

Tuckerton Voted Wet At Tuesday's Election Wet Forces Won by 38 Majority Heavy Vote Polled

The battle of the wet and dry forces was fought on Tuesday and resulted in a victory for the former by 38 majority.

The vote was 158 for the wets and 120 for the dries. There were 283 votes polled—5 being rejected.

Considering the fact that there were nearly 100 voters away from town in the Government service and otherwise, this was an exceedingly heavy vote as there are less than 400 registered.

Preparations for Tuesday's battle have been going on for several weeks. Shortly after the passage of the local option law by the legislature last winter a petition was circulated and more than the required percentage of signatures obtained, a hearing was held by Borough Council set the date.

Both sides worked to the limit to win votes and it was a question as to who would win until the returns were counted.

AT YOUR BOND PURCHASE WILL ACCOMPLISH

The following figures give one a true idea of what his or her loan to Government by the purchase of War Bonds will accomplish when by the War Department:

A \$50 bond will buy trench knives, rifle company, or 23 hand grenades, or 14 rifle grenades, or 37 cases of surgical instruments for enlisted men's belts, or 10 cases of surgical instruments for officers' belts.

A \$100 bond will clothe a soldier, or equip an Infantry soldier for service overseas, or feed a soldier for a year.

Two \$100 bonds will purchase a horse or mule for Cavalry, Artillery, or other service.

Three \$100 bonds will clothe a soldier and feed him for one year in France, or buy a motorcycle for a machine-gun company.

Four \$100 bonds will buy an X-ray outfit.

One \$500 bond will supply bicycles for the headquarters company of an infantry regiment.

NOTICE TO OYSTERMEN

OYSTERMEN are hereby notified that the provisions of Section 12 of Chapter 116 of the Laws of 1917, commonly known as the "ROUGH CULL LAW," will be rigidly enforced during the planting season of 1918 in Delaware Bay and River and their tributaries, and elsewhere in this State.

The penalties for violation are \$1000 fine, 3 years imprisonment, and forfeiture of boat license or tongers license.

BOARD OF SHELL FISHERIES,
GEORGE A. MOTT, DIRECTOR.

Dated April 10, 1918.

F. R. Austin, President
GEO. F. RANDOLPH, Cashier

JOHN C. PRICE, Vice-President
T. WILMER SPECK, Asst. Cashier

The Tuckerton Bank

CAPITAL, SURPLUS and PROFITS - - - \$85,000.00

DIRECTORS:
F. R. Austin, Geo. F. Randolph, C. H. Cramer, John C. Price, W. G. Conrad, Wm. L. Butler, T. Wilmer Speck, S. J. Ridgway, C. M. Berry, Thomas Cale, Jesse Caviller, David G. Conrad, R. F. Rutter



Protect Your Earnings

Having ready cash for sudden emergencies is possible only when you have saved a part of your salary or wages.

Start with a small deposit if necessary. Increase it as you can and soon you will have a substantial interest-bearing account, and a feeling of safety, contentment, pride and independence.

Safety—Honesty—Courtesy—Service

NOTICE TO BEACON PATRONS

On account of the extreme advance in the price of materials in the production of a newspaper, all Notices, Cards of Thanks, etc., will be charged for at the rate of 5 cents per line.

This will cover all notices intended for advertising purposes.

GOVERNOR PICKED SHERIFF POINT PLEASANT

Harold Chafey Named; Reappoints Brown As Deputy

Mayor Harold Chafey, of Point Pleasant, was on Tuesday of last week named as Sheriff by Governor Edge to succeed the late Sheriff Wilsey, who died on April 1. In the interim Coroner J. L. Lane, of Tuckerton, as an appointee of Justice Kalisch, acted as Sheriff, and had charge at the opening of the April court. The first act of the new Sheriff was to reappoint Alfred W. Brown Jr., as Under Sheriff.

OCEAN COUNTY TO DO HER PART IN RAISING FOOD THIS YEAR

That Ocean County will do its share toward an increased food production this year over last, is the encouraging report brought in by County Agent Cooley after a trip around the county. Food is greatly needed this year, and it is not possible to raise too much of staple crops. Ocean County can successfully grow potatoes, sweet potatoes, corn and beans; and also poultry and pork. And it is the duty of everyone who can to raise as much of these staples as possible. The County Agent reports a normal acreage of potatoes this year, but not so large as last year. The State Board of Agriculture recommends a normal planting of potatoes. In corn, a 15 per cent increase over last year is recommended, and this county will put in an increase of 20 to 25 per cent. An increase of 25 per cent in hogs is recommended, and this county has made at least that increase.

WILL DRAFT 100,000 MEN A MONTH IN 1918

The draft plan favored by War Department officials is to call 100,000 men to the colors each month. This number, 1,200,000 yearly, would be an increase over the 800,000 basis announced recently for 1918. In addition a large number of technical troops will be trained.

Here and abroad, more than 1,600,000 Americans are bearing arms. It is intended to add a million to them this year.

How rapidly the men are to be called will depend on the speed achieved in moving the troops now in camp to France. Under the plan of making additional British and American tonnage available immediately for the troop movement, space will be provided in army camps for new increments of drafted men. Most of the camps are filled now.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Elizabeth Anna Bragg
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Bragg, wife of the late Capt. Edward A. Bragg, died at her home on North Green Street on Thursday April 4th. Funeral services were held at her late residence on Thursday April 11th at 1 o'clock.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish herewith, to express to our friends and neighbors our sincere thanks and appreciation for their many acts of kindness and expressions of sympathy during our bereavement.

Disastrous Fire Destroyed Tuckerton Factory

BUILDING REDUCED TO ASHES IN ONE HOUR AFTER FIRE WAS DISCOVERED. WAS WORKING ON BIG CONTRACT OF ARMY TENTS. BIG LOT OF MATERIAL BURNED.

Fifty Girls and Women Employed in Building all Escape. Gallant Work of Firemen and Marines Kept Fire From Spreading When Other Buildings Caught Fire.

BARNEGAT AND BEACH HAVEN FIRE COMPANIES OFFERED HELP. THE FORMER SENT EQUIPMENT. POOR FIRE EQUIPMENT AND LACK OF WATER PRESSURE HAMPERED FIREMEN.

Probably the most disastrous fire that ever occurred in Tuckerton, from the standpoint of property loss, took place Tuesday afternoon, at 2:15 o'clock, when the factory of the Vineland Wrapper Manufacturing Company and the Blacksmith Shop occupied by Robert Webster were completely destroyed.

The factory, which was working on a big contract of army tents for the U. S. Government, was located in the Y. M. C. A. building and there was about \$30,000 worth of material, most of which was uncut canvas, dress goods, thread etc. This was all destroyed, with about \$6000 worth of machinery. The machinery will be hard to replace as the heavy demand for war work has made it extremely difficult to get machines of that kind under six weeks or two months.

The fire started from the outside of the building near the exhaust pipe of the engine room. Two boys were working nearby when they discovered the blaze but on account of the oil-soaked ground and building at this point the flames spread so rapidly that they were helpless and at once gave an alarm of fire.

The firemen responded at once but it was soon found that the chemical engine was useless and together with the inadequate water pressure made it impossible to save the building. Just at the time when it would have been possible to save the building, according to statements by firemen on the ground, there was not enough water pressure to fill the hose.

The fire soon became beyond control and the flames spread rapidly through the building, and being a frame structure gave out such an intense heat that the blacksmith shop, occupied by Robert Webster about one hundred feet away caught fire and was destroyed.

When the fire started there were about fifty girls and women at work. They all escaped without injury with the exception of a few singed eyebrows and burned faces.

During the height of the fire the big crowd who had gathered were concerned about the center of the town and only the fact that the wind was in the direction of Pohatong Lake instead of toward the Main Street was their other property saved from destruction.

Lieutenant Paul F. Howard, of the U. S. Marine Corps at the Radio Station, learning that the town was in danger, at once brought a detachment of Tuckerton and under the direction of First Sergeant Elmer G. Burkhardt, the boys rendered some timely and valuable assistance. Mr. Burkhardt was one of the first, with Howard Falkinburg, of the Coast Guards, to enter the burning building and rescue Miss Katherine Seaman, the bookkeeper, who was in the office on the second floor on the opposite side of the factory from the fire and had not heard the alarm. Miss Seaman was the last to get out.

There was considerable excitement when the fire was raging when cries of fire from other sections of the town were heard. The residences of Henry Truax and Frank M. White caught fire from flying sparks, a thicket near the swamp, back of Mrs. Etta V. Hayes' residence, and the barn on Mayor Kelley's property also caught fire and were all burning about the same time. These were all extinguished by bucket brigades consisting of men, women and children.

During this excitement the spectators were given a little taste of war.

action when Sergeant Burkhardt in command of the Marines went from place to place and fought fire with the same vim as they would the Germans.

The Barnegat Fire Company were very kind in sending hose, equipment, and men. Ezra Parker, president of the Barnegat Bank, came along with the men and offered every possible service if it would be needed.

Mayor Herbert Willis, of Beach Haven, was also in town and offered the assistance of the fire apparatus of that town. This kindly cooperation from our neighbors was keenly felt and heartily appreciated.

RED CROSS MATERIAL HERE READY FOR WORKERS

The work room of the local Chapter of the Red Cross has been prepared for work and all the workers are requested to be on hand tomorrow (Friday) from 2 until 5 P. M.

The new materials, consisting of yarn, muslin, outing flannels etc., have arrived and the committee has patterns and all equipment for going ahead. The work room is in the Mason's Hall, corner of Church and Wood Streets.

Work days will be on Tuesday and Friday afternoon of each week from 2 until 5 o'clock.

SPECIAL MEETING OF BORO COUNCIL TO INVESTIGATE LOW WATER PRESSURE

A special meeting of Borough Council was held last night to investigate the cause of the fire of Tuesday and the low water pressure.

The direct cause of the fire could not be learned. Walter S. Allen, the main witness and probably the first man to see it stated that the blaze was under headway when he discovered it.

NORTHEAST GALE CAUSED CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE

The Northeast gale, which lasted over four days last week and was accompanied by cold weather, snow, hail and rain did considerable damage to property both on the land and water.

On the beaches, houses were undermined, boats carried away and railroads washed out. On the mainland trees were uprooted, roofs blown off etc.

New Gretna

There will be a Spring meeting and an Exhibit held in the Schoolhouse on Friday, April 19, 1918.

- Program
- Flag Song
 - Second Grade
 - Oral Reading Demonstration Second Grade
 - Rhythmic Game
 - First Grade
 - Dramatization
 - Fifth Grade
 - Solo "After the War is Over"
 - Gerald Mathis
 - Oral Reading
 - Dorothy Smith
 - Mass Drill
 - 7, 7, and 8th Grades
 - Duet "Baby's Prayer"
 - Thelma Kamflin and Marguerite Cramer.
 - Oral English
 - Fourth Grade
 - Song (a) "Question" (b) "Keep the Home Fires Burning"
 - Four Minute Speech
 - Elizabeth French
 - Address
 - Louis J. Kayser, County Superintendent.

Ralph Maxwell, of Camp Dix, is spending a few days with his parents. Miss Senona Mathis, of Atlantic City, spent Sunday with friends here. Mrs. Joseph Hickman and children are visiting friends in Atlantic City.

Jesse Cramer returned home on Monday and we are glad to see him around again. Mr. Cramer has been in a private hospital in Philadelphia for a couple of weeks.

Evelyn Maxwell, the six year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maxwell, fell on a plank and cut her head badly while at play on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Delvin Bozarth motored to Atlantic City on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. French and Mrs. J. R. Cramer spent Wednesday in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Elton Dayton is reported very ill. We hope that she may soon recover.

Dr. Snyder was present and held Quarterly Conference in the M. E. Church on Saturday evening.

Thomas Meek was a week end guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Cramer.

H. Z. Mathis spent a part of the week with his family here.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Lydia Garrison and daughter, Lydia, of Atlantic City, have been spending some time with Mrs. Harriet Chaffin.

Irving Gale, of Camden, spent a few days at his home here.

Mrs. Mildred Rutter has returned home for a short visit among relatives after spending the winter in Baltimore.

Miss Dora Lazaroff, of Chester, Pa., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Gerber.

Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Conover were Atlantic City visitors this week.

Miss Isabel Ginter, of Philadelphia, was a recent visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gifford.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Ross Gaskill, of Washington, D. C., spent the week end here with relatives.

Miss Anna Andrews has returned from a visit with relatives in New Brunswick.

Miss Lillian Haywood, of Atlantic City, is the guest of Miss Ada Brown.

Miss Anna Gifford, of Wilmington, is visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Morey and children have returned from a visit in Camden.

Merritt Pharo and son Albert, of Haddonfield, spent a day here last week.

Frank White, of Mt. Holly, was a recent visitor with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. White.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jones and the Misses Lydia and Marian Leake spent Sunday, April 7, in Williams-town.

Mr. and Mrs. John Morris, of Trenton, were recent visitors with relatives in town.

Mrs. Jennie V. Mathis is spending a few days with Mrs. Clara Sooy, who is slowly recovering from a severe illness at her home in Asbury Park.

The family of Cornelius Stark has moved to Millville.

A surprise party was given in honor of Edward Blackman on Monday evening, April 8. Those present were Misses Helen Hoffman, Beatrice Driscoll, Gertrude Brown, Zelma Allen, Arvilla Mott, Elizabeth Parker and Bella Marshall. Eustace Allen, French Loveland, Nelson Horner, Norman Gerber, Eugene Ford, Calvin Parker, James Marshall, Elmer Mathis, Morris Seaman and Albert Honer. Refreshments were served and all reported a fine time.

GIFFORDTOWN SCHOOL

PRIMARY DEPT.
Gertrude Jillson
Alvin Jillean

GRAMMAR ROOM
Elizabeth Burd
Elsie Mullen
Eleanor Allen
Estella McCoy
Nelson Cramer

For Sale

My entire stock of hardware, automobile supplies and gasoline business. Will be sold below wholesale cost.

PAUL CALE
ATLANTIC LOADING CO.
HAMMONTON, N. J. York.

TUCKERTON PHARMACY

W. C. JONES
Jeweler & Optician
Proprietor

Patent Medicines
Toilet Articles
Fine Stationery
Clocks
Watches
Cut Glass
Silverware

PALACE THEATRE

NOW OPEN UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

April 18th
THURSDAY—Essanay presents Henry B. Walthall and Edna Mayo in "THE MISLEADING LADY."
Klein Comedy, "THE LIGHTING BELL-HOP," Harry Watson, Jr.

April 20th
SATURDAY—"IN THE PALACE OF THE KING." An Essanay in six parts featuring Richard Travers.
Harry Watson, Jr., in "JUST IMAGINATION."

April 23rd
TUESDAY—Edison presents Marc MacDermott and Miriam Nesbitt in "THE CATSPA." "BELLS AND BELLES"—Harry Watson, Jr.

Admission: 15 cents for Adults, 10 cents for Children and War Tax, which under the law must be paid by the patron. It's your "BIT"—do it cheerfully.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Let us get rid of our false...
...vices of our own plant-
...books full of inspiration of
...few friends worthy of be-
...line lost able to love us in return.

SWEET AS HONEY.
Honey will be more popular this year than ever, and many of our small farmers will feel called upon to increase their apary; or, if not keeping bees, by a few hives to keep the family in sweets for the year. There are government bulletins to be had for the asking on the culture and care of bees, as well as on honey dishes for the housewife. The man or woman, even if financially able to purchase food at any price, is feeling the need to get out and produce something in his own garden—foods, wheat for flour, sugar beets, baby beef, honey or maple syrup. There is a vast field for the patriotic citizen to do his bit in this way. Many women are raising sheep, as wool will be more and more scarce. Two chickens for every member of the family, even on a small city lot is the slogan of the poultry men, whom Uncle Sam is providing for every state.

Bean Chops.—Soak a pint of dried beans overnight, parboil and drain, then cook in boiling water. Add to the pulp add two cups of strained tomatoes, to which a pinch of soda has been added, two tablespoons of melted butter or oil, one cup of finely chopped walnuts, a pinch of powdered sage, one teaspoonful each of parsley and finely minced, one teaspoonful of a dash of pepper, a half cupful of bread crumbs, and a well-beaten egg. Turn into a shallow dish and bake cold mold into chops. Brush with oil and brown in a quick oven.

Loaf.—Crumble the inside of a loaf of bread, then dry in a slow oven until brown. To three pints of crumbs, measure before drying, one teaspoonful of salt, a half teaspoonful of pepper, a dash of cayenne pepper, one tablespoonful of oil, one cupful of each of sage, finely minced, a sprinkling of savory, two cupfuls of fine meal and one cupful of fine meal. Fry in a shallow dish and add cold mold into chops. Brush with oil and brown in a quick oven.

Honey Mousse.—Beat four eggs slightly and pour over them very slowly one cupful of hot honey; cook until the eggs are thick, add a pinch of salt, and when cooked, a pint of cream whipped. Put into mold and pack in ice and salt. Let stand three or four hours to ripen.

Honey Custard.—Beat four eggs, add a quart of milk, one-half cupful of honey, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, mix well and bake in cups set in hot water. Test the custard with a knife; when firm to the tender, remove at once and place in cold water. Custards that are overcooked are watery and unpalatable.

Honey Ice Cream.—Take a quart of cream, three-fourths of a cupful of honey, a few drops of almond extract and a few drops of rose water; freeze as usual.

Salad Dressing of Fruit is especially nice using honey and fruit juice mixed for the dressing. Oil may be added if desired.

More Honey Dishes.
Those who are interested in prop-
...ore honey and thus saving
...sugar, the Bulletin
...No. 653 put
...ut by the agri-
...cultural depart-
...ment at Wash-
...ington, will be
...found most help-
...ful. The follow-
...ing are some of
...the recipes rec-
...ommended.

Bran Cookies.—Take a half
...cup of honey, the same amount of
...sugar, the Bulletin
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...ment at Wash-
...ington, will be
...found most help-
...ful. The follow-
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...the recipes rec-
...ommended.

Popcorn Balls.—Heat honey
...degrees F. with a candy ther-
...mometer. This dissolves the water and
...is hard when cool. Honey
...absorbs moisture when left
...open, so the balls should be kept
...covered or reheated before use.

Carmels.—Take two cupfuls
...of sugar, a half cupful of
...oil, a fourth of a cupful of honey,
...a cupful of butter. Beat
...until the sugar is dissolved,
...cook without stirring until a firm
...made when a little is dropped
...cold water. Beat until thick,
...pour into buttered pans and cut
...squares. Pecans or other nuts may
...be added.

Orange Marmalade.—To two
...cups of orange pulp and juice add
...cupful of honey, add one-half cup-
...ful of finely shredded peel, then cook
...thick.

Dressing.—Take four egg
...two tablespoonfuls of vinegar
...juice, two tablespoonfuls of
...and two tablespoonfuls of hon-
...ourth of a teaspoonful of mus-
...teardropful of salt and a few
...of paprika with a cupful of
...Heat the cream. Add the
...eggs to the other ingredients
...and set away to cool. When
...add whipped cream.

Meat from Exchanges.
The material on which safety
...matches are ignited is placed on
...end of a new box instead of one side
...of the cover, enabling the cover to be
...closed as a wind shield when a match is
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NEW EVENING GOWN

First Season in Three That Dis-
tinct Change is Made.

Black Will Have Widest Popularity,
Laces With Dots Embroidered,
Choice Above Everything.

The tale of the spring evening gown should be an absorbing one, for behold, it is the first season in three that evening gowns have undergone a distinct change in style, mode and vogue, and a spring season ushers in new evening gowns for the elect and even ideas for the evening for those who sit by the fire, always presuming that it is a fire that necessitates evening clothes to sit by it.

Narrow skirts are sufficiently difficult to dance in, but long narrow skirts are impossible. And, inasmuch as we will dance, notes a fashion authority, war or no war, for the evening we abolish the narrow skirt in favor of the wide or draped garment so that we may dance in ease and comfort.

Some time ago I sounded the slogan of the sleeve in evening frocks. Every indication for the future confirms all that I thought at that time and even accentuates the fashion. Evening gowns without sleeves are not.

Every design for the spring will have the sleeves, some wide and flowing, others long and narrow and a few even elbow length, but the sleeves will be there beyond the shadow of a doubt.

The war will not necessarily affect the cut of the front or the back of the evening frock. Many of the spring offerings will carry the high square neckline and the V-shaped back, but just as many will show the gowns cut extremely low both front and back and depend upon the effect of the sleeves to relieve the formal aspect of the creation.

In material black will have the widest popularity. It has had its innings time and again and despite that this spring will find it in great demand. Of the black laces the sheer combined with laces and charmeuse, and dresses of shaded nets will also be popular. All-chiffon frocks will not be given much of an opportunity early in the season, but will be held over until spring begins to wane into warmer summer months.

For a year we have been hearing a lot about the necessity for cutting down the height of women's shoes. It has been predicted a dozen times, a fashion writer states, that there is to be strict restriction in high shoes for women, and every time certain shoe stores have offered any specially priced shoes they have told us that the reason they did so was because of new restrictions as to the height of shoes. They told us, because they were no longer allowed to handle shoes of that height. Well, perhaps that was the case; but we still see women going about with shoes of extreme height, and only occasionally have we seen, so far, shoes of a moderate height.

Now the restriction is pretty near to becoming a fact. Probably we shall not have any fall shoes more than 8 1/2 inches in height. The shoe man tells us that this is to be measured "from the rand at the breast of the side of the heel to the center of the tops at the side"—all of which may be very helpful if you happen to know the lingo of shoe dealers.

SPANISH BOLERO IS HERE



The "bolero" effect is so decidedly tasty when in the proper cloth it is surprising that it has not been popular for many seasons. Corduroy is the only cloth for a bolero, and as here shown it makes up wonderfully. The bolero is one of the outstanding features of Spanish dress, and it is due to become popular with American young ladies before the end of the summer months. This street dress in marine corduroy has a most youthful air. The bolero with the dainty embroidered design on each lap is the pre-eminent feature, and is the thing that puts the costume in distinctive class. The white vestee adds a most charming contrast.

NEW COATS WITHOUT SLEEVES
Corded Silk and Wool Poplins Among the Materials France Offers to America for These Garments.

France likes the sleeveless idea in garments so much that she has built new coats that drop over the shoulders but have no sleeves. This is a medieval idea that did not seem to interfere with the comfort of the men and women of the twelfth century, when the weather was cold and the houses 100 per cent colder.

Among the materials that France offers to America in the building of these sleeveless coats is a corded silk and wool poplin. It is used to be worn by us. It was made into frocks and wraps and turned out in those dolmans that were trimmed with bugles and paillettes and edged with fur.

This season the dolman has been replaced by the loose, shapeless, sleeveless coat. This came over from France, where it was worn on one of the smart stages by an actress who knows how to dress.

All the American shops are looking to the French theater today for inspiration, and the theaters themselves have burst into a new bloom of life and beauty through the presence of so many thousands of American soldiers on leave with money in their pockets.

BONNET WITH QUAIN VEIL
Of times the prettiest thing about a wonderful bonnet is the veil, though few young ladies have found this out. This hat, one of the most fascinating for spring and summer wear, proves it beyond a doubt. The hat, though very chic, is simply trimmed, and alone holds no special attraction, but attach this most charming veil to it and the combination is irresistible. The hat is of plain braided straw with a satin ribbon band. The veil is of very fine texture and falls in a new mode from the crown of the hat with a fullness that is most unusual and winning. The edge of the veil is trimmed with a dotted design, and the dots are extremely large for a veil. Altogether, spring looks mighty appealing, garbed thusly.

JUDGED BY THOSE OF TODAY

Undecipherable Papyrus Might Well Have Been What Librarian Would Catalogue It

The librarian at a certain museum was engaged in cataloguing and arranging some ancient books that had just arrived from Egypt, when he noticed a perplexed look on the face of his assistant.

"What's the matter, Brown?" he asked. "Is there anything that you don't understand?"

"Yes," answered Brown. "Here is a small papyrus on which the characters are not decipherable. How shall I class it?"

"Uh," thoughtfully returned the librarian, examining the papyrus. "Suppose you call it a doctor's prescription in the time of Pharaoh."

GREAT FOR ECZEMA AND OLD SORES

I Guarantee My Ointment, Says Peterson. Stops Itching Instantly.

"If you are responsible for the health of your family," says Peterson. "I want you to get a large 30-cent box of Peterson's Ointment today."

"Remember, I stand back of every box. Every druggist guarantees to refund the purchase price if Peterson's Ointment doesn't do it all I claim."

"I guarantee it for eczema, old sores, running sores, salt rheum, ulcers, sore nipples, broken breasts, itching skin, pimples, blackheads, skin diseases, blind, bleeding and itching piles as well as for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises and sunburn."

"I had 30 running sores on my leg for 11 years, was in three different hospitals. Amputation was advised. Skin grafting was tried. I was cured by using Peterson's Ointment."—Mrs. F. E. Root, 287 Michigan St., Buffalo, N. Y. Adv.

Stray Romance From The Front.

One of our stray romances came to light the other day when a soldier dashed back to England on leave from France to marry the girl of his heart. He had picked up a photograph of the lady on the battlefield (which seems to hint that she was the idol of some other soldier's heart previously), and a letter asking her whether she desired a return of the likeness led to correspondence and an engagement. But the couple did not meet until the day of their wedding. Talk about the risks at the front!—Sydney (Australia) Bulletin.

Cuticura Kills Dandruff.

Anoint spots of dandruff with Cuticura Ointment. Follow at once by a hot shampoo with Cuticura Soap, if a man; next morning if a woman. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

All the Modern Improvements.

"Have you a fireless cooker at your home?"
"Worse than that. We've got a fireless furnace now."

A DAGGER IN THE BACK

That's the woman's dread when she gets up in the morning to start the day's work. Oh, how my back aches! GOLD MEDAL HAIRLEM OIL Capsules taken every day cases the backache for all time. Don't delay. What's the use of suffering? Begin taking GOLD MEDAL HAIRLEM OIL Capsules today and be relieved tomorrow. Take three or four every day and be permanently free from wrenching, distressing back pain. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Since 1896 GOLD MEDAL HAIRLEM OIL has been the National Remedy of Holland, the Government of the Netherlands having granted a special charter authorizing its preparation and sale. The household of Holland would almost as soon be without bread as she would without her "Best Dutch Dress," as she quaintly calls GOLD MEDAL HAIRLEM OIL Capsules. This is the one reason why you will find the women and children of Holland so sturdy and robust.

GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original Hairlem Oil Capsules imported direct from the laboratories in Haarlem, Holland. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Look for the name on every box. Sold by reliable druggists in sealed packages three sizes. Money refunded if they do not help you. Accept only the GOLD MEDAL. All others are imitations. Adv.

Cautious.

"Have you been taken, too, with these arguments about the excitement of aviation?"
"Well, I wouldn't so to speak, care to fall for it."

Middle Aged Women

Are Here Told the Best Remedy for Their Troubles.

Freemont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. GORDON, 925 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

North Haven, Conn.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health after everything else had failed when passing through change of life. There is nothing like it to overcome the trying symptoms."—Mrs. FLORENCE ISALLA, Box 197, North Haven, Conn.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND
has the greatest record for the greatest good
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

EVERY BUSINESS HAS THEM

Seemingly All That is Necessary to Find Handicaps is Just to Look for Them.

"Farmer Sam" Fitzpatrick of the Standard Oil company was in Topeka last week attending the meeting of the Kansas state board of agriculture. He was visiting with some of the well-known cattlemen of the state when one of them complained of the increased expense attached now to the cattle-raising business.

"I do not know where we are to get the cattlemen to carry on the business," said the man.

"It is the same with the oil business," Fitzpatrick replied. "A friend of mine was in the office the other day seriously complaining about the increased cost of oil production. 'Sam,' he said to me in a fearful voice, 'it is getting to the pass that I don't know where we are going to get the money to pay our excess profit tax.'"

Of course, there are serious handicaps in every business, if you want to find them.—Kansas City Star.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

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

The Daily Grind.

There's a new grind about it—the same old morning-till-night-to-pay-the-rot drudgery!

At the sight of a service flag signs instinctively lift, shoulders square. The soldier comes out in the man beyond draft age when he starts down town in the morning. He wears no uniform, no insignia, no cap band, no brassard. He does the same work he did before the war, but—bless him—he does it better, better because of the boys overseas, better because America must win. His bit is a colorless task, but such is democracy being made safe for the world.—Reinette Lovewell of The Vigilantes.

Limit of Confidence.

"She seems to make a confidant of you."
"Yes, I'm her dearest friend. She tells me everything."
"Her innermost secrets, I presume?"
"Yes, indeed. She's even shown me where she has hoarded a few pounds of sugar in her attic."

Going Too Far.

"The cook puts a lot of herself into everything she does." "I wish she'd keep her hair out of the soup."
The child who cries for cake may live to cry for bread!

Win the War by Preparing the Land

Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops
Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada
CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than May 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Buy Copper Stocks For Investment

We mean the low priced coppers like Nixon-Nevada
It sold last March at 26c a share, this March at \$1.06 a share, and we expect it will sell at \$10.00 a share.
United Verde sold at \$1.00 per share, and as high as \$45 per share
You now have the same chance for profit in Nixon-Nevada.
We will be pleased to fill any orders and will carry Nixon-Nevada on margin
SEND FOR THE CURB BAROMETER
Eastman & Company
Mills Building NEW YORK CITY Newport Building BOSTON, MASS.
Stock Exchange and Bank References

Send for Swift & Company's 1918 Year Book

It shows that Swift & Company sells the meat from a steer for less money than the live steer cost!

Proceeds from the sale of the hide, fat, and other by-products covered all expense of dressing, refrigeration, freight, selling expense and the profit of \$1.29 per steer as shown by Swift & Company's 1917 figures as follows:

Average price paid for live cattle per steer	\$84.45
Average price received for meat	68.97
Average price received for by-products	24.09
Total received	93.06
This leaves for expenses and profit	8.61
Of which the profit per steer was	1.29

There are many other interesting and instructive facts and figures in the Year Book.
We want to send our 1918 Year Book, to anyone, anywhere—free for the asking. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Tuckerton Beacon
 Established 1890
 H. MOSE MATHEIS, Editor and Publisher
 Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year.
 Six Months 75 cents.
 Advertising Rates Furnished on Application
 Entered at Post Office at Tuckerton, N. J., as second-class matter.
 Thursday Afternoon, April 18, 1918.

Barnegat

W. S. Cranmer and C. VanVorst, of Cedar Run, attended the Pastmaster's meeting the past week.
 Mr. Miller was a business caller in Tuckerton on Tuesday last.
 Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cox will occupy their bungalow on Maple Avenue. Prof. A. P. Horn, who has occupied it for the past winter is boarding at the Hotel Barnegat.
 The storm of the past week was very severe on the early gardens.
 Hon. D. G. Conrad and wife with J. A. Bugbee motored to Manahawkin and attended service at the M. E. Church.
 The water at the landing the past week has been the highest that has been known for several years.
 The debate between the Point Pleasant High School and the Barnegat High School was postponed till Friday night on account of the storm.
 The patriotic citizens of Barnegat feel highly honored over the sale of the 3rd Liberty Bond. The honor flag is being displayed in the window of the First National Bank.
 Mrs. G. S. Sprague, of Beach Haven, was a recent guest of her daughter, Mrs. H. D. Cox.
 James Helfrich, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with his mother on Brook Street.
 Many of the Manahawkin citizens do their trading at the Barnegat stores.
 Mrs. W. S. Cranmer and son, Cecil, with Miss Bessie Conklin, all of Cedar Run, and Mrs. Hiram Cranmer, of East Orange, motored up Sunday and called on Mrs. W. F. Lewis and her sister.
 The War Garden Committee, of Barnegat will have a series of exhibitions this season. Some of the prominent citizens are vying with each on the production of potatoes and other vegetables. Among the contestants are: Mrs. M. J. Gaynor, of the Hotel Barnegat and Joseph McLaughlin, the well known insurance agent, Capt. James Robins and many other experts. Among them there is also a gentleman from Shiloh, who has taken up a garden and claims his superiority in growing vegetables the Irish plan. The judges during the season will be Oscar Cranmer, of Brookville and J. Hammon, of Barnegat. The what can be accomplished for the important work of food production.

The high wind of the past week blew over a number of fences in town. C. G. Conrad is confined to his home and is not able to go downstairs for a number of days yet.
 Paul Bowker, of Camp Dix, spent Sunday with his family. His brother Carlton has been home on a four days' furlough.
 William Sprague and John Mills were over Sunday guests of relatives.
 The Boy Scouts are very eager to scout. Since the moving of the Scoutmaster, Rev. Mr. Hicks, there is no one to take up the work.
 The Teachers Institute was held on Wednesday at Barnegat. There was a good attendance and much interest taken. The ladies of the M. E. Church gave them a luncheon which was much appreciated.
 Carl Bowker spent Saturday with his sister, Mrs. Taylor and his brother, Benj. R. Bowker at Jersey City.
 Mrs. J. K. Ridgway is still very poorly and her friends are much concerned over her condition.
 N. B. Letts, of Manahawkin, was a business caller on Monday.
 Harold B. Cox, dealer in musical instruments, reports of hard work to get the required number of records for Victrolas.
 Billy Fouch, the florist, reports that the past week was one of the worst weeks in April he had ever experienced since being in the business.
 He wanted his plants to get the rain but not the cold and North East wind. Instead of uncovering his hotbeds he was compelled to protect them from the cold. When he needs the rain it is cold and when warm weather comes, it is too dry.
 A flying machine passed over here Monday P. M., and landed at the Groper Farm, Beach View for repairs. A number motored down to view it. There were two men in the machine and they were bound for Long Island.
 Carl Bowker returned to Camp Dix Tuesday and he expects to leave in the near future.

Occupy Your Proper Place.
 It's continuous confidence in the al of your own making that compels success, observes an educator. Some in never question the possibility of defeat. They may have set-backs but not defeats. They are right and know themselves to be right. The rest of the world may be ranged against them but all they care. They have a mission and nothing short of it will satisfy. That's what you should have. Get the proper self-estimate and move up to your place.

No Longer Menace to Humans.
 Anthrax as an animal 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 been perfected within the last few years there is no reason why it should be a menace to human life.

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

What's in a Name?
 His grandfather is in the employ of Uncle Sam, engaged in passing buck and forth mail for dependent humanity. His father, Mr. D., also earns his bread in the same useful 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.

The Difference.
 A genius can no more help being a genius than a crazy man can help being crazy. It just happens that when a genius does what he considers a smart thing, it is smart; but when the poor crazy man does his smart thing, it is not smart.

Colors That Fade.
 Aniline colors often fade to entirely different colors, while vegetable dyes usually fade to tones of their own particular color. The finest Oriental rugs, with their soft, wonderful colors

PERFECT ORGANIZATION TO SELL LIBERTY BONDS

Experts in Various Lines Are at Work in Philadelphia Headquarters.

The organization for handling the forthcoming Liberty Loan in the Third Federal Reserve District has been completed. Philadelphia is the headquarters for this district, which embraces Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey and all of Delaware.
 The Women's Committee also has headquarters in Philadelphia, under the supervision of Mrs. James Starr, Jr.
 This organization already is marked by some revolutionary departures from former systems. The changes incorporate a more gigantic program for securing publicity, and a system for securing orders for bonds which will greatly facilitate the work for the banks and will make it possible to handle a much greater number of subscriptions in a limited time.
 In Mr. Parsons' office are maps of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, divided into sub-districts by heavy blue-lines. The areas thus enclosed represent more than fifty districts, which come under the supervision of the Philadelphia headquarters. In most cases the districts are counties, but in some cases a district takes in more than one county, while in others a county is divided into two or more districts. On the maps are various printed cards bearing the names of the local chairmen, the amount of money subscribed for each district in the last loan, the quota for the coming loan and other information.
 There is a generous sprinkling of red-headed tacks all over the maps, signifying localities where banks will handle subscriptions for local county organizations. The charts show at a glance the make-up of the various committees and the descriptions of their work. That chart for the regular district organization shows at the top, in a square, the words "Treasury Department," indicating the fountain source of all the work of the loan. Beneath this comes the Federal Reserve Bank, next the Central Committee, and then the Director. The chart shows that associated with the Director is an Advisory Committee, and underneath are various committees, the work of which interlocks.
 While the Women's Committee reports directly to the Treasury Department, there is a close working arrangement between it and the office of Director Parsons. The separate chart for the Women's Committee shows, beneath the square for the Treasury Department, the chairman of the women's organization, who is Mrs. James Starr, Jr. There also is an Advisory Board, then an Executive Committee and various sub-committees. Mrs. Walker S. Thompson is in charge of the work in Philadelphia.
 Mr. Parsons, in announcing his tentative organization, said:
 "It is our desire to have our organization throughout the entire Third Federal Reserve District so perfected that in the campaign for the placing of the loan, each worker will know his duties and be able to work at 100 per cent efficiency from the first day of the campaign. It is the thought at Washington that by having this permanent organization, which will in a way hold together the volunteer sales organization, the concentrated drive will be conducted smoothly and systematically, and far better results will be accomplished."

DIRECTOR PARSONS TELLS WHY THE LOAN WILL BE SUCCESSFUL



Lewis H. Parsons, director of the Liberty Loan for the Third Federal Reserve District, gave out the following statement from his office in the Lincoln Building, Philadelphia:
 "We are ready to go 'over the top' and make a killing for the Loan. In our trenches and back of our lines great preparations for the big drive are under way.
 "Success is sure, but it will not come easily. All good Americans must apply themselves to the task of helping to raise this money as they never before have applied themselves to anything. The government needs the help of every individual now more than ever before. There must be no slackers. No one should depend upon some one else to make up his share. Every one must do something.
 "The first thing we should all get firmly implanted in our minds is the seriousness of the situation. We are fighting a most powerful war machine. To overcome it, we must make almost superhuman efforts. And we cannot do this great task at all without money. That is the first need. So every one who is not fighting with his hands must fight with his money—that is, must buy Liberty Bonds.
 "Nothing could do the government more harm than the peace talk which we hear, and even see printed, on all sides. The time to talk and think of peace is after we are victorious. Our government is preparing for a long and bitter war. The only way to shorten it is to supply the money now so that we may have the equipment for our soldiers, the ships and food and all those things which are necessary to win.
 "This is a great, big, patriotic opportunity for all of us to pull together and show the rest of the world how America can rise to a situation. We must put into bonds all the money we can spare. Even if we have not the ready money, but have credit, we should use our credit to raise money with which to buy bonds. This will be found the easiest way in the long run. If it seems inconvenient to raise money now, let us just consider the possibilities of defeat. That would mean paying over to an autocratic power whatever that power saw fit to exact of us. Surely there is a decided difference between doing that and lending our money now to Uncle Sam at a good rate of interest. I know the people will wake up to the situation, and that is why I am sure the third Liberty Loan drive will be a great success."

ANTI-SPY SLOGANS

The following are culled from a series of slogans submitted by the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World:
 If you know anything Germany would like to know, let this be your speechless day.
 Keep your eyes peeled, your heart steeled, your lips sealed—don't talk!
 Your idle prattle may lose a battle. Don't tell all you know.
 One German army has already occupied America—the invisible host of spies is everywhere. Don't talk!
 Swat the fly! Spot the spy!
 Spies feed upon little crumbs of conversation, little glances of observation, Stare them out!
 Don't tell all you know to people you don't!
 Keep your eyes open. Report suspicious persons who ask curious questions. Three cowboys caught the spy whose papers exposed Benedict Arnold. Keep a sharp lookout!

Intolerance.
 The truth is, the notion that an intellectual recognition of certain dogmas is the essential condition of salvation lies at the bottom of all intolerance in matters of religion. Under this impression, men are too apt to forget that the great end of Christianity is love, and that charity is its crowning virtue; they overlook the beautiful significance of the parable of the heretic Samaritan and the orthodox Pharisee; and thus, by suffering their speculative opinions of the next world to make them uncharitable and cruel in this, they are really the worse for them, even admitting them to be true.—Whittier.

Providence has given us hope and a compensation for the many

AND THE HUNS SANG

In a war book written about the engagements around Malines and Camphenout appears this incident:
 A child of two came into the street as eight drunken soldiers were marching by. A man in the second file stepped aside and drove his bayonet into the child's stomach. He lifted the child into the air on his bayonet and carried it away, he and his companions still singing. The child screamed when the soldier struck it with his bayonet, but not afterwards.
 Commenting upon the incident, Bruce Barton, editor of Every Week, writes:
 "I do not often ask you to read unpleasant paragraphs. I do it now because, when it comes to writing about Liberty Bonds, I feel like throwing aside all the fine words and telling you the whole truth as it appeals to me.
 "And the truth is that I am not buying a nickel's worth of bonds to give Trieste to Italy or one single added colony to England or Alsace-Lorraine to France.
 "I buy Liberty Bonds because there is a two-year-old boy in my home—as there was in that nameless home in Malines.
 "And because—so small has the world become—Malines is only just across the street from where I live, are under way.
 "Success is sure, but it will not come easily. All good Americans must apply themselves to the task of helping to raise this money as they never before have applied themselves to anything. The government needs the help of every individual now more than ever before. There must be no slackers. No one should depend upon some one else to make up his share. Every one must do something.
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A Legal Pun.
 "A petition for an injunction, based upon a somewhat doubtful assertion of fact," says a New York lawyer, "came before one of the Justices of the supreme court of this state. After consideration of the affidavit of the petitioner, the Justice remarked: 'In this case an injunction will not lie, even if the relator does.'—Case and Comment.

Late Food Discoveries.
 Lichens have been proposed as the latest addition to staple articles of diet. One scientist has suggested Iceland moss as suitable for making food for bread and reindeer moss as good fodder for animals.

Clear Conscience.
 Say, old fellow, don't carry the joke too far. Send the umbrella to Room 11, Fraternity Building. If the owner is not in just set it up beside the door. Or if you have that weak feeling and are in need of a tonic, and not able to climb the stairway, you can just pitch the shower stick in at the lower door entrance and return home, or any old place you like, carrying a clear conscience of one having done a good and worthy deed. Try it once.—Winchester Sun.

Determining Character.
 We prepare ourselves for sudden deeds by the reiterated choice of good or evil which gradually determines character.—George Elliot.

When a Woman May Lie.
 A Kansas City court has ruled that "a woman may lie to her husband when the provocation is great enough." From our meager experience, notes the Pennsylvania Grit, it appears as if the dear ones are provoked virtually all the time. And, mercy, how angry they do become when the subject of ages is broached.

Well Pestered.
 They were discussing literature and the conversation turned to English authors. "Have you read Carlyle?" inquired the literary connoisseur. "No," answered the literary paven, "but I've visited his Indian school."

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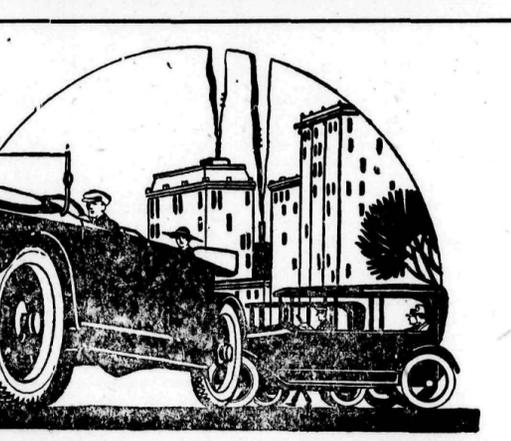
This Seal Is the Fisherman's Guide To Comfort, Long Wear and Economy In Rubber Boots

Look for the "U. S. Seal" on every pair. It is our promise and your assurance of rubber footwear that will keep your feet warm, dry and comfortable in work about the boats and wharves, when gales lash the waves to fury and fling high the numbing, icy spray.

Not only warmth and comfort, but longer wear which means money saved, make U. S. Rubber Footwear ideal for the fisherman, and for all who must ward off wet and chill and conquer rough going in the day's work. There's a pair designed for your special needs.

For sale everywhere. Your dealer has just what you want, or can get it for you.

United States Rubber Company
 New York



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. And the net result of all this information of ours is our determination to sell Good-year Tires to our customers.

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.

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

RIDGWAY HOUSE
 AT-THE-FERRIES
 PHILA.
 ASSOCIATED HOTELS
 EUROPEAN PLAN
 ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATHS
 HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER IN EVERY ROOM

Dr. H. G. Keeler
 DENTIST
 I will be at my Tuckerton office on Saturday each week all day.
 Patients desiring treatment or information during the week can call, write or phone to 1216 Atlantic Avenue, or Chalfonte Apartments, Atlantic City.

JOSEPH. H. McCONOMY Main street TUCKERTON
 PRACTICAL
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work
 ROOFING AND REPAIRING IN ALL BRANCHES
 "OVES HEATERS AND RANGES,
 TIN AND AGATE
 GAS MANTLES AND CHIMNEYS
 PLUMBING—BOAT PUMPS AND TANKS
 ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

TUCKERTON RAILROAD
 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 Ex. Sun.		Mon. Wed. & Fri. only		Daily Ex. Sun. only	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv New 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	8.38	
" Mt. Holly	9.28			4.59	9.16	
" Whiting's	10.32			6.05	10.22	
" Cedar Crest	10.41			6.14	10.30	
" Lacy	10.45			6.18	10.34	
" Waretown Jet	10.57			6.36	10.47	
" Barnegat	11.01			6.33	10.50	
" Manahawkin	11.15			6.47	10.59	
" Cedar Run	11.17			6.49		
" Mayetta	11.19			6.51		
" Staffordville	11.21			6.53		
" Cox Station	11.24			6.57		
" West Creek	11.28			7.01		
" Parkertown	11.30			7.03		
Ar Tuckerton	11.35			7.07		
Lv Hilliards	11.27			6.57	11.05	
" Martins	11.31			7.01	11.09	
" Barnegat C Jt	11.34			7.03	11.12	
" Ship Bottom	11.37			7.05	11.15	
" Brant Beach	11.39			7.07	11.23	
" Pehala	11.43			7.12	11.26	
" B Haven Ter	11.47			7.15	11.28	
" Spray Beach	11.49			7.17	11.28	
" N Bch Haven	11.51			7.19	11.30	
Ar Beach Haven	11.52		Lv	7.20	11.31	
" Harvey Cedars				12.26		
" High Point				12.41		
" Club House				12.47		
Ar Barnegat City				12.55		

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

STATIONS	Daily Ex. Sun.		Mon. Wed. & Fri. only		Daily Ex. Sun. only	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv Barnegat City		1.10				
" Club House		1.16				
" High Point		1.24				
" Harvey Cedars		1.32				
" Surf City		1.40				
" Beach 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	7.00			2.51		
" Parkertown	7.05			2.43	8.40	
" West Creek	7.07			2.50	8.47	
" Cox Station	7.10			2.53	8.50	
" Staffordville	7.13			2.56	8.53	
" Mayetta	7.15			2.58	8.55	
" Cedar Rtn	7.17			3.00	8.57	
" Manahawkin	7.25			3.08	9.00	
" Barnegat	7.35			3.18	9.11	
" Waretown Jet	7.39			3.22	9.14	
" Lacy	7.51			3.34	9.26	
" Cedar Crest	7.55			3.38	9.30	
Ar Whiting's	8.04			3.47	9.40	
" Mt. Holly	9.06			4.53		
" Camden	9.49			5.35		
" Philadelphia	10.00			5.43		
" Trenton				7.40		
" N. York PRR				9.18		
" N. York CRR				12.15		
" Mon. only				10.45		

"Work-shop pains and their quick relief"

The constant strain of factory work very often results in Headaches, Backaches and other Aches, and also weakens the Nerves.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS will quickly relieve the Nerves, or Pain, while

Dr. Miles' Heart Treatment is very helpful when the Heart is overtaxed.

IF FIRST BOX, OR BOTTLE, FAILS TO BENEFIT YOU, YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED

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 is claimed they will do."
 LEWIS J. COE, Marietta, Ga.

PISO

TUCKERTON BEACON

TUCKERTON, N. J.

Thursday Afternoon, April 18, 1918.

SOCIETIES

TUCKERTON CHAPTER NO. 34 O. E. S.
Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday evening of the month at 8 o'clock in Masonic Hall corner of Wood and Church streets.
Mrs. Arvilla Horner, W. M.
J. Winfield Horner, 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, Sec'y.

EVERSON POST NO. 71 G. A. R.
Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday evening of each month at 7:30 o'clock.
Charles White, Commander.
Stephen Keetch, Quartermaster.
Edwin A. Gable, Adjutant.

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

W. L. JONES COUNCIL NO. 126 D. of L.
Meets every Thursday evening in the Men's Hall corner Main and Green streets, at 8 o'clock.
Mrs. Etta Jones, Councilor.
Mrs. L. W. Frazier, Sec'y.

POMATONG TRIBE NO. 61 IMP'D.
O. E. S.
Meets every Saturday night, 8th Main, 8th Street in Hudson, Wiscasset, corner Main and Green streets.
Garwood Horner, Sachem.
Geo. Bishop, Jr., C. of R.

W. H. KELLEY, W. L. SMITH, C. I. HATHLE, TRUSTEES WIDOWS AND ORPHANS
Meets every Monday night, in Men's Hall corner Main and Green streets, at 8 o'clock.
Joseph H. Brown.

OCEAN LODGE NO. 28 I. O. O. F.
Meets every Thursday evening in Town Hall corner Main and Green streets, at 7:30 o'clock.
Lelloy Chambers, N. G.

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

COLUMBIA TEMPLE NO. 30 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. 1090 L. O. O. F.
Meets every Wednesday night at 8 P. M. in Red Men's Hall.
W. Howard Kelley, Dictator.
Howard J. Smith, Secretary.
Harry White, Treasurer.

Fire Insurance

Fire Insurance written in the following reliable companies:

Royal,
Commercial Union
North British & Mercantile.

Philadelphia Underwriters,
Girard Fire & Marine

PRICE & BISHOP Agents,
Tuckerton, N. J.

Charles Atkinson

AUTOMOBILE LINE
between
TUCKERTON and ABSECON

SCHEDULE:

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

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

Automobiles to hire for all occasions at special prices.

CHARLES ATKINSON
Proprietor.

Walter Atkinson

AUTOMOBILE LINE
between
TUCKERTON and ABSECON

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

WEEK DAYS

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

SUNDAYS

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

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

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

PHONE 26
WALTER ATKINSON,
Proprietor.

YOUR NAME

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

CAN YOU RESIST?



This poster, drawn by Harrison Fisher, was donated by him to the Red Cross Model Workroom in New York City. It exercises a wide appeal as the many comments concerning it have attested.

Pat Sullivan Now His Same Old Self Again

The Red Cross is now placing two home service workers in every camp and cantonment throughout the country to get in touch with the men who have family problems in which the service may be of assistance. Probably not one-half of the cases they work on require financial assistance. But every conceivable family difficulty that can come to a group of 25,000 men has to be met and dealt with by the Red Cross workers. The following story is typical of dozens of cases in which a Red Cross man has brought scattered families together.

Patrick Sullivan was the strong man of Camp Dix. Six feet two in his stockings, with arms like a gorilla, it was an unfortunate recruit who got into the grip of his iron paws. Few did.

The second day after coming to camp Pat announced he was chaplain wrestler, boxer and strong man extraordinary of the camp. And to date there is no one who has not taken his word for it. He had a big, genial Irish face, too, that should have been laughing at the whole world.

Lonely and Unsocialable.

Instead of that he would loaf around his barracks by himself or take lonely little strolls up and down the company streets. He was lonely, no question about that, and several recruits who took a chance on the natural sociability in his face tried to make ad-

Repairing Shoes For Belgians.



RED CROSS ASKS AID FOR BELGIAN SUFFERERS

Thousands of shoes are needed today by destitute people of occupied Belgium and northern France. Due to scarcity of leather in Belgium, it is virtually impossible for even the well to do to buy shoes there. Flimsy footgear is being made of leather substitutes, some of them with soles "thin as cardboard and scarcely more durable" and all costing exorbitant prices, some of them being \$25 a pair—\$18 a pair is the average.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium and the American Red Cross are conducting a nation-wide campaign for the purpose of collecting shoes and clothing here in America to send the Belgians and French people inside the German lines. Red Cross chapters throughout the United States have been asked by H. P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, to undertake collection of this badly needed clothing, which will be sent abroad at once to be distributed by the commission. Five thousand tons of clothing are needed.

In the photograph is shown a group of Belgian relief helpers sorting shoes for shipment abroad. So precious has leather become that uppers of badly worn shoes are used in repairing other less-worn shoes, making a durable set of footgear. Every scrap of leather Americans can spare is needed now.

Durable clothing is repaired in the same painstaking fashion by hundreds of women in occupied Belgium and France, who have been mobilized and trained into an efficient organization for this work.

Red Cross chapters are collection stations for surplus shoes and clothing.

CHILDREN SHELTERED FROM BOCHE SHELLS

When Guns Boom Tots Beg to Be Taken into Cellars Beyond Harm's Reach.

"Les caves! Les caves!" "I want to go in the cellar!" Shall cries from Jean and Marie and Felix and hundreds of other French youngsters, huddled together in little frightened groups, answered the booming of the big guns, the crackle of the mitrailleuses and the intermittent hum of a Boche airplane.

The children were gathered in the old fort on the hill, overlooking a town very close to the front, where the Red Cross takes care of them. The cathedral bell had tolled for five minutes, though you could hardly hear it for the roar of the guns, and the stentorian howl of the Boche planes.

In the cellar they would have been quite content and unafraid. For more months than they could remember they had been living in cellars in the little shell swept villages near the town and sometimes in dugouts in the hills. But the Red Cross and the prefect had taken them away from their homes, and now there were no cellars.

A dozen little girls crowded into one big bed. With the bedclothes over your head it was dark. Perhaps the bomb wouldn't get you there. Half an hour seemed ten hours.

Then the guns stopped firing, and it was quiet again. The Boche had gone. Only the restless searchlights still guarded the sky.

Below there in the town a tenement house had been cut in two. A pollu had come all the way from Salonica, 2,000 miles away, to see his wife and three children. But the German bombs found them first.

On the hill the children were safe—this time. You can't always be safe from the bombs when the Boche carries them. But the children are always safe from guns and gas and disease and filth and hunger. So much safety the Red Cross can and does give them for the sake of tomorrow in France.

ARMY OFFICERS' WIVES WORKING FOR RED CROSS

Wives of army officers are setting the pace in providing comforts for the soldiers. At the various United States army posts they are knitting assiduously, supplementing their own work with Red Cross supplies in order to give every man who goes out from the fort complete sets of knitted garments. In addition, they are turning out vast quantities of surgical supplies for the Red Cross.

At Fort Jay, Governor's Island, a Red Cross auxiliary meets every Thursday at the commandant's residence. The group, composed of a score of women, spend the day making compresses, folding bandages or rolling gauze.

Wives of officers at Fort Hamilton, have with the help of the Red Cross fitted out a regiment of soldiers going overseas with complete outfits of knitted garments.

At Fort Totten, Mrs. Alston Hamilton, wife of Colonel Hamilton, commanding the post, and a group of army women, began last fall to knit for the soldiers, and not a man sailed for France from this point without being fully supplied with knitted apparel.

\$1,316,045 APPROPRIATED FOR SHIPMENTS TO ITALY

At the request of Major Robert Perkins, Red Cross commissioner to Italy, the War Council of the American Red Cross has appropriated the sum of \$1,316,045 for the purchase of certain supplies to be shipped to Italy. These shipments will comprise a two months' supply of foodstuffs of which the following items make up a single month's supply:

Two hundred tons each of condensed milk, rice, canned meat, dried meat, beans and peas; and one hundred tons each of concentrated soups and cheeses, as well as twenty tons of lard.

Tobacco Gives Promise.

Tobacco is the mere beginning of a city. Some day a great metropolis will stand there. Tobacco today is what St. Louis or Chicago was a hundred years ago. The half million square miles of the province of Tobolsk include huge areas of rich land, although the northern reaches are lapped by the Arctic ocean. Already a great part of it is sown in wheat and the cattle are increasing from year to year. With the building of railways these great Siberian plains will tell the story of our own West over again.

Last Stand of Beavers.

Far up in the fastnesses of the northern Rockies, hidden in one of the most inaccessible nooks that remain in this country today, what is probably the largest existing colony of beavers has established itself for a last stand. The beaver was once one of the most abundant of our American animals, but the ease with which he was trapped and the value of his fur soon drove him far on the road to extinction. Soon only the most stringent of protective legislation was able to save him, but now he seems to be "coming back," and wherever he finds a favorable location he increases rapidly.

Eased His Conscience.

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

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

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 workin' out 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 avin' this afternoon for a better place."

Where the Sea is Black.

Apart from the various shades of blue and green, the sea appears of a deep red in the Bay of Louisa, yellow off the coast of Japan, white near Cape Palma, and almost black near the Maldivo Islands.

Remember Little Kindnesses.

Cultivate a memory for kindnesses. Too many of us are inclined to accept small courtesies and kindnesses as a matter of course, and for that reason they make so little impression upon us that they are soon lost sight of. The people who seem overflowing with faith and affection, and who always have a good opinion of their fellows, are the ones who find it easy to forget injuries, but who hold the kindnesses they have received fast in memory.—Exchange.

Another Boyhood Ambition.

Our idea of an ideal situation would be to be paid a large salary for serving in a merely advisory capacity.—Ohio State Journal.

How Spinners Got Their Name.

From the early ninth century to the end of the middle of the sixteenth century, spinning was the chief occupation of women. A young woman was called spinster because she spun. If she became married she did, as a matter of course, take her married title, but if she remained unmarried she continued to be called spinster. From this has the name spinster survived for the torment and pleasure of old maids today.

Hasten Reform.

Neither fire, nor sword, nor banishment can retard reform, but rather hasten it.

CHEVROLET

New Series "FOUR-NINETY" ROADSTER

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

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

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

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

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

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

Horner's CASH STORE

BUY NOW—Liberty Bonds, Thrift Stamps and War Certificates and help win the war. Buy now of Horner's because you can save money to buy the others. Did you ever stop to think how hard you have to work to make your money and did it ever dawn on you how careless you are in spending it? "IT PAYS TO BUY AT HORNER'S". Try it.

Buy Fertilizer Onion Sets 15c lb

NOW Will be unable to get more

CHOW CHOW (in Mason Jars) 7c

2 Tall Cans Evaporated Milk 25 cts

Oleomargarine 27c Other Grades 30, 32 & 35c

Best Country Lard 30c lb

Fancy Coffee 20c IT'S A DANDY. TRY A POUND

BAKER'S BREAD 7c loaf

QUAKER OATS 10c

PURITY OATS 10c

LAUNDRY SOAP 4c

GOOD CLEANSER 4c

NEW BARRELS Fancy N. O. Molasses 20 cents quart Fancy Golden Syrup 25 cents quart. These are far better than can goods.

25c GOLDEN ROD WASHING POWDER cut to 20c

JELLY ROLL 10c

LAYER CAKES 10c

CAMPBELL'S Soups 10c can

CAN PEAS cut to 15c

Eating Potatoes 90c bu

CAN SUCCATASH cut to 15c

CHOICE PINK SALMON 15c

Sour Krout 10c qt

FANCY PRINT BUTTER 49c lb ABSOLUTELY PURE

TUB BUTTER 46c lb TRY IT. IT'S GOOD

These are far better than can goods.

"It Pays to Buy at Horner's"

YOUR PRINTING

is a Valuable Asset of Your Business

We Help Our Customers to Success With Presentable, Profitable PUBLICITY

E. P. JONES
Funeral Director and Embalmer

HAMMONTON and TUCKERTON, N.

Auto Funerals
BELL PHONE 27-R 3
Bell Phone Calls Received at Residence of
Mrs. Mary E. Smith
133 East Main Street Tuckerton, N. J.

MEETING DEADLY GAS ATTACKS

THE United States Army is being prepared to meet the gas attacks of the enemy, the means of protection having been devised by the gas defense service of the medical department, which comprises about 100 officers and approximately 600 enlisted men.

The two principal factors in gas defense are effective masks and thorough training of soldiers in the use of masks and various methods of avoiding contact with poisonous vapors.

Experts who have been sent to this country by the allied governments have pronounced the present American masks the most efficient in existence. The production of these masks is progressing at a rate which insures that the requirements of the American troops abroad will be amply supplied.

At each cantonment in the United States a gas-defense school has been established and placed in charge of a divisional gas officer, who works in conjunction with the chemical adviser, both trained in the theory and practice of meeting gas offensives. Through these schools every officer and man receives instruction as to proper means of gas defense.

The use of gas in warfare dates back to about 404 B. C. The Spartans saturated wood with pitch and sulphur and burned it under the walls of cities which they were attacking. For several centuries gas had not been used in warfare and The Hague convention definitely ruled against it. However, on April 22, 1915, the Germans liberated great clouds of gas against Canadian troops near Ypres. Terrible destruction and demoralization resulted from this first gas attack, and within a week England made plans for gas warfare against the Germans. Gas is now an everyday part of war.

Gases may be employed in the form of clouds, or in shells, bombs and hand grenades. The first gas attacks in the present war were in clouds. Fumes were liberated from steel containers which were distributed in groups of three or four at intervals of 50 yards along the trenches opposite the line to be attacked. Tubes, provided with a stopcock attachment, were connected with the gas tanks, and the end of the tube was passed over the parapet. When the attack was intended, a signal was given and the stopcocks were opened, allowing the gas to escape in the form of liquid which immediately vaporized.

Soon after the first German gas attack English and French women sent to the front hundreds of thousands of home-made gas masks. For the most part they were merely bandages impregnated with chemicals to wrap around the mouth and nose.

The next step in gas masks was a cloth helmet or hood which had been dipped in neutralizing solution, the bottom of which was tucked in the collar. The next improvement was to put in an exhaust or outlet for the exhaled air. This type of mask has been used extensively.

The small box respirator mask was next developed, and it is the model of the mask we are at present using. It is the highest development, affording good protection. It has an impervious face-piece, with glass or celluloid eyepieces, held in place by rubber bands around the head. A canister is carried in a small knapsack and a flexible tube connects the box in the face-piece. A small valve fits on the nose and forces the wearer to breathe through his mouth. The end of the flexible tube has a rubber mouthpiece through which the man breathes. The incoming breath comes through the canister, which is filled with several layers of special chemicals of an absorbent nature which neutralize or render harmless the gas-laden air. The outgoing breath passes outside the face-piece through a small rubber valve.

The American gas defense service is divided into three separate parts: (1) Field supply section; (2) field training section; (3) overseas repair section.

The function of the field supply section is to manufacture or procure all gas-defense materials and equipment. The big work of course is to furnish our troops with effective masks. The small box respirator type of mask, admittedly the best mask in existence, was accepted as a model.

The manufacture of a gas mask of this type presented a problem. No manufacturing firms had experience with an article of this kind. More than ordinary care must be used in making parts because the slightest defect would render the mask useless. The wide variety of materials going into the mask made it necessary to have the parts made in separate plants and assembled at a central plant. At present about sixty manufacturing firms contribute directly to the making of the American mask.

With no actual experience to depend upon, much experimental and research work was necessary. An extensive experimental organization was built up, with branches in several cities. Recently it was decided to establish a government-operated plant to handle the final assembling and the difficult sewing operations on the face-piece. This plant will soon be in full operation, with about 4,000 employees.

The American mask, similar to the British, is as mechanically perfect as the best experts in the country have been able to produce. The vital feature of any respirator mask is the chemicals contained in the canister. These chemicals and absorbents are made from secret formulae.

The face-piece consists of a base of cotton fabric, carefully rubberized. These face-pieces are made in fit various types of faces. A network of elastic bands over the head holds the face-piece in place. The ears are left uncovered.

The mask is carried in a knapsack at the left hip, supported by a shoulder band. When troops approach a danger zone, the straps are shortened and the knapsack is shifted to rest high on the chest, ready for instant use. The soldier has merely to open the face-piece, pull out the flexible hose with the face-piece attached, put the rubber mouthpiece in his mouth and adjust the bands over his head. The nose clip can easily be adjusted from the outside after the face-piece is on. This nose clip insures

Army Medical Department Devising Improved Protective Methods



NEW MASKS BEING DRILLED TO ADJUST MASKS IN SIX SECONDS

that even if the fabric of the face-piece should be pierced, the soldier would still be breathing entirely through his mouth.

For every mask made there is at least one extra canister. These canisters are detachable from the tube. When a canister has lost its efficiency, it can be detached and a new canister put on.

About the first thing a soldier wants to know about a gas mask is how much protection it affords him. The best answer to this question is that the present American mask affords more protection than any device in existence. The chemicals in the canister will neutralize the heaviest concentrations of gases for a period at least ten times longer than the possible duration of any gas attack.

In every knapsack is a record card, on which each soldier must enter the time that his mask was exposed to gas. This record, combined with subsequent examination, makes it possible to judge accurately when there is any danger of the chemical being worn out. Before that point is reached a new mask is issued.

While the main function of the field supply section is to supply gas masks, it is also responsible for the supply of all other gas-defense equipment. This includes masks for horses, which consist of several layers of fabric which are impregnated with neutralizing chemicals. Trench or flapper fans must also be supplied in considerable number. Oxygen inhalers and oxygen bottles for use in field and base hospitals are also supplied in large numbers. Instruments for the detection of gas and the spreading of gas alarms are necessary. These consist of horns, rattles and special detecting devices.

There is perhaps no feature of modern warfare in which the psychological element is more important than in connection with gas. Gases are uncanny to the untrained man. Every soldier must be made to understand that there is no protection except the gas mask, and he must believe in the value of his equipment. He must realize that the equipment itself will not do the work unless he is skillful in adjusting it quickly and being accustomed to wear it without feeling hampered.

Reports of gas attacks show that the casualties are caused, not so much by defective masks, as by lack of training. Here are excerpts from official reports from the western front, giving reasons for gas casualties:

"Officers and men sleeping in dugouts without having their masks attached to them, or being caught away from their dugouts without their masks."

"Men in support trenches not getting the warning in time."

"Helmets being worn under overcoats, with consequent difficulty in getting them out and putting them on quickly."

"Men thinking that gas was gone and taking their masks off."

Since casualties like these occur every time a gas attack is made, it is obvious that simply to provide troops with gas masks is not enough. They must be drilled until they feel their respirators are a part of their dress—more necessary than a pair of shoes, for they must never depart from them.

They must learn to give the alarm instinctively and to have such confidence in their masks that under no circumstances will they take them off. This means stiff military discipline. It necessitates training that is different from anything that was ever attempted, since it deals with a weapon that is noiseless and sometimes invisible.

It is the work of the field training section of the gas-defense service to bring home to the American soldiers the importance of his gas mask, to drill him in its use and to inspire confidence in its efficacy.

The gas defense schools at all camps provide training in the theory and practice of gas defense.

As in all other elements of warfare, the principles of defense can be comprehended only through a knowledge of offensive tactics.

In training troops, conditions are created in the field which resemble as nearly as possible actual conditions encountered at the front. The student learns to get his mask on in a hurry, six seconds being the standard time when the knapsack

more tragic than it is laughable, for nothing so soon seizes the spirit heretically from anything that one may learn from another than a calm belief in one's own excellence.

"It is this early belief in woman's intrinsic moral superiority that is truly poisonous to any real growth. It makes it possible for women to be mischievous tale-bearers but yet never repeat a malicious remark without the noble gesture of one performing a painful duty."

"Feeling superior never yet made anyone superior, but quite the contrary. Is it not about time to admit that we are made very much of the same material as our men folks, and to teach this to our young girls? That, while life develops us differently, the whole life asks rather more of men. It is also good to teach girls that the same thing that develops a man's character also develops a woman's, and that while want and overwork thwart humankind, lack of responsibility and idleness breed limited imperfect human beings."

Everything Counts. "You charge extra for an egg done on both sides?" "Gotta," replied the waiter. "Requires that much more fuel to cook it."

Encouraging Symptom. "Is the patient seriously ill?" "No." "But he groans a good deal, doctor." "Camouflage, sir. I advised that he go to a hospital and he was particularly anxious to know which one had the prettiest nurses."

Surely the Limit. There seems no limit to the outrages on the King's English wrought by cinema theatre proprietors. "Featuring" the revolt all lovers of our language; "pleasure" was worse, but there, it was thought, atrocities would stop. But no. From the top of a picture palace in South London flaunts in big letters the announcement that there is

off. Battering upon the sides of the cars with their rifle butts, pounding on the windows with their fists, they checked maledictions upon those within the train. Most of all they reviled the soldiers who, faithful to our trust in them, refused to let them enter our car.

Refused admittance, the men climbed up the little iron ladders to the roofs of the cars and scrambled for the covered places behind the ventilators.

containing the mask is hanging at the chest in the "alert position." Dexterity of motion must be developed.

Series of trenches with dugouts have been constructed at each cantonment.

A gas attack is arranged. The class is placed in the trenches, each man is given a definite assignment, sentries are posted, the alarms are made ready and the dugouts occupied. Without warning clouds of smoke and chlorine are liberated by the instructors. Masks are hurriedly put on, alarms sounded, sleeping men in dugouts aroused and the curtains lowered. The attack ceases, the trenches are cleared, the air tested, and permission to remove masks is given. Suddenly a second and more concentrated cloud comes over and the performance is repeated.

Sometimes the class is taken on a hike, preferably at night. Suddenly a report is heard and a harmless-looking smoke cloud arises 15 or 20 feet away and drifts towards the column. Woe to the man who does not get his mask on at once. The instructor has thrown a paper gas bomb, that may emit a vile and nauseating gas, or one that will sting the eyes more than the concentrated juice of a thousand onions.

Gas warfare is new. The methods of gas and shell and cloud attack are being changed almost daily. New conditions can only be met by thorough training and rigid discipline.

The overseas section of the gas-defense service consists of about 15 officers and a number of enlisted men who will conduct a repair factory in France. Masks with worn-out canisters will be sent to this country to be detached from the tube and new canisters put on. This section will also be equipped with sewing machines and other appliances to do general repair work on the mask.

BABY MISTOOK SNAKE FOR TOY. Mrs. Richard D. Corder placed her little daughter Mildren in her go-cart in the front yard of their home, near Lawrenceburg Junction, her.

She saw a large blacksnake crawl into the cart and nestle on baby's pinafore. Daring its head here and there the blacksnake intently watched the baby.

Probably the infant thought a new toy had come and put out its chubby hand to grasp the snake, which eluded the child.

Terror nearly paralyzed Mrs. Corder. She could not move, but she uttered a shriek.

Mrs. Charles W. Corder, her sister-in-law, who was calling on her, ran to her, and she pointed to the baby cart. Mrs. Charles W. Corder rushed out, seized the snake by the tail and flung it yards away, and the baby began crying for its pretty new toy.

LESS DANGER IN WAR. In this war fourteen out of fifteen men come through safe and sound, not more than one man in thirty is killed, and only one in 500 loses an arm or leg. In the Civil war the per cent was much higher. In fact, the soldier in this war stands no greater chance of being killed or injured than a man engaged in a hazardous occupation.

CAUSE AND EFFECT. Flatbush—My next door neighbor was taken sick last night. Bensonhurst—"Too bad. "Yes, we telephoned for the doctor, but he couldn't come?" "How is he today?" "Oh, he's worse. The doctor came today!"—Yonkers Statesman.

DIFFICULT ECONOMY. "I've got a good way for you to save money." "Well?" "Whenever you see a real bargain advertised—" "Yes, my dear. I'm to buy it." "No, you are to restrain from buying it no matter how cheap the article may be if it is something you don't need."

Stamp Separated. To separate stamps that have become stuck together, lay a sheet of thin paper over them and iron with a hot iron. This will take them apart and the glue will still remain.

Average Values. In estimating quantities of bulk it is of considerable help to have unit figures handy for multiplication or division to get the required result. The following figures are recognized average values, giving weights in pounds for one cubic foot of the material named: Soft coal ashes, tightly packed, 43; cinders, 40 to 45; hard or anthracite coal, 50 to 60; soft or bituminous

or builder makes on this sort of work will depend entirely on the organization that he can develop and the use of all the labor-saving devices that are available.

Such work as this makes it possible for a builder to buy apparatus that he has wanted but has felt that he couldn't afford; because it will pay for itself on the work. The busier you can keep a machine and the less it has to be moved over long distances, the sooner the saving it effects will more than balance the cost.

There are two things to guard against in the design of groups of houses such as are shown here. They must not look so much alike as to become monotonous; on the other hand they should not contrast so sharply that some of the houses look insignificant or that the combination seems to lack harmony. All the designs must fit into the general scheme and each one must present an attractive appearance both by itself and in combination with the neighboring houses.

It's an entirely different problem to build one house for some one following his own and your suggestions than to build a group with the object of selling each house in the group. In the first case the owner may have certain radical features that he wishes to incorporate in his house, and as long as he is the one to be pleased these ideas are considered. In the group houses the designs must all be more or less conservative as the taste of the prospective owner is absolutely unknown. The problem therefore, is to provide a house that is distinctive and yet contains no freakish special features that are likely to impress prospects in the wrong way.

This idea applies equally well to both the exterior treatment and the room arrangement. The designs shown here are handled in this way, and each

group is harmonious and contains no radical features that are likely to cause disapproval. Yet each house is distinctive and attractive.

The floor plans of each of the houses, are somewhat similar because this particular arrangement has been found to be the most practical. The arrangements differ of course in various little things, but in a general way they are much the same.

The opportunity for harmonious contrast lies almost altogether in the exterior treatment, and this is where these houses differ from each other.

In arranging for the building of these group houses, the lots are gen-

BUILDING HOMES IN LARGE GROUPS

Demand for Houses Presents Problem in Great Many Communities.

SAVING IN COST POSSIBLE

Designs Must Not Be So Much Alike as to Be Monotonous Nor So Different as to Destroy Harmony.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF CHARGE on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1327 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD. Homes for workmen have come to be one of the serious problems of the nation's war enterprise. When the National army camps were built, thousands of building mechanics and laborers were brought in to handle the work. Many were housed temporarily in bunk houses or contractors' barracks.

The same is now true to quite an extent at the big shipyards. Every one admits that this is not the ideal condition. It contains a serious threat to the working efficiency of the men, as well as to their moral natures. However, in the emergency it is the best that can be provided. In these big industrial centers where thousands of men must be brought together within a few weeks to carry out a large stupendous program of sudden preparation, such emergency housing is about all that can be provided.

Many of the smaller cities, in fact, even some small villages, are finding themselves woefully short on houses for the workmen who are being called in by the sudden growth of some local plant or factory. The war activity is reaching out into surprising places. All over the country we get reports of this town needing 50 new houses, that town requiring 30, another town 25, another 100, and so it goes.

This housing need in the smaller cities and towns should not be handled

in a temporary slipshod way. Bunk houses or boarding houses will not do. The aim should be to supply real homes, but to select them so wisely that they will not be unduly expensive, and then to construct them, if possible, in quantity lots so that the building cost may be low.

Real estate men have long realized the advantages of opening up a subdivision and putting up several homes at one time. There are great savings in cost, and the time of construction is often reduced one-half.

In the city a builder will often have all the work to do in building up part of a subdivision and may have several different groups of houses to build which face on different streets. The amount of profit that the contractor

usually made fairly narrow so all these designs are made narrow enough to go on a small lot. The widest is 25 feet and the narrowest is 21 feet, which is small enough to go on any lot; as they are seldom made narrower than 25 feet and are generally a little wider than this.

Several factors enter into the selection and arrangement of the rooms. The main object to be accomplished in the design of a small house is the utilization of all the room possible, consistent with convenience and accessibility and also cost. Very often the latter item can be affected by altering the sizes of the rooms a little so as to enable the use of stock lumber. This reduces the amount of cutting that is necessary and thus reduces the cost—often to a marked degree. It also enables the builder to do faster work, which may be an important factor at times.

Frame construction is used for the designs shown here, which are of the bungalow type. The foundations of these and also of the other designs are made of concrete up to the grade line. The walls are of type 2 by 4 stud construction, which is covered with sheathing. The sheathing is then covered with rosin building paper and No. 1 four-inch beveled siding. Floor joists are usually made of 2 by 10's, which are spaced 16 inches on centers. The ceiling joists are also spaced 16 inches on centers, and are made of 2 by 6 timbers.

A study of this group and the floor plans will give the builder many valuable ideas on group management and will also provide much useful information on single houses of several different kinds. Each of the houses is of course separate and will look well if set off by itself away from the rest of the group.

Environment. We are very much what others think us. The reception our observations meet with gives us courage to proceed or damps our efforts. A man is a wit and a philosopher in one place who dares not open his mouth and is considered a blockhead in another. In some companies nothing will go down but coarse, practical jests, while the finest remark or sarcasm would be disregarded.—Hazlett.

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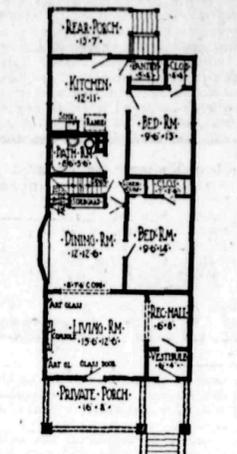
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Floor Plan of House Shown at Right of Group Picture.

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Long Live The King

MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

THE COUNTESS, TRAPPED BY TERRORISTS, FACES CRUCIAL TEST OF HER LIFE

Synopsis.—The crown prince of Livonia, Ferdinand William Otto, ten years old, taken to the opera by his aunt, tires of the stinging and slips away to the park, where he makes the acquaintance of Bobby Thorpe, a little American boy. Returning to the palace at night, he finds everything in an uproar as a result of the search which has been made for him. The same night the chancellor calls to consult the boy's grandfather, the old king, who is very ill. The chancellor suggests that to preserve the kingdom, the friendship of the neighboring kingdom of Karnia be secured by giving the Princess Hedwig in marriage to King Karl of that country. Countess Loschek, lady-in-waiting to Princess Annunziata, Hedwig's mother, is in love with King Karl and plots to prevent his marriage to Hedwig. Hedwig, who loves Nikky Larisch, Otto's aid de camp, is dismayed when told of the plans for her marriage. Countess Loschek sends a secret message to King Karl. The messenger is attacked by agents of the terrorists and a dummy letter substituted. Captain Larisch, unaware of the substitution, holds up Karl's chauffeur and secures the envelope. The captain impersonates Karl's chauffeur and exchanges the sheet within the envelope for some cigarette papers. On delivering the envelope to Karl, Larisch is made prisoner when the deception is discovered. Mettich, chancellor of Livonia, goes to Karnia and arranges with Karl for his marriage to Hedwig. Karl thereupon releases Captain Larisch. Countess Loschek finds her room in the palace searched and incriminating documents stolen.

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

A glance about showed her that her code book was gone. In the tray above her jewels remained untouched; her pearl collar, the diamond knick-knacks the archduchess had given her on successive Christmases, even a handful of gold coins, all were safe enough. But the code book was gone. Then indeed did the countess look death in the face—and found it terrible. For a moment she could not so much as stand without support. It was then that she saw a paper folded under her jewels and took it out with shaking fingers. In fine, copperplate script she read:

Madame—Tonight at one o'clock a closed fiacre will await you in the Street of the Wise Virgins, near the church. You will go in it, without fail, to wherever it takes you.

(Signed) The Committee of Ten.

The committee of ten! This thing had happened to her. Then it was true that the half mythical committee of ten existed, that this terror of Livonia was a real terror, which had her by the throat. For there was no escape. None. Now indeed she knew that rumor spoke the truth, and that the terrorists were everywhere. In daylight they had entered her room. They had known of the safe, known of the code. Known how much else?

Wild ideas of flight crossed her mind, to be as instantly abandoned for their futility. Where could she go that they would not follow her? When she had reacted from her first shock she fell, to pondering the matter, pro and con. What could they want of her? If she was an enemy to the country, so were they. But even that led nowhere, for after all, the terrorists were not enemies to Livonia. They claimed indeed to be its friends, to hold in their hands its future and its betterment. Enemies of the royal house they were, of course.

She was nearly distracted by that time. She was a brave woman, physically and mentally of hard fiber, but her nerves to twitching. It was the committee of ten which had murdered Prince Hubert and his young wife; the committee of ten which had exploded a bomb in the very palace itself, and killed old Breidau, of the king's council; the committee of ten which had burned the government house, and had led the mob in the student riots a year or so before.

In this dread presence, then, she would find herself that night! For she would go. There was no way out. The countess rang for her maid. She was cool enough now, and white, with a cruel line about her mouth that Minna knew well. She went to the door into the corridor, and looked in. Then she turned on the maid. "I am ready for you, now." "Madame will retire?" "You little fool! You know what I am ready for!" The maid stood still. Her wide, bovine eyes, filled with alarm, watched the countess as she moved swiftly across the room to her wardrobe. When she turned about again, she held in her hand a thin black riding crop. Minna's ruddy color faded. She knew the Loscheks, knew their furies. "Madame," she cried, and fell on her knees. "What have I done? Oh, what have I done?" "That is what you will tell me," said the countess, and brought down the crop. A livid stripe across the girl's face turned slowly to red. "I have done nothing. I swear it. Mother of pity, help me! I have done nothing." The crop descended again, this time on one of the great sleeves of her peasant costume. So thin it was, so brutal the blow, that it cut into the muslin. Grooming, the girl fell forward on her face. The countess continued to strike pitiless blows into which she put all her fury, her terror, her tragedy and ragged nerves.

who clean madame's windows. No one else, madame." She put her hand to her cheek, and looked furtively to see if her fingers were stained with blood. The countess, muttering, fell to furious pacing of the room. So that was it, of course. The girl was telling the truth. She was too stupid to lie. Then the committee of ten indeed knew everything—had known that she would be away, had known of the window cleaners, had known of the safe, and her possession of the code.

She dismissed the girl and put away the riding crop, then she smoothed the disorder of her hair and dress. The court physician, calling a half hour later, found her reading on a chaise longue in her boudoir, looking pale and handsome, and spent what he considered a pleasant half hour with her.

Then at last he was gone, and she went about her heavy-hearted preparations for the night. From a corner of her wardrobe she drew a long peasant's cape, such a cape as Minna might wear. Over her head, instead of a hat, she drew a gray veil. A careless disguise, but all that was necessary. The sentries through and about the palace were not unaccustomed to such shrouded figures slipping out of their gloom to light, and perhaps to love.

Before she left, she looked about the room. What assurance had she that this very excursion was not a trap, and that in her absence the vault would not be looted again? It contained nothing something infinitely valuable and incriminating—the roll of film. She glanced about, and seeing a silver vase of roses, hurriedly emptied the water out, wrapped the film in oiled paper, and dropped it down among the stems.

The Street of the Wise Virgins was not near the palace. Even by walking briskly she was in danger of being late. The wind kept her back, too. Then, at last, the Street of the Wise Virgins and the fiacre, standing at the curb, with a driver wrapped in rugs against the cold of the February night, and his hat pulled down over his eyes. The countess stopped beside him. "You are expecting a passenger?" "Yes, madame." With her hand on the door, the countess realized that the fiacre was already occupied. As she peered into its darkened interior, the shadow revealed itself into a cloaked and masked figure. She shrank back.

"Enter, madame," said a voice. The figure appalled her. It was not sufficient to know that behind the horrifying mask which covered the face and head, there was a human figure, human pulses that beat, human eyes that appraised her. She hesitated. "Quickly," said the voice. She got in, shrinking into a corner of the carriage. Her lips were dry, the roaring of terror was in her ears. The door closed. Then commenced a drive of which afterward the countess dared not think. Inside the carriage reigned the most complete silence. Then the carriage stopped, and at last the shrouded figure moved and spoke. "I regret, countess, that my orders are to blindfold you." She submitted ungracefully, while he bound a black cloth over her eyes. He drew it very close and knotted it behind. In the act his fingers touched her face, and she felt them cold and clammy. The contact sickened her. "Your hand, madame." She was led out of the carriage, and

across soft earth, a devious course again, as though they avoided small obstacles. Once her foot touched something low and hard, like marble. Again, in the darkness, they stumbled over a mound. She knew where she was, then—in a graveyard. But which? There were many about the city.

An open space, the opening of a gate or door that squeaked softly, a flight of steps that led downward, and a breath of musty, cold air, damp and cellarlike.

At last, still in unbroken silence, she knew that they had entered a large space. Their footsteps no longer echoed and reechoed. Her guide walked more slowly, and at last paused, releasing her hand. She felt again the touch of his clammy fingers as he untied the knots of her bandages. He took it off.

At first she could see little. When her eyes grew accustomed, she made out the scene slowly.

A great stone vault, its walls broken into crypts which had contained the caskets of the dead. But the caskets and their contents had been piled in a corner, and in the niches were rifles. In the center was a plain table, curiously incongruous, and on it writing materials, a cheap clock, and a pile of documents. There were two candles only, and these were struck in skulls—old brown skulls so infinitely removed from all semblance to the human that they were not even horrible. It was as if they had been used, not to inspire terror, but because they were at hand and convenient for the purpose. In the shadow, ranged in a semicircle, were nine figures, all motionless, all masked, and cloaked in black. They sat, another incongruity, on plain wooden chairs. But in spite of that they were figures of dread. The one who had brought her made the tenth.

Had she not known the past record of the men before her, the rather opera bouffe setting with which they surrounded themselves might have aroused her scorn. But Olga Loschek knew too much. She guessed shrewdly that, with the class of men with whom they dealt, it was not enough that their name spelled terror. They must visualize it. They had taken their cue from that very church, indeed, beneath which they hid. The church, with its shrines and images, appealed to the eye. They, too, appealed to the eye. Their masks, the carefully constructed and upheld mystery of their identity, the trappings of death about them—it was skillfully done.

Still no one spoke. The countess faced them. Only her eyes showed her nervousness; she stood haughtily, her head held high. But like most women, she could not endure silence for long, at least the silence of shrouded figures and intent eyes.

"Now that I am here," she demanded, "may I ask why I have been summoned?" It was Number Seven who replied. It was Number Seven who, during the hour that followed, spoke for the others. Some moved, or but slightly. Evidently all had been carefully pre-arranged.

tyranny for freedom. On the announcement of the king's death, in every part of the kingdom will go up the cry of liberty. But the movement must start here. The city must rise against the throne. And against that there are two obstacles. He paused. The clock ticked, and water dripped into the tin pail with metallic dashes. "The first is this marriage. The second—is the Crown Prince Ferdinand William Otto."

The countess recoiled. "No!" "The moment, madame. You think badly of us." Under his mask the countess divined a cold smile. "It is not necessary to contemplate violence. There are other methods. The boy could be taken over the border, and hidden until the republic is firmly established. After that, he is unimportant."

The countess, still pale, looked at him scornfully. "You do my intelligence small honor." "Where peaceful methods will avail, our methods are peaceful, madame." "It was, then, in peace that you murdered Prince Hubert?" "The errors of the past are past." Then, with a new sternness: "Make no mistake. Whether through your agency or another, countess, when the cathedral bell rouses the city to the king's death, and the people wait in the place for their new king to come out on the balcony, he will not come."

The countess was not entirely bad. Standing swaying and white-faced before the tribunal, she saw suddenly the golden head of the little crown prince, saw him smiling as he had smiled that day in the sunlight, saw him troubled and forlorn as he had left when, that very evening, he had left them to go to his lonely rooms. Perhaps she reached the biggest moment of her life then, when she folded her arms and stared proudly at the shrouded figures before her.

"I will not do it," she said. "But Number Seven remained impassive. 'A new idea, countess!' he said suavely. 'I can understand that you are aroused her scorn. But Olga Loschek knew too much. She guessed shrewdly that, with the class of men with whom they dealt, it was not enough that their name spelled terror. They must visualize it. They had taken their cue from that very church, indeed, beneath which they hid. The church, with its shrines and images, appealed to the eye. They, too, appealed to the eye. Their masks, the carefully constructed and upheld mystery of their identity, the trappings of death about them—it was skillfully done.'"

"How much time?" She clutched at the words. "Women vary," said Number Seven mockingly. "Some determine quickly. Others—"

"May I have a month?" "During which the king may die! Alas, madame, it is now you who do us too little honor!" "A week?" begged the countess desperately. The leader glanced along the line. One head after another nodded slowly. "A week it is, madame. Comrade Five!"

The one who had brought her came forward with the bandage. "At the end of one week, madame, a fiacre will, as tonight, be waiting in the Street of the Wise Virgins." "And these papers?" "On the day the republic of Livonia is established, madame, they will be returned to you." He bowed, and returned to his chair. Save for the movements of the man who placed the bandage over her eyes, there was absolute silence in the room.

The man and the boy who had been working on it stood back and surveyed it. "All ready," said the man, leaning on the handle of his long brush. "Now it may happen any time." "It is very handsome. But I am glad I am not the old king." The boy picked up pails and brushes. "Nothing to look forward to but—that." "But much to look back on," the man observed grimly, "and little that is good."

The boy glanced through a window, below which the riding ring stretched his brown surface, scarred by nervous hoofs. "I would change places with the crown prince," he said enthusiastically. "Listen to him! Always laughing. Never to labor, nor worry, nor think of the next day's food—" "Young fool!" The man came to his shoulder and glanced down also. "Would like to be a princeling, then! No worry. No trouble. Always play, play!" He gripped the boy's shoulder. "Look, lad, at the windows about. That is what it is to be a prince. Wherever you look, what do you see? Stableness? Grooms? Bah, secret agents, watching that no assassin, such perhaps as you and I, lurk about."

He stopped and stared, wiping the glass clear that he might see better. Nikky without his cap, disheveled and flushed with exertion, was making a frantic shot at the white ball, rolling past him. Where had he seen such a head, such a flying mop of hair? Ah! He remembered. It was the flying young devil who had attacked him and the others that night in the by-street, when Peter Niburg lay stunned!

Miss Brathwaite had a bad headache that afternoon, and the crown prince drove out with his aunt. The Archduchess Annunziata went shopping. The crown prince sat in the carriage and watched the people. The man beside the coachman sat with alert eyes, and there were others who scanned the crowd intently. But it was a quiet, almost an adoring crowd, and there was even a dog, to Prince Ferdinand William Otto's huge delight.

The man who owned the dog, seeing the child's eyes on him, put him through his tricks. Truly a wonderful dog, that would catch things on its nose and lie dead, rousing only to a whistle which its owner called Gabriel's trumpet.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto, growing excited, leaned quite out of the window. "What is your dog's name?" He inquired, in his clear treble. "The man took off his hat and bowed. 'Toto, highness. He is of French origin.' "He is a very nice dog. I have always wanted a dog like that. He must be a great friend!" "A great friend, highness." He would have expatiated on the dog, but he was uncertain of the etiquette of the procedure. His face beamed with pleasure, however. Then a splendid impulse came to him. This dog, his boon companion, he would present to the crown prince. It was all he had, and he would give it, freely, even though it left him friendless.

But here again he was at a loss. Was it the proper thing? Did one do such things in this fashion, or was there a protocol? He cocked an eye at the box of the carriage, but the two men sat impassive, immobile.

Finally he made up his mind. Hat in hand, he stepped forward. "Highness," he said nervously, "since the dog pleases you, I—I would present him to you." "To me?" The crown prince's voice was full of incredulous joy. "Yes, highness. If such a thing be permissible." "Are you sure you don't mind?" "He is the best I have, highness. I wish to offer my best." Prince Ferdinand William Otto almost choked with excitement. "I have always wanted one," he cried. "If you are certain you can spare him, I'll

be very good to him. No one," he said, "ever gave me a dog before. I'd like to have him now, if I may." The crowd was growing. It pressed closer, pleased at the boy's delight. Truly they were participating in great things. A small cheer and many smiles followed the lifting of the dog through the open window of the carriage. And the dog was surely a dog to be proud of. Already it shook hands with the crown prince.

"Perhaps, in that motley gathering, there were some who viewed the scene with hostile eyes, some who saw, not a child glowing with delight over a gift, but one of the hated ruling family, a barrier, an obstacle in the way of freedom. But if such there were, they were few. It was, indeed, as the terrorists feared. The city loved the boy.

Annunziata, followed by an irritated Hilda, came out of the shop. Hilda's

"I would Present Him to You." wardrobe had been purchased, and was not to her taste. "Good heavens," cried the archduchess, and stared into the carriage. "Otto!" "He is mine," said the crown prince fondly. "He is the cleverest dog. He can do all sorts of things." "Put him out." "But he is mine," protested Ferdinand William Otto. "He is a gift. That gentleman there, in the corduroy jacket—" "Put him out," said the Archduchess Annunziata. There was nothing else to do. The crown prince did not cry. He was much too proud. He thanked the donor again carefully, and regretted that he could not accept the dog. He said it was a wonderful dog, and just the sort he liked. And the carriage drove away.

He went back to the palace, and finding that the governess still had a headache, settled down to the burnt wood frame. Once he glanced up at the woolen dog on its shelf at the top of the cabinet. "Well, anyhow," he said sturdily, "I still have you."

If you were a princess and loved a brave soldier, who, bound by tradition and loyalty to his king, dared not speak the words which crowded to his lips, what would you do? Hedwig faced this problem and was forced to make a decision. The next installment tells how she met the situation.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

ARMY WASTE MADE TO PAY

British war efficiency is such that it is now able to save something out of army wastes. When it was found that thousands of tons of waste fats were being thrown away with other garbage from military kitchens, investigations were made to determine whether some use could be made of these things. Now drippings, bones, butchers' fat and greases are being daily used in England in the making of soap, candles, fertilizers and also in supplying the explosives for 17,000,000 shells annually.

The government pays the army camps for the waste products taken. During the first month of the experiment the British committee on the purchase of army camp refuse bought £7,500 worth of fats, and this figure has soared until at the present time about £80,000 is paid to the camps each month.

The most recent development of this scheme is the extension of the plan to the naval forces and to troops overseas, whether that be France or Palestine or Africa.

How Would You Tie a Camel? Because of its peculiar swaying motion in walking the camel has been called the "ship of the desert." This beast may also have some reference to the extreme stupidity and passivity of the animal, which submits to great loads, which it will often carry for days at a time without stopping for food or drink, with no more urging than a ship would require from the hands of its pilot, says the Popular Science Monthly. The manner in which the drivers hobble the camels when they stop for a rest is interesting. They do not depend upon stakes driven in the deep, yielding sand, but simply double the tail and tie the one of the legs of the animal, so that it can lie down or rise up, but cannot move from the spot.

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Specimen of work erected at Toms River Cemetery for Ex-Sheriff Holman.

An Imitation Takes For Its Pattern the Real Article

There was never an imitation made of an imitation. Imitations always counterfeit the genuine article. The genuine is what you ask for, because genuine articles are the advertised ones. Imitations are not advertised, but appear for their business on the ground of cheapness to sell you something claimed to be just as good when you ask for the genuine, because it costs them profit on the imitation. Why accept imitations when you can get the genuine by imitating?

Refuse Imitations. Get What You Ask For!

If Your Business Isn't Worth Advertising

One of the strangest things in advertising or in selling is that a man will start out with the intention of having his business advertised, and will find, in the last pound of power that he has, that he has spent \$100 on advertising, and that he has not got it for \$1.00. Taking that \$1.00 of the man's money, and putting it in the last pound of power that he has, and saying, "I will not do it again," is just like taking the edge of a knife. You can cut with a dull knife, but there are some things you can't cut with a dull knife. It would have been better to have used the last penny at the start, and to have spent \$100 for a thoroughly good, because that \$1.00 is better to spend \$100 for one that is insufficient.—Shoe and Leather Tools.

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 Mrs. J. Edw. Kelley.

FOR SALE—Horse, farm wagon and harness. Will be sold reasonable. Apply to Harry V. Mathis, New Gretna, N. J.

FOR RENT—Store and dwelling at Grove Place, West Tuckerton.
 Thomas Speck.

LOST—Sneakbox. Liberal reward to finder. C. E. Gerhard, Beach Haven N. J.

WANTED—Small bank skiff or yacht tender not over 15 ft. with or without power, no junk.
 Capt. Syd E. Verts, Beach Haven.

LOST—Large garvey—black on one side, white on the other, containing some tools, has saw with my name. Please return to or notify E. E. Haines, Beach Haven Terrace, N. J.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF HOTEL BALDWIN, INC. FOR LICENSE TO KEEP AN INN AND TAVERN AND TO SELL SPIRITUOUS, VINOUS, MALT AND BREWED LIQUORS IN THE BOROUGH OF BEACH HAVEN, OCEAN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.
 Notice is hereby given that on Friday the 10th day of May, A. D. 1918, the undersigned will apply to the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Ocean, at the Court House in the village of Toms River, New Jersey, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard, for a license to keep an inn and tavern and to sell spirituous, vinous, malt and brewed liquors at Hotel Baldwin, which hotel is located on Pearl Street between Beach and Atlantic Avenues in the Borough of Beach Haven aforesaid.
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 By J. Edw. Fagen, President.

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 Phone 24-R 5
 Barnegat, New Jersey

Cedar Run
 W. F. Lewis, of Barnegat, was in town on Tuesday last.
 Misses Jessie and Florence Conklin and Mrs. W. S. Cranmer motored to Barnegat to attend the Movies on Saturday night.
 Mrs. Julia Martin, who has been spending the winter in Florida, has returned to her home here.
 Mrs. Hiram Cranmer is spending some time with her husband's mother, Mrs. Levi Cranmer.
 Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lamson have returned home after spending a couple of weeks out of town.
 Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Cranmer and son, of Mayetta, spent Sunday with Mrs. Cranmer's mother in Cedar Run.
 Adam Price, of Parkertown, spent Sunday with his sisters, Edna and Mildred of this place. Must be some attraction up this way.
 Mrs. Percy Matthews has gone to her home at Barnegat, where she will spend a week or two.

Owing to damage done by the storm last week, the railroad workmen were compelled to work on Sunday.

Mrs. Isaac Truax, who recently underwent an operation, is improving slowly.
 Herbert Cranmer and family have

moved here from Philadelphia.
 Caleb Conklin, of Ship Bottom, C. G. S., spent a day with his family here.
 Many of our townspeople were disappointed, owing to the postponement of the Championship debate which was to have been held at Barnegat on April 12. The debate was between Barnegat and Point Pleasant High Schools and will be held on the 17th.
 Miss Hannah Conklin has been suffering from an attack of measles. Miss Mary Lamson, of Mayetta, was a Sunday caller on Mrs. Charles Allison.

Manahawkin
 Miss Ruth Stone is visiting friends in Egg Harbor City.
 Mr. and Mrs. Otto Solzmann, of Cuba, are visiting Mrs. Solzmann's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Paul. Mrs. Solzmann was formerly Miss Belle Paul.
 Mrs. Jennie Cranmer is very ill at this writing.
 Mrs. Lydia Reeder died on Wednesday of last week at her home and was buried on Saturday afternoon in the M. E. Cemetery. She was 85 years of age.
 Measles seem to be the fashion. Old as well as young are being taken.

William Malabury, has gone to Elwood where he is employed.
 Miss Ethel Letts, of Camden, was a week end visitor with her grandmother, Mrs. William Adams.
 Mrs. Jane Bennett, of Barnegat, was in town on Monday.
 Stockton Cranmer, of New Lisbon, was home for over Sunday.
 Mrs. N. B. Letts spent Monday of this week in Philadelphia.
 Charles Cramer, of Cedar Run, was a Sunday caller in town.
 Mr. and Mrs. Harry Adams, of Philadelphia, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Adams this week.
 Mrs. Denzue has returned home after spending two weeks in New York with her son.

Mrs. Lewis Elberson and daughter have returned home after spending a week in Philadelphia.
 N. B. Letts spent Saturday in Red Bank.
 Mrs. Fannie Inman has returned home after visiting her parents in Parkertown.
 Lewis Rushton, of Haddon Heights, was recent visitor in town.
 William Austin is sporting a new auto.
 Mrs. Lottie Cranmer is visiting relatives in Philadelphia.
 On Monday last a little after 1 o'clock an aeroplane passed over Manahawkin, on its way from Virginia. Their batteries gave out and they landed in Mr. Groper's field between Manahawkin and Barnegat. There were two men in the machine.

Parkertown
 Mrs. Ayer Parker, who has been seriously ill, we are glad to report is recovering.
 Mrs. Margaret Cummings and granddaughter, of Camden, spent several days here at their summer home.
 Mrs. Annie Parker, of Camden, was a recent visitor at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Parker.
 Edgar Parker has returned to his home here after spending the winter in Camden.
 Mrs. William Reeves and son, Elbert, of Barnegat, were over Sunday visitors at the home of the former's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Parker.
 Miss Blanche Cummings, who has been employed in Lakewood all winter, is spending some time here at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cummings.
 Mrs. George Holman, of Atlantic City, is a guest of Jos. B. Holman.
 Mrs. Frank Wilson, who has been on the sick list is able to be out again.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN MAY SELL ENEMY-OWNED PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
 The Alien Property Custodian has been given power to sell, at private sale without advertisement, enemy-owned livestock, feed or food stuffs, hides and other animal products, agricultural products, fertilizers, chemicals, drugs, essential oils, lumber, cotton, tobacco, furniture, books, glass and china ware, wearing apparel, jewelry, precious stones, pictures, ornaments, bric-a-brac, objects of art, raw or finished textile materials, trunks, boxes, partially or completely manufactured metals, fabrics, rubber and rubber products, and all kinds of merchandise, in lots having a market value of not more than \$10,000.
 Such sales may be held at places and under conditions prescribed by the Alien Property Custodian.

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 For Long Branch etc. 6:01, 9:20 A. M.; 1:45, 5:25 P. M.; Sundays 6:00 P. M.
 For Atlantic City 6:01, 9:20 A. M.; 1:45 P. M.
 For Vineland, Bridgeton etc. 6:01, 9:20 A. M.; 1:45 P. M.
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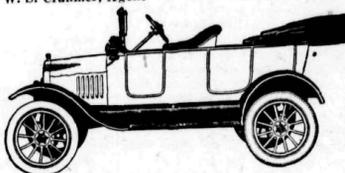
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