

PRESIDENT FLAYS CHAMBERLAIN

Epoch-Making Contest Launched Between Executive and Legislative Branches.

DISTORTION OF THE TRUTH.

Statement Declares War Department Has Proved Efficient—Chamberlain Proposal Would Turn Experience Into Lost Motion.

Washington.—President Wilson repudiated the speech made by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Committee and advocate of the bill for the creation of a war cabinet, at the Security League luncheon in New York. Later Senator Chamberlain answered the President, defending the charge made in his New York speech.

When the President's attention was called to the speech made by Senator Chamberlain at a luncheon in New York on Saturday he immediately inquired of Senator Chamberlain whether he had been correctly reported, and upon ascertaining from the senator that he had been the President felt it his duty to make the following statement:

Senator Chamberlain's statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the government is an astonishing, and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth. As a matter of fact the war department has performed a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency. There have been delays and disappointments and partial miscarriages of plan, all of which have been drawn into the foreground and exaggerated by the investigations which have been in progress since the Congress assembled—investigations which drew indispensable officials from their commands and contributed a great deal of such delay and confusion as had inevitably arisen, but by comparison with what has been accomplished these things, much as they were to be regretted, were insignificant, and no mistake has been made which has been repeated.

Nothing helpful or likely to speed or facilitate the war tasks of the government has come out of such criticism and investigation. I understand that reorganizations by legislation are to be proposed—I have not been consulted about them and have learned of them only at second hand—but their proposal came after effective measures of reorganization had been thoughtfully and maturely perfected, and inasmuch as these measures have been the result of experience they are much more likely than any other to be effective if the Congress will but remove the few statutory obstacles of rigid departmental organization which stand in their way.

The legislative proposals I have heard of would involve long additional delays and turn our experience into waste lost motion. My association and constant conference with the secretary of war have taught me to regard him as one of the ablest public officials I have ever known. The country will soon learn whether he or his critics understand the business in hand.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

CHICAGO.—Max Breitung, a nephew of E. N. Breitung, who was arrested in this city, was ordered interned for the duration of the war. Breitung is under indictment in the ship bomb plot.

OTTAWA.—W. J. Hanna, food controller of Canada, has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted. He will be succeeded by H. B. Thompson of Vancouver.

WASHINGTON.—The war department has leased new hotel properties at Cape May, N. J., for use as military hospitals. Col. Louis Breckinridge of the Medical Corps will be placed in charge.

WASHINGTON.—The first Americanized Enfield rifle turned out of the Winchester plant for American troops abroad was presented to President Wilson to be preserved as a personal souvenir.

ALBANY.—Assemblyman Thomas F. Curley of Staten Island introduced a bill limiting the number of passengers on the traction lines in New York city.

QUEBEC.—Canada will have complete prohibition dating from May 1, 1918, following action by the local government. Quebec has voted to go "dry" on that date and is the last province to fall into line.

AMSTERDAM.—Germany has begun to exercise powerful pressure on Sweden. The Cologne Gazette flatly announces that if Sweden permits America to use her tonnage, even in coastal traffic, Germany will consider such action a breach of neutrality.

MILWAUKEE.—What thousands of prohibitionists have failed to do Fuel Administrator Garfield did to Milwaukee Monday. The city was dry as a desert so far as the dispensing of liquor was concerned.

LONDON.—British casualties for the week totalled 17,043 officers and men.

WASHINGTON.—Provost Marshal General Crowder notified draft boards that it is contrary to the selective service regulations for boards to issue permits to men of draft age to go abroad to enlist in the armies of other nations. Some boards are reported to have been issuing such permits.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Baker has advised the Senate Military Committee the war department favors discharging from draft liability men who have passed the age of thirty-one since registering on June 5, 1917, and without having been called to the colors.

MAX BREITUNG

Indicted German Agent is Interned at Fort Sheridan.



Max Breitung, under indictment in New York for alleged conspiracy to destroy munitions ships and steel plants throughout the country, was interned at Fort Sheridan on a Presidential warrant.

GREAT BRITAIN WANTS WHEAT

57,000,000 BUSHELS REQUIRED AS CONDITIONS GROW SERIOUS.

Lord Rhonda Says America's Help Now Vital, but Allies Will Win.

London.—Great Britain calls upon the United States for 57,000,000 bushels more of wheat in the next few months.

This was one of the most important statements which Lord Rhonda, British food controller, made in an interview with the Associated Press. The controller described the food shortage in Great Britain as most serious, but not such as would be detrimental to the health of the population with proper management of supplies and willingness on the part of the people to accept equally nourishing substitutes for some food they had been accustomed to.

He referred to the difficulty of discussing the subject frankly without giving encouragement to the exaggerated hopes in Germany that this country was suffering severely from lack of food. He drew a sharp distinction between conditions in Great Britain and in Germany, where the public health, particularly that of women and children, had been dangerously undermined by lack of nutrition and semistarvation and where the working effectiveness of the men had been decreased 30 per cent. In Britain, he said, the self denial thus far practiced had actually improved the physical condition of the nation.

"With the help of the United States we shall pull through," he declared. "I would feel very despondent over the position if the United States had not come into the war, but I have no doubt to help us work out the problem. Our situation would have been a happy one but for the shortage of crops in Italy and France.

"The war will be won by England. It is a test of endurance between England and Germany. We are today where Germany was two years ago. I have no fear of failure on the fighting line."

Ninety-eight Killed in Coal Mine.—Halifax, N. S.—The death toll of the explosion in the Allan shaft of the Acadia Coal Company's collieries at Stellarton was placed at 98. Company officials said 105 men were at work in the mine at the time.

JOHN D. PAYS \$2,500 TAX.—New York Attempts to Get Accounting From Oil King.

Cleveland.—County Auditor Zangerle sent information on property holdings of John D. Rockefeller in Cuyahoga county to J. A. Cantor, president of New York city tax department.

Ms. Rockefeller holds 247,592 shares of Standard Oil stock, worth \$599,000,000, and held real property in Cuyahoga county worth \$311,000,000 in 1914, on which he paid \$10,000 tax in four years.

WATER FAMINE STOPS MINING.—Several Anthracite Collieries in Pennsylvania Shut Down.

Pottsville.—Overshadowing the inability of the railroads to move coal quickly from mine to market, a water famine has tied up several big collieries in Pennsylvania's anthracite field, and about a dozen other collieries are on the verge of a stand-down. Thousands of loaded coal cars remain in railroad classification yards and on sidings. The congestion, however, is being gradually cleared.

WHEATLESS MEAL EVERY DAY.—Meatless One, Too, Will Be Urged in Proclamation.

Washington.—Wheatless and meatless days are to be increased in number. Wheatless and meatless meals for every day in the week are to be urged.

VON HINDENBURG DRIVE SOON.—Holland Report Says Limburg Province is Filling Up With Austrians.

London.—A quarter of a million German troops have been brought into Belgium in the last few weeks. The little kingdom has literally been crowded with men and munitions. From Amsterdam came reports that the Belgian province of Limburg was being filled with Austrian troops. All this concentration by Hindenburg is apparently in preparation for the long advertised drive on the western front.

160,000 DESERT FROM TURK ARMY

German Leader, Disguised, Back in Constantinople From Palestine Fiasco.

GENERAL FALKENHAYN QUILTS.

Even Turk Officers Refused to Acquiesce in Program of Their Teuton Commander, and in Three Days He Quits.

London.—One hundred and sixty thousand Turkish troops—more than 50 per cent of General Falkenhayn's reorganized Turkish army—deserted on the recent journey from Constantinople to Palestine, official dispatches tell.

Falkenhayn, appointed by the Kaiser to reorganize the Moslems after General Allenby's victorious Holy Land campaign, has returned to Constantinople and his entire plan for rehabilitation of the Sultan's forces has been abandoned, the reports declare.

"More than 50 per cent of the strength of 24 Turkish divisions was lost by desertions during the journey from Constantinople to Palestine, Allenby's report declares, adding that 41 companies of storm troops which left the Alexandria district, each 300 strong, reached the front with only four officers and 100 men per company."

Even Turk officers refused to "fall in" with Falkenhayn's program and openly voiced their dissatisfaction, knowing well the unreliability of the disheartened native troops.

The internal situation in Turkey is acute. Typhus, which a few months ago was claiming 140 victims daily in Constantinople, is increasing. At Smyrna 500 died from this disease in one year, while 30 per cent of the Turkish army has died or become incapacitated for service through the ravages of typhus.

One Million Austrian Strikers.—Geneva.—Some news of a reliable nature has begun to trickle across the Swiss frontier which seemingly proves that Austria and Hungary are in the throes of the greatest economic crisis since the war began.

It is estimated that more than a million workmen and women have struck. A majority of these were employed in the war industries, and only small sections of them have returned in answer to the bait of higher wages. The remainder, it is said, are assuming a more than threatening attitude and daily are demanding peace and cheaper food.

Roosevelt Tells Why He's in Washington.—Washington.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt issued two statements after his arrival here. In the first he said that he intended to see Senator Chamberlain, which he did later, and also to confer with the Republican congressmen and leaders, many of whom attended the dinner in the home of Nicholas Longworth, the colonel's son-in-law. The rest of the statement said:

"Also I wish to aid in backing Senator Chamberlain and Representatives Madden and Kahn in their fight for universal military training. These gentlemen and their followers are performing a great public service."

"The second statement follows: 'I am here to help every man who sincerely desires to speed up and make effective our work in the war. That is, both the affirmative and the negative side, to stand by the efficient man and against the negligent man.'"

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

Dispatches reaching London show a grave situation to exist in Russia, especially in Petrograd. Advances from Swedish sources say that severe fighting is in progress in the Russian capital and that events of greatest importance are impending.

The Austro-Germans have evacuated territory on the northern mountain front in Italy, behind Monte Tomba, extending from the Piave river westward. Their defense lines have been moved back to Monte Spioncica. The section evacuated includes defensive positions along the Valley of Orno.

Nine German submarines were sighted off Cape Rio, Brazil, by the captain of a Norwegian steamer, it was reported on the arrival of a steamship at New York.

For the first time in the war Austria-Hungary holds the whip hand over Germany. Overnight, almost, the passive role of a subsidiary to the part of a dominating member of the "firm" in which the Kaiser ruled.

It is reported that the collapse by the Italian army on October 23, 1917, was not the result of a military defeat. It was a strike.

Austria-Hungary is said to be in the greatest economic crisis since the war began, and more than a million workmen have struck, and a vast mob in Vienna tried to reach the emperor's palace.

Sir Edward Carson resigned from the British war cabinet to assist the government in settling the Irish question, London reports.

Belgians brought down three enemy airplanes, two smashing to earth on the front and one landing within the Belgian lines, its crew being captured.

The Austro-Hungary revolt has grown from 100,000 to nearly 2,000,000 men and women. The empire's munitions output is paralyzed. Trade and traffic are almost at a standstill, except where they are kept going by troops summoned from the front.

The allies are maintaining an expectant attitude on the western front. Secretary Baker stated in his weekly war review, while recent events in Russia have greatly increased strategic freedom for the central empire. British warships reported the rescue of 172 Turkish seamen from the sunken Breslau.

PHILIP SCHEIDEMANN

German Socialist Who Warns That They're Playing With Fire.



"The German government is playing with fire; Germany's situation is but little different from Austria's," Philip Scheidemann, leader of the German Majority Socialists, so warned the German authorities in a speech before the Reichstag on the 10th of the 19th reported in the Socialist organ Vorwaerts.

AUSTRIAN STRIKE CONTINUES

REVOLUTIONISTS OUTSPOKEN IN PARLIAMENT.

Socialist Leader Tells Members People Will Fight for Democratic State.

London.—Dispatches received here from the continent indicate that the strike in Austria continues formidable and that the forces of unrest which have been loosed are precipitating a political situation of increasingly grave possibilities. The democratic movement in the empire has received a great impetus, which has been emphasized by the Bohemian demand for self-determination pressed in the Vienna parliament.

Reports received in Copenhagen from Vienna, as forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent, indicate that 200,000 men there are still on strike and that the strike also continues in Budapest. A Vienna dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says that while work was resumed in part, the strike continues in a number of large factories.

Reporting the sitting of the Austrian parliament, the Vossische Zeitung draws a picture of Premier von Seydlitz in a state of helplessness, surrounded by excited Czechs and other hecklers, in a scene of turmoil. After the premier had replied to an interpellation respecting the resolution adopted by the Prague deputies demanding the right of self-determination the Czechs shouted:

"Lies! Away with von Seydlitz! You are another General Hoffman!" referring to the chief German military representative at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference.

Victor Adler, the Socialist leader, said that what the workers had now attained in the way of concessions was only the beginning. He demanded that Foreign Minister Czernin carry through his announced program, adding:

"We did not desire war, but there are some in this hall who did. We must now get out of it what is possible. The monarchy must be entirely reconstituted. It must become a democratic federal state of nationalities, for which the people are enthusiastic and ready to fight."

Garfield Rejects 24 Hour Day.—New York.—A third urgent telegram to Dr. Harry A. Garfield, federal fuel administrator, to help out the coal situation in New York city by issuing an order for the working of all tidewater terminal piers and yards twenty-four hours a day was refused.

GERMAN DESTROYERS SUNK.—Hit Mines on the Way to Heligoland—Seventeen Saved.

Copenhagen.—Seventeen men from a German destroyer, which was struck by a mine off the west coast of Jutland, were rescued. The destroyer A-77, carrying five German destroyers started for Heligoland. The destroyer A-77, struck a mine and sank. The A-73, hastening to its aid, also struck a mine and sank. The three others, fearing the same fate, turned southward.

TO KILL HORSES FOR MEAT.—Harrow Butcher Tells of Order to Slaughter 100 Head.

London.—At a meeting of the butchers of Harrow one of their number said the shortage of meat had become so serious that the authorities had asked him to start killing horses, and he was beginning this week with 100 head.

The butcher in question said that the request for the slaughter of horses which were of no use for service purposes came from the army authorities.

FOOD FOR ALLIES VITAL NOW.—U. S. Member of International Agriculture Institute So Reports.

Rome.—"Food is most important for the allies now," David Lubin, American representative in the International Institute of Agriculture, said. "It is useless to deceive ourselves. It is necessary to feed our armies well, and in view of the increasing consumption of food and decreasing production, we shall be unable to do this unless exceptional weather prevails this spring."

AUSTRIAN MINISTRY QUILTS.—Peace Demand Sweeps Dual Empire as Famine Grows.

London.—Never before since the war began have there been such signs and portents of widespread dissolution as now are displayed by Austria, which plainly is entering the early stages of an experience paralleling that which took Russia out of the war. The visible government perhaps is on the actual point of collapse. One dispatch says the ministry has resigned.

STATE REPORT ON FARMING

Further Standardization of Grades and Packages for Market Products Urged.

INSPECTION BUREAUS' DATA.

System of Cash Selling Without Delivery by Stores Handling Perishable Goods Forecast as Result of Public Market Scheme.

Trenton.—Activities of the various branches of the state department of agriculture during the last year and an outline of plans for the coming year are contained in a bulletin issued by the department, summarizing some of the features of the second annual report submitted to Governor Edge.

Standardization of grades and packages is remarked as one of the most important matters for immediate consideration in the report of the Bureau of Markets, and it is stated little real progress can be accomplished in distribution unless preceded by a development in this line.

Alexis L. Clark, chief of the market bureau, expressed regret that methods of peach packing practiced in New Jersey, which are not in keeping with sound business principles and the idea of standard grading. He remarked that recent horticultural advancement in this state has been noted all over the country and expressed confidence that this progress will continue.

"We believe," continues Mr. Clark, "that out of the public market movement will grow a system of cash selling without delivery by stores specializing in perishable products. It seems to be the only way such foods can be handled efficiently. Many city markets will doubtless be enlarged and improved and additional ones established. All this cannot fail to bring about a better understanding between city and country, producer and consumer, and surely this is worthy of our attention."

Farmers' Organizations Valuable.—"For genuine progress in marketing methods nothing helps growers to recognize their shortcomings as a selling organization of their own. We believe there are many opportunities for farmers' organizations where no actual selling is done, but where results may be obtained by insisting that certain methods be employed by the independent dealers. It has been proved that a farmers' association can change methods of buying, selling, paying and grading even though it does not do a dollar's worth of business. At the same time a growers' organization can be made to add much to a community. There is an increasing confidence in co-operative marketing, and the bureau will doubtless give much time to this work."

"Our work in transportation improvement must depend upon the growers' carelessness in doing their part and prompt reports to us of any irregularities."

The report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, of which Dr. J. H. McNeil is chief, shows that during the year ending October 31 last 13,658 foreign cattle were inspected, somewhat more than half of these being examined before entering the state. The number of reported rosettes slaughtered was 255, or nearly 4 per cent. The number of native cattle slaughtered was 385, these being appraised at \$17,333, or an average of \$45.54 a head.

Herds of domestic cattle to the number of 109 were subjected to the tuberculin test. These contained 2,436 animals, of which 263 or about 10 per cent, were condemned. In addition 132 domestic herds were physically examined, and 203, or about 5 per cent, of the 3,921 animals they contained, were condemned.

Secretary Alva Agee showed in his report that \$36,000 was expended in controlling tuberculosis in cattle and remarked that the increased appropriation, which became available November 1, will enable the department to co-operate more fully with the state department of health in protecting the public from this danger.

Thirty-one Pest Species Removed.—Nursery inspection was continued throughout the state with vigor, Mr. Agee showing that 165 nurseries were inspected during the year and 152 certified as free from dangerous injurious pests. Thirty-one species of pests were found and reported in 6,830 cases of nursery stock imported from Europe, Asia and South America.

Portions from other states called for the inspection of 746 cases and 13 carloads of nursery stock, resulting in the discovery of 74 violations of law.

Fleider Obligated to Quit.—Information that former Governor Fleider has resigned as food administrator for New Jersey was received at Trenton. Mr. Fleider explained that the work took practically all his time and his law business was beginning to leave him. "Unfortunately it is necessary for me to keep my law business for financial reasons," added the former governor. "I like the other work immensely and would be glad to continue it, but circumstances are such that I cannot do so. I will remain until my successor is appointed."

Farmers in Big Business.—Business amounting to \$1,500,000 in farm products and supplies was transacted during the past year by the South Jersey Farmers' Exchange, which has a membership of more than 600 farmers and operates 17 buying and shipping stations in various parts of Salem, Cumberland and Gloucester counties. The stockholders held their annual meeting at Woodstown, when a cash dividend of 6 per cent was declared. Frank Davis, manager of the exchange, presented the annual report.

Go Slow on Road Building.—It was apparent at the last session of the Board of Freeholders that Gloucester county will go very slow on building new roads this year, although there is a clamor from every section for needed improvements. The cost of road material has increased 50 per cent, or more within a year, and the freeholders believe it will not be good policy to pay this advance at this time. Up to this time the roads have been in good condition because they are frozen, but thaws will cause a general bowl.

JERSEY ITEMS

Hoboken.—Advised by secret service officials of suspected enemy alien plots to destroy water front property and shipping to effect a delay in the dispatch of men and munitions to France, the department of public safety responded to a request for twenty policemen to augment the force of soldiers on guard here.

Plainfield.—The Board of Governors of Muhlenberg Hospital will install an electric lighting plant. This improvement, which has been under consideration for several years, is made possible through the generosity of a friend of the hospital, whose name is withheld. The plant will cost \$3,500, and that amount has been contributed. Work is to be started within a short time.

Trenton.—The public school system of the state will be used in making a farm survey under direction of the federal authorities and with the consent of the State Board of Education. Jersey City.—Suits to recover \$70,000 on guaranteed notes has been started by the National Bank of North Hudson against several former directors, among these being County Register John J. McMahon, Charles A. Helms, Joseph J. Parentini, Dr. William A. Draesel and George Bergkamp, all of West Hoboken.

Trenton.—Settlements at the rate of \$5,023 a day were made in December in this state to injuries sustained by employees in industrial processes. It appears from the December report of the Workmen's Compensation Aid Bureau of the department of labor. For the thirty day period reviewed in the report the total of compensation was \$130,678.77, of which \$29,933.20 was based on a score of fatal accidents and the remaining \$100,745.57 on about 1,000 non-fatal mishaps.

Red Bank.—An ice carnival will be held on the North Shrewsbury river Lincoln's birthday, February 12, if the ice remains good.

Hackensack.—To despondency over the war is attributed the suicide of Lombard Mulder at his home in Saddle River township. Mulder, who was fifty-four years old, a widower and farmer, blew off the top of his head with a shotgun. The body was found by his neighbor, John Vreeland. It had been understood between the two men that if Vreeland was wanted at the Mulder home a cloth would be hung from a certain window there. It was in responding to this signal that Vreeland discovered the fate of his friend.

Haddonfield.—To answer for the deaths of her twelve-year-old daughter Catharine and her six-year-old son Earl, who were found asphyxiated at their home on the night of November 25, Mrs. Mary Whitehead was taken from Cooper Hospital to the Camden county jail.

Barrington.—The local fire company has elected these officers: President, Robert Hudson; vice president, George W. Gosnaker; chief, Benjamin Hudson; assistant chief, H. W. Taylor; foreman, J. J. France; trustee, William Dobbins; treasurer, John S. Roberts; recording secretary, W. B. Manlove, and financial secretary, H. K. Ball.

Salem.—"Rube" Oldring of Mack's old Athletics has sold his farm, near Marlboro, and will live near here in the spring.

Milville.—The official board and members of the First M. E. Church were greatly surprised and disappointed when informed by the pastor, Rev. Eugene A. Robinson, that he had decided not to return next year, subject to the approval of the conference in March. He has been asked to go to Palmyra.

Jersey City.—When asked to comment on his resignation Mr. Fleider said, "I found that the work of the state food administration has increased to such an extent that it took practically all of my time and that my law business was beginning to leave me."

Atlantic City.—The state has secured a lease of the Morris Guards' armory as headquarters for the first battalion, State Militia, in which Companies A, B and C are enrolled.

Mays Landing.—Attorney John E. Isard has been appointed solicitor by the Township Committee.

Hackensack.—William L. Pierce, president of the Englewood Hospital, and former Senator William M. Johnson of the Hackensack Hospital made an appeal to the Bergen County Board of Freeholders for an increased appropriation from the county for the maintenance of their institutions.

Trenton.—That the Board of Public Utility Commissioners will not encourage and, far less, try to compel the running of excursion trains is indicated in a letter to Robert J. Kay, president of the Wildwood Board of Trade, declining to take action upon a protest against the discontinuance of special excursions to Wildwood and other seaside resorts in south Jersey.

Collingswood.—Many women met and were instructed in the registration for service at women by different officers and instructors.

Clayton.—The budget for borough purposes for 1918 is \$7,855 in comparison to \$5,850 for 1917.

Pedricktown.—Revival meetings at the Baptist Church have been discontinued because of the coal shortage.

Gibbstown.—Muskrats are said to be responsible for a break in a sluice in the bank of the Delaware river about a mile below here, causing the flooding of more than 150 acres of meadow land and cutting off traffic to Repaupo and Pennings by way of this place. DuPont power plant here, which adjoins the meadows, is also under water.

Newton.—Miss Mabel A. Tallant, county demonstrator of home economics in Sussex county, has been called as a Red Cross nurse, and the position is now vacant. Miss Tallant is at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.

Paterson.—Because his wife insisted on buying \$15 shoes and refused to live near his silk mills here Peter Landau, silk manufacturer, says he separated from her. Miss Lillian Julian married Landau last September. He was a widower of fifty with daughters by a former marriage. She says he owns the Kingstons silk mills and accuses him of cruelty.

Trenton.—That the people of New Jersey should not allow war conditions to distract them from their undertakings in the way of road improvements and that vigorous carrying out of this program is in fact a patriotic obligation was the attitude taken by Governor Edge, addressing a large gathering at a banquet of the Passaic Rotary Club.

Paterson.—William Perry, acting chief of police, has announced that he would not allow Margaret Sanger, birth control advocate, to speak at a meeting advertised at 211 Market street.

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One of the strangest things in advertising or in printing is that a man will start out with the intention of having the best thing he can get, and let us say, that it is going to cost \$100, but that by advertising it will let him get it for \$100. Taking that 100 off the price and out of quality in just like taking the edge off a knife. You can cut with a dull knife, but there are some things you can't cut with a dull knife. Advertising ought to have a razor edge, even if it costs a little bit for grinding. It ought to be keen enough to enter the brain of greatest readers.

It is the last few dollars that are spent on advertising that give value. It is the last pound of power that lifts a weight. If it takes a strain of 1000 pounds to break a weight 500 pounds wouldn't it be started. You can spend 500 pounds on it, and leave off just where you stood. If you want to break that chain you will have to spend three pounds over again and add the other pounds to it after that. It would have been better to have used 1000 pounds at the start. It better to spend \$100 for a thoroughly effective benefit than to spend \$100 for one that is inefficient.—Dues and Leather Foot.

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The Deep Sea Peril

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

ran unchallenged through the fog and came alongside the admiral's flagship, a monster armed with a powerful battery, which he had hoisted his pennant. Minutes later Davies and Ida red aboard, leaving Clouts in the of the submarine—and of the of the swarm.

An hour later Clouts received command to take the F55 to London. He beat he could. Davies' interference to open hostilities immediately. The squadron spread out and checked the Dogger bank, to catch the monsters.

MacBeard, who had just awakened the motorboat, saw in terror great shells dropping all about. He thought this was the end of plans. It seemed impossible to

the monsters, terrified by the vision, dashed wildly in all directions, finding themselves ringed in, and up the water madly. The man chains on the flagship looked at and incredulously. It marked them, where it should have been 25. It marked ten, seven, and suddenly the sea seemed to Half the vessels in the attack-undron grounded. They lay on sides in the North sea sand, one guns pointing heavenward, the toward the bowels of the earth. In a huge, agitated wave, radiating toward from the still vortex in the motorboat reeled dizzily, them and buffeted them about. Control, the dismantled, fleeing iron drove under the pounding in all directions.

of the vapor chugged a motor- Slowly, as the haze subsided, new alongside. In her stood MacBeard, triumphant in this display of power.

Minutes later he stood in the face of the rear admiral, Davies da, as well as of the junior of-

you see, we are unconquerable," he grimly. "But I have come to offer terms."

A public enemy, many afterward that he should have been hanged and there, in spite of his envy. But the rear admiral refused to be the traditions of the sea—or he realized that, MacBeard he could hope for no means of ang his unchained devils.

"What are they?" he inquired courtly.

"First," said MacBeard, "personal unity."

"Return for what?"

"The return for the destruction of this ce. I pledge my word that it disappear forever."

MacBeard hesitated. Eager as he was to destroy the herd, he was overcautious to reveal his plans. ever, he yielded the point.

"You have observed," he said, "are completely under my control. I take them into Skjold fjord, on Norwegian coast. As you know, it huge body of water, surrounded lifts of high basalt, and having an ence barely large enough to admit small steamship. Once they are the entrance can be blocked, they are dead of famine. In re- demand possession of—" and he ed toward Ida.

Ida did not know her name, but it did not strike him as peculiar. glance at Ida's horror-stricken- was sufficient to enable the ad- to decide.

"I refuse," he said.

Ida stepped forward and laid hand on the admiral's arm.

"I cannot let you refuse," she said, "nothing."

"So!" cried Davies. "You shall not pt his terms!"

"Yes," answered the girl, facing him ty. "It is only myself, and there whole world at stake. Wouldn't aid do as much for me?"

and Davies was silent. For Donald said very much the same thing in he thought Ida dead on Fair ad.

Ida turned to MacBeard. "You wish to be your wife?" she asked.

"Yes—if you like to call it so," he murred in answer. "I will."

"I will go with you," she said.

The admiral interposed.

"You wish to go, Miss Kennedy, first accept the sacrifice," he said. "It can only come from you."

He pressed MacBeard. "I am willing so," he said. "The government can refuse to ratify those terms. What our next?"

"My third and last demand is—fifty ons of gasoline."

CHAPTER XVI.

The Queen's Call.

would be difficult to estimate the gled rage and horror that swept London that night when the news he of the admiral's treaty.

The admiral felt that he had rid world of a dangerous menace, for anzetta. But the feeling in the miralty was one of humiliation and ictiveness.

The seadirel! muttered the sea- sea lord, clenching his fists. "Who was that he will fulfill his pact?" He must," said Donald.

Because the moderation of his ms shows that MacBeard has no ur motive. I think," he added, ad the admiral did perfectly right." And Miss Kennedy? Inquired the

Sacrificed herself for her country— others have done," Donald replied. at the second sea lord did not unger- and.

The news of the expected arrival of F55 having become public, Donald at a wireless message to a patrol ip, ordering her to intercept the ves- and bid it anchor off the Nore, ere he could go aboard without pub- ty. "I am arrived early the same ay."

His first officer who welcomed from the deck was Davies. "I don't you know, sir," he said, "I think shall checkmate that scoundrel!"

"It isn't possible," groaned Donald. "I have pledged our faith."

"I wonder if there may not be some being under the sea, sir, who these devils. I wonder whether

with atmospheric dust, was passing up the Norwegian coast.

At noon Davies, whose duties had not been constant enough to prevent him from enjoying a short slumber, begged to take Donald's place. But Donald refused.

As he ran the boat his brain hammered out the clear outlines of his plan. He would lead the herd into Skjold fjord, leave Davies in charge, kill MacBeard and rescue Ida. Then he would send her overland southward with Clouts, and remain until a ship could arrive with materials to block the passage.

The high, precipitous cliffs of the fjord would effectively bar in the monsters. For a few days or weeks the world's menace would writhe there like a wounded snake. Then it would pass. Donald had no doubt of his plan.

But he did not dare to dream of Ida; only he set himself resolutely to the pursuit.

So they drove on up the Norwegian coast all day, and when night fell they were still hard on the chase.

Davies called through the engine-room tube.

"There isn't much power in the batteries, sir," he said. "That salt water cut our running reserve in half, and we've been using it pretty freely. The dynamo coil was injured by the sea water."

"Go on, full speed," said Donald.

"MacBeard must have been running slowly, sir, to save his gasoline. If he puts on a spurt we're done."

"Drive till the electric fall, then we'll come up and use the petrol motors."

Donald could see by the chart that they were within twenty miles of their destination when the speed of the F55 began to fall. She dropped to nine knots, to eight. The sounds of the gasoline engine were growing fainter. Donald called down the tube.

"Bring her up!" he shouted.

"Aye, aye, sir!" Clouts called back. And the F55, climbing out of the water like a sea otter, seemed to shake the drops from her, and continued under the moon.

Far in the distance Donald could see the dense column of fog, as it disappeared toward the Norwegian shore. That smoky devil MacBeard had wrapped himself in obscurity to his own undoing. He did not dream of the Nemesis upon his heels.

"He's spurring for Skjold fjord," said Davies.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MULE MISSED HER TOBACCO

Temperamental Mountain Canary Not Blamed for Planting Hoofs in Back of Her Only Friend.

Thinking the animal made a mistake in not knowing whom she was kicking or it was his fault because he forgot to give her the usual chew of tobacco, Fred Wales of Grass Valley, Cal., who carried his arm in a sling for some time as the result of a kick from Bessie, excuses his partner of fourteen years for injuring him.

The mule is known to every employe of the mine, 450 in all, and while there is no affection for her among 449 of them, they all have a wholesome respect for her in spite of her contrary disposition. It is a mine classic that she kicks the airpne two feet above her for exercise.

With Fred Wales, however, it is different. He has worked with Bessie for fourteen years and has become attached to the animal. He excuses her vagaries as an indulgent mother condones the actions of a spoiled child.

It is merely a matter of temperament, he says, and the other men do not understand her. His faith was shaken temporarily, but not for long.

In the physician's office he took offense at a suggestion that the mule should be killed on account of her viciousness and rushed to her defense.

"It was perhaps my fault; it certainly was not hers. Bessie either did not know who it was when she kicked or I had forgotten to give her the usual chew of tobacco. I am willing to take all the blame."

CHAPTER XVII.

The Pursuit.

Within the conning tower Donald could hear distinctly the chugging of the engines of MacBeard's motorboat. Had he risen to the surface both vessels would have been invisible in the hydrogen gloom; but when he might have lost his quarry. Under water he could hear the sound greatly increased in volume, and could better determine its direction.

He surmised correctly that MacBeard, having followed the swarm, would attempt to lead it northward by means of his tuning-fork. And the swarm, sensing the presence of the queen, would accompany the F55, while MacBeard believed that he had himself mustered them.

With the tip of her periscope just submerged, Donald steered the F55. Never had he followed so shrewdly upon an enemy's track. Now to port, now to starboard, he followed the sound of the gasoline engines, while Clouts watched them and Davies, in the diving station, sent up an occasional cheery message.

Night fell and passed. Dawn came up, although not a vestige of light could have been seen, even against a sooty column, hydrogen discharged

NEW YORK FOOD SCOUTS AID IN A TEST



Under the direction of the People's Institute, the Postgraduate hospital and the New York school lunch committee, 25 food scouts of New York, ranging in age from nine to twelve years, have been making a food test of importance to the entire nation. They are here shown at a test luncheon.

GIRLS SUCCESSFULLY OPERATE A MEAT MARKET



Another instance of the capability of modern women is furnished by two girls of Brooklyn who are operating a meat market and making a success of it.

POILU ON FIFTH AVENUE



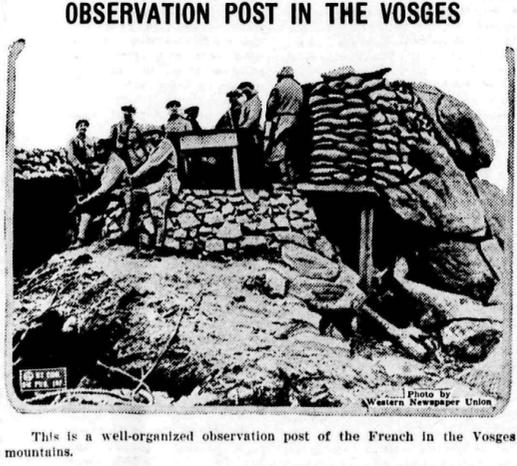
Almost everything in the way of war dress can be seen these days in New York, but this Poilu really attracted attention on Fifth avenue because of his steel helmet. His furlough had expired and he was on his way to embark for France and the trenches.

LATEST MODEL OF FRENCH TANK



This is one of the French tanks of the latest model, equipped with a wire-cutting prow and fully armed.

OBSERVATION POST IN THE VOSGES



This is a well-organized observation post of the French in the Vosges mountains.

Doctor Royston's Rabbit.

Dr. Barney Royston of Evansville was out hunting near his home, reads the Indianapolis News, and shot a rabbit in the back yard at the home of one of his neighbors. Just as he started to get it, the little daughter of the neighbor ran out and picked it up.

"Wait," Doctor Royston said, "that's my rabbit. I shot it."

"I know, but you shot it in our yard," the child answered. She hesitated a moment and then said: "Wait, I don't want you to lose anything by it."

She took the rabbit into the house and came out with something in her hand.

"This is yours," she said as she handed Doctor Royston a shell for his gun.

MUCH IN LITTLE

Mrs. Sarah Ann Pickup, age seventy-eight, of Providence, R. I. has in the last two years knit 102 pairs of heavy woolen socks.

An electric heating attachment for envelope-making machines has been developed by a Chicago man to hasten the drying of the gum on the envelope flaps in damp weather.

Trousers can be creased without removal from their wearer by Irons a Wisconsin inventor has patented.

The Malay peninsula is the largest rubber-producing and rubber-exporting country in the world. Ten years ago the production was small, as compared with that of Brazil, which was then the principal source of supply. Its advent to first place as a rubber-producing country is due to its favorable climatic and soil conditions.

When ex-Ambassador to Germany James W. Gerard addressed a meeting of 14,000 persons in San Francisco recently the price of admission was fixed at one pair of usable shoes, either new or old, the same to go to the war victims of the allied nations.

Not Delivered.

Church—Do you believe 1918 holds anything for you?
 Gotham—Why, yes.
 "What?"
 "I can't say. I believed 1917 held something for me, and as far as I can see 1917 is still holding it."

Some Exercise.

Bill—And you think fishing is healthy exercise?
 Gill—Sure thing.
 "Where does the exercise come in?"
 "Digging the worms."

Everything in It.

Mrs. Bacon—How do you like that mesh dent?
 Mr. Bacon—It seems to need something.
 "Well, I can't think what it can be. I put everything in it I could lay my hands on."

One Drawback.

"Are all your family observing the neatness day now?"
 "Yes, all except Carlo. We can't make him realize that he mustn't bite strangers on Tuesdays."

Willow Trees Do Service.

As a class of trees generally regarded of little or no value, the willow has in fact a great variety of uses, and with the thinning out of other kinds of forest trees is coming to be recognized as of great economic importance. Well known as a basket material, the most spectacular use of the willow is as a preventer of the terrific floods which sweep down the Mississippi river, whose banks are strengthened and reinforced by enormous mattresses constructed of willow branches and heavy willow poles.

Pola's Splendid Harbor.

The settlement of Pola, Austria, is attributed to the Colchians who pursued Jason and his Argonauts. Pola's splendid harbor became a Roman possession in 178 B. C., but Julius Caesar destroyed it for having espoused the cause of Pompey. Some years later it was rebuilt by Emperor Augustus at the instance, according to Pliny, of his beloved daughter, Julia. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that thereafter it was known as the "Pietas Julia."

FINDS WEALTH IN DREAM SHIP

Aged Skipper Brings Home Fortune in Boat of Boyhood Fancy.

Called Back to Sea

Deserts Life on Water, But Sight of Aged Bark Revives Dreams and Lures Him Forth to Riches.

New Bedford, Mass.—Three score years ago a small boy in this city watched the whaler Charles W. Morgan leave port and sail beyond the misty horizon. In boyish fancy he saw himself bringing the ship back to port, filled with valuable cargo. Now the dream has come true. Capt. Benjamin S. Cleveland, seventy years old, has just returned to New Bedford in the dream ship of his boyhood with a cargo of \$30,000.

As Cleveland grew to manhood he took to the sea, but not in the Charles W. Morgan. He spent his life on the water, and returned to land a few years ago, with just enough of a fortune to keep him the rest of his days. Then, a little more than a year ago, he saw the dream ship of his youth tied up at Fairhaven, and doomed to the scrap heap.

The ship was seventy-five years old, but Captain Cleveland knew the men who had built it. He knew where the sturdy woodmen had cut the oak and locust trees out of which the ship was fashioned. Visions of his boyhood dream haunted him until he finally bought the old bark, hired a crew of 30 men and sailed, in September, 1916. His goal was Desolation island, 2,500 miles south of Cape Town, South Africa, the lair of the sea elephant.

On the shelving benches of that dreary island in the South Indian ocean the sea elephants disport themselves. They leave on a three-months feeding expedition each year, but return in the mating season. The bulls fight for the females and never quit until one is killed. Hundreds come ashore and lie on the beach. It is then that the hunters reap their harvest.

Bullets Bounce From Bodies.

The bodies of the sea elephants are invulnerable, except in one soft spot above the eyes. If a bullet strikes

SCOUTS NOT TIN SOLDIERS.

In some places it has been suggested that military titles such as lieutenants, captains, majors, colonels and generals be conferred upon boy scouts in recognition of their efforts in the war savings stamp campaign.

This plan is not approved by the treasury department and is not in harmony with the leadership of the Boy Scouts of America and is opposed by representatives of the Boy Scouts of America.

The Boy Scouts of America have always co-operated with the war department in avoiding an imitation of the regular military titles and all other forms of tin soldiery, although they have a federal charter and their uniform is authorized by the army reorganization law.

SCOUTS MAKE GUN WIPERS.

Boy scouts of Independence, Mo., have found a new way to help the American troops. They have been making gun wipers, which were shipped to nearby camps.

The soldiers in camp are required to keep their guns clean, but find it very difficult to get material for gun wipers, as the government does not furnish them. The boy scouts cut them out of old cloths and string them together, about 150 in a bunch.

TROOPS OF VETERAN SCOUTS

New York city has the first troop of boy scouts made up entirely of scouts who have been five years in the movement.

Each member of this troop proudly wears his veteran scout pin, showing that he is not only a first-class scout, but that for years he has been a member of the Boy Scouts of America. The veteran scout idea is taking hold everywhere. Scouts should live up to the slogan, "Once a scout, always a scout."

SHORT SENTENCE SAVES HIM

Man Released From Prison Because Court Gave Shorter Sentence Than Law Prescribes.

Montgomery, Ala.—Because the court gave him a shorter sentence than the law prescribed as punishment for operating a gambling table, J. F. Bally of Leighton is a free man. Bally was convicted and the court sentenced him to serve six months in the penitentiary. He sued out a writ of habeas corpus. After the hearing the circuit court judge ordered his release, holding that the trial judge had erred in giving him only six months when the law prescribed not less than one year.

Will Have New Nose.

St. Louis, Mo.—When the surgeons got through with Carl W. Pohlman of No. 1419 Talmadge street, he will have a nose composed of skin and bone taken from his ribs and his fingers. Pohlman's nose was severed when a piece of steel fell on him from the roof of an engine house. The doctors began building his new nose recently. They say it will take about 20 operations and six months to finish the job, but that when they get through Pohlman will have as good a nose as anybody.

Broken Leg Fulfills Wish.

Pittsburgh.—Jocularly expressing a desire that she could stay in the Bradock General hospital with her husband, Mrs. Matilda Campbell, aged sixty-five years, of 203 Cornish avenue, Bradock, had this wish satisfied when she fell and broke her right leg while walking near her home after having visited her husband. She was taken to the hospital also. Her husband, George Campbell, aged sixty-two years, suffered a broken leg when he fell on an icy sidewalk.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

PROTECTING SCOUT NAME

The Boy Scouts of America was incorporated February 8, 1910, under the laws of the District of Columbia, and on June 15, 1916, by act of congress, it was granted a federal charter.

Through hard work on the part of its scoutmasters and leaders it has established a nation-wide favorable interpretation of the word "scouting" and what the boy scout movement stands for.

It is a sacred duty of all scouts and scout officials to co-operate in protecting the good name and reputation of the Boy Scouts of America. The use of the words "scouts" and "boy scouts" should not be permitted by those in authority simply for commercialism or simply for the purpose of exploiting something which is an imitation of the genuine boy scout movement.

In accordance with the act of June 3, 1916, congress has specifically limited to the members of the United States army, navy and marine corps the right to wear a uniform any part of which is similar to the distinctive uniforms of those branches of our national service. Specific permission was given, however, to the Boy Scouts of America to use the uniform as prescribed in its regulations.

DETROIT SCOUTS ARE BUSY.

Scouts in Detroit, Mich., helped the city and nearby towns in traffic work during the heavy crowds, helped at the army and navy recruiting station, cleaned up a corner lot on the main street, improving its appearance, and on excursion day they had a first-aid tent and rest hammock on the grounds where they cared for 29 patients and found and restored eight lost children.

They took part in six city parades and averaged 88 per cent in six mobilization calls. They showed their knowledge of first aid by helping in two automobile and two street car accidents. They helped in eight city fires, answered at the museum on Red Cross day and at four city conventions, collected \$285 for the Michigan Thirty-first troop comfort fund, reported nine quarantine cases and conducted three factory flag raisings.

They have kept a family in supplies where the father has been in bed with a broken back. Each year they distribute baskets to the poor at Christmas time.

Tuckerton Beacon

Established 1898
 H. MOSS MATHEW, Editor and Publisher
 Subscription Price: \$1.50 per year.
 Advertising Rates Furnished on Application
 Entered at Post Office at Tuckerton, N. J., as second class matter.
 Thursday Afternoon, January 31, 1918

RED CROSS BUYS MILLION AND HALF ARMY SWEATERS

SUPPLIES SENT ALSO TO MEN IN NAVY.

System of Distribution Prevents Waste and Duplication, Atlantic Division Announces.

Nearly one million and a half of sweaters have been purchased for training camps, according to the Bureau of Military Relief of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross, which is in charge of the distribution of supplies to the enlisted and conscripted men in the states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

About 400,000 of these sweaters were bought in the last month. Sixty thousand helmets were also purchased, many of which have not yet been delivered because they are held up by the present traffic blockade. The need for sweaters among the American fighting men is increasing, and the American Red Cross is buying in the open market almost the same quantity of knitted garments as is now being made by the women volunteers in the Red Cross.

Camp Dix, Camp Upton, Camp Mills, Camp Merritt, Camp Vail and the aviation fields are within the jurisdiction of the Atlantic Division. Besides the camps, the Division supplies Madison Barracks and Forts Hancock, Wadsworth, Hamilton, Jay, Wood, Totten, Tilden, Schuyler, Slocum, H. G. Wright and Terry.

At these stations, including some miscellaneous giving and in addition to 30,000 Christmas packets, the Red Cross has distributed 52,378 sweaters, 19,009 helmets, 52,489 mufflers, 38,624 mittens, 52,747 socks and 3,979 comfort kits.

It has also given to the Navy 15,810 sweaters, 7,444 helmets, 9,975 mufflers, 11,649 wristlets, 14,620 socks and 3,167 comfort kits. This makes a total of articles distributed by the Atlantic Division last month 66,197 sweaters, 27,653 helmets, 62,464 mufflers, 50,278 wristlets, 67,387 socks and 6,846 comfort kits.

The Red Cross Field Director has come to be the main solution of the great problem of distribution for the American Red Cross. In every training camp in the Atlantic Division there are Red Cross headquarters with a director and sometimes several assistants. From here whole units of men are fitted out with complete sets of knitted garments, which are sent out by the Division in response to hurry calls.

In the larger camps a supply of five or six thousand sweaters is kept on hand to meet emergencies. In the forts where there are no Red Cross field directors the distribution of Red Cross supplies is made by the commanding officer.

It was early evident," said John Moore, Director of Military Relief for the Division, "that to prevent waste and misuse of material our distribution must be made in a systematic manner. We therefore adopted the plan of fitting out units as a whole. The commanding officer canvasses each company. He allows only one outfit to a man. On inspection day he checks the articles in the same manner as material issued by the War Department."

RED CROSS ASSIGNS WAR WORK TO SCHOOLS.

Schools in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, which have been enlisted for war work in the Junior Membership and School Activities Department of the Red Cross, have been assigned by the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross to make 50,000 French and Belgian refugee garments.

This is the first definite task to be assigned to school children enrolled in the Red Cross Junior Department. It is the result of an appeal from Red Cross representatives in France who called that thousands of homeless and helpless women and children there are in need of warm garments.

Work upon these garments has been allotted through the school committees of Red Cross chapters. The order must be completed in three months, and chapters have been asked to report to the Junior Department on February 10 the portion of the allotment then completed.

RED CROSS DECENTRALIZES NATIONAL SUPPLY SERVICE.

The decentralization of the Red Cross Supply Service has just been completed. This service has been divided into two departments—the Red Cross National Clearing House and the Bureau of Purchases.

Mr. Clyde A. Pratt, formerly executive secretary of the War Relief Clearing House, has been appointed director of the National Clearing House, now situated in New York City. The Bureau of Purchases is under the management of Mr. W. H. McLaren.

RED CROSS IN SCHWAB HOME.

The home of Charles M. Schwab and the town house of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., in New York City, are among the latest additions to the list of private dwellings where Red Cross auxiliary work rooms are being operated.

Proximity Breeds Discontent.

A wise philosopher has said that no two persons, unless they are a man and woman violently in love, can live intimately together for ten years without hating each other. The unconscious defect of one's character, his little whims and crochets, his pet theories or his darling hobbies, are sometimes the instrument of slow torture by which a man murders his wife.

TO TRAIN CRIPPLED MEN FOR NEW OCCUPATIONS

Red Cross Opens School to Help the Maimed in Battle for Existence.

The American National Red Cross has established in New York City a school for the training of crippled men in trades or occupations in which they can engage in spite of their physical handicaps. The school is known as the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men. A gift of over \$50,000 by Mr. Jeremiah Milbank of New York made possible the establishment of this institute.

The facilities of the institute will also be at the disposal of the Government for the rehabilitation of crippled soldiers and sailors.

The activities of the institute, which is already under operation, include an employment bureau for cripples, industrial and commercial training classes for disabled men, and departments of scientific research and popular education. Members of the institute's staff have been engaged for the past six months in studying the experience of the European countries in reconstructing their disabled soldiers.

RED CROSS BUREAU TO SEND NEWS TO FOLKS AT HOME

GATHERING INFORMATION THROUGH PARIS OFFICE.

Details of Casualties at the Front Given to Soldiers' Relatives.

To give relatives of American soldiers details of casualties at the front the American Red Cross has organized at national headquarters a Bureau of Communication, of which William R. Castle, Jr., formerly Assistant Dean of Harvard College and editor of the Harvard Graduate's Magazine, is director. This Bureau supplements in a personal and humanitarian way the reports of the Statistical Division of the War Department, which gives to relatives official notice when a soldier is reported killed, wounded or missing. The anxiety which naturally results from the official report to relatives that a soldier has been "wounded" or "missing" will as far as possible be dispelled by the Bureau, which will advise in detail the nature and extent from comrades in arms and at the hospitals and rest camps regarding those reported "missing."

Central Office in Paris.

Any information of interest or consolation to relatives thus obtained will be transmitted to them through personal letters. Messages from the wounded will be conveyed through this same agency.

The information on which the Bureau will base its reports is gathered through a central office in Paris, under the direction of E. Gerry Chadwick of New York, aided by the Rev. Robert Davis of Englewood, N. J., and thirty assistants.

With the increase of the American forces and participation in the war, this number will have to be greatly increased.

For the present the Bureau is reporting on all cases that come to its attention. However, it is probable that with the increase of reports from the front, information will be sent only to relatives requesting it, except in cases of those imprisoned or reported "missing."

Food For Prisoners.

There is a Red Cross service in Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Austria. In the London office of the British Red Cross more than two hundred women are constantly employed in communicating with relatives of soldiers and their card index already covers more than three million cases reported on.

The Bureau will receive through the International Red Cross office at Geneva, Switzerland, the list of American prisoners supplied officially by the German government. In cases of imprisonment the Bureau reports to relatives, after which the case is referred to the Red Cross Bureau of American Prisoners' Relief, of which Franklin Abbott is director.

The American Red Cross Committee in Bern sends each American prisoner, every two weeks, three ten-pound food packages. These subsistence stores are provided by the government and the American Red Cross. A sufficient quantity of supplies is now on the way to Switzerland to care for 10,000 American prisoners for a period of six months. This Bureau is also the sole agency licensed by the War Trade Board to transmit money to American and Allied prisoners in Germany.

First Aid Director Appointed.

Dr. Samuel W. Lambert has been appointed director of the Division of First Aid of the Bureau of Military Relief of the Atlantic division of the Red Cross. His duty will be to promote and direct classes in first aid among Red Cross chapters and other organizations and to pass on the credentials of chapter First Aid Committees. He has in charge the appointment of the chairmen of these committees.

SPIRIT TO WIN WAR KEPT UP BY RED CROSS

AMERICAN AID HEARTENS FRANCE AND HER ALLIES.

Major Murphy, Who Had Charge of Relief Work Abroad, Describes Seven Months' Achievements.

By MAJ. GRAYSON M. P. MURPHY. (Retiring Red Cross Commissioner to Europe, who was in charge of war relief operations abroad for seven months. Major Murphy soon will return to France to join General Pershing's staff in a purely military capacity.)

This is a war of armies. It is a war of nations. There is not a man or woman or child in Great Britain, in Belgium, in France or in Italy that is not a factor in this war. It is not the armies of France that are the essential thing to France in this war, nor the armies of England, nor the armies of the other allies.

Those armies will do their part and do it to a finish if they are supported by the people behind. The great crying need in Europe today is to build up the spirit and keep up the spirit of the people behind the lines. It is that great work which the Red Cross—thanks not to those on the other side, but to the people on this side—has performed. It is this work that has made the American Red Cross the largest known single factor since our entry into the war.

The American Red Cross, beginning its operations in France, went into a country that was stripped by three years of war. There is very little that can be bought on the other side in the way of supplies and material. There is very little that can be had in the way of human power. The Red Cross had to import practically all the labor needed in its undertaking. It had also to get together supplies from places other than in Europe itself.

The Red Cross on arriving in France started immediately the construction of a great system of transportation and warehouses. This system is very complicated. The government had occupied practically all the points desirable for warehouse sites.

"Warehouses Crammed With Stuff."

But the Red Cross has a system of warehouses, beginning at eight of the principal ports in France. In Paris it has great base warehouses. All along the front, particularly in Belgium, all the way down to and along the French line, along that down to Italy and along the Italian line, at the seaports and along railway routes the Red Cross has warehouses, crammed with stuff at points where it can get hold of it when trouble comes.

To supplement this warehouse system, it has about 500 ambulances and motor trucks concentrated in Paris and others distributed at various points so that in case of an emergency the Red Cross can use them to get quick action anywhere along the front.

The Department of Civil Affairs is working among the children of France. It hopes, in co-operation with the French government, to be able to reduce, in due course, the number of deaths of young infants in France from 80,000 a year to 40,000 a year.

These little tots are brought back from the districts where they are under gas fire. They are too small to wear a gas mask and consequently they would be killed. From Toulon ambulances move around in the country. There are clinics where our doctors and nurses care for the sick, particularly children, who cannot otherwise get treatment because all the doctors have been called into the service.

Requirements Modified.

All Red Cross nurses assigned to duty in military hospitals automatically become members of the Army or Navy Nurses' Corps and are no longer under the supervision or direction of the Red Cross. These nurses, when on active duty, are entitled to the same Government war risk insurance as Army or Navy officers and enlisted men.

To meet the increasing demands of the Army and Navy Nurses' Corps the Red Cross has modified somewhat the former requirements for enrollment. The age limit is lowered to twenty-one years, and in special cases nurses over forty may be accepted. Small schools for training nurses have been placed on the accredited list.

Since the entrance of the United States in the war the number of pupils entering military training schools has increased 20 per cent. Within the last few days the Red Cross has recruited and equipped a group of 100 nurses for the Army Nurses' Corps for service with the British Expeditionary Forces at the request of the British Government. It has also mobilized several highly specialized groups of nurses for orthopedic, psychiatric and facial surgery hospitals, as well as mobile operating units and other important groups.

Distributing Depot Opened.

The Atlantic division has established at 1018-22 Washington street, Hoboken, a distributing depot for outfitting the Red Cross nurses for service abroad. This depot will be under the direction of Mrs. A. G. Olney.

RED CROSS ISSUES CALL TO NURSES FOR WAR SERVICE

Statement Says Between 30,000 and 40,000 Will Be Needed in a Short Time.

A call to qualified nurses to enlist for war service has been issued by the American Red Cross Nursing Service, the mobilizing agency for nurses for the United States Army and Navy. Attention is called also to the imperative need for an increased enrollment in training schools so that fully qualified nurses may be released from civilian hospitals for military service.

Citing an estimate of the Surgeon-General's office that the Army alone will need between 30,000 and 40,000 nurses in short time, the Red Cross Nursing Service makes it clear that the present average enrollment of 1,000 a month falls far short of the military needs of the Government. Moreover, it is asserted, the Allies are depending upon this country to supplement their nursing service.

The fact that the recruiting of nurses does not keep pace with the military needs does not indicate that the women in the nursing profession are slackers, according to Miss Jane A. Delano, Chairman of the Red Cross Nursing Service. It indicates merely that the sudden and extraordinarily heavy demand for nurses has not been thoroughly realized by the women available for this service.

As demands grow daily, the problem of home nursing for civilian needs becomes harder to solve. It is estimated by the Army Nurses' Corps that over 30,000 nurses will be needed, on the basis of the present estimates, for an army of 1,000,000 men, 16,500 Enrolled.

Statistics prepared at the headquarters of the Red Cross Nursing Service in Washington show that there are between 80,000 and 90,000 registered nurses in the United States. Of this number approximately 16,500 are enrolled Red Cross nurses, the majority of whom are in active service or ready for mobilization for specified purpose. The Red Cross enrollment forms the reserve of the United States Army Nurses' Corps and the United States Navy Nurses' Corps.

Already 1,700 nurses have been equipped and sent abroad by the Red Cross Nursing Service. For service at home the Red Cross has provided 2,500 nurses. More than 2,000 additional nurses have been organized into units which now are ready for mobilization.

Red Cross nurses also are doing special work in sanitary zones surrounding cantonments. Eighty-nine are serving in a public health detachment under the American Red Cross in France. Twelve public health nurses are in Roumania, three in Greece and one in Serbia.

Where the Sea Is Black.

Apart from the various shades of deep red in the Bay of Loungo, yellow off the coast of Japan, white near Cape Palmas, and almost black near the Maldives Islands.

So the People May Know that you are in business, come in and let us show what we can do for you in the way of attractive cards and letter heads. Good printing of all kinds is our specialty and if we cannot satisfy you we don't want your business.

That's F. J. Isn't It?

GREATEST YEAR IN METHODISM

"The year 1917 was the greatest year in Methodism for benevolent purposes and the contributions for preachers' pensions," declared Rev. Joseph B. Hingley, D. D., 820 Garland Building, Chicago, corresponding secretary of the Board of Conference Claimants, Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Hingley announced that the Methodist Episcopal Church had received from all sources and paid to the retired ministers, their widows and dependent orphans, \$1,263,783. This is a larger amount paid for pensions to employees than was paid by any corporation or in other Church denominations. Dr. Hingley eulogized the great success of Bishop Lawrence of the Episcopal Church in securing \$8,500,000 which was \$3,500,000 more than the Episcopal Church sought.

The Presbyterian Church has secured \$6,500,000 of its \$10,000,000 fund and the Baptist, Lutherans, Congregational, and Disciple and other Churches have received great contributions for preachers' pensions.

For the first time in the history of Methodism the average salary of the preacher is over \$1,000. Among the annual conferences, which have done remarkably well in securing funds for preachers' pensions, is the Detroit Conference, which now has a fund of \$700,000; the largest in Methodism; the New England Conference is finishing a campaign for \$650,000; the Nebraska Conference, in a whirlwind campaign, has secured in seven weeks' time \$420,000 and the campaign in the Rock River Conference has brought its fund up to \$313,000. Dr. Hingley spoke of the wonderful generosity of the Methodist people in giving for the Young Men's Christian Association, Red Cross, and in purchasing Liberty Bonds. Instead of this patriotic giving hurting our Church benevolences, the Church never received more money than it did in 1917. Dr. Hingley left this evening for New York, where the Methodist leaders are meeting to plan a great campaign for \$100,000,000 for Church enterprises.

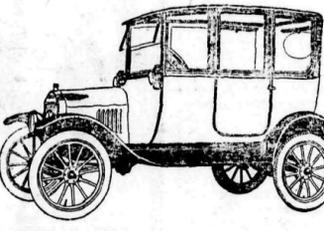
"There never was a time when the Church needed more money and when the Church was doing more for the nation, than at present," said Dr. Hingley. "The Church has given its money and it's men and the Church must keep itself strong and active in this world's crises."

FORD

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

More and more the enclosed motor car grows strong in popular favor. It's natural, especially with Ford cars, which are busy running every day of the year—winter and summer the Ford serves faithfully and profitably. So for the real genuine family car there is nothing equal to the Ford Sedan at \$895 f. o. b. Detroit. Seats five. Large doors, plate glass sliding windows, silk curtains, deeply upholstered seats, latest type ventilating windshield—a car of refined luxury with the everlasting Ford classis. Come in and know more about this superior car.

W. S. Cranmer, Cedar Run, N. J.



What is in a Name?

His father is in the employ of the Sea, engaged in passing back and forth mail for dependent humanity. His father, Mr. D., also owns a bread in the same office work in the Indianapolis post office. Since these men of two generations are connected with the mail service, they doubtless expect little Dick to follow in their steps. Friends of the family are sure that this is the intention of the parents, the child's name being the proof. The mother liked Richard, and the father liked Franklin, so the child became Richard Franklin D., or for short, R. F. D.

In Dad Both Ways.

During a social evening a woman said to the other: "Isn't a really a know she'd sing beautifully? If she had a better selection of her music, who do you suppose wrote that song? I am the author of that song!" replied the meek-looking little man.

Record Breaker.

"Maggie," said the inexperienced young thing to the cook, "the biscuits were a sight. If you can't do better next time I will have to discharge you." "Ye will, will ye? I'll have ye know, mum, that I've been working for two years, an' I've worked for 89 of the best families in town, an' I ain't ever bin discharged yet. I'm lavin this afternoon for a better place."

Fish Beat Whiskers.

A visitor to Monhegan, Me., was reclining in the only barber chair on the island with all his face shaved and the other side thickly lathered when he cry "Meekered to the south!" came down from the heavens. Immediately the barber put up his razor and started on the run for his boat. When he returned he had lost a customer, but he had a \$20 catch of fish.

COSTS DELAWARE MAN \$80 TO EVADE FOUR-CENT RR. WAR TAX

Laurel, Del., Jan. 25.—By not buying a continuous ticket while on a railroad trip, H. M. Kirchner, a merchant of Elizabeth, near Farkesburg, saved 4 cents war tax.

He was found guilty in federal court at Farkesburg and was fined \$80 and costs.

No Longer Manned by Humans.

Anthrax as a malarial disease has been carefully studied of recent years, but its occasional appearance among human beings has never attracted any attention until recently. Although it is described in most medical text books many physicians are not familiar with its symptoms. This ignorance of the disease is the chief source of danger. With preventive measures and cures that have never been perfected within the last few years there is no reason why it should be a menace to human life.

Would Be Liberal.

"Several men have been with the company for more than thirty years. What shall we do to show our appreciation?" "Um. Let's see. Suppose we give each man a gold star on his collar." "Shall we require the men to pay for the same?" "No, that would hardly be fair. The company will pay half." —Louisville Courier-Journal.

Why Seven Is Thought Lucky.

Seven is generally regarded as a lucky number because it is sacred to Apollo. The story goes that at the birth of this great deity seven sacred swans circled about his godhead.

Equity.

British courts of equity are those of the lord chancellor, the vice-chancellor and master of the rolls, their office being to correct the operation of the literal text of the law, supplying its defects by the reasonable construction not admissible in a court of law.

Let Us Print Your Sale Bills

When it comes to neat and effective printing of any kind we will guarantee to give you satisfaction.

SEVERE PAIN.

"I used to suffer a great deal with lumbago in my shoulders and back. A friend induced me to try Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and I am only too glad to be able to attest to the relief that I got from these splendid pills. They form a valuable medicine and do all that it is claimed they will do."

LEWIS J. CUTLER, Marietta, Ohio.

SAMUEL SCHWARTZ

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
 Suits Made to Order
 CLEANING, DYEING, REPAIRING AND PRESSING

Telephone Connection Orders Called for and Delivered



Order that Fall and Winter Suit

JOSEPH H. McCONOMY Main street TUCKERTON

PRACTICAL
 Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Worker
 ROOFING AND REPAIRING IN ALL BRANCHES
 TOVES SEATERS AND RANGES. TIN AND AGATE WARE
 GAS MANTLES AND CHIMNEYS
 PLUMBING—BOAT PUMPS AND TANKS
 ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

TUCKERTON RAILROAD CO

and Tuckerton Railroad Company operating Philadelphia and Beach R. R. and Barnegat R. R. IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 27, 1917. Trains from New York and Philadelphia to Tuckerton, Beach Haven and Barnegat City

STATIONS	Daily		Mon. Wed. & Fri.		Daily		Sun. only	
	Ex. Sun.	P. M.	Ex. Sun.	P. M.	Ex. Sun.	P. M.	Ex. Sun.	P. M.
Ly N. York PRR	7.00			1.20				
" N. York CRR	4.00			3.30				
" Trenton	8.20			3.00			7.10	
" Philadelphia	8.32			4.00			8.30	
" Camden	8.40			4.08			8.58	
" Mt. Holly	9.28			4.59			9.16	
" Whiting's	10.22			6.05			10.22	
" Cedar Crest	10.41			6.14			10.30	
" Lacy	10.45			6.18			10.34	
" Waretown Jet	10.57			6.38			10.47	
" Barnegat	11.01			6.38			10.50	
" Manahawick	11.15			6.47			10.59	
" Cedar Run	11.17			6.45				
" Mayetta	11.19			6.51				
" Staffordville	11.21			6.53				
" Cox Station	11.24			6.57				
" West Creek	11.28			7.01				
" Parkertown	11.35			7.03				
Ar Tuckerton	11.35			7.07				
Ly Hilliards	11.37			7.07				
" Martins	11.31			7.01			11.09	
" Barnegat C Jt	11.34			7.03			11.12	
" Ship Bottom	11.37			7.05			11.18	
" Brant Beach	11.39			7.07			11.23	
" Pehala	11.43			7.12			11.28	
" B Haven Ter	11.47			7.17			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	
Ly Hilliards				12.25				
" Barnegat				12.41				
" High Point				12.25				
" Harvey Cedars				12.47				
" Club House				12.47				
Ar Barnegat City				12.55				

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

STATIONS	Daily		Mon. Wed. & Fri.		Daily		Sun. only	
	Ex. Sun.	P. M.	Ex. Sun.	P. M.	Ex. Sun.	P. M.	Ex. Sun.	P. M.
Ly Barnegat City				1.10				
" Club House				1.16				
" High Point				1.24				
" Harvey Cedars				1.32				
" Surf City				1.40				
" Lench Haven	6.45	Ar 2.06		2.24				
" N Bch Haven	6.47			2.26				
" Spray Beach	6.49			2.28				
" B Haven Ter	6.51			2.30				
" Pehala	6.55			2.34				
" Brant Beach	6.59			2.38				
" Barnegat C Jt	7.02			2.41				
" Martins	7.05			2.45				
" Hilliards	7.07			2.47				
" Tuckerton				2.51				
" Parkertown	7.05			2.43			8.40	
" West Creek	7.07			2.50			8.45	
" Cox Station	7.10			2.53			8.50	
" Staffordville	7.13			2.56			8.53	
" Cedar Run	7.15			2.58			8.55	
" Manahawick	7.17			3.0				

SOCIETIES

TUCKERTON CHAPTER NO. 31 O. O. F.
Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday evening of the month at 8 o'clock in Masonic Hall corner of Wood and Union 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.

MYERSON 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 Kestler, Quartermaster.
Edwin A. Gale, Adjutant.

LAKEVIEW COUNCIL NO. 24, J. O. U. A. M.
Meets every Monday night in Red Men's Hall corner Main and Green streets at 8 o'clock.
Joseph B. Mathis, Councilor.
Joseph H. Brown, R. S.

W. H. H. COUNCIL NO. 128, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Thursday evening in Town Hall corner Main and Wood streets at 7:30 o'clock.
Mrs. Etta Jones, Councilor.
Mrs. L. W. Frazier, Secy.

POHATONG TRIBE NO. 61, I. M. P. D.
Meets every Saturday evening in Red Men's Hall corner Main and Green streets.
Garwood Horger, Sachem.
Geo. Bishop, Jr., C. of B.

W. H. M. TRUSTEES WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.
Geo. W. Grant, Pres.
Joseph H. Brown, Secy.

OCEAN LODGE NO. 28, 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, Sec.
L. E. Mosier, Sec.
L. E. Mosier, Sec.

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

COLUMBIA TEMPLE NO. 20, L. O. G. E.
Meets every Tuesday night in K. G. E. Hall corner Main and Wood streets.
Mrs. Jane Morey, N. T.
Mrs. L. W. Frazier, G. of R.

TUCKERTON LODGE NO. 100, L. 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.

Horner's CASH STORE

Every member of your family should start buying THRIFT STAMPS to help win the war. Never was a better opportunity offered to small investors than now. Backed by your Government, you cannot lose. Start a THRIFT STAMP book today.

Some of you may ask how you can do what is asked of you above. Leave it to us. By buying your GROCERY NEEDS at HORNER'S CASH STORE, you can save enough pennies each week to buy from one to five THRIFT STAMPS at 25 cents each. Try it and be convinced that what we tell you is correct. IT PAYS TO BUY AT HORNER'S and save money to buy THRIFT STAMPS to win the war.

- Granulated Sugar 8¹/₂c lb
- Trenton Crackers 15c lb
- Compound Lard 26^{cts} lb
- Red Beans 15c lb
- Fancy Prunes 14c lb
- Baker's Coconut 10c can
- HEINZ VINEGAR 8c qt
- BAKERS BREAD7c loaf
- PRINCESS BAKING POWDER13c can
- SILVER MILK 17c
- QUAKER CORN FLAKES7c pkg.
- Corn Meal 6c lb
- Loose Oat Meal 8c lb
- Can Corn 14c
- Can String Beans 14c
- Gold Medal Flour 90c

- Kerosene 11c gal
- Best BUTTER 49 cts Tub
- Best Lard 30c lb
- Horner's Special Coffee 19c
- Fancy Oleo 30, 32, 35c lb
- Saur Krout 15c qt
- RUNKELS COCOA7c can
- White Beans 15c lb
- Tall Can Cream 13c
- Bottle Pickels 10c
- Puffed Rice 14c
- Puffed Wheat 14c
- Shredded Wheat 13c
- Spiced Wafers 17c lb
- Ritter's Catsup 12c bot

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

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

SUNDAYS

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

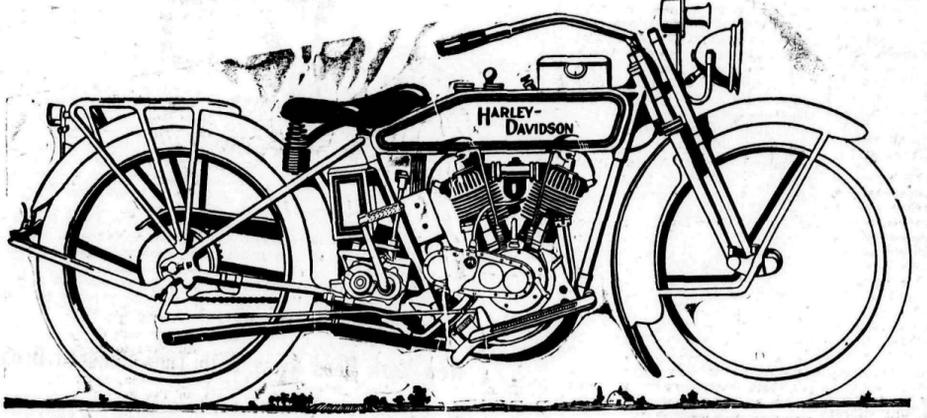
Waiting room in the store of my GARAGE on Main street, opposite The Tuckerton Bank.

PHONE 26

WALTER ATKINSON,
Proprietor.

YOUR NAME
Is it on our subscription list?
We will guarantee you full value
FOR YOUR MONEY

"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-14
M. L. CRANMER, - - Mayetta, N. J.

Our Hobby
Is Good Printing

Ask to see samples of our business cards, visiting cards, wedding and other invitations, pamphlets, folders, letter heads, statements, shipping tags, envelopes, etc., constantly carried in stock for your accommodation.

Get our figures on that printing you have been thinking of.

New Type, Latest Style Faces

r. 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.

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.

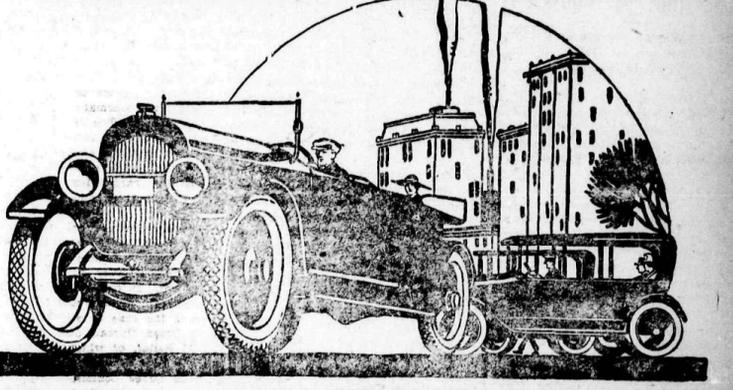
If it is too heavy, the weight is liable to affect its efficiency, and expense. If it is too light, it is likely to be dangerous and not keep to the road.

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-14 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

SAVING LIVES



Father John's Medicine

For Dangerous, Obstinate Colds. No Injurious Drugs. Never wait for a cold to wear off—it wears away the lungs instead. Neglected colds often lead to pneumonia. Father John's Medicine gives prompt relief from colds and throat troubles.

Guaranteed free from alcohol and nerve-debilitating drugs upon which many medicines depend for their temporary effect, and which are dangerous, because they weaken the body and allow the disease to get a deeper hold.

Personality of Your Hall.

The aspect of the hall should afford a cheerful yet reserved introduction to the rest of the house.

A hall has many definite functions to perform. It should not only serve as an attractive waiting room but should also give ready access to the main room of the house.

Halls should always be somewhat formal, for they are intended for the use of strangers and acquaintances as well as friends and relatives.

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. Fitch.

Wooden Orchestra.

There exists in Brinzana, in Lombardy, a unique orchestra, or, more properly speaking, a band, the instruments of which are all made of wood.

The pipes are made of reeds, and are fastened together side by side after the fashion of those seen in the pictures of the real Pan.

For a disordered liver, take Garfield Tea, the Herb laxative. All druggists Adv.

How He Got His Men.

One of the best-known sales managers in the knit goods field makes it a point to never directly approaching a salesman who he thinks would fit into his organization.

Don't think because a man is an excellent mathematician that he always counts with the fair sex.

Back Given Out?

Housework is too hard for a woman who is half sick, nervous and always tired. But it keeps piling up, and gives weak kidneys no time to recover.

A New York Case

Mrs. V. M. Murphy, 107 West 11th St., New York, writes: "My back was so lame that when I tried to get on my feet, I felt as if I were being pulled down and I could not get up."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

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

BRONCHIAL TROUBLES

Clear the throat quickly. Immediately relieve NASAL CATARRH, HEAD COLIC, ASTHMA, HAY FEVER and other nasal impurities.

PISO'S

Soothe the irritation and you relieve the distress. Do both quickly and effectively by promptly using a dependable remedy.

SATIN AND VELVET

Rich Materials Plentiful Despite Threatened Shortage.

Only Thing That Seems to Be Scarce in Paris, Says Correspondent, is Really Hard Wearing Cloth.

We are threatened with a deficiency of dress material for the coming year, but in the meantime the shops are well supplied with everything but really hard-wearing cloth, writes a Paris correspondent of the London Times.

Perhaps the most popular material is stamped velvet of various kinds, for coats, evening cloaks, trimming instead of fur, and even for dresses, waistcoats and hats.

Boots are less high in the leg than they were and not many are made altogether of leather. The cloth-topped boot is the one most worn, and the all-steel is among the most fragile.

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NEAT FEATHER FANCY.

Very neat is the arrangement of this feather fancy on the smart pressed beaver hat, all in black. It is the finishing touch for a tailored costume.

SYSTEM IN WATERING PLANTS

System of Continuous Misting Found to Be Better Than Drenching of Soil at Stated Intervals.

Plants should not be watered at any old time and in any old way. They may thrive in spite of your method of watering them, but why not care for your plants in the most approved way?

The new method depends upon the law of capillary attractions. Near each plant is placed a jar containing water, into which is dipped one end of a strip of linen or cotton, whose other end lies near the plant.

Knitting Skirts Displace Bags. Knitting skirts are robbing the ubiquitous knitting bags of some of their favor, for with a knitting skirt one need have need of the bag.

Blue for Evening. Blue seems to be a favored color for evening this year; sometimes it is turquoise blue, sometimes a misty blue-lilac, sometimes a rich Chinese or tapestry blue.

HOW TO MAKE HAIRPIN LACE

Simple Directions Given for Work Which May Be Used in the Place of Hemstitching.

Try making the new hairpin lace and using it in place of hemstitching. Make a loop with thread or crochet cotton in middle of hairpin. Place crochet needle on under side of hairpin, and turn hairpin. Catch thread with crochet hook and draw through loop.

How to make hairpin lace and using it in place of hemstitching. Make a loop with thread or crochet cotton in middle of hairpin. Place crochet needle on under side of hairpin, and turn hairpin. Catch thread with crochet hook and draw through loop.

WEAR MUCH SATIN AND FUR

Clothes Worn by Parisiennes Are Rich and Attractive—Coloring in Most Cases Is Sober.

The Parisienne is dressing very well indeed this winter, says a Paris correspondent of the New York Herald. At a recent five o'clock with tea and no milk, but very appetizing cakes, the women were wearing most becoming long coats of satin trimmed with fur, and with them satin hats with draped crowns and brims turned back and brown in a loose roll.

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MAKING MORE CLOSET ROOM

Plane Box, Concealed to Make It Appear as If an Ornamental Screen, Solves Difficulty.

In a house where closet and storage space were unaffordable, these arrangements helped:

A second rod was placed across one closet about three inches from the ceiling. On this were hung the less frequently worn garments and a pole with a hook on the end was used to reach them.

In the top of another closet a pulley was set and a large trunk was thereby hoisted out of the way.

Two corners of a large, closetless room were fitted with shelves with curtains in front and rods for coat hangers beneath. These differed from the ordinary makeshift closet in being



Plane Box Closet.

only 5 1/2 feet from the floor, and of such size that the large bureau and chiffonier, placed diagonally across the corners, hid them entirely from view, and yet permitted free access to them.

In another room a piano box, set on its side in the corner, became a closet, the front being converted into a door, conventionally decorated with panels and knobs screwed into the top. It looked to casual observers merely like an ornamental screen. This idea could also be used for a broom and bucket closet on a back porch or outside the back door.

NOVEL NOTIONS

Jewelry in all the bright new shades is made of sealing wax into beads and into any shape of article. It is also made over beads, into beads, hairpins, brooches, earrings and other articles.

Scarfs made of a broadened metal silk are lined with white and trimmed with fur. Also capes made of velvet and trimmed in the same way with fur or marabout are lined with white or dark colored silk, with large figures in it.

Muffs made of velvet and fur, or silk and fur, are seen. The medium-sized muff is proper for this season. Velvet gowns and suits are combined with white satin.

The sleeveless sweater, hand knitted, is used for the home lounging blouse at this season. They are made of all wool, silk or fiber.

STRIKING EVENING GOWN.

Midnight blue net, as made up in this beautiful style, is an evening gown that will send milder into raptures.

The care of the skin is perhaps the most imperative task in keeping up one's appearance. The only way to retain freshness and strength, especially when it is being taxed by daily work, is by careful nourishment and rest.

WEAR MUCH SATIN AND FUR

Clothes Worn by Parisiennes Are Rich and Attractive—Coloring in Most Cases Is Sober.

The Parisienne is dressing very well indeed this winter, says a Paris correspondent of the New York Herald. At a recent five o'clock with tea and no milk, but very appetizing cakes, the women were wearing most becoming long coats of satin trimmed with fur, and with them satin hats with draped crowns and brims turned back and brown in a loose roll.

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RANKS WITH SERGE

Jersey Cloth Staple Fabric for One-Piece Dresses.

Stands Much Wear and Tear and Lends Itself to Either Straight Lines or Draperies.

Wool Jersey cloth now ranks with serge as a staple fabric for the development of one-piece dresses. This material has not been on the market many seasons, but it has so much to commend it that its permanent popularity seems assured.

The frock sketched is made of wool jersey cloth, and has the surplice type of bodice which is becoming to most figures. A straight line front is featured, although this is broken at the

Waist by the surplice section, which extends into sash ends that fit at the center of the back. The back of the dress runs in one piece to a point well below the waistline, where the skirt is gathered on, with fullness let in to form a moderate side flare.

Two advance models for misses have a novel embroidered touch which lends them a dignified springtime atmosphere. Silk floss flowers in natural coloring embellish the right side of youthful narrow shawl collars, looking as though fresh nosegays had been tucked in, says Women's Wear.

IMPART AIR OF SPRINGTIME

Silk Floss Flowers on the Side of Narrow Collar of Girls' Suits Look Like Fresh Nosegays.

A small pink carnation with foliage is very chic on an Eton suit of navy tricotine, which may also be worn as a dress. Black satin folds are used to define the tailored shapeliness of collar and cuffs whose curves match, as well as a horizontal barlike panel which offsets the double-breasted closing. Two flying panels, one piece above shoulder blades, give an unusual back to this Eton, for the ends of each are finished with cord fringe.

There is a one-sided tunic on the narrow skirt which completes this model. The other, a nubby suit of navy Polart (twil), has a blue embroidered on it, tracings of silver thread simply marking the shadows cast by the blending shades of floss.

VEIL DESIGNS ARE VARIED

Some So Elaborated With Outline or Tracery Embroideries That They Resemble Lace.

While the scroll veil is very popular, it has a rival in the dotted veil. The latter may show the dot in heavy chenille spots, velvet pastels or in embroideries of silk. Its chief allurements lies in its novelty.

Nearly all the new veils have geometrical or irregular meshes, many of them so elaborated with outline or tracery embroideries as to resemble lace. Dark brown, taupe and gray are favored colors, sometimes overwrought with white or black embroideries.

SIMPLE, YET ELABORATE.

Though its lines are simple as simple can be, this distinctive afternoon gown of blue silk is charmingly elaborate. The reason is found in the rich embroidery with which the gown is trimmed.

Colors White Shoes. To make your white kid shoes like new that are past cleaning, get a ten-cent package of dress dye, take one-fourth of the package, put in an old teacup, pour boiling water over the shoes and brush in dye with common vegetable brush. Give them two coats. You can make them any shade to match your suit. A waterproof coat may be given by procuring a cleaning paste the shade of the shoe.

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DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

JANUARY BEARS.

"This is the best time of the year," whispered mother brown bear. "Ah, how I love it. I sleep and I have wondrous dreams, and my little cubs are born in this season."

"The poor little dears, their eyes will not open for five weeks, but they are safe with me in this cave." The Alaskan, black brown or Russian bears sleep in the wintertime in caves or in rocky dens.

"I had such a good meal of berries," the cub sometimes come out on a very warm day—but not until the really cold winter is past.

"They may come out on a warmer day, but back they go again as soon as another cold snap comes. And, of course, as you know, they eat great, huge meals in the autumn and live on their own fat through the winter, sleeping and doing nothing else at all."

"Of course, they do not go to the zoo, because they are fed regularly there, and are not allowed to get a great many meals all in one, as they do when they are free."

"The polar bear mother goes away and hides for a little while in January, when her cubs are born, for she wants to be sure that no harm will come to them. But often when they are only ten days old she will take them out and they will go swimming in the icy waters where they live."

"I have heard," said mother brown bear, "that sometimes bears have two cubs and sometimes they have been known to have six. But I like my three better than any other number. All they are far more beautiful."

"The little precious woolly bears! How I love them!" And the bears nestled close to their mother, and she dozed off into peaceful sleep again.

"I am so glad," she whispered to herself, when she was half-asleep and half-waking a little later on, "that I had such a good meal of berries. That will make me feel well and strong when I get up to look after the cubs after I am through sleeping."

All the little bears were born in January. It's their very own month of the year. And mother bears think January is quite the most wonderful month of the year. It means such perfect things—sleep, warmth and above all, beautiful little cub babies.

The daddy bears are never around. Mother bears are afraid the daddies might not care for them and might hurt them. Anyway, the mothers go off to have their winter nap by themselves, and every January they are sure to have delightful waking moments when they can love and fondle their babies, and urge them to draw closer to their lovely fur-covered mother.

"They call this the month of January," said mother brown bear, "but I think it is a badly named month. I would call it Joyful month or something like that." And once more she looked at her beautiful brown cubs, and again closed her eyes and kicked her paws as she went to sleep.

The little brown cub bears took no interest in anything beyond their mother and themselves. They liked being warm, and that was about all they cared for. And their mother attended to that, as she did to their food and all their comforts.

And little did they think, as they dreamed and slept, of the days ahead in the great world of adventures. They didn't know that later on they would have to hunt and get their own food. They didn't know the lessons they would have to learn of the right kind of food to eat and the wrong kind which would poison them.

The Little Precious Woolly Bears. Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days. Druggists and mail order F. J. CHENEY & CO. 140 Broadway, New York. Price 50c per bottle. Free literature.

The Reason. "Pop, why do they call jolly, soft soap?" "Because there is so much life about it, son."

Candor a Straight Path. The path of candor may be uphill, but it is straight. In frankness there are no windings and twistings or turning back. The way of deceit is full of pitfalls and likely to lead into a bog. Let us be fair and frank, even if it seems uphill work to begin with. We shall save time in the end—GIRL'S Companion.

Path of Duty and Pleasure. The path of duty looks harder than it is; that of pleasure is harder than it looks.

Well Fixed. "There goes a man who is well fixed." "Got a lot of money." "I don't know about that, but I understand he has six tons of coal in the cellar and five pounds of sugar in his pantry."

Well Informed. "Pa, what were the trenchers they talk about in the stories of old times?" "They were the men who were in the trenches of those days, son. What use do you suppose they were?"

SUGAR LONG GROWN IN JAVA

Production Has Been Pushed Rapidly and There is Room for Further Development.

The cultivation of sugar cane is an old industry in Java. The production has increased rapidly and the end is not yet. Between 1850 and 1860 Java produced less than 100,000 tons a year. Sugar tonnage increased rapidly and steadily, until in 1904 the million-ton output was reached, and it is thought that the two-million ton mark will be passed within two or three years.

A writer in the Americas, issued by the National City bank of New York, says that while the cultivation of sugar is a very old industry in Java, it has passed through many vicissitudes. Fifty years ago, he says, the sugar was raised almost entirely by native farmers, who paid a part of their crop to the government as rent.

The rise of beet sugar growing in Europe made it necessary in order to compete to introduce a more efficient system. Today the cultivation is done by the manufacturers themselves. They lease the land from the natives, who in many cases are the owners, or from the native communities. Many small properties are thus united under the management of a manufacturer during the period of one planting—that is, about three years. After each planting the land is turned back to the native proprietors for growing rice or corn until its fertility for sugar production is restored.

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 druggist can put this up for you, or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hairs, make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Soul of Success.

Success without enthusiasm is absolutely impossible. Therefore, the most precious possession a man can have is what we ordinarily term the "Enthusiasm of Youth." It may at times be inconsistent because of lack of intelligent direction. It may bubble over when it should be repressed. But it is the spirit, the soul, that moves the world.

If you want to live the life of achievement—if you want to be able to set a new goal after every victory won, strive with might and main to retain the enthusiasm of youth.

With such a power you are master of every situation. Every day is a new experience. Your ardor is continuously keen. You are bright, alert and fully alive at all times.

Life can never become gloomy, because you are young, regardless of your age. Nothing could make your life humdrum, prosaic, commonplace. The park of divinity is ever in your possession.

"Cold in the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. It is the only medicine that cures Catarrh of any kind. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Opens School of Commerce.

Consul Arthur McLean reports from Puerto Rico that the Republic, that a school of commerce has recently been opened in Santiago de los Caballeros by the Association of Commercial Employees. The school is open to men and women, and its classes are held both in the day and evening. The new school includes courses in arithmetic, commercial practice, bookkeeping, grammar, and commercial correspondence.

Many Children Are Sickly.

Mother who suffers from Children break up Colds in 8 hours, relieve Feverishness, Headaches, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, Diarrhea, and all other ailments of Infants. They are so pleasant to take children like them. Write for free literature. Druggists, etc. Sample FREE. Address, A. S. Gimsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A Job Lot.

"The ticket man seems to have a lot of old railroad tickets there." "Must be for places that are seldom called for." "Yes, I'll bet he'd sell some of these tickets cheap to close 'em out."

The Reason.

"Pop, why do they call jolly, soft soap?" "Because there is so much life about it, son."

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WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Help to Pass the Crisis Safely—Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Can Be Relied Upon.

Urbana, Ill.—"During Change of Life in addition to its annoying symptoms, I had a slight grippe which lasted me in a weak condition. I felt times that I never would be well again. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it did for women passing through the Change of Life, so I told my doctor I would try it. I soon began to gain in strength and the annoying symptoms soon disappeared and your Vegetable Compound has made me a well, strong woman so I do all my own housework. I cannot recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly to women passing through the Change of Life."—Mrs. FRANK HENSON, 1318 S. Orchard St., Urbana, Ill.

Women who suffer from nervousness, "heat flashes," backache, headaches and "the blues" should try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Sugar Conservation.

"Three lumps of sugar in your coffee?" "Yes. Here in a restaurant I always take three, but at home I am very saving in the use of it."

Quite So.

First Russian Leader—Did you hear that the Finns are about to declare their independence? Second Ditto—Here's a pretty kettle of fish!

Breaking It to Him.

Mr. Rock—1 or—have something to say to you, George. George—Yes, yes; go on. Mr. Rock—Well, 1 or—you see, I'm going to marry your mother.

No Figure of Speech.

</

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.

Offering my household goods at private sale. Mrs. M. B. Driscoll, Tuckerton.

FOR SALE—\$500 Player Piano, with 433 rolls. Guaranteed to be in first class condition. Been used in family with no children. Will be sold very reasonable. Apply to Harvey Mathis, Tuckerton.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT

State of Georgiana C. Page 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 March, A. D. 1913.

Executors: Eliza Stewart, John C. Price.

Ladder of Fame. There are splinters in the ladder of fame. But you never notice them until you begin to slide down.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Henry Was Conjured. "John," excitedly exclaimed Anna Kelly, as she painfully rubbed a fire engine house, "please, subdue the fire devils' men."

JOT IT DOWN

That we do the very best line of Commercial Printing and at reasonable prices. Give us your next order and let us prove our assertion.

Bear in mind, we want your business, and we propose making ourselves deserving. Are you with us?

THANK YOU

In no direction can American women so greatly assist as by enrolling in the service of the Food Administration and cheerfully accepting its direction and advice.



—WOODROW Wilson, President.



THINGS WORTH KNOWING

A recently invented steamer chair can be folded compactly and, covered with its upholstery, carried like a handbag.

A two-wheeled cart, which automatically loads and unloads corn stalks, is the invention of a New Jersey farmer.

For fighting lumber-yard fires a monitor hose nozzle has been designed to be mounted on lumber-stacking machines.

A practical Swiss has found an Alpine glacier profitable, since he has converted it into an ice mine and markets the ice.

For railroad men a Michigan inventor has patented a pocket flashlight that shows red from one end and white from the other.

To make typewriters less noisy a Cleveland inventor has patented a platen core that changes the loud click of the type to a dull thud.

A Wisconsin man is the inventor of expanding cuff buttons that permit a shirt sleeve to be pulled up a man's arm and hold it there.

Australian white ants have developed a taste for lead covering and insulation of cables that is proving costly to telephone companies.

A flower stand, normally of small size, but which can be expanded to fill an ordinary size window, is the recent invention of a German.

Paris has established a museum of the horse, presenting a complete history of the animal from the earliest known period to the present day.

Prayers in the Morning. The little boy requested to be allowed to say his prayers in the morning instead of at night. "Nothing can happen at night," replied his father, "but in the daytime there's automobiles an' fallin' downstairs, an' gettin' ticked, an' lots o' things!"

Prosperity and Adversity. Prosperity makes us suspicious of, while adversity makes us trust in, each other.

FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

Wheat Savings—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

The Corn of Plenty—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Train-loads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

America's Own Food—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardiest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has long been the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

Learn Something—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

Corn's Infinite Variety—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

- HOT BREADS**
Boston brown bread.
Hoeecake.
Muffins.
Biscuits.
Griddle cakes.
Waffles.
- DESSERTS**
Corn-meal molasses cake.
Apple corn bread.
Dumplings.
Gingerbread.
Fruit gems.

- HEARTY DISHES**
Corn-meal croquettes.
Meat and corn-meal dumplings.
Italian polenta.
Tamales.

The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture.

Desperate Resolution.
The diner thrust the tip of his knife into the yellow disk which the waiter had brought him. He held it up to the light and examined it, while the waiter stood by anxiously. Then the diner resolutely returned it to his plate and scraped some of it upon his bread. "I take thee," he said, "for butter or worse."

Men and the Nation.
A nation is a thing that lives and acts like a man, and men are the particles of which it is composed.—J. G. Holland.

Courtesy Means Efficiency.
Courtesy, kindness, gentleness, bearing—to our own citizens and to the stranger who comes among us—are things that pay in more important ways than dollars and cents. Cities and business concerns alike have found that the courteous man is more likely to be the efficient man. He is the man who builds the business up. The grudge is the man who tears the business down.

Wishes That Come True.
Good wishes have a way of reflecting themselves. They have a potency which is magical, and the girl who is always wishing the best for other friends—though kindly wishes were a sort of gracious boomerang, coming back to the heart that sent it out. Just wishing others joy, if the wish is from the heart, helps to add something to the happiness of the world.

A Cheerful Face.
There is no greater every-day virtue than cheerfulness. This quality in man among men is like sunshine to the day, or gentle renewing moisture to parched herbs. The light of a cheerful face diffuses itself, and communicates the happy spirit that inspires it. The sourest temper must sweeten in the atmosphere of continuous good humor.

Ladies—Measure His Head!
A phenologist writes: "Hairs wearing hats 6% and smaller, or being less than 21 inches in circumference, can never be powerful. Between 19 inches and twenty inches heads are invariably very weak, and no lady should think of marrying a man with a head less than 20 inches in circumference. People with heads under 19 inches are mentally deficient, and with heads under 18 inches invariably idiotic."



ALADDIN SECURITY OIL
STANDARD OIL COMPANY

It's The Only Way To Be Sure

"I always insist on Aladdin Security Oil—I've had enough experience with the other kind of kerosene that smokes lamp chimneys, smells, and burns unevenly. With Aladdin Security Oil I always get a perfect flame and save money."

Don't throw away money on "any old kerosene." For your protection the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) is selling kerosene under the name

Aladdin Security Oil. Order it by name—and know what goes into your oil can.

Every gallon of Aladdin Security Oil conforms to the highest quality standards. It burns with an intense, clean flame. It is water white in color, and will not smoke or smell.

Use it in the best oil consuming devices—such as the New Perfection Oil Cook Stove and Hot Water Heaters, Perfection Smokeless Oil Heaters and Rayo Lamps. It will lighten household work and is cheaper than coal or gas.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)
Newark New Jersey

MARMON

"Thirty-Four"

The Easiest Riding Car in the World
Weighs less than any car of its 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

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of All Makes at Bargain Prices

- 1 PACKARD BERLN
- 1 5 PASS. MARMON 1916
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- 1 MARMON COUPS 12-32
- 1 CHEVROLET
- 1 1913 HUDSON
- 1 1911 PULLMAN
- 1 PIERCE ARROW LANDALETTE
- 1 PILOT
- 1 STUDEBAKER 1917
- 1 1916 MERCER
- 1 MITCHELL 1917
- 1 STEARNS KNIGHT
- 1 BUICK
- 1 STUDEBAKER SEDAN

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

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