high tension magneto ignition.	\$275.
Model 18-C	6 horsepower single cylinder three-speed model with high tension magneto ignition.	\$260.
Model 18-B	6 horsepower single cylinder direct geared model with high tension magneto ignition.	\$235.
Model 18-L	Standard pleasure sidecar.	\$90.
Model 18-M	Parcel car with covered body, 36 1/2 inches long, 21 1/2 inches wide, 18 inches high at the center and 15 1/2 inches high at the sides.	\$83.
Model 18-N	Parcel car with covered body, 42 inches long, 24 inches wide and 18 inches high.	\$85.
Chassis . . .	Standard chassis to fit model 18-L, 18-M or 18-N, including springs.	\$63.

Motorcycles in stock. Any inquiry will be attended promptly
A full line of Bicycle, Motorcycle and Automobile Tires in Stock.
Repairs also carried in Stock.

PHONE 3-R-1-4

M. L. CRANMER, - - Mayetta, N. J.

Where the Sun is Black.
Apart from the various shades of blue and green, the sea appears of a deep red in the Bay of Louisa, yellow off the coast of Japan, white near Cape Palmas, and almost black near the Maldives Islands.

In Her Kit Bag.
Women are never stronger than when they arm themselves with their own weakness.—Mme. de Graffigny.

DEFENDS THE MARSEILLAISE

Duc de Montpensier Never Heard Objection to Great Song.
An interesting statement is contained in the preface of a new book by M. de Joantho, entitled "Le Triomphe de la Marseillaise." The Duc de Montpensier, younger brother of the Duc d'Orleans, writes that he never heard of any objection to the famous revolutionary song in his family. His great-grandfather, the Duc de Chartres, afterward King Louis Philippe, sang it at the battle of Jemappes, where it contributed largely to the French victory. Louis Philippe, before his accession, helped Rouget de Lisle, the author of the "Marseillaise," who had lapsed into poverty, and afterward bestowed the Legion of Honor upon him.

Dr. H. G. Keeler DENTIST

I will be at my Tuckerton office on Saturday of each week all day.
Patients desiring treatment or information during the week can call, write or phone to 1218 Atlantic Avenue, or Chalfonte Apartments, Atlantic City.

RIDGWAY HOUSE
AT-THE-FERRIES
PHILA.

HOTEL RIDGWAY
AT-THE-FERRIES
CAMDEN

ASSOCIATED HOTELS
EUROPEAN PLAN
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH.
HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER IN EACH ROOM.

CHEVROLET
New Series
"FOUR-NINETY" ROADSTER

Chevrolet "Four-Ninety" Roadster is "light-footed," but not too light. A motor car should not be too heavy nor too light.

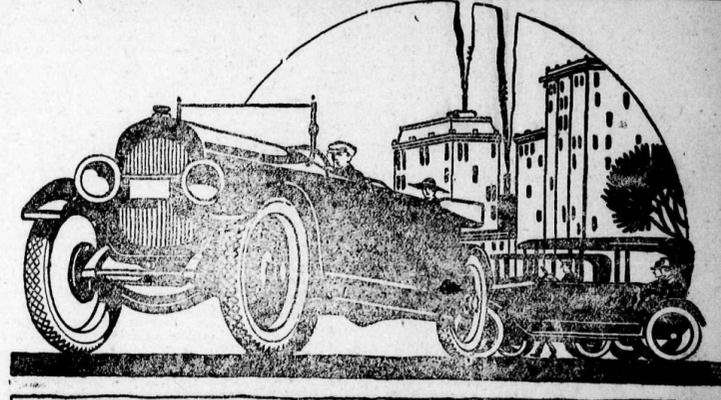
If it is too heavy, the weight is liable to affect its efficiency, and expense. If it is too light, it is likely to be dangerous and not keep to the road.

The Chevrolet is medium in weight, but heavy enough so that the car will remain on the road at all times, and light enough so that the machine will not be hard on tires and will be economical in the matter of gasoline consumption.

These important things depend on the weight of the car. The car that is too heavy is not only a burden on the road, but its own weight affects the mechanical efficiency, for the heavy car is likely to rattle itself into the scrap heap.

Model "Four-Ninety" Roadster is a favorite for the reason that it is an economical car to own. Now equipped with demountable rims, tilted windshield and other new refinements. Price \$620.00 f. o. b. Flint.

M. L. CRANMER, Agent
Bell Phone 3-R-1-4
MAYETTA, N. J.



We Certainly Ought to Know

When there is any question of value in automobile tires we certainly ought to have the answer.

For we have seen the *inside* of practically every tire made. We know how much value every manufacturer *intends* to put into the tires he sells.

We know which tires give good health as possible. We know their weaknesses, their points of strength, their capacity for service.

We know tires as your family doctor knows you—because it is our business, as vulcanizers, to keep tires in as good health as possible. And the net result of all this information of ours is our determination to sell Good-year Tires to our customers.

We believe it will be to your advantage to buy your tires from people who *know* tires, from the inside out.

ON SALE AT
THE LAKESIDE GARAGE

Back Lame and Achy?

There's little peace when your kidneys are weak and while at first there may be nothing more serious than dull backache, sharp, stabbing pains, headaches, dizzy spells and kidney irregularities, you must act quickly to avoid the more serious trouble, dropsy, gravel, heart disease, Bright's disease. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that is so warmly recommended everywhere by grateful users.

A New York Case

Oliver Chappell, farmer, 4 Channing St., Honesdale, Pa., writes: "I had four doctors, but none of them did me any good. I was so lame I could hardly get down. I became very nervous and didn't sleep well. Finally the doctor said I would have to go to the hospital, and I used Doan's Kidney Pills, and I was completely cured."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
POSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FULL STRENGTH OF AMERICA NEEDED

Victory Possible Only If United States Puts Everything Into Fight.

ADMITTED IN HIGH QUARTERS

Authorities Agree That Combined Might of Entente Allies is Not Sufficient to Defeat the Enemy.

By JOHN LLOYD BALDERSTON. (Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

London.—Unless the American people put their backs into this war, the German autocracy will not be beaten. The combined might of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy is not sufficient to defeat the enemy or even to take from him all of his gains and re-establish the balance of power as it existed in 1914. Whether the war is to be won, or is to end in a draw and a virtual German victory, is a problem the answer to which must be sought in the United States.

All this is privately admitted in high quarters. After all the bloody sacrifices, the boasts and the claims that have been indulged in during the last three years, these things cannot be openly stated to the peoples of the entente by their statesmen. But they ought to be known to the American people. When American officials utter solemn warnings to the public, they are not indulging in oratory exaggerated for the purpose of encouraging recruiting or arousing public sentiment; they are telling the sober truth, or part of it, as communicated by the representatives of the allies.

The writer cannot be accused of suddenly taking up a pessimistic attitude to increase the war efforts of his countrymen. For more than two years I have presented dispassionate views of the war situation, discounting the claims of both sides and repeatedly stating the impossibility of a military victory either for Germany or the entente unless some new factors entered into the situation.

Two New Factors.

Two new factors have appeared, the submarine and the belligerence of the United States.

The submarine is biting deep into the economic life of the world; it presents Germany with a chance, not apparent before, to win the war outright and dictate terms of peace to prostrate enemies even more ruthless than those which were to have been enforced after the capture of Paris in September, 1914.

The United States is a potential force, not like the submarine, an actual power at the present moment. If the United States did nothing, Germany would win the war. If the United States supplied money, and some ships and some food, the war might end in a draw. America's effort neutralizing the submarine and restoring the deadlock as it existed before last February. If, and only if, the United States puts everything into the fight with all possible speed, her intervention will outweigh the submarine in the balance and win the war.

It is only by visualizing the world situation as a whole, examined in the light of reason and not in the rosy hues of patriotism or sentiment, that the nature of the task can be made clear. To do this the investigator must know something about the military resources of the two alliances, how many troops they have in the field and what reserves are backing up the combatants, and he must know as well the figures of lost tonnage, the rate at which ships sink and are being replaced, and the facts about the food prospects. Then, by correlating the factors military, economic and naval, and the restoring the moral factors, he can form some judgment as to the prospects of the war. The writer is not in the confidence of any high commands; but the broad truths about the armies, the submarines, and the food shortage are well known in informed circles, even though they cannot be discussed in the press. In a newspaper dispatch generalizations can be made, but the fact upon which they are based cannot be put forward. I can only say that all the statements in this story rest upon what I believe to be accurate information.

Length of War Important Question.

The most important question for Americans at present is the length of the war, because upon this point depends the question of effective American co-operation. There is very little possibility that Germany can be beaten in the field in decisive fashion within two years. This is an opinion widespread among military men, and which almost any man conversant with the approximate field strength of both alliances would heartily subscribe.

To say this is not to say that the war will last two years. If the United States will promptly raise and equip an army of millions, it will be possible to put great numbers of troops on the western front next spring and summer, and to have an army in Europe at the beginning of the sixth campaigning season. In 1919, capable of winning the war. This being true, the Germans may capitulate before that time; but they will only do so if convinced that America is willing and able to strike the final blow.

On the other hand, the entente cannot last through the two years which may be necessary to destroy the German armies unless the submarine peril is effectively countered; and this, too, will be the work of America.

Either active measures against the submarines, or against the bases from which they operate, must be carried out, or the shipbuilding capacity of the world must be increased far beyond anything heretofore dreamed of. It is an enterprise to count upon the success of counter-submarine work, though here, too, the United States will be able to help. What must be done is to build more ships, and America must shoulder the lion's share of this work. There are not in Great Britain either materials or labor to increase beyond a certain

percentage the output of tonnage. And that percentage in the light of the sinkings now going on is not enough. But in the United States there are materials and labor enough to build more ships than the Germans can possibly sink in the two years for which Hindenburg can count upon maintaining his military resistance.

Money is Vital.

The question of money is equally vital. Germany and her allies are self-contained and the little purchasing they are able to do in adjoining neutral countries is carried out on a gold basis. But within their own borders, their paper is good so long as their well-disciplined and patriotic peoples will accept it; their difficulties during the war center around shortage of materials, not of credits. The entente is in a different position; its credit must be maintained, and this task has hitherto rested upon the shoulders of Great Britain. Whether the burden could have been borne longer than the present year is doubtful. I have been assured by eminent financial authorities; it has now been transferred to the shoulders of Uncle Sam. Here America has given immediate and all-important help already, and is evidently prepared to pass out the dollars without stint as long as may be necessary.

An inordinate amount of nonsense has been talked about the food shortage in Germany, to the great advantage of the German cause. Information here coincides with that of Hoover and Gerard; there is little chance that Germany can be starved out for two years; but there is a fallacious argument current that has doubtless reached the United States, and may do much harm in convincing the public that the war cannot last long enough for American help to be of much assistance.

Admittedly, it is said, the German people are suffering greater hardships than are the British or French. Since they cannot import food, their situation must grow constantly worse. It is absurd, then, to talk about starving England out, because the privations of the Germans will go on getting worse as the English feel the pinch of hunger more and more, and obviously the people to succumb to starvation first, will be the people who first began to starve.

Reasoning is Unsound.

This reasoning is quite unsound. Germany knew at the beginning of the war that for so long as the struggle would last she would be unable to import much food from the outside world. Her measures from the start have been taken with a view to enabling her people to hold out. She knows down to the hilt bushel and the last pound just how much grain and meat there is in the country. From the battle of the Yser, when the war settled down to a struggle of endurance, every possible measure has been taken to increase food production. There has been no waste. The German authorities today know, within the limits imposed by the variability of the harvests, what rations they can do out for the rest of this year, in 1918, and possibly even in 1919; and they have up their sleeves one powerful trump card. They can if really reduced to starvation evacuate into the enemy lines the 15,000,000 inhabitants of the conquered territories, retaining only men who can be forced to labor effectively, and the produce of these lands, the food these 15,000,000 would have consumed, and the equipment of the German army. If this can be arranged, the German Junkers will remain firmly in the saddle. The German power will embrace Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, Rumania, Serbia, and Poland, even though the independence of all these countries be solemnly guaranteed. German autocracy will overshadow the world, and the ideals for which the democratic powers are fighting become unrealizable. But America has only to stick to the war until the German autocracy is thrown down, by internal revolution or by force from outside, and her power and influence at the peace conference, backed up by the liberalism of England, France and Russia, can reorganize the world.

The message which the statesmen of the allies would send to the American people, if they could do so without eating their own words and discouraging opinion at home, would be this:

"The Germans prepared for this war, and grabbed the spoils of victory at the start. They are holding on to the substance, if not the shadow, of what they have won. Thanks to the submarine, they would have succeeded. But now America has stepped in to redress the balance, and her weight will enable us to win the victory, if, and only if, she throws herself into the struggle as she did in the sixties. Otherwise, the war is a draw, and with things as they stand a drawn war means a German success, and an eventual German Europe and the downfall of democracy."

great American forces in Europe will not be necessary.

The supreme command has permitted Colonel Repington, the military expert of the London Times, to announce that there are at present six million German soldiers, not counting Austrians, Bulgars or Turks. Of these 4,500,000 are on the fighting fronts, 500,000 are on the lines of communication in conquered territory, and 1,000,000 in the depots of the interior of Germany. It is true that the "combing out" process in German industry can apparently go no further, but there are 500,000 boys who reach military age every year. Not only are the German armies six millions strong, but they are stronger today than ever before.

Much ado was made in the press because 34,000 German prisoners were captured in the great French and British offensives in France in one month. In these battles perhaps 200,000 Germans were put out of action. Since the close of the battle of the Somme last winter, more than 200,000 German boys have grown from children into soldiers. It is such figures as these that Americans should ponder.

Germans Hope to Win On Sea.

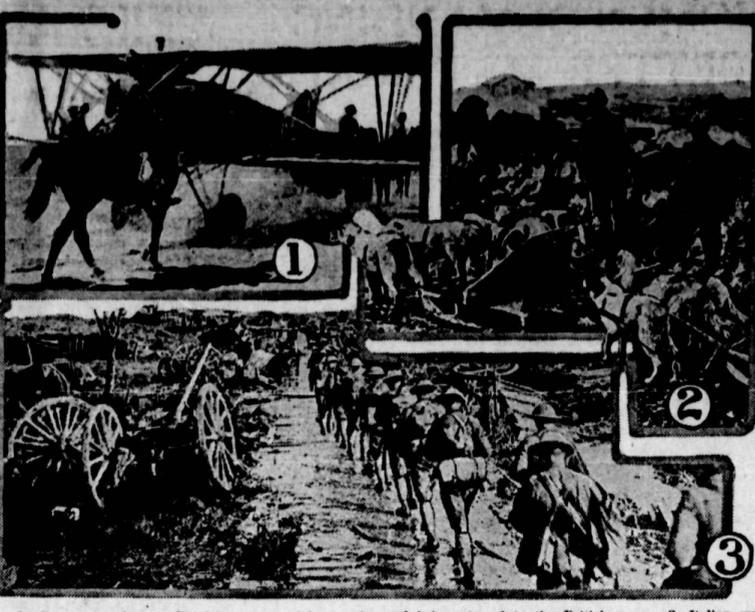
German strategy is to hold out on land and to win the war at sea. All hopes of winning a decisive victory on the west front must have been given up when the Somme onslaught compelled the cessation of the great effort to rupture the French lines at Verdun. The great truth that the war must be won upon the west front is now clear even to the easterners who looked early in 1916 to the Mediterranean for a decision.

Speaking with approximate knowledge of the reserves available on the allied side in the west, the writer would earnestly ask Americans to remember, when they read of German divisions decimated and of troops thrown into the Arras or Champagne furnaces from the German strategic reserve, that the same process is going on not on one side only but on both. If this is kept in mind, the military effort of the United States upon which so much depends will not be hindered or delayed by irrational optimism.

During the coming months a recrudescence of German peace activity is probable, and this activity will be directed towards capturing the imaginations of Russian and American idealists. The absence of such an agitation would be a sinister sign, for it would mean that the German high command seriously believed in the possibility of winning the war outright by the submarine, and dictating terms that would make all nations vassals of Germany.

Hopes to Trick Opponents.

But it is more likely that Germany does not believe this ideal attainable, and hopes to trick her opponents into a peace which would be a partial German victory but would wear the appearance of a draw. There are already signs of these maneuvers, which of course could be repudiated if the submarines were more successful than is at present thought likely. German diplomats believe that Americans know nothing and care nothing about affairs in the east, and may be expected to offer liberal terms in the west which would satisfy the world's conscience about Belgium and appeal to labor effectively, and the produce of these lands, the food these 15,000,000 would have consumed, and the equipment of the German army. If this can be arranged, the German Junkers will remain firmly in the saddle. The German power will embrace Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, Rumania, Serbia, and Poland, even though the independence of all these countries be solemnly guaranteed. German autocracy will overshadow the world, and the ideals for which the democratic powers are fighting become unrealizable. But America has only to stick to the war until the German autocracy is thrown down, by internal revolution or by force from outside, and her power and influence at the peace conference, backed up by the liberalism of England, France and Russia, can reorganize the world.



1—German airplane in Palestine, captured by cavalry and being towed to the British camp. 2—Italian war dogs in the Alps to convey wounded soldiers. 3—Australian troops marching up a battle-scarred road to take their places in the trenches in France.

TWO DOLLAR WHEAT

This Price Will Hold For Some Years.

A well advised commercial authority gives it as his opinion, "as a slow descent may be counted on in the prices for grain when the war ends—it may take several years to restore the world's stock of foodstuffs to normal—there is good ground for confidence in the outlook for rapid development in agriculture."

If this be correct, it follows that the profession of farming will materially increase its ranks in the next few years.

Today, the price of wheat is set by the United States government at \$2.20 per bushel, and in Canada the price has been set at \$2.21. This, of course, is less freight and handling charges which brings the average to the farmers at about \$2.00 per bushel. This price will pay so long as land, material and labor can be secured at reasonable prices. It remains for the would-be producer to ascertain where he can secure these at prices that will make the production of grain profitable. He will estimate what price he can afford to pay for land that will give him a yield of wheat which when sold at \$2.00 per bushel, will return him a fair profit. Local and social conditions will also enter into the consideration. Finding what he wants he would be wise to make his purchase now. Land prices in some portions of the country are low, certainly as low as they will ever be. City property and town property will fluctuate, but farm property will hold its own. The price of grain is as low as it will be for some years. Therefore it would be well to look about, and find what can be done.

There are doubtless many opportunities in the United States, especially in the Western States, to purchase good agricultural lands, that will produce well, at reasonable prices. If the would-be buyer has the time to investigate, and that is needed, for these lands do not exist in any considerable area, he would be well repaid. Not only will his land certainly increase in value—the unearned increment would be an asset—while under cultivation he can find nothing that will give better results. He will at the same time be performing a patriotic act, a needful act, one that would meet with the food controller's plan to increase agricultural production and assist in reducing the deficit of 75 million bushels of wheat reported by the controller.

In addition to the vacant lands in the United States which should be brought under cultivation, Western Canada offers today the greatest area of just the land that is required, and at low prices—prices that cannot last long. Even now land prices are increasing, as their value is daily becoming more apparent, and their location desirable.

As to the intrinsic value of land in Western Canada, hundreds of concrete cases could be cited, which go to prove that at fifty and sixty dollars per acre—figures that have recently been paid for improved farms—the crops grown on them gave a profit of from twenty to thirty per cent and even higher, on such an investment. One instance, is that of a young Englishman, unaccustomed to farming here, he took his seat on the subway with which he does most of his work, after allowing himself \$1,000 for his own wages last year, made a profit of \$2,200 on a \$20,000 investment. His total sales amounted to \$5,700, his expenses, which included the \$1,000 wages for himself, was \$3,500. The interest was 11 1/2 per cent.

To the man who does not care to buy or who has not the means to purchase, but possesses wealth in his own hardihood, his muscle, and determination, there are the thousands of free homesteads of which he may have the pick on paying an entry fee of ten dollars. These are high class lands and adapted to all kinds of farming. Send to your nearest Canadian Government Agent for literature, descriptive of the splendid opportunities that are still open in Western Canada. Adv.

Japanese Language Taught.

Instruction in the Japanese language in the university and high schools of New South Wales is now on the same basis as instruction in German and French. High-school pupils who desire to take a course in Japanese, and later pursue the study at the university with a view to taking a degree, must give four years in a high school and three years at the university to the subject. As many high school pupils as desire may take Japanese. There is also a large class of about 75 drawn from business circles and other walks in life, which is now studying Japanese at the university, and the language is being taught at the military school. The increased trade between Japan and Australia has caused the average business man to realize the importance of these courses.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries, 50 and 90 cent bottles.—Adv.

Had to Get Him.

"Is this your machine?" asked the pompous police officer to the autoist he had stopped.

"Certainly, it's mine," was the reply of the surprised driver.

"Sure it's yours?"

"Absolutely certain."

"You were speeding yesterday, weren't you?"

"No, I was not."

"The day before, then?"

"No, nor the day before."

"But your car was smoking this morning, wasn't it?"

"No, sir."

"Well, yesterday perhaps it was smoking?"

"No, nor yesterday either."

"Oh, well, come along with me, anyway. You're interfering with the traffic."—Yonkers Statesman.

Not for Judson!

A fond relative on departure gave Judson a nickel. His mother was trying to convince him that, especially during these times, if he were wise he would not want to go to the candy store, but would save his nickel.

"Nep! I'm goin' down for gum!"

"But, Judson, don't you think it would be much nicer for you to put that nickel away and save it?"

Judson swelled up with indignation.

"Well, what do you think I am? A papa?"

Needs a Chance.

"My little boy," writes Mr. M. P. H., "said the other day: 'Go, I wish I had a little sister!' I never heard him express such a wish before, and I asked him why he wanted a little sister. And he replied: 'Oh, I get tired havin' nothin' but the cat to tease!'"

Save Your Cash and Your Health

CASCARA QUININE

The standard cold cure for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates. It is sold in 24¢ boxes, 50¢ bottles, 3 for \$1.00. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine. Buy with Red Top and Mr. Pills' picture. Costs less, gives more, saves money. At Any Drug Store.

Cuticura Soap

Ideal For Baby's Skin

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A BOB SPRAIN OR YOU CAN CLEAN THEM OFF PROMPTLY WITH

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more on your write. Book & R. free. ABSORBINE, R., the antiseptic liniment for manking, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wounds, Cuts, Always safe, reliable. Price 25¢ a bottle at drug stores or delivered. Made in the U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 312 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN

Relieve Feverishness, Constipation, Colic and correct disorders of the stomach and bowels. Used by Mothers for 40 years. ABSORBINE, R., the antiseptic liniment for manking, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wounds, Cuts, Always safe, reliable. Price 25¢ a bottle at drug stores or delivered. Made in the U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 312 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

PATENTS

Patent E. Coleman, Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Book & R. free. ABSORBINE, R., the antiseptic liniment for manking, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wounds, Cuts, Always safe, reliable. Price 25¢ a bottle at drug stores or delivered. Made in the U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 312 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

PLIGHT OF TROUSERLESS MAN

Wind Blowing Door Shut Leaves Him in Predicament, Causing Hasty Retreat to Garage in Rear.

A certain North side man, the Indianapolis News has a patriotic garden and it was his habit to get up with the sun, don khaki trousers, drink a cupful of coffee and work until his wife called him to breakfast, about two hours later.

One day about five o'clock one morn-

WILLING TO PAY ANY PRICE

Chinese Anxious to Use Weighing Machine, Was Trying to Insert Folded Bill in Slot.

As he walked out upon the platform of an interurban station he attracted attention immediately. He was rather different from the ordinary Chinaman. There were the rolled pigtail, flapping trousers and long, loose jacket, but his face was anything but Celestial. While the usual Chinaman expresses only habitual stolidism, this man beamed good humor and intelligent inquisitiveness. Unaware that he was the center of attraction, he walked up to a weighing machine and gingerly inspected it. That he understood its purpose was evident, for he reached down into a

Coal Mine Ablaze.

At Brule, near St. Etienne, a coal mine has been on fire for ages and has given the district quite a volcanic aspect. All attempts to extinguish it have been futile. It still blazes and smolders.

"Charm" to Save Teeth.

It was a Roman custom to hang beads of red coral on the cradles of infants and their mothers to "preserve and fasten their teeth" and save them from "the falling sickness."

Joyous Slandering.

"Do you miss the old excitement that Crimmon Gulch offered before the town went dry?"

"Not so much," replied Broncho Bob. "Prices have gone up so that two buck-wheat cakes and a fried egg seem like regular dissipation."

Stylish.

"It was a very stylish affair."

"It was?"

"Yes indeed. We had to stand up and eat the refreshments in a most uncomfortable and awkward manner."

Reflection on His Wisdom.

"A word to the wise is sufficient," went on Mrs. Flubhub.

"That's well understood," said Mr. Flubhub. "Such being the case, why do you keep jawing at me?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

No Doubt.

"What's that you are reading?"

"A scientific article. It says that oysters secrete pearls."

"Um. Where do they secrete them?"

"Under the bed of the ocean, I suppose."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mouth Juices Keep Teeth Clean.

An English physician has advanced the theory that the juices of the mouth are intended to keep the teeth clean, not to prepare food for digestion as generally believed.

Some Exceptions.

"Like does not always produce like."

"What do you mean?"

"Don't loose methods often get one in a tight place?"

Pat Name.

"I see Bond has bought a ditto for his new-born baby girl."

"He should christen her Iona Bond."

Immune.

"It seems to me they are always disputing a man's will."

"But how seldom a woman's won't!"

Ruthless.

Ruthless is the name given to Christian inhabitants of what was formerly known as "Little Russia," living in what is eastern Austria, and also in southeastern Poland. They use the ancient Greek Liturgy translated into the old Slavonic tongue, though Roman Catholics professing obedience to the See of Rome. They have a married secular clergy, following what is known as the use of St. Basil. The name is sometimes loosely applied in Canada to several Russian sects living in the West.

SHIPPING MUNITION METALS TO THE ALLIES

A steamer being loaded at an Atlantic port with iron and steel bars consigned to government munition plants in France and England. The United States is of invaluable service to its European allies in supplying the tremendous demand for metals used in the manufacture of war materials.

EXHIBIT OF GUNS TAKEN BY THE FRENCH

Hundreds of German guns captured by the French in the battle of the Chemin des Dames are on exhibition for the French populace in front of a famous old church in Soissons.

VISITOR FROM ENGLAND

Sir Frederick E. Smith, who was Great Britain's censor during the first year of the war, is now on a visit in the United States. He believes the censorship should not prevent the publication of the heroic deeds of the troops.

Veteran Is Fast Runner.

Col. James L. Smith is a veteran of the Civil war. He is seventy-three years old; he lives in Detroit and never misses a day from his desk in one of the city's big automobile plants, relates the American Magazine. Army surgeons have pronounced him "a physical specimen without a parallel" because he runs, or walks, five miles as a minimum and ten miles as a maximum every day. That is his understanding of the secret of his youth. He doesn't claim that it is the secret for other people necessarily—but it is the secret for him. Detroiters no longer turn their head when they see this white-haired man come running down the street. At seventy-three he can run ten miles in 75 minutes. At seventy-three he can sprint faster than the average youth of seventeen or nineteen.

Catarrial Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrial Deafness—that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarrial Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running nose, imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the Mucous Surfaces. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrial Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

All Druggists 75c. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Santa Claus in the Air.

Just before the war an Austrian nobleman sent his grandchildren their Christmas presents by air in the most approved Santa Claus manner. The pilot himself has been old Father Christmas himself as he alighted upon the wide lawn in front of the castle and stepped out to meet the children, who had rushed out to see this strange sight.

New York will drop 52 teachers of German from grade schools.

HOW THIS NERVOUS WOMAN GOT WELL

Told by Herself. Her Story Should Convince Others.

Christopher, Ill.—"For four years I suffered from irregularity, weakness, nervousness, and was in a run down condition. Two of our best doctors failed to do me any good. I heard so much about what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for others, I tried it and I am no longer nervous, am regular, and in excellent health. I believe the Compound will cure any female trouble."—Mrs. ALICE HELLER, Christopher, Ill.

Nervousness is often a symptom of weakness or some functional derangement, which may be overcome by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as thousands of women have found by experience.

If complications exist, write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions in regard to your ailment. The result of its long experience is at your service.

In Old Salem. "Good morning, Friend Brewster?" quoth one of the Pilgrim Fathers, meeting another on the street of Salem. "And where hast thou been this fine morning?"

"I have tarried a while at the Justice court, Friend Hooker, where with a right good will I did hear Justice Winslow, that goodly man, passing sentence upon certain rogues and ruffians, pestilent fellows and sturdy beggars."

"And what disposition made the good Justice of the case of Dame Keziah, who was charged with being a common scold?"

"He did adjudge her guilty, and sentenced her harshly withal. His sentence was that she be bound in the ducking stool and immersed ten times in the waters of the bay."

"Ten times?" Now, who would have believed that he would soak her that hard!"

Which was the origin of the expression.—Exchange.

Comfort Baby's Skin When red, rough and itching with hot baths of Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment. This means sleep for baby and rest for mother. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Mystery. They were seated beneath a tree in the park, and the moon was shining to make one's thoughts turn to love. Presently the girl said:

"Oh, Joe, dear, I can't understand why you lavish your affections on me above all the other girls in the world. Do tell me why it is?"

"Because I know, Aggie," he replied, "and all my pals say they're blown if they can make it out either!"

WOMEN DEMANDING BETTER MATERIALS

New York.—An American buyer living in New York who represents a link of retail shops that stretch across the continent and who is said to have control over \$128,000,000 a year for the purchase of women's clothes, should be a good authority on the buying power of the country. He is. He has gone over the entire situation as it confronts us, with the new year and a great war. Here is what he says:

"The facts and figures which I have show that women in the country have more money today than ever in our history. Hundreds of thousands of these women will be in a financial position to buy the kind of clothes they have always wanted, which is of the better grades, and garments better than they have ever worn."

Now, mind you. This is the statement of a man who represents that vast merchandise that we find outside of the exclusive dressmakers and high-priced shops. He knows what the women throughout the country desire to buy, and when he makes the statement that the demand for cheap fabrics and shoddy materials is beginning to wane, he represents a most interesting phase of commercial activity.

The great nations who make women's clothes through the process of immense organizations have flooded the world with cheap and perishable apparel. They have catered to a de-



These two gowns illustrate the use of embroidery. On the left is a gown with embroidered bodice. Decollet sends over this frock of black velvet which has a wide edged with embroidery and a bib of it applied to gray chiffon yoke with short sleeves. The second gown shows the use of cut-out embroidery. This Parisian frock is made of beige-colored cloth with elaborate design of cut-out embroidery buttoned with black. The short, narrow skirt is of black velvet, to match the hat.

Will Demand Durable Fabrics. It is already perceptible, wherever masses of women have fergedathered, that costly simplicity is the substitute for costly ornamentation. Soon will come the other upheaval in dress when women who buy inexpensive clothes will demand that the fabric endure.

It was all very well, during a period of enormous productivity on the part of the mills, to throw away \$18 on every new frock that suited the fancy and to discard it when the particular fashion in which it was made began to wane; but today we are girded for war, and the output of these mills is not intended to carry a favor with women.

And the woman herself realizes that at any moment there may be a shortage of fabric for her apparel, and she does not want to spend money, even if it is not a large amount, for clothes that are made up of badly woven, badly dyed materials that last only a butterfly's life.

This demand for good fabric is not new. It is the fundamental instinct of women in all times of national deprivation and economy to grasp at what is durable.

Everyone has to face this clothes situation during the war with a spirit of patriotism and eager endeavor to do the greatest good to the greatest number. This has confronted every generation of women whose husbands have gone to war, but there is a brand-new situation injected into this war, and it is the dominant one concerning apparel.

It is this: The earning power of the women of the nations involved in the war is without precedent in the history of the planet.

Old Beds for Hat Trimming. The woman fortunate enough to have a collection of jet ornaments or beads will do well to assemble such, either in their original garniture form or as separate items, because word has come from Paris that the new straw hats will be largely trimmed with the glittering black substance.

VEILS ARE NOVEL

Huge Chenille Dots May Be Scattered Over Surface. Many Gowns Made of Satin. One of Paris Designers Has Sent Over a Frock Combining Navy and Black in Effective Manner.

Premet has sent to America a frock combining navy and black satin in a most graceful manner, says a writer in Women's Wear. Over a surprise under-dress of the black are panel drapings of the blue draped from a slant line over the blouse at front and from the waistline at the back, the panels zouave at the bottom.

The same house combines gray georgette and silver satin. This has doubled panel effects over the back, a beaded apron at the front and zouave side panels of satin. Of Premet also is a blouse of dark blue lace, in palm leaf design with a draped skirt of navy satin joined at a low waistline, laid in scallops over the lace, a narrow belt of cerise velvet slips under the lace at the natural waistline.

Paquin inserts in a street frock which is about equally divided between taffeta and serge, with embroidered panels of the latter, a pale pink handkerchief linen chemisette which buttons up close in the neck.

NEW IDEA IN THE JUPE ROBE. Skirt With Sleeveless Waist Attached Worn With a Gimp and Long, Slender Sash. A new idea in the jupe robe, this is a skirt that has a sleeveless waist part attached, with large armholes and a shallow wide decollete that comes to a point out on the shoulders.

BEAVER HAT FOR SCHOOLGIRL. This practical hat for the schoolgirl is of black pressed beaver trimmed with a crushed band of satin ribbon and a satin floral cluster.

NOTES OF DRESS. A great deal of black velvet is being worn. Dresses of the afternoon type of black velvet are replacing evening dresses at many social and semi-social affairs.

SCOUTS CUT UP BIG TREES. The attention of Herbert Hoover ought to be called to the work of boy scout Troop No. 25 of Des Moines. These scouts, under the direction of Scoutmaster M. H. Anderson, took three or four big trees which were cut down in that neighborhood, and cut them up into stove wood for needy families.

MANY MERIT BADGE SCOUTS. The national court of honor of the Boy Scouts of America reports that last month there were 14 eagle badges issued and 27 life badges.

GOOD TURNS BY SCOUTS. Drafted men who had failed to report were located by boy scouts in Brooklyn.

ORGANIC FOR NECKWEAR. Sheer white French organdie continues to be popular for moderate-priced neckwear. Often it is embroidered with small white dots or edged with net or the finest of lace.

Artistic Gem. The turquoise matrix is a favorite with many people and is, usually, in silver, in many pretty bits of adornment.

BOY SCOUTS

SCOUT TO BE PRESIDENT. I welcome any movement which will intensify a young man's attachment to his church and religion, says Dr. S. R. Gordon of Tulsa, Okla.

Prof. Norman E. Richardson of Boston university tells the Boy Scout of America that the war in European nations has resulted in a rapid increase of juvenile delinquency. Information that has been carefully secured goes to show that this increase in 17 of the larger cities and towns of Great Britain during one year averaged 34 per cent.

NEWSBOYS TAKE UP SCOUTING. Newsboys of Houston, Tex., many of whom are "good scouts" already, are going to align themselves with the Boy Scouts of America.

JUST COUNT'S IDEA OF JOKE. Ghatly Trick Played on Maud Allen During Performance of "Salome" in Budapest. There are, of course, jokes and jokes, especially practical ones, as Miss Maud Allen, the dancer, found to her cost when giving a special performance of "Salome" at Budapest some time before the war.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletchere* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR. To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 1/2 oz. of glycerine. Any drugist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost.

DESERVED IT. "Jones smashed into the ditch with that little second-hand car he's been bragging about."

THE PLAIN THING. He—"The purity of coal is terrible." She—"Then why don't they plant more of a crop in the coal fields?"

CONSTITUTION. Constipation can be cured without drugs. Nature's own remedy—selected herbs—Garfield Tea. Adv.

REFLECTION ON HER BISCUITS. They were newly-wed, and were showing their friends over their little home. Each room in turn was inspected. Last on the list came the kitchen. The little wife waved eloquent.

DRUG FIENDS DEVELOPED FROM USING "COUGH CURES"

New York Probe Reveals a Danger Which Threatens the Entire Public; Doctors Sound Warning

Witnesses testifying before the White House Joint Legislative Committee at City Hall, New York, have declared that they first began using morphine because of some opiate derived from the same base, by taking a "cough syrup" or "cold cure" which depended for its effect upon the nerve-deadening drugs which it contained.

While the National Law requires that the narcotic drugs contained in such nostrums shall be stated plainly on the label, it is none the less a fact that a large number of them depend for their effect upon opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, chloroform or other deadly drugs because of their power to give an immediate effect by deadening the nerves. When this effect has worn off you are worse off than before because the nerves have been weakened and the cough or cold gets a firmer hold.

Remember, Father John's Medicine is a doctor's prescription; not a patent medicine, and that it has had more than 60 years of success. Guaranteed.

Your Liver Is the Best Beauty Doctor

A dull, yellow, lifeless skin, or pimples and eruptions, are twin brothers to constipation. Bile, nature's own laxative, is getting into your blood instead of passing out of your system through normal bowels. This is the treatment, successful use for 50 years—one pill daily (more only when necessary).

Carter's Little Liver Pills

For Constipation

Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price

Palid, Pale, Putty-Faced People Need Carter's Iron Pills

160 Acre Western Canadian Farm

Get under the Shower of Gold

coming to farmers from the rich wheat fields of Western Canada. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre and raise from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre it's easy to make money. Canada offers in her provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads Free to Settlers

and other land at very low prices. Thousands of farmers from the U. S. or their sons are yearly taking advantage of this great opportunity. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools; markets convenient; climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

O. G. RUTLEDGE
301 East Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Canadian Government Agent

TEACHERS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING

Are better paid than teachers in other subjects. The work is plain, healthful and most important. The demand for such teachers is increasing every day. Every Graduate Has Been Fined. THE SAVAGE SCHOOL FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Offers the best course for men and women and all the strongest faculty. Write for Catalogue. NEW CLASS STARTS FEB. 1. 308 West 59th Street, New York City

KOLOX

Clears the head quickly. Immediately relieves NASAL CATARRH, HEAD COLIC, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER and other nasal infections. KOLUX is a vegetable, antiseptic powder and contains no habit forming drugs. Order from your druggist or direct from us, \$1.50, 25c. THE KOLOX CO., 1328 Broadway, New York

W. N. U., NEW YORK, NO. 3-1918.

Poor Swagger.

"Yes," said Swagger, "this is a sap-hire in my ring."

"That's where you are wrong," said his friend. "That is called a saffire."

"No. Sap-hire."

"Well, we'll go to a jeweler's and ask him to settle the argument."

Said Swagger to the jeweler: "I pronounce the name of the jewel in my ring 'sap-hire' and my friend pronounces it 'saffire.' Now, which of us is correct?"

"Neither," said the jeweler. "I would pronounce it glass."

Fashioned Slenderly.

"Seems to be a cruze for slenderness."

"Yep, even the watches have got to be thin."

Modern Gallantry.

Hook—I hear you are on the water wagon, old man.

Cook—I was, but I got off to give my seat to a lady.

A Contingency.

He—I can marry any woman I please.

She—But can you please any?

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. It stops the cold in 1 day. Write for details. W. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 50c.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids.

Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. It is the only eye medicine that cures. Write for details. W. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 50c.

CENT-A-WORD

FOR RENT—House on Wood street. Apply to W. I. Smith, Tuckerton.

FOR SALE—Power Garvey, with 5 horse power Mianus engine. Will sell cheap. Darnell Parker, Tuckerton.

I am offering my household goods at private sale. Mrs. M. B. Driscoll, Tuckerton.

Manahawkin

Miss Minnie Courtney has come home from the hospital with a fractured arm. Miss Edith Crane, of Pemberton, was an over Sunday visitor with her parents. L. A. Courtney spent Sunday in

New York. Mrs. William Letts is visiting friends in Whiting. Mrs. Lydia Malabury spent a day in Barnegat recently visiting Mrs. Clara Craze. Mrs. N. B. Letts spent Friday in Barnegat with her sister Mrs. Della Russell. Paul and Harold Cramer, of Trenton,

spent Sunday at home with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cramer. William Austin, of Ship Bottom, spent Sunday at home. Elmer King, of Beach Haven, and J. W. Cramer have been employed for the past week filling the Engle side ice house at Beach Haven. Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Shutes have gone to Jersey City for the winter to be

with their daughter. The factory will commence work again this week. Mrs. W. C. Crane and granddaughter have returned from a three weeks' visit with Mrs. Geneva Haines in Pemberton. The revival meetings, held in the Baptist Church are led by the Rev. Mr. Harker, of Laurelton. Mrs. Bertha Palmer and Mrs. Fannie Paul were visitors in Tuckerton on Friday. Mrs. Rachel Corlis has returned to her home after spending three weeks in Barnegat. C. VanVarst, of Cedar Run, was in town on Sunday. Mrs. Jane Bennett, of Barnegat, was a caller in town recently. Mrs. Ella Patterson is reported on the sick list at this writing. J. T. Corlis had an old fashioned hog killing on Monday at his old farm. John Corlis celebrated his 76 birthday anniversary on Monday last. Mr. Corlis is as active as any man in town. Mrs. Annie Paul spent Tuesday in Barnegat. The regular monthly meeting of the Home and School Association will be held in the Schoolhouse, Saturday evening, January 19th. An interesting social program is being prepared.

11.45 A. M. Classmeeting
2.30 P. M. Sunday School
We have room for more scholars. Will you be one?
7.30 P. M. Preaching service. Subject: The Sentence of Death.
Wednesday 7.45 P. M. Prayermeeting

THE TUCKERTON BANK
of Tuckerton, N. J.
at the close of business Dec. 31, 1917.

Loans and discounts	\$50,611.71
Overdrafts	2.15
Stocks, securities, etc.	252,067.25
Bankers' loans, furniture and fixtures	3,205.05
Other real estate	10,529.34
Bonds and mortgages	190,250.87
Due from other banks, etc.	107,017.00
Checks and cash items	24.75
Cash on hand	18,873.70
	\$507,054.00

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	37,025.83
Due to other banks, etc.	2,500.00
Individual deposits	480,407.94
Certified checks	30.00
Cashier's checks outstanding	508.35
Liberty Loan Subscriptions	1,101.00
	\$507,054.00

State of New Jersey,
County of Ocean ss.
Frank H. Austin, President and George P. Randolph Cashier, of the above named bank, being severally duly sworn, each for himself, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.
Witness my hand and the seal of this bank at Tuckerton, New Jersey, this 14th day of January, 1918.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1918.
T. Wilmer Speck,
Commissioner of Deeds,
of New Jersey.

Correct—Attest:
Jno. C. Price,
Edw. J. Ridgway,
C. M. Berry
Directors

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT

Estate of Georgiana C. Page
Notice is hereby given that the accounts of the subscriber, executors of the estate of said Georgiana C. Page, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for Settlement to the Orphans Court of the County of Ocean, on Friday, the First day of February, A. D. 1918.
Dated December 27, A. D. 1917.
Eliza Stewart
John C. Price
Executors.

Patriotism Defined.
"Patriotism," said Uncle Eben, "is what makes a man glad he's livin', proud of where he's livin', an' able to explain why he's livin'."

Report of the Condition of FIRST NATIONAL BANK

In the State of New Jersey
at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1917.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c)	\$118,287.00
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	25,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, unpledged	9,450.00
3 1/2 per cent and 4 per cent Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State (postal excluded) or bill payable	37,045.45
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks owned and pledged)	171,255.48
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve bank stock	208,930.93
Stocks of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)	1,825.00
Value of banking house	1,500.00
Furniture and fixtures	11,484.04
Real estate owned other than banking house	5,417.00
Legal reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	7,465.00
Reserve Bank with Federal Reserve Bank	24,230.23
Cash in vault and net amounts due from National Banks	24,958.38
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	352.16
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	1,250.00
	\$439,350.49

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits	12,706.60
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	\$3,728.44
Circulating notes outstanding	24,700.00
Individual deposits subject to check	124,049.56
Certified checks	1,267.50
Cashier's checks outstanding	58.94
Dividends unpaid	4.00
Total undivided deposits	\$125,379.10
Other time deposits	206,564.70
Bills payable other than Federal Reserve Bank, including all obligations representing money borrowed, other than rediscounts	29,000.00
	\$439,350.49

State of New Jersey,
County of Ocean, ss.
I, Alphonse W. Kelly, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ALPHONSE W. KELLEY
Cashier
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1918.
WILLIAM H. SPANGLER, Notary Public
Correct—Attest:
A. Baumann
E. N. Bunnell
Directors

Promises Are Like Good Pie Crust—Easily Broken

How true this is, promises are just as sure as human frailties, no more, no less. The thing that counts in life is what we do today, not what we expect to do tomorrow or some other time. The force of this statement is shown in what every American store is doing today and every day to keep down table costs, making your dollars go that much farther and the tax on your pocketbook that much less. Our business is conducted not in visions of what we are going to do but in the hard actualities of our every day life. We solicit your patronage on the basis of Quality, Price, Service and Square Dealing.

BIG GRAPE FRUIT 6c each	RITTER'S CATSUP 12c bot	BEST CORN MEAL 6c lb	PUREE TOMATO 8c can
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Our Very Best Coffee 21c lb IT PAYS TO CARRY IT HOME
Fresh from our roaster to your "cup" daily, a blend that is finding its way into more homes in four states than any other.

Life-O-Wheat, pkg. 15c **Asco Buckwheat, pkg 12c**
A delightful, wholesome and economical breakfast food—easily prepared, and you are saving at least 7c pkg. as compared with other cereals of a similar character. Big package of the finest buckwheat. It is self-rising; all you have to do is to make your batter and pour your cakes.

IT PAYS TO CARRY IT HOME
The Crowning "Touch" to Every Meal
Victor Bread The Big Conservation Loaf 7c
Victor is the best value, quality considered, of any loaf in these United States today.

South American Marrow Beans 12c lb	Read All the Way Down Sweet Chocolate cake 4c "Asco" Oats pkg. 9c Quaker Corn Flakes pkg. 7c Horse Radish tumbler 7c Best Syrup big can 16c Tomatoes can 13c, 18c Pears can 15c, 17c Corn can 15c, 17c Beans with tomato sauce can 15c Choice Tomatoes 12-oz. can 9c Pure Apple Butter lb 12c Fresh Noodles pkg. 5c Macaroni pkg. 10c, 12c Pure Jelly glass 12c Evaporated Milk can 14c Hawaiian Pineapple can 13c, 17c	IT FLOATS FAIRY SOAP 5 1/2c Cake	Thinly Sliced DRIED BEEF 10c pkg	PURE COD FISH 6c, 9c Pkg	BEST PURE LARD 30c lb
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American Stores Company
EVERYWHERE IN PHILADELPHIA AND THROUGHOUT PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE AND MARYLAND

ST. PAUL M. E. CHURCH
New Greta
Rev. L. V. Brewin, Pastor
ALL ARE WELCOME
10.30 A. M. Preaching service. Subject: The Waters of Marah

NOTICE

Local Budget for the Borough of Tuckerton, County of Ocean, for the year 1918 as approved, and NOTICE OF HEARING THEREON.

Notice is hereby given that the Borough Council of the Borough of Tuckerton at a regular meeting held January 11, 1918, approved the following local budget for the year 1918.

RESOURCES

1. Surplus revenue appropriated	\$102.64
2. Miscellaneous Revenues:	
(a) Licenses, Hotel and Tent Shows	252.75
(b) Fines	50.00
(c) Permits	6.50
(d) Sales of Sand	30.75
(e) Franchise Tax	254.51
(f) Poll Tax	172.00
(g) Received for destroyed sign	6.94
3. State Railroad and Canal Tax	123.39
4. Amount to be raised by Taxation	2990.52
	\$3990.00

APPROPRIATIONS.

1918	1917
1. Street Lighting	\$1875.00 \$1575.00
2. Streets	900.00 1000.00
3. Water for fire protection	210.00 210.00
4. Salaries	435.00 845.00
5. Care of Poor	150.00 200.00
6. Board of Health	100.00 180.00
7. Docks	100.00 100.00
8. Fire Equipment	100.00 175.00
9. Interest	100.00 85.00
10. Janitor and Fuel	30.00 15.00
11. Miscellaneous Accounts	300.00 300.00
	\$3990.00 \$4105.00

Notice is further given that the Borough Council of the Borough of Tuckerton will conduct a hearing on said local budget at the Council Chamber, South Green Street, Tuckerton, N. J. on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of January, 1918, at eight o'clock P. M., when and where objections thereto may be presented by any taxpayer of the Borough of Tuckerton.
By order of the Borough Council.
JOSEPH H. BROWN
Borough Clerk

Dated: January 12, 1918.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 19th day of January A. D. 1918, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a hearing will be held on the local budget for the Township of Little Egg Harbor, for the year 1918, at Parker's Hall, in the village of Parkertown, in said township, at which time and place objections thereto may be presented by any taxpayer of said township.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the following is a copy of the local budget for the year 1918, as approved by the Township Committee of said Township:

1918
LOCAL BUDGET
TOWNSHIP OF LITTLE EGG HARBOR, COUNTY OF OCEAN, STATE OF NEW JERSEY

(Actual amount of surplus in surplus revenue account \$498.73)

A. Total anticipated revenues.

(1) Surplus revenue appropriated	
(a) Unexpended balances, 1917 appropriations	\$498.73
(b) Excess miscellaneous revenues	nothing
(c) Miscellaneous revenues not anticipated	nothing
2. Miscellaneous revenues (Franchise tax)	60.00
3. State railroad and canal tax	1.00
4. Amount to be raised by taxation	2935.27
TOTAL	\$3495.00

B. Appropriations.

1918	1917
1. Roads	\$2700.00 \$1950.00
2. Printing	100.00 100.00
3. Interest	200.00 200.00
4. Indebtedness	500.00 500.00
5. Poor	50.00 50.00
6. Forest Fires	50.00 50.00
7. Hall rent	20.00 20.00
8. Salaries Township officers	450.00 375.00
9. Contingent expenses	100.00 100.00
10. Board of Health	25.00 25.00
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$3495.00 \$3245.00

NORRIS L. PARKER
Township Clerk.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1918, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a hearing will be held on the local budget for the Township of Long Beach, for the year 1918, at the Township Hall, at North Beach Haven, in said Township, at which time and place objections thereto may be presented by any taxpayer of said Township.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the following is a copy of the local budget for the year 1918, as approved by the Township Committee of said Township:

1918
LOCAL BUDGET
TOWNSHIP OF LONG BEACH, COUNTY OF OCEAN, STATE OF NEW JERSEY

(Actual amount of surplus in surplus revenue account \$5190.84)

A. TOTAL ANTICIPATED REVENUES:

1. Surplus Revenue Appropriated:	
(a) Unexpended balances, 1917 appropriations	\$5190.84
(b) Excess miscellaneous revenues	none
(c) Miscellaneous revenues not anticipated	none
(d) Excess revenues applicable to specific purposes:	
(1) Balance from sale of Bay Avenue Improvement bonds	179.64
2. Miscellaneous revenues (franchise tax)	65.00
3. State railroad and canal tax	none
4. Amount to be raised by taxation	2514.52
TOTAL	\$7950.00

B. APPROPRIATIONS.

1918	1917
Building and repairing Roads	\$2000.00 \$2000.00
Salaries and compensation of Township officers	1400.00 1200.00
Lighting streets	900.00 750.00
Sinking Fund	900.00 800.00
Interest and discount	800.00 750.00
Board of Health	400.00 400.00
Mosquito extermination	400.00 400.00
Fire protection	400.00 300.00
Expenses, Township Officers	250.00 250.00
Contingent expenses	225.00 1500.00
Printing and advertising	200.00 200.00
Poor	50.00 50.00
Auditing	25.00 25.00
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$7950.00 \$7950.00

CHARLES H. ECKMAN
Township Clerk

MARMON "Thirty-Four"

The Easiest Riding Car in the World
Weighs less than any car of it's class
Scientific Construction and Perfect Balance
Insures Economy in Operation

PRICES:

Touring	\$3,150	Limousine	\$4,600
Roadster	\$3,150	Town Car	\$4,600
Sedan	\$4,150	Landulet	\$4,700

63 Years Experience in Mechanical onstruction
Moulded into Most Perfect Car

USED CARS
of All Makes at Bargain Prices

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 PACKARD BERLIN | 1 1914 MERCER | 1 PILOT |
| 1 5 PASS. MARMON 1916 | 1 PULLMAN 1913 | 1 STUDEBAKER 1917 |
| 1 5 PASS. MARMON 1915 | 1 MARMON COUPS 12-32 | 1 1916 MERCER |
| 1 4 PASS. MARMON 1915. | 1 CHEVROLET | 1 MITCHELL 1917 |
| 1 1913 HUDSON | 1 1911 PULLMAN | 1 STEARNS NIGHT |
| 1 5 PASS. COLE | 1 PIERCE ARROW LANDALETTE | 1 BUICK |
| 1 FIAT LIMOUSINE | | 1 STUDEBAKER SEDAN |

Most have starter and lights and all are in first-class condition.

TANNING-MATHERS CO.
Broad & Brown Streets
PHILADELPHIA