

MASTER PLUMBERS COMING TODAY FOR ANNUAL OUTING

The Master Plumbers Association, of Atlantic City and Philadelphia, will arrive today for their annual outing in Tuckerton.

OFFER HOTEL AT SURF CITY FOR GOVERNMENT PURPOSES

The hotel Marquette at Surf City has been offered by its owner, Mayor William H. Donahue of that borough, to the government for use as a convalescent home for wounded soldiers.

ALL DRAFT CLASSIFICATIONS TO BE RE-INVESTIGATED

Toms River, June 21—The War Board has received word from Provost-Marshal General Crowder that all draft classifications must be re-investigated, with the idea of getting more men for class 1.

LOADING SHELLS AT ELWOOD TO START BY JULY FIRST

Workmen home from Elwood last Sunday reported that the loading of shells at that plant would probably begin July 1, at which date the War Department had planned to start.

LEAVE YOUR TAILORING WORK AT WEBB'S

J. Rajskey, a New York tailor, now located on a farm down shore will do your cleaning and pressing. Work can be left at Webb's Barber Shop and will be done and delivered to Mr. Webb.

His Specialty. "I know a man who has the power of making all persons show their hands." "Who is he?" "My glove dealer."

Write or come see me about your Fire Insurance. Ask for rates and see if I can save you some money. W. S. Cranmer, Cedar Run.

Sell Your Farm. We Have Sold Over 11,000 Farms to Date. No listing fee and no withdrawal charge. E. A. Strout Farm Agency.

The Tuckerton Bank. CAPITAL, SURPLUS and PROFITS - \$85,000.00. F. R. Austin, Geo. F. Randolph, T. Wilmer Speck.

Class Of Our Clients. The depositors on our books include the leading business and professional men—people whose financial transactions through us often involve considerable sums. Safety—Honesty—Courtesy—Service. 3 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO PAGE FOUR

Several of our patriotic citizens have purchased space on page four to promote the War Saving Stamp campaign and are thus lending their aid toward helping win the war.

ARMY STORE IN FRANCE SELLS GOODS TO SOLDIERS BELOW RETAIL PRICES

Prices quoted for June on merchandise in the huge general stores operated by the Quartermaster Corps in France show that members of the Expeditionary Forces may secure goods at prices lower than retail prices in effect in this country.

June quotations are: Half-pound package chocolate, 11 cents; can of cherries, 24 cents; can of cocoa, 14 cents; pocket combs, 6 cents; can of corn 10 cents; shaving brush, 15 cents; tooth brush, 12 cents; can stringless beans, 10 cents; bottle ginger ale, 9 cents; can of plum pudding, 32 cents; standard \$5.00 safety razors, \$1.75; pair shoe laces, 3 cents; pound loaf sugar, 10 cents; spool cotton thread, 4 cents; 2-ounce package smoking tobacco, 7 cents; hand soap, 1 cent; can lobsters, 25 cents; shaving soap, 4 cents; bottle Worcestershire sauce, 20 cents; linen handkerchiefs, 16 cents; pint bottle olives, 23 cents; can green peas, 10 cents; shoe polish, 9 cents.

Although the men are issued ample rations, the quartermaster stores are opened to the enlisted men for the purpose of permitting them to add to their menu or to satisfy individual desires for dainties or delicacies. The highest grade of merchandise only is carried in stock so that the men may be sure of having the best, whether in rations or extra supplies.

Meats, groceries, fish, vegetables, notions, toilet articles, smoker's articles, and scores of miscellaneous items are included in the published price lists. These lists are made available to each company and purchases may be made either for cash or on credit.

New Gretna

The Misses Ella and Allicia Mathis, of Stone Harbor, have been spending the week with relatives here.

Mrs. Lewis A. Mathis and daughter Senona spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. George Carney, of Green Bank, spent Monday evening with Mr. and Mrs. William Mathis.

Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis Gerew were week end guests of their son at Cape May.

Mr. Joseph Dayton, who is engaged at Hog Island, spent Sunday here with his family.

The Red Cross society will hold a celebration in and around the K. of P. Hall on July 4th. Do all you can to help them.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. French, Miss Elizabeth French and Mrs. J. R. Cranmer motored to Pleasantville on Tuesday.

Rev. L. V. Brewin, Rev. and Mrs. J. Q. Post, Miss Lorena Mathis and Miss Allicia Mathis motored to Cedar Run on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Broome, Messrs. George and Herbert Maxwell were Egg Harbor visitors on Monday evening.

John C. Price, Vice-President. T. Wilmer Speck, Asst. Cashier.

HATS OFF TO BARNEGAT FIRST OVER TOP

Barnegat, first in the Liberty Loan, first in Red Cross Drive, first in War Saving Stamp campaign.

Barnegat is some town and her brilliant show in patriotism has gained a state wide reputation. In all the war drives in Ocean County she has been the first "over the top", and in the W. S. S. drive Barnegat was the first to get her quota in the entire state.

ALFRED MATHIS SENT TO HOSPITAL. SUFFERING FROM SHELL SHOCK.

Alfred Mathis, of Seaside Park, son of former Mayor Charles W. Mathis, who was one of the crew of a mine sweeper, has been sent to a base hospital, suffering from shell shock, as the result of an explosion of a German mine that he and others of his crew picked up. When the submarine appeared off the coast recently his "chaser" put to sea, and it was within a half mile of the tanker Pratt, when that steamer was torpedoed. Their boat picked up three of the mines laid by the U-boat in that vicinity and the last one exploded. Alfred said he thought the ocean had turned over there was so much water in the air. He was out of the hospital and visited Tuckerton last Sunday but he expects to return as he was still suffering from pains in the head.

WATCH FOR PLANT LICE

During the last few seasons the tiny plant lice have been destructive to many vegetable crops including especially beans, cabbage, melons, peas, potatoes, spinach, tomatoes, turnips etc. When the vines are half grown, the work of the plant lice or aphid will cause the leaves to curl up, to wilt a little, and to lose the dark green and vigorous color. The amateur gardener might not realize what the trouble was until he turned the leaves upside down. Then he would see masses of the tiny aphid which have caused the trouble by sucking sap from the leaves by their tube-like beaks. If these insects are allowed to multiply in their usual rapid way, they will soon completely destroy their host plant.

The lice can not be poisoned with a stomach poison, because they do not eat the foliage; they simply suck the juice from the plants. Dusting with tobacco dust, dry road dust, air slaked lime, etc. is partially effective. However, the best thing is to spray a tobacco extract and soap solution direct to the bodies of the insects with a good pressure. The material is made up of 2 teaspoonful of tobacco extract (40 per cent nicotine sulphate) in a gallon of water with three quarter ounces of soap.

If this material is applied through a spray nozzle set at an angle, the lower side of the leaves will be struck most easily, and the infestation will be checked.

REPORT OF TUCKERTON SCHOOL FOR JUNE 1918

Pupils who have been neither absent nor tardy during month

- Fanny Brown, Marion Brown, Mary Sprague, Della Smith, Josephine Zoole, Hilda Marshall, Mary Morey, Teresa Cheatham, Norman Gerber, Edna Darby, Sara Gerber, Minnie Lipner, Esther Honer, Lorena Mathis, Harry Feinburg, Edward Hoffman, Everett Homan, George Jones, Euston Allen, Gertrude Brown, Helen Cox, Mary Cramer, Maude Cranmer, Thelma Cranmer, Ruth Kelley, Aetna Mathis, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADES: Joseph Marshall, Ernest Spencer, Mattie Allen, Eleanor Conover, Beatrice Driscoll, Anna Gale, Annie Jones, Margaret Jones, Bella Marshall, Helen Newall, Grace Quinn, Rebecca Rider, Jobanna Smith, Genevieve Stiles, Ruth Ella Jones, Linda Andrews, FIFTH AND SIXTH GRADES: Mathis Bishop, Joseph Heinrichs, Sophronia Austin, Clara Burd, Kathryn Frazier, Elizabeth Grant, Elizabeth Marshall, Margaret Marshall, Dorothy Mays, Freda Quinn, Ida Spragg, Margaret Stevens, Aetna Swain, Erma Mott, Grant Morrison, Harold Sprague, Virginia Bennett, Marjorie Darby, Dorothy Gale, Ruth Jones, Fanny Elizabeth Marshall, Serena Mathis, Doris Parker, Hetty Smith, Lottie Steinhauer, Sadie Stevens, Mary Anderson.

Warning to Boat Owners

INSPECTION OF MOTOR BOATS

Will Begin July 1st on Navigable Waters in the Customs District of Philadelphia.

All owners and operators of motor-boats in Customs District of Philadelphia should give immediate attention to the proper equipment of their boats, as navigation inspectors have been detailed to constantly patrol all navigable waters in this district during the months of July, August and September. The district embraces the eastern portion of Pennsylvania, all of Delaware and all of New Jersey, except the portion adjacent to New York.

All motor boats, when operating, should have the following equipment: Approved appliances for extinguishing burning gasoline; an approved life preserver, or similar appliance

for each person on board, capable of sustaining afloat for a continuous period of 24 hours a weight not less than 20 pounds; a whistle, a fog horn, or bell, capable of producing proper signals which can be heard at least one-half mile; carry two copies of "Pilot Rules" aboard. In addition proper lights must be displayed at night when operating or while at anchor.

LOCAL NEWS

The Ladies Aid Social was held on Monday evening last in the usual place with a very good attendance. The room was beautifully decorated with flowers and flags and a very pleasing program was rendered. The following ladies were on the committee was in charge: Mrs. James Burd, Mrs. A. Morris, Mrs. Serena Shourds, Mrs. Elva Webb, Mrs. Lidie Horner, Mrs. Diabrow, Mrs. Bachrach, Mrs. John Gaskill, Mrs. Hazelton Jones, and Mrs. George Horner. Refreshments were served after the program.

Mrs. William Bachrach and daughter, Miss Anna, of Camden, are at their summer home on Water street. We are glad to welcome them.

Prentice Bugbee, of Sailor's Snug Harbor, New York, is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. William Bozarth and son and Mrs. Maude Eastman and son, of Mt. Holly, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Sprague.

Miss Mary Parker and brother, Hazle, were Atlantic City visitors last week.

Thousands of women are employed in the United States gas-mask plant. They are acting as inspectors and are engaged throughout the entire process of manufacture, according to a statement from the Gas Defense Service. Hundreds of girls have been trained in the special art of sewing the face pieces. Each separate step in the assembling of the masks is done by women workers, until the mask is completed, the last inspection is made and the final product is ready for shipment overseas.

There are about 5,000 Germans interned in the United States.

Now that school commencements are over Sunday school picnics have begun, and will continue until the end of the season.

Remember! The men in our Navy and Army do not expect luxuries. Should we at home expect them? Buy necessities and War Savings Stamps.

When you buy War Savings Stamps you do not give your money, you loan it at 4 per cent. compounded quarterly. You help your Government, but you help yourself even more.

Do you realize that a commercial trucker or a home gardener may plant most any crop yet and have every reason to expect a good crop? Those crops which may be planted without delay are: beets, carrots, sweet corn, squash, tomato plants, string beans, cabbage plants, celery plants, kohlrabi, lettuce, spinach, and turnips. This makes a fine assortment of vegetables possible even if the season is late and the seven last named vegetables may be planted any time during July.

Last Sunday was the coldest June 23 on record and the curious combination of

William Biddle and wife, of Philadelphia, are expected at Friends' Meeting next First Day. The latter is a minister in the Society of Friends. Mr. Biddle is vice-president and treasurer of the Mine Hill Railroad Co.

The new factory on West Main St., began operations on Monday and a force of about fifty employees are at

PALACE THEATRE. NOW OPEN UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. June 27th THURSDAY—Triangle presents Roy Stewart in a Western Drama entitled "THE DEVIL DODGER." "HIS FICKLE FORTUNE"—Triangle Comedy. June 29th SATURDAY—You will have the opportunity of seeing Pauline Frederic in "HER BETTER SELF." This is a PARAMOUNT—ARTCRAFT Picture. July 2nd TUESDAY—Astra-Pathe presents Gladys Hulette in "THE STREETS OF ILLUSION." HEARST—PATHE NEWS. COMING—MARGUERITE CLARK in Miss George Washington July 4. 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. SHOWS START PROMPTLY AT 8:30 O'CLOCK. W. C. JONES, Manager.

working on a big contract of Army tents. Victor W. Morway is the owner of the factory. The factories at Manahawken have been discontinued.

Mrs. James Stiles and daughter, Mrs. Laura Andrews, spent the week end at High Point.

Mr. and Mrs. William Day and family motored to Philadelphia recently.

Mrs. S. P. Bartlett was a recent visitor in Philadelphia.

Keeper Howard Horner, of the Mantoloking C. G. S., is spending a week's vacation in his old home town.

Dr. Bair of the State Department of Agriculture, has injected a protective serum in about a dozen hogs in West Tuckerton as a safeguard against cholera.

Tuckerton was represented at the fiftieth anniversary of the Hotel Chalfonte at Atlantic City June 21 to 24, by J. Henry Bartlett and wife and S. P. Bartlett. The former read a paper entitled "A Power behind the Scenes."

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Westervelt, of Tenafly, were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Allen.

George Vaux Jr., and family, of Bryn Mawr, were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Bartlett.

Ellen Leeds Bartlett with Martha and Charles Bartlett are established at their bungalow in Bartlett Lane for the summer. C. A. Bartlett, Sr., is a regular week end visitor.

Miss Ruth A. Clement, of Philadelphia, is visiting on Bartlett's Hill.

The "Merry Makers" were entertained at the home of Miss Marian Leake on Tuesday evening. The program of the evening consisted mainly of music by the new orchestra which is composed entirely of "Merry Makers." This orchestra is an especially good one is practicing nightly (?) in preparation for its engagements for the coming season. A very gay and joyous time was spent by all. Just as the hilarity was at its height, Madame de Style was announced and the club was favored by one of the greatest fashion shows ever witnessed in Tuckerton. Among the guests of the evening were: Mrs. Fred L. Shinn, Mrs. Joseph Markley, Miss Ada Andrews, Miss Mary Parker, Miss Dorothy Dixon, Miss Rita Bentley, Miss Delores Donaldson, Miss Elizabeth Smith, Miss Anna Jones, Messrs. Victor Bailey, Charles D. LaRue, John Chalmers Da Costa, Russell Lemar, Thomas Underwood, and Lucas Smith.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mrs. M. T. Jones on Clay Street, Monday June 24th. This was given as a farewell reception in honor of Morley Jones and George Schnitzer, who have been ordered transferred from the Radio Station, Tuckerton to the Armed Guard, New York, for further duty on our transports in the war zone. These young men have been connected with the Radio Station for two and one-half years and have made themselves exceedingly popular with a host of people who regret their departure. Among those present were: Gunner and Mrs. E. D. Branning, Mr. and Mrs. Brickley, Mr. and Mrs. E. Washburn and son Dale, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Norcross, Mr. and Mrs. Murvine, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Parker, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Myatt, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Anderson, Mrs. Stamper, Mrs. Harvey Stiles, Miss Mary Otis, Miss Miriam Parker, Mr. I. Aehart, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Schnitzer, and Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Jones. Mrs. Stamper gave a few selections on the piano and was ably assisted with a number of songs by Mr. and Mrs. Brickley and Mr. Washburn. Mrs. Branning rendered two excellent recitations, "Jane's Mustard Plaster" and "At the Race Track," after which delicious refreshments were served.

Charles W. Mathis, Mrs. F. H. Clayton, of Seaside Park and Miss Mary Slavens, of Camden, were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ireland.

Mrs. G. T. Gaskill, of Sandy Hook, has been visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. Emma L. Stiles, of Washington, D. C., was here last week looking after her property.

Mrs. Cox, of Philadelphia, was a guest of Mrs. Etta V. Hayes during the past week.

NEW FLAG POLE AND SERVICE FLAG AT T. R. R. Station

A new flag pole and flag have been erected at the Tuckerton Railroad station by our patriotic railroad folks, Walter Paul, of Manahawken, donated the pole.

A service flag containing nine stars is also in evidence on the new staff.

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WILL HOLD MEETING

A meeting of the boys and girls achievement club will be held at the home of the local leader, Miss Maude Ireland, South Green Street, Saturday afternoon June 29, at 2 P. M. All members and friends invited.

GIVE UP BEEF

Consumers are requested, if possible, to abstain from the use of beef until further notice, or under no circumstances to buy more than one or one-half pounds, including the bone, weekly for each person in the household.

Poultry, lamb and mutton will be available for table use, and fresh pork, bacon, hams and sausage will be substituted for beef products.

Cedar Run. Mrs. F. W. Sprague was a Saturday visitor at Tuckerton. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Cranmer were week end visitors at Philadelphia. Levi Cranmer, who is employed at Freehold, spent Sunday with his family here. Mrs. Charles Allison and daughter Julia, were Tuesday visitors at Parkertown. Miss Elsie Smith is making her home with Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Cranmer. Percy Matthews, of Harvey Cedars, C. G. S. was a Monday visitor in town. E. B. Sprague spent Monday at Elwood and Hammon. C. N. Taylor was an over Sunday visitor with friends at Whiting. Howard Cranmer, Jr., has purchased a new Maxwell from W. S. Cranmer. Miss Gladys Sprague, of Trenton, spent Sunday with her parents here. Mrs. Florence Vaughn is spending some time at Philadelphia. WILL STUDY DISEASES OF THE CRANBERRY. R. B. Wilcox, of the bureau of plant industry, connected with the agricultural department, Washington, D. C., is spending some time in the Ocean and Burlington Counties to make a study of diseases of the cranberry.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN TIME-TABLE

An important change in the Tuckerton Railroad time-table will take effect on next Sunday, June 30.

Trains will leave Tuckerton on week days at 7:28 A. M., and 3:05 P. M. Leave Philadelphia week days at 7:28 A. M., and 3:48 P. M.

Leave New York C. R. R. at 1:20 P. M. By P. R. R. at 1:24 P. M. Sunday service to Tuckerton will be resumed. Leave Tuckerton at 4:46 P. M. Leave Philadelphia at 7:48 A. M. See time-table.

SALESMAN HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Maurice Elias, a salesman of New York, representing Mc-Cray Refrigerating Company, was seriously injured when the car he was driving skidded and hit a big tree at Sherman's Corner at New Gretna last night.

His leg was broken below the knee and he was cut and bruised about the head and body. He was treated at the office of Dr. C. H. Conover at Tuckerton and sent to the Paul Kimball Hospital, Lakewood.

MAY THERE BE NONE UN-ENLISTED ON THAT DAY

President Wilson, in his statement calling upon every man, woman and child to pledge themselves on or before June 28 to save constantly and must do our part. Government says, "May there be none unenlisted on that day!" "This war is one of nations—not of armies—and all of our 100,000,000 people must be economically and industrially adjusted to war conditions if this Nation is to play its full part in the conflict."

Our Nation, not our Army and Navy only, is at war. And that means that all of us not actually fighting must do our part.

That part consists in giving the Army and the Navy all the support of which we are capable. To do that each one of us must first of all be a producer of our maximum ability and a consumer of necessities only, for every bit of man power and every particle of material is necessary for the use of the Army and Navy and for the making of the things essential to our citizens.

As a maximum producer and as a consumer of necessities only, each one of us will be an accumulator of savings. And these savings can be invested in War Savings Stamps with benefit both to the Government and ourselves.

GENERAL PERSHING INSISTS THAT LETTERS BE WRITTEN HOME

"Duty to one's country does not end on the parade ground, nor even on the battlefield, but consists in doing everything in one's power to help win the war," says an order issued by Gen. Pershing, a copy of which has been received by the War Department.

"To write home frequently and regularly to keep in constant touch with family and friends is one of the soldier's most important duties. Mothers and fathers will suffer if they do not hear from sons fighting in France. In the present large companies it is impossible for officers to write letters for their men, and every man must do it for himself.

LEWIS A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESSMAN

Assemblyman Lloyd T. Lewis, of Ocean Grove, has publicly announced he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for congressman from the third congressional district, comprising Monmouth, Middlesex and Ocean counties. He had been mentioned as a possible candidate after his campaign for the assembly last fall.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Cranmer, of Barnegat, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ada Corlis Cranmer, to Mr. J. Henry Paul, of Manahawken.

ASSEMBLYMAN O. B. CLOSE WILL GIVE PATRIOTIC ADDRESS

Assemblyman O. Bell Close, of Essex County, one of the best speakers in New Jersey will occupy the pulpit in the M. E. Church next Sunday night, June 30, when he will deliver a patriotic address. This will be a rare treat and you should hear him. All welcome.

THE HERALD CHRISTMAS TREE DEAL

Thomas I. Wilson

The New York Herald gave the public Christmas trees as an advertisement of its philanthropic generosity. The background of this borrowed virtue is the fact that they have "welched," have not paid the working people who cut those trees, and if you extend the matter to a perusal of this paper's columns in the past you will read of 70,000 men who marched in a parade up Broadway under the banner of the Gold Standard which made the quality of money the distribution of class rule collateral instead of legislation. Today we do not hear of Universal Suffrage, by its example, converting the world through the nobility in the character of the progress of America. Even the Billionaire, Rockefeller, cannot find a resting place where there is freedom from destruction. Truly a certain future is worth more than a billion.

Parkertown

Mrs. Jennie Webb and daughter, of Browns Mills, were recent visitors at the home of Mrs. Frank Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and Mr. and Mrs. Hirie Parker on Sunday, June 16, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Glen Gray, of Yorktown, Va., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parker, of Beach Haven. Mrs. Gray was formerly Miss Geneva Parker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Parker, of Beach Haven.

At a meeting of the Parkertown School Board and parents of the pupils held in the school building Thursday evening last, the question was discussed, whether to employ two teachers for the ensuing year or send the higher grade pupils to Tuckerton. As the old plan of employing two teachers seemed to be what the people desired, Miss Susie Salmons was engaged as principal and Miss Gladys Cranmer as primary teacher, both of West Creek. Superintendent Charles A. Morris was also present.

Mrs. William E. Horner, Jr., and son Edward, and Mrs. James A. Parker motored to Pleasantville one day last week. W. E. Horner accompanied them on their return.

Arch Parker, Mrs. Charles A. Mathis and Mrs. Mark Brown are on the sick list. Mrs. Brown, who has been seriously ill is somewhat improved.

Mrs. Isora Luckey, age 68 years, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mrs. Lincoln Parker, on June 21. She is survived by three sons, Charles, Frank and Clayton Brown, all of Elmira, and four daughters, Mrs. Mary Watts, Mrs. Lida Beckham, also of Elmira, Mrs. Grace Cleveland, of Rome, and Mrs. Lincoln Parker, of this place, also several grandchildren. Funeral services were held Tuesday, Rev. Frank Bowen, of West Creek officiating.

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Miss Virginia Leach of Brooklyn, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hirie Parker.

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TUCKERTON PHARMACY. W. C. JONES. Jeweler & Optician. Proprietor. Patent Medicines. Toilet Articles. Fine Stationery. Clocks. Watches. Cut Glass. Silverware. Jewelry. Fine Repairing. Prescriptions Filled.

Women Urged to Help On Farms

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Says They Should Not Try the Heavier Tasks.

We have not yet reached the point where it is necessary for the women generally to undertake heavy work on the farms, but they can render important aid in helping to produce big food crops this year, especially in connection with the lighter farm tasks. This was told by Clarence Ousley, assistant secretary of agriculture, in an address to the women's committee of the council of a national defense meeting in Washington.

"I can imagine no finer thing," said Mr. Ousley, "for a city woman to do in this war emergency than to go to the farm for the harvest or for some other period of labor strain to help her country sister bear the burdens of kitchen and farm."

"There are thousands of men in the towns and cities doing things that women can do as well. There are men cooks, men waiters, men clerks, men bookkeepers, whose places might well be filled by women."

"I will despise American manhood if the great body of our men permit our women to be drafted for the hard tasks of agriculture until we have sent every able-bodied creature in breeches to the trenches or driven him to the fields, but women are to be encouraged, so far as their physical condition will permit or the circumstances surrounding them will advise, to engage in the lighter tasks of the farm, particularly in dairy work, in vegetable cultivation and in fruit harvesting."

Mr. Ousley praised the services of the 1,700 women home-demonstration agents who are spreading the teachings of the department of agriculture and the co-operating state colleges, and paid tribute to the six or seven millions of farmers' wives who "are doing a man's share of agricultural production and conservation."

"I have seen them," he said, referring to the farmers' wives, "hoing in the hot sun while their babies lay in the shade of near-by trees. They are truly, and to the limit of their strength and their marvelous patience, the help-meets of their husbands."

farms of France. They put in 16 hours a day in the fields. With only the old men, the wounded and the tubercular to help, they produce all the food that is grown in France. They sow, cultivate and reap. They feed the animals and slaughter the meat. They even harness themselves to the plows as substitutes for work animals. They do these things, although there is mourning in every home in the land.

In such circumstances, is there any American woman who feels that the French women are not doing their share because when they do have bread it is wheat bread?

THE CUP OF LIFE

Of all the vintage in the world
One single cup of wine,
One cup of life, one cup of death,
One destiny is mine.
I'd not give up that special cup
My fates have poured for me,
For any other in all time,
Not all eternity.
For in my time, and in my place
No foot has stood before,
My taste of fortune fine or base
No lips can know of, more.
So might I choose, I would not lose
For certain death and divine
This deep-splendored vintage here and now,
In mine own place and time.
Mine be the strength to lift it up
In pride, drink full and free,
And, standing, drain the mortal cup
My fates have poured for me.
—Edith Franklin Wyatt.

Mother's Cook Book

No matter how beautiful the house, or how exquisite the furnishings, if pure air does not circulate in every room, the family suffers.

Let's Have a Picnic.

These people who think of the discomforts and inconveniences of a picnic which so overbalance the pleasure of getting out into the glorious woods, are better left at home for they do not make cheerful companions. Pick your picnic lovers so your joy may be unalloyed.

Careful planning is necessary to eliminate unnecessary weight unless there be plenty of conveyances to share the burden. The fewer washable dishes will appeal to those who have this in charge, as important. Plates, cups, and napkins of paper may be obtained at small cost and they may be burned before leaving, as every true picnicer will see that he leaves no rubbish to annoy the next group who follows his party.

When a fire is to be built, which is half the fun of a picnic, a piece of sheet iron which may be used on four stones for a support, will make a fine stove, with the fire underneath.

Potatoes may be roasted, sweet corn and onions, if desired, all in the ashes. Do not peel the onions or husk the corn when roasting.

The salad and salad dressing may be carried in fruit jars. Stuffed eggs, wrapped in squares of tissue paper fringed on two ends, twisted to look like bonbons, are attractive.

Ferns and wild flowers are to be found to make pleasing centerpieces. Lemonade, all sweetened ready to add the water may also be carried in a Mason jar.

If there is no place to build a fire, a few thermos bottles will carry the coffee. They are also useful to carry cold drinks.

Sandwiches, of course, will be provided in quantity, for the appetite is very elastic when out in the open.

Fresh fruits of various kinds in season, with small cakes, make a dessert which is very satisfactory.

A dessert which is not hard to provide and which is very delicious is this: Provide sufficient sponge cakes and carry a jar of whipped cream sweetened and flavored. Cut open the cakes, scoop out the centers and fill with the cream. There are never any left. In strawberry season a few mashed berries added to the cream is a pleasant change.

The outing has lost its main object if any have been overburdened in its preparations.

Nellie Maxwell
Spent Yeast From Breweries Made Into Useful Articles

The spent yeast which collects in breweries and distilleries is put through a process which turns it out in the form of buttons, doorbell plates and knife handles, according to the Popular Science Monthly. Formerly this left-over material was considered to be a bothersome waste; now it is utilized, every bit of it. As it is gathered from the vats the yeast is of a dirty, gray-brown color. The first operation is to dye it, and then to work it over until it assumes the form of powder and can be hot pressed into any form. In this stage it is called "ornolith." It may be sawed, scraped, filed, drilled, engraved, turned to an edge and polished.

pleasant flavors; if this happens in making gravies and sauces or in frying, the food will usually not be eaten; burned meat is also disagreeable and so are burned vegetables.

Draft Riots of 1863.

The so-called "draft riots" occurred in New York city during the Civil war. In July, 1863, pursuant to orders by the national government, a general draft was begun to reinforce the army. At the commencement of proceedings a great riot broke out in New York city and for three or four days raged uncontrolled. Buildings were burned, stores and houses were looted, colored persons were killed on sight and anarchy prevailed until troops arrived and restored order. A thousand persons were killed and injured.

First Principles.

The fact disclosed by a survey of the past that majorities have been wrong must not blind us to the complementary fact that majorities have usually not been entirely wrong.—Herbert Spencer.

He Was Honest, Anyway.

"That novel had a remarkable sale," commented the bookstore man. "Have you read it?" "Oh, no! I wouldn't dare read it, as my duties require me to be enthusiastic in recommending it to customers."—Brooklyn Citizen.

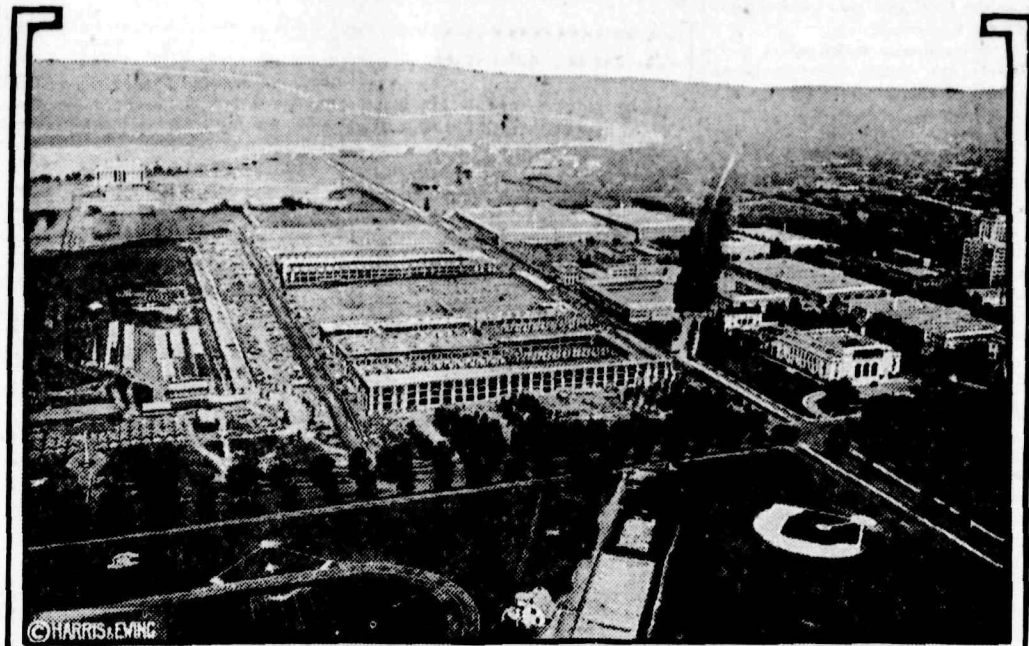
Tack Window Shades.

When the window shade falls off the rod take a shoe string, or any kind of strong tape and put the tack through it. No matter if the children pull on it or the spring breaks, it will not tear off again.



1—Ignace Paderewski, the eminent pianist, who is the head of the organization that is recruiting Poles in America to fight against Germany. 2—Latest type of anti-aircraft gun used by the battleships of the American navy. 3—French children cheering American troops passing through a village on their way to the front.

SOME OF WASHINGTON'S NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS



The greater part of Washington's mushroom war growth in government buildings is shown in this photograph from the Washington Monument. Only two buildings in the picture are permanent, the Pan-American building on the right and the Lincoln Memorial (upper left). The completed buildings house the council of national defense, the food and fuel administrations, the war trade board and a part of the quartermaster corps of the army. Of the two big, unfinished buildings in the center, the nearest will be occupied by the navy and the other by the army. These are of concrete construction, while most of the others are made of wood and masonry.

ITALIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS



The Italian Royal marines are great experts at anti-aircraft shooting, and are seen here at rifle practice.

HER MISSION IS PATRIOTIC



Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams, author, war correspondent and lecturer, one of the few women who has visited the first line trenches on the battle front, has spent the last eight months telling people what the general mass of individuals throughout the country can do to help win the war. She has generally avoided the large cities, where lecturers are many, and has been telling her story where it is most needed. Her tour has been made upon her own initiative and at her own expense.

POSTSCRIPTS

Membership in Austrian trade unions has decreased to 150,000. New Zealand has 4,391 registered apiarists representing more than 50,000 colonies of bees.

Alabama was the largest producer of crystalline graphite among the states last year, with New York in second place and Pennsylvania third.

To enable persons to see clearly work which must be watched closely an inventor has patented spectacles surrounded by small incandescent lamps.

Sixty days' leave for farm work is being granted United States naval recruits at Providence, R. I.

The New York state industrial commission, through William S. Coffey, secretary, has announced that under the 1918 amendments to the workmen's compensation law, which became effective on May 12, it is imperative for all employers of four or more workmen or operatives regularly engaged to take out compensation insurance on these employees. Employers who neglect to take out compensation insurance are liable to both civil and criminal prosecution.

The Queer Duckbill.

The female duckbill has two or three eggs about three-quarters of an inch long inclosed in strong, flexible, white shells. The young are suckled by the mother.

Which Is to Be Pitied?

When a married woman elopes with another woman's husband it's hard to tell who is entitled to sympathy.

Never Satisfied.

Some men take what is in sight and bustle for more.

BRIEFS

To help solve its fuel problem the government of Brazil is encouraging the planting of eucalyptus trees. Winnipeg, Can., was practically without a fire department recently, 100 firemen having struck because the council refused the demands of the electricians and waterworks men.

A protest was sent to the Canadian minister of labor by Vancouver Trades and Labor council against the bringing of negroes from the United States by the Canadian Pacific railroad for service on its dining cars.

Partially disabled Canadian soldiers who have had previous experience in farm work are filling applications at London, Ont., for leave of absence to assist the farmers in seeding operations.

The University of Pennsylvania has sent an expedition to explore the Sierra Paraja mountains in Venezuela, where, it is said, no white man ever has been before.

Every attempt that has been made to send black mint plants, from which menthol oil and crystals are derived, from Japan to the United States has ended in failure.

Cost of Letter Writing. Have you ever figured out the cost per letter of your business correspondence? Taking into consideration the cost of stationery and stamps, the salary of the stenographer, cost of all accessories to the typewriter, all overhead charges, and last, but not least, cost of time of the man who dictates the letters, it works out at 40 cents per letter, and that is an absolute minimum, says Popular Science Monthly.

Worry is a good friend of the undertaker.

National and Local Meat Business

The meat business of the country is conducted by various agencies—

By small slaughter-houses in villages—

By local Abattoirs or small Packing Houses in towns—

both

Using only a part of the local live stock supply

and

Furnishing only a part of the local demand for meat.

These slaughtering and distributing agencies fill a well defined but necessarily restricted place in the distribution of the products of live stock.

But only packers like Swift & Company, organized on a national scale, are able to undertake the service that is more vitally important, involving

An Obligation to the Producer

To purchase for spot cash all the live stock the producer may send to market for slaughter.

An Obligation to the Consumer

To make available to every consumer, everywhere, in season and out, the full supply and variety of meat products, of the highest standard that the market affords.

Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

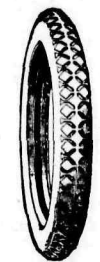
Wattle Bark Valuable.

Quantities of the bark of the South African wattle tree have been imported into the United Kingdom from Natal in recent years, but most of it prior to the war was exported to Germany and Belgium. Since then wattle bark has been utilized to a far greater extent by tanners in this country.

Over half of the vessels in the Philippine pearling fleet are owned or controlled by the Japanese.

Factory Surplus

Slow-moving stocks of high-grade tires which we buy for cash at a big discount—you can Save 50% on Tires



Tires made famous by winning cars in automobile races—not "cheap" tires of poor quality made to sell for a low price, but the very highest grade tires made. Write for our Price List, No. 15. We ship C. O. D.—and give you the privilege of examination.

Factory Surplus Tire Co. 300 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

W. N. U., NEW YORK, NO. 25-1918.

Honey in Ice Cream.

Faced with a serious sugar shortage recently, two ice cream concerns in Portland, Ore., used honey as a substitute, and for two weeks made their product with choice strained honey, effecting 70 per cent conservation of sugar. And the ice cream was found to be excellent.

Banks, Corporations and Fraternal Orders, Etc.

Protect your funds by the bond of the "WORLD'S LARGEST SURETY COMPANY."

We shall be pleased to quote our rates and submit coverage upon request. DEVELOPMENT DIVISION, NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.—Adv.

Safety for Engines.

A safety device for engines running through storm and cold consists of perforated pipes which are run up along the engineer's window, one inside and one outside. The compressed air from these pipes prevents accumulation of frost and mist.

Defined.

"Pa, what's a scintilla?" "A scintilla, my son, is a thing there is never anything of."

Nearly half of all the coal produced in the United States is mined in Pennsylvania.

Sugar Must Be Saved

Helps to Make Up the Shortage Among the Allies

If any man has failed to see the reason why he should cut his plentiful apportionment of two spoonfuls of sugar to the one of war time, he can find it in a recent publication of the United States department of agriculture explaining the worldwide shortage—especially the shortage among the allies—in the supply of sweets.

Not only has the supply of sugar in some parts of the United States been short, but there has been an actual shortage of more than 2,000,000 tons annually in the world since the war began, and the shortage is likely to continue, the publication says, primarily because of the destruction of a large number of sugar mills and the devastation of a considerable area of sugar-producing lands in Europe.

Prior to the war practically all the belligerent countries, with the exception of the United Kingdom and Italy, exported sugar, the total amount being upward of 3,000,000 tons. War, however, has changed the sugar-production map and at the same time has shifted the channels of trade. In 1918 it is estimated that the allies must import a minimum of 1,200,000 tons of sugar.

Formerly the United Kingdom and France depended to a considerable extent upon Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium and Russia for sugar. These sources were shut off by the war. The United Kingdom alone thus lost the source of more than half of her normal supply of sugar and has turned to new as well as other old sources for her supply. The changes thus brought about have been largely a diversion of the product of Mauritius to the United Kingdom instead of to India, and an expansion of the imports of unrefined sugar from Cuba, the Philippines and Peru. For refined sugar she drew upon the United States and Java. However, the allies cannot turn to such exporting countries as Java and Mauritius without being forced to go to a much longer distance and over a more perilous route than across the Atlantic. If the allies are compelled to go to these countries it will require an extra amount of shipping which is needed for transportation of American soldiers and supplies to France and England.

Russia's exports practically ceased in 1914, and she is now reported as somewhat short of sugar. Italy's crop decreased last year and her imports have increased largely since the war began. Italy's consumption, however, is small and her deficit is not serious.

Science Notes.

A new lawn mower cuts grass with a circular blade that revolves horizontally.

Except along the Caspian sea coast, agriculture in Persia is dependent upon irrigation.

Europe's largest turbine is a 15,000 horse power affair installed by a Swiss hydroelectric plant.

A company is being formed in Sweden for the production of oil and by-products from native shale.

Shortest Railroad Is Only 100 Feet Long—Connection

You have heard of shortest railroads before. Always they're the most abbreviated ever, says Popular Science Monthly. But offhand one would grant the prize to Missoula, Mont. It has a railroad only 100 feet long. It connects the Northern Pacific with the C. M. & St. P., and is used as a transfer. It has no equipment, no employees, and no stations, yet the company that owns it gets 50 cents for every car that passes over its rails. Sixteen thousand have done so thus far. Think of it!

Another to Be Found.

A tracer sent to locate the old-fashioned man who wore a peachstone watch chain, reports from Clearfield, Pa.: "Located my man. He also carries a combination pen, pencil, toothpick, and rubber stamp. Any instructions?" Certainly; draw for expense money and hunt for the old-fashioned woman who used to grease the pancake griddle with a pork rind.—Buff-fale News.

Birthplaces of Presidents.

Of twenty-eight presidents of the United States, from George Washington to Woodrow Wilson, eight were born in Virginia, six in Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Wilson; three were born in North Carolina, viz. Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson; two in Massachusetts, John Adams and John Quincy Adams; three in New York, Van Buren, Fillmore and Roosevelt; one in

Cheaper Foods Are Made More Appetizing If Care Is Used in Preparation

Proper attention to cooking and seasoning will make appetizing dishes of the cheapest yet nutritious foods. According to the U. S. department of agriculture, it will increase greatly their consumption and thus reduce considerably the use of more expensive foods now eaten in place of them.

Many housewives who complain that children and adults will not eat breakfast cereals fail to realize that the cereals they serve may be undercooked, scorched, or improperly seasoned and thus made unpalatable. Most of the cheaper foods require careful seasoning and preparation to be fully appetizing.

Vegetables properly prepared tempt the appetite. When they are soggy or poorly seasoned, much of them will be left on the table.

The quality and flavor of meat or fish can be injured by overcooking or burning cooking. If fats are allowed to lurper even a little, they develop unpalatable flavors.

No Chance to Quarrel.

One day little Laura, who could not talk plainly, was playing with a little boy who could not speak English. When someone asked her how she got along with the little boy she replied: "Oh, we get along fine; he can't stand me and I can't stand him."

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE!

Get under the Shower of Gold

coming to farmers from the rich wheat fields of Western Canada. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$20 per acre and raise from 20 to 45 bushels of \$2 wheat to the acre it's easy to make money. Canada offers in her provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads Free to Settlers

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

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

Sapolio doing its work. Scouring for U.S. Marine Corps recruits.

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APPLY AT ANY POST OFFICE for SERVICE UNDER THIS EMBLEM

This Will Interest You

If You Want to Connect Yourself With A Live Concern

We have openings for good men and women in our Saw and Planing Mills, Box Factory and Wood Working Plant, also competent clerks and stenographers and typewriters with lumber office experience. If you are not satisfied with your present position write us giving your age, experience and salary you are now earning and kind of work you can do.

G. LILIAS & CO., INC., BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE MAKING OF A FAMOUS MEDICINE

How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Is Prepared For Woman's Use.

A visit to the laboratory where this successful remedy is made impresses even the casual looker-on with the reliability, accuracy, skill and cleanliness which attend the making of this great medicine for woman's use.

Over 850,000 pounds of various herbs are used annually and have been gathered at the season of the year when their natural juices and medicinal substances are at their best.

The most successful solvents are used to extract the medicinal properties from these herbs.

Every utensil and tank that comes in contact with the medicine is sterilized and as a final precaution in cleanliness the medicine is pasteurized and sealed in sterile bottles.

It is the wonderful combination of roots and herbs, together with the skill and care used in its preparation which has made this famous medicine so successful in the treatment of female ailments.

The letters from women who have been restored to health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which we are continually publishing attest to its virtues.

Patents Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C. Books Free High School References. Best results

Cuticura Promotes Hair Health
Soap 25c. Ointment 25c & 50c

American Dollar Flag
Sun fast, rain proof, perfect, 4 feet long double-stitch, sewed, strong, free delivery by parcel post on receipt of factory price. 100% Satisfaction. Best results.

Don't Cut Out A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis
FOR **ABSORBINE**

UP TO AMERICA TO WIN WAR
Collapse of Russia Places the Burden of Eliminating the Hun on Shoulders of the Yanks.

Daily it grows more certain that the world war is to be fought till one side or the other is prostrate. The war would have been over months ago if Russia had not collapsed; but with treason in the czar's cabinet and lunacy and stupidity pervading the Russia proletariat, that mighty empire of the north became an inert and impotent mass at the mercy of Germany. And as for Russia, her fate will be determined by the world congress that will determine the peace when the war is over. It will be about the mightiest job human statecraft ever undertook and an impossible job unless Germany or the entente is then as helpless as Russia is now.

With the western front reinforced by the millions of veterans Germany had in Russia, the German people have become as confident of victory as they were when the first gun was fired. At this moment Germany, rulers and people alike, feel assured as to the outcome. There is a determination to annex all of Belgium, all of France now held by the German armies and all of the possessions of Belgium and France in Africa. Discussion is now going on in the German press as to the amount of the money indemnity the enemy shall pay. Already Russia is carved by the German sword. And if Germany shall succeed in her present intentions she will be as complete mistress of the world as it now is known as the Rome of Julius Caesar was mistress of the world as it was known on the eve of the Christian era.

Air Raid Lights.
During their recent raids on Paris German aviators were greatly disconcerted by rockets which the French sent up and which discharged, before dropping, parachutes with brightly burning fuses. These parachutes dropped slowly and their fuses cast a brilliant glare on the hostile airplanes, making them a good target for the anti-aircraft guns.



Better Off if you drink INSTANT POSTUM instead of coffee.

Postum is nutritious, healthful, economical, delicious and American.

TRY IT FOR EVERY GOOD REASON

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)



On Such a Lawn as This, Sheep Not Only Are Profitable and Beneficial as Weed Eradicators, but They Are Highly Ornamental as Well.

SCHEME TO FEED WASTE TO SHEEP

Opportunity Offered on College Grounds, in Parks and on Large Private Lawns.

MAKE MONEY OUT OF FLOCKS

Saving Also Made in Mowing and Weed Eradication—Investigate Before Launching into Enterprise.

There are thousands of places in the United States where grass is now going to waste that would support small flocks of sheep. Among such places are public parks, golf courses, private estates with large lawns, and college grounds. Over most of these areas a lawn mower is run regularly to keep down the grass. If a flock of sheep were substituted for the lawn mower not only would the grass be utilized for food production but the labor now necessary to keep the grass cut would be released for other and more essential war work.

Of course, considerable care needs to be exercised in the matter of stocking such open areas with sheep. The creation of a big demand for animals for this purpose so as to interfere so largely with normal market conditions would not be desirable. The United States department of agriculture advises persons charged with the care of such properties to consider putting in some sheep, but to investigate conditions thoroughly before they embark on the enterprise. The animal husbandry division of the department will be glad to answer requests for information, and has a number of publications on the subject available for free distribution.

Pleasure and Profit.

It is believed that in many instances, particularly on the large golf courses and at educational institutions having extensive grounds, sheep raising could be practiced in such manner as to bring a large measure both of pleasure and profit. This should be particularly true on school grounds where ordinarily some member of the faculty is a good enough animal husbandman to give them the proper care. In any event, it is a matter worthy of careful consideration. The gross annual returns from ewes of breeding age may be expected to range as high as \$20 a head. The fleece from one sheep averages from five to eight pounds and is now selling for 50 to 65 cents a pound. One lamb to each ewe is a conservative estimate. The lamb at five months will weigh approximately 60 pounds and be worth probably 20 cents a pound. A flock of 20 ewes such as could be maintained on a good-sized college campus might be expected, therefore, to yield an annual profit of approximately \$350, which would go a good way toward endowing a lectureship.

Weed Eradication.

Aside from the question of direct profit, sheep would be useful on such lawns in eradicating weeds. For several years the Kansas state agricultural college spent over \$480 a year on the college campus in an effort to eradicate dandelions. About three years ago the animal husbandry department was short of pasture for its sheep and suggested to the college authorities that if the money formerly spent for dandelion eradication were turned over to them they would undertake to get rid of the dandelions by grazing the sheep on the campus. Today there are practically no dandelions on the Kansas agricultural college grounds. The same thing would be true on any other large lawn. In practically all cases, on order to keep them out of flower beds and shrubbery, sheep must be herded. This can be

LIVE STOCK NOTES

The wool from sheep more than pays their way, leaving the lambs for profit; besides they make good use of weeds and rough feed that would otherwise go to waste.

No one can feed pigs profitably at any age, at any time, that are affected with worms.

The weeds, grass, corn stover and other good feed wasted on many farms would support from 10 to 100 ewes, and produce both food and clothing.

Fresh meat will be high and scarce this year. Unless farmers raise calves, lambs and pigs for the market fresh meat may be prohibitory for the poor.

Why are good teams so high and scarce? There are at least two reasons for this: farmers have not been raising many males and horses during

Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)



From the Time Cattle Are Rounded Up for Shipment Until the Roast Reaches Your Refrigerator, the Beef Has Been in a Succession of Grand Races.

FEEDING CITIES IS BIG PROBLEM

Study of Some Things Which Affect Final Delivery of Food to Consumer.

QUESTION OF RAPID TRANSIT

Fresh Meats and Other Perishable Products From Farms Must Be Speeded Up at Every Stage—Delay Means Shrinkage.

One of the fundamental factors in the problem of feeding towns and cities is that of transportation. Since city dwellers are so dependent upon transportation for their foodstuffs, it may be interesting to study some of the things which affect the final delivery of food and especially meats to the consumer.

Transportation difficulties begin with the stock raiser, whether he is a rancher in the West, a corn belt farmer or other agriculturist who produces live stock for food. In the early days, before our railroads were in existence, or before they were the principal factors in getting stock to market, cattle, hogs and sheep had to be driven or hauled long distances to reach a selling point or a point from which they could be shipped by boat or rail. This was a very expensive way of moving stock; it not only took a long time but the loss of animals and the loss of flesh by these animals was also considerable, even though the values per pound were very little compared with today.

Troubles of Stock Grower.

The first trouble the stock grower or dealer today has in getting his stock to market is to get to a railroad point to ship his animals to one of the various large stockyards to be sold. Bad roads, adverse weather and perhaps a long drive or haul to the shipping point all affect the length of time required; then there may be a temporary shortage of cars and stock must be held in the railroad stockyards and fed until cars are provided. Once loaded into cars, however, there is a special effort made to get to the market in the shortest possible time. Delay means abnormal shrinkage; if the cars are on the road 36 hours the stock must be unloaded for feed and water; or the market may drop suddenly; hence the necessity for speed.

Shipping Fresh Meats.

In order to ship fresh meats successfully they must be thoroughly chilled before loading and then transported in refrigerator cars, especially during the warmer weather, although this practice is followed the year round. These cars have ice tanks at each end, which are filled with ice and a percentage of salt and the car chilled to about 35 to 38 degrees Fahrenheit. Also they are provided with ventilating or circulating systems in order to keep the temperature in all parts of the car as nearly uniform as possible. In making long shipments, especially during the warmer months, it is necessary to ice the car one or more times en route to keep the temperature as low and as constant as possible. Even then on account of bad weather, wrecks or any other condition that causes undue delay, the meat may not be in first-class condition on its arrival at the destination and must therefore be sold quickly even at some sacrifice in price.

Speed Is Essential.

Speed is vital from the time the stock leaves the producer's hands until it reaches the packer and from the time the product, fresh meat, leaves the packing house until it reaches the

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Before the corn is up the ground can be harrowed with a spike-tooth harrow to good advantage.

The general farm which provides the largest number of days of profitable labor per man and horse is the one that is most likely to pay best.

The yard around the home should be made attractive and beautiful with flowers, grass and trees.

Alternating the garden with the poultry yard will give the fowls a lot of good green feed and help fertilize the soil for bumper crops of vegetables.

One of the arguments in favor of diversified farming is that labor is more evenly distributed over the year and that when one crop fails another will make good the loss.

Lives 200 Years!

For more than 200 years, Haarlem Oil, the famous national remedy of Holland, has been recognized as an infallible relief from all forms of kidney and bladder disorders. Its very age is proof that it must have unusual merit.

If you are troubled with pain or ache in the back, feel tired in the morning, headache, indigestion, insomnia, painful or too frequent passage of urine, irritation or stone in the bladder, you will almost certainly find relief in GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This is the good old remedy that has stood the test for hundreds of years, prepared in the proper quantity and convenient form to take. It is imported direct from Holland laboratories, and you can get it at any drug store. It is a standard, old-time home remedy and needs no introduction. Each capsule contains one dose of five drops and is pleasant and easy to take. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that headache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "brick dust," etc. Your money promptly refunded if they do not relieve you. Be sure to get the genuine GOLD MEDAL brand, in boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

Worse Than the Barber's Union.

In the reign of Elizabeth every beard of a fortnight's growth was subject to a tax of 83 cents. Peter the Great in 1705, imposed a tax upon the beards of the Russian nobles of 100 rubles, while the common people's beard tax amounted to 1 kopeck. This tax caused much dissatisfaction, but in spite of this the impost was extended to St. Petersburg in 1714. The tax on beards was confirmed by Catherine I in 1723, by Peter II in 1728, by Empress Anna in 1731, and in 1743 by the Empress Elizabeth.

Celluloid That Won't Burn.

The soy bean, whose merits have been widely proclaimed, may rid celluloid of its serious drawback—high inflammability. A celluloid substitute which will not burn has been made from this useful vegetable, according to advices from Japan. It is called "Satoite," being the invention of Prof. S. Sato, and is produced by coagulating the glue of soy bean with formalin. A company has been formed and will build a factory in Tokio, from which production will begin next autumn.

FARMERS ARE WORKING HARDER

And using their feet more than ever before. For all these workers the frequent use of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. It takes the friction from the shoe, freshens the feet, and prevents tired, aching and blistered feet. Women everywhere are constant users of Allen's Foot-Ease. Don't get foot sore, get Allen's Foot-Ease. Sold by dealers everywhere. 25c.—Adv.

Receive German Paper Cloth.

The first sample of German paper cloth has reached St. Paul in the form of a paper helmet sent to St. Paul, Minn., by the German government. The helmet was sent to St. Paul, Minn., by the German government as a trophy of war. The cloth resembles rather like burlap in appearance, but on cutting the wrapper it was discovered the strands were of rolled paper. Some of these contain print, indicating the "cloth" was made from ordinary newspaper. It is said much of this is being worn by Germany's civilian population.—St. Paul Dispatch.

War-Time Geography of Paris.

The city is bounded on the north by supply depots, on the south by hospitals and on the west by airbases. Its principal imports and exports are handbags, crepe, wooden legs and colonials; its products are war bread, war literature, faith and hope.—William Beebe in the Atlantic.

Cuticura Complexions.

Nothing better than Cuticura Soap daily and Ointment as needed to make the complexion clear, scaly clean and hands soft and white. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Use for Hemlock Bark.

Spent hemlock bark, which has been used chiefly for fuel, may soon be an important in felt manufacture. Experiments have shown that this bark can be substituted for 30 per cent of the basic material, now chiefly rag stock, used in roofing felts. If the bark is used for the 200,000 tons of felt made in this country annually, there will be a saving, it is thought, of about \$1,000,000 a year.

Natural Idea.

"Pop, is an alyss anything that's sleepy?"

"Of course not, child. What put that into your head?"

"Well, people always talk about it as yawning."

The Gulf Stream.

The gulf stream is more rapid than the Amazon, more impetuous than the Mississippi, and its volume more than 1,000 times greater.

Net Contents 15 Fluid Ounces

Doan's CASTORIA

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT. A Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS, CHILDREN

Thereby Promoting Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Prepared by Doan's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and Loss of Sleep resulting therefrom in Infancy.

Facsimile Signature of **Chas. H. Fletcher**

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.

AL 6 months old 35 Doses 35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CRADLE SONGS ARE ANCIENT

Words Often Seem Meaningless Jumble; Melody Always Within Compass of Home Voices.

Almost all popular cradle songs are very old, some of them so old that, were they not familiar, they might be considered the vestiges of curiosities of literature. Through all the changes of language they have held their own upon the lips and in the hearts of the people. From mouth to mouth they have come down through the years with an irresistible swing of rhythm and pitter and jingle of words till they seem to have been rather a natural growth than a human invention.

In all the melodies, observe a writer, there is a certain likeness of rhythm with a national, I might say a temperamental difference of movement that has been found in the majority of the German to the wild plaintive minor of the Scotch, characterized by the short accented notes or the weirdness of the Hungarian with its sudden changes.

That these old songs should have embodied and retained the characteristics of the people among whom they originated gives them an importance which their crude words and the elementary character of their melodies scarcely seem to warrant. The words often seem a mere meaningless jumble; the melody is always within the easy compass of home voices. No doubt both express, in some superlatively wise way, the one unalterable sentiment of maternal love.

A Paper Controller.

Great Britain now has its Paper Controller, concerning whose identity there has been a flutter of excitement in the publishing and newspaper worlds. There is, however, very much to talk and less fuss about the advent of this new official than there was over the subject of the introduction of food rationing, although the innovation is capable of having much greater effects on the life of the country than the mere reduction of the consumption of certain food supplies. H. A. Vernet, on whom it has developed, is a director of the Underground Electric Railways company.

Whites Longest Lived.

A student who has been devoting his time to the study of longevity says that he has found that white people live longer than black ones. He bases his statement upon data obtained from the various insurance companies of this country.

Women to Take Census.

Women fill the places of men, now in the army, in taking Cleveland's annual school census this year.

Be very certain that just as soon as you start feeling sorry for yourself everybody else is going to stop.

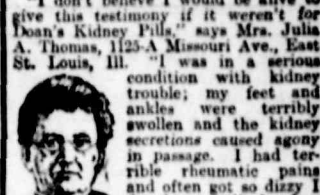
Envy always puts us further from the thing we envy.

Wooden Motor Tires.

Motorcycles are being shipped abroad with wooden tires instead of those of rubber. The former answers all purposes in some localities, but no rubber is allowed to go abroad now except for war purposes.

GAINED 55 POUNDS

Doan's Kidney Pills Effected Wonderful Recovery After Other Medicines Had Failed.



"I don't believe I would be alive to give this testimony if it weren't for Doan's Kidney Pills," says Mrs. Julia Thomas, 1123 A. Missouri Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. "I was in a serious condition with kidney trouble; my feet and ankles were terribly swollen and the kidney secretions caused agony in passage. I had terrible rheumatic pains and often got so dizzy I dared not walk for fear of falling. I felt as if I would go frantic. I had never before grown weak as a baby and often had to grasp something to keep from falling. My nerves were all unstrung and the least noise startled me. Nothing benefited me and I was out a short time before my kidneys were in good shape again. They have never bothered me since nor have I had any backache or other kidney trouble. I have gained 55 pounds since I was cured and can do all my own work without suffering."

"Sworn to before me." FRANK J. CLOVER, Notary Public.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Ford Owners Attention!

A POSITIVE CURE FOR OIL PUMPKERS

Ever-Tite Ford SPECIAL PISTON RINGS stop all carbon deposits and fouled spark plugs. Increase compression and speed wonderfully.

PAY FOR THEMSELVES IN SIX MONTHS BY SAVING 15 GALLONS AND OIL GUARANTEED TO DO THE WORK OF 20 MONEY BACK.

\$8.00 PER SET OF 8 RINGS NEVER-TITE SET IN ALL SIZES FOR AUTO, TRUCK AND GASOLINE ENGINES. AND FOUR BORE SIZE GASOLINE ENGINES.

THE EVER-TITE PISTON RING COMPANY

Department F. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Coolies' Ears Detect Peril.

English officers home from the front testify to the acute hearing powers displayed by the Indian and Chinese coolie laborers with the troops in France. These eastern auxiliaries are ever the first to detect the nearness of a hostile airplane and to fall prone as a measure of self-protection. In this way they give a valuable lead to the British and French soldiers, who are comparatively slow in detecting the difference in sound between the rival air machines.

Farmers! Watch Your Stomachs In Hot Weather

We and Our Allies Are Depending Upon Your Strength To Supply Our Armies With Food.

You men who work long hours in repeating, sour stomach, and that pain the fields under a blazing sun—you've got to be big eaters, because your food is your strength, and now, more than ever, your strength is badly needed. So guard your health. Be sure and watch your stomach, for in the summer time nearly all illness can be traced to stomach and bowel complaints. You, yourself, know how liable a man is to stroke if he goes in the hot sun too soon after eating a heavy mid-day meal, and also how liable he is to sudden attacks of stomach miseries. So cool off in the shade before going back to work. Don't take chances.

Take care of your stomach, friend. You know you can't work well with your stomach out of fix. "Sendy first," must be your motto, so send to your druggist and get a big box of EATONIC, enough for yourself and family, and the hired folks, too. It's the wonderful new compound for the quick relief of stomach and bowel miseries. It was originated by H. L. Kramer, the man who made millions of people happy with his first great remedy, Cascaert's.

Now, all you need do is to take a tablet or two of EATONIC after your meals. It's good—just like eating candy. Enjoy the quick, sure relief it brings—how almost instantly it relieves indigestion, heartburn, food-

Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The "Scraps of Paper" that will Help Win the War

Smother the Kaiser with War Savings Stamps

Sacred treaties are called by the Kaiser mere "scraps of paper." His words are an example of the "Kultur" of the Huns who commit unspeakable crimes against innocent women and children—the "Kultur" that America is fighting to remove forever from the world.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28TH
NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS DAY

On that day every loyal American will be summoned to prove his patriotism by "signing the pledge"—by agreeing to invest in a definite amount of War Savings Stamps each month during 1918.

Smother the Kaiser with "Scraps of Paper" on June 28th.

NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE.

LOYALTY IN WAR TIME

Loyalty in peace times and loyalty in war times are two distinct things. Not much is required to pass the loyalty test when one's country is not at war; a simple compliance with the law is all that is required.

But loyalty in war times is not a passive quality. At such a time one may be without loyalty and still not be disloyal. A person of this type will do nothing either to assist or to harm his country. He will not give himself to his country's service and he will not contribute financial support. Neither will he discourage others from doing this. He will do or say nothing treasonable, and neither will he do or say anything to put heart in the fighting forces or to uphold the Nation in its struggle. He will simply be a passive onlooker. And that is not being loyal.

Our country is fighting in the most desperate struggle of history. It is a struggle so vast and momentous as to demand the most complete support of every one of its citizens. Passive loyalty—the loyalty of peace times—is not sufficient. The brand of loyalty now demanded is the kind that impels one to offer himself and his all, if necessary, that his country may be victorious in the great conflict.

Most of us can not go into the fighting forces; most of us cannot enter into those industries directly connected with the war, but all of us can show our neighbors that we have the right brand of patriotism.

Our Government is urging upon us the necessity of saving as an essential to victory. We are told that there is not enough man power and not sufficient materials in the country to win a quick victory if we continue to use this man power and these materials as we did before the war. It is pointed out that there are now more than 2,000,000 men in the Army and Navy, and that by August 1 this number will be increased to 3,000,000, with a steady addition to that number from then on. These men not only cease to be producers, but they become consumers on a vast scale.

Thus it is that we are urged to buy only those things which we need in order that we shall not use up labor and waste materials and transportation, so vitally necessary to the Government in its war work and so much needed in the manufacture of things

essential to the health and efficiency of our citizens.

By following the Government's request to produce to our maximum capacity and to consume as little as possible, we shall give practical expression to our loyalty—a militant loyalty, the brand which stamps us as being willing to do our part at home by sacrificing, by getting down to a war basis, by backing up our Government with all our strength. With our money savings we can then buy War Savings Stamps and perform a double service by giving the Government current funds with which to buy the labor and materials so much needed for war purposes which we have refrained from using. That is loyalty.

WAR SAVING SLOGANS

In war time every unnecessary purchase is an unwise one.

Our Army and our Navy are standing between you and the Hun. Show that you appreciate what that means by saving to the utmost of your ability and by buying War Savings Stamps that there may be more money, labor and materials to support this Army and this Navy.

Do you think you have done all that should be required of you when you loan your money out of your abundance while other men give their lives? Sacrifice a little, indulge yourself less, save more, loan all you can, and then be sorry you can do no more.

Save to the utmost of your ability and buy War Savings Stamps so that the German thing may be kept out of America.

Which do we care more for, personal gratification or the principles for which the civilized world is fighting? If the former, we shall continue to spend recklessly; if the latter, we shall save to the utmost of our ability and with our savings buy W. S. S.

If every resource of the country is now made available, a victory and a righteous and enduring peace will be gained the quicker.

To achieve victory we must have two armies: One that fights; one that saves. Every patriot will be a member of one of these armies.

It's Raining Now

That money you have laid away for "a rainy day"—wouldn't you give every nickel of it to keep a Hun's knife away from your boy's throat?

Well, the Hun wants to get here with his knife—and the "rainy day" is here—its raining now, raining bombs and shrapnel upon our boys "over there."

You don't have to fight, but—

Your son does, or your brother who is now across the way—or the kid now in khaki to whom you used to give pennies a short time ago.

JUNE 28th

NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS DAY

On that day the nation calls upon you, not just your neighbor—but you—to pledge yourself to the purchase of a certain number of War Savings Stamps during 1918.

Lend your money as freely as they are giving their lives.

National War Savings Committee

This space contributed for the Winning of the War by

FRANK L. SWAIN

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc.

West Main Street

JOHN H. WEBB

BARBER

East Main Street

Tuckerton, N. J.

You Must Help the Boys at the Front

By William H. Fischer
Chairman of the W. S. S. Committee of Ocean County

Our lads are in France, bearing the brunt of attack on a fifty mile front. We, as a nation, sent them. We picked them up and sent them in fact whether they wanted to go or not. But there was no complaining from them. They are in the fight, bearing the discomforts of trench life, having given up home and business prospects to go; they are on the front line, wounded and dying for the rest of us.

Shall it ever be said that we sent the pride of our youth over to the great war and then would not supply them with ammunition and arms to meet the attacks of the foe?

To supply arms and munitions takes money. The government has planned various methods of raising this money. One way is by taxes. One way by Liberty bond sales. One way by War Savings Stamps. This last plan calls for two billions of dollars this year. We are spending two billions each month on the war. The W. S. S. campaign is looked to by the government to finance the war one

month. If it should fail, the war would be set back one month, so far as our entrance is concerned. The French and British are holding back the foe, with the aid of our men, waiting for the arrival of more men, more guns, more shells from America.

If we fail to take the \$2,000,000,000 in war stamps, then the American support is delayed one month. That would mean the death of many of our brave boys, needlessly, from lack of munitions. It would mean that the Allies would be discouraged and disheartened, at a time when every man of them must be at his best. It might mean the losing of the war.

And just so far as we should fall down, if at all, on this program, just so far do we needlessly endanger the lives of our men, our allies, and the war.

This \$2,000,000,000 is supposed to represent \$20 from each person in the United States. The President asks that there be pledge from or for (if the child be too small to pledge for itself) every man, woman and child in the nation. In this county, and in each community in this county,

every family is asked to make some pledge for every member of the family, just as in every other community, in every other county and in every other state. Thus it becomes an individual responsibility. He or she who could and does not take the stamps and pledge his or her proportion is a slacker who to that extent endangers the lives and fortunes of our armies and our allies. It is a chain of 100,000,000 people, and if one person refuses, the chain breaks right there. The responsibility for success overseas is yours individually and personally. There is no letting George do it.

Of course it is manifestly impossible for some people, even if they do their best, to take their full quota of \$20 for each member of the family. You know some such people. So do I. They may want to, and they may do all they can, but they can't go that far. To make up for them, it will be necessary for those who can to take more. If you have \$834 you can spare, or that you can borrow, buy \$1,000 worth of these stamps. It is your patriotic duty—likewise a good investment; \$417 will buy \$500 worth, if you can't manage the limit. For \$83.40 you get \$100 worth, and so on, but buy all you can for your Uncle Sam is in dire need of the money.

Buying the stamps is only half of the game. You are not asked to pay for them just now, or to buy them just now, but to pledge to buy them before December 31st next. If you can pay cash, so much the better for you (you get them cheaper) and so much the better for the government, which wants the ready money.

Here is the other half of the game. The government wants you to save what you put in the stamps from your ordinary expenses. If you cut down your expenses and put the money into stamps, you do the government two good services—you loan the money when it is needed; and decrease the competition of private enterprise against the government for labor, goods, and railroad freights.

To make a concrete example. Suppose you had \$834 that you were thinking of buying an automobile with, but you decide to make the old "Lizzie" do another year, and put the money into W. S. S. Not only have you loaned the government money that it is absolutely in need of, but you have allowed the automobile maker to put his capital, his workmen and his material to the extent of one car into making trucks or some other war preparation, and all the hauling of raw material, or of the finished car, is saved also for carrying munitions.

Now that is just the same principle if it be a talking machine for \$50, or any unnecessary purchase, from a cent up.

Ocean County is asked in this drive for \$400,000. This is less than half of what it raised in the last Liberty loan, when it passed the million mark. There can be no big amounts in this, none bigger than \$1,000, and it takes many small amounts to make such a figure, but if every trueblooded American does his share in this county, it will be done. (You are not only asked to pledge yourself and for your family, but to urge your neighbors and friends to do their duty also.)

For Ocean County has its full quota of true and full blooded Americans, as witness the Red Cross movements and the Liberty bond drive—and, much better still, witness the men it has sent to army and navy. Our boys are in France, they are on the seas guarding the pathway to France, more than a thousand of them—one man for every twenty people in the county. (If the rest of the nation had done as well we could have 5,000,000 men under arms instead of 2,000,000.)

So, I feel I am within the bounds of truth when I say that we have our share here of true and fullblooded Americans. But our work in back-

ing up the government's war program with our dollars will tell if we who stay at home in safety and comfort, are worthy of the lads we have sent to die for us. This is all there is for us to do. If we fail, they in their return—such of them as do return—should disown us.

Ocean county has a large number of secret and fraternal societies. Most of these orders are carrying more or less funds for investment. The War Savings Stamp make a very desirable form of investment for them. The one can put its money in stamps, knowing that if it ever be necessary to draw out all or any part, great or small, it can be done as readily as from a savings bank, and at the same time the lodge is aiding the government and helping fight the war, to which, in most instances, it has sent a number of its members. Here is an opportunity for patriotic service.

Some churches and Sunday schools have found a W. S. S. fund a very good method of obtaining funds for future improvements that may come at the end of the war. All of these methods help the government, help the boys in France, help the allies, help to fight the war.

And don't get the idea the war is won. So far it is just the opposite.

The allies have this spring been unable to hold the enemy at attacks, without allowing him great and dangerous gains in territory. It is going to take every man and every dollar and every shell and every bullet we can send across to stop the attacks of the enemy; after that we can talk about winning the war. Our job just now is to keep the enemy from winning. And it is some job. You must help.

WAR SAVING SLOGANS

If your neighbor offers his life, surely you can loan your money, save with the same eagerness that your neighbor fights, and buy W. S. S. with your savings.

Secretary McAdoo says: "Let no one who genuinely loves America and wants to serve fail to enlist in the great Army of War Savers during the period ending June 28."

Do not cry out against the terrors of thrift as long as the men in the trenches do not cry out against their hardships. Consider yourself lucky to be able to save and to buy War Savings Stamps.

President Wilson says: "The prac-

tice of individual thrift is a patriotic duty and a necessity.

Every individual must look this thrift question squarely in the face. If he does not meet the issue fully and promptly, he is not doing all that he can to win the war.

Economizing may possibly hurt, but what of the hurts of the men who fight and die for you?

Do not forget that the supply of labor and materials is limited. If you ask a worker to make something for you, he can not make something for the Government at the same time, and he can not use the same material both for your needs and for the Government's needs.

Every time a German submarine sinks a ship, so much product of labor and materials is wasted. Every time you buy anything not needed, so much product of labor and materials is wasted.

The governor of Montana says that "thrift and self-denial are handmaidens in the house of victory."

Help fight the war. Pay your way with War Savings Stamps if you can not go to the front. Thoughtless spending is one of Germany's silent allies.

You!

Will you greet the Fourth of July with a happy consciousness of a good deed well done?

June 28th has been set as National War Savings Day. Your country expects you on that day to pledge every penny you can, up to \$1,000, toward the purchase of War Savings Stamps.

The price of American citizenship is no longer cheap. A new hour has struck. The crash of war has ground all semblance of cheapness out of being an American. We must pay the price now.

On June 28th, Your Country Asks You to Balance Your Patriotic Cash Account

Every penny you withhold, that you are able to lend, extends aid and comfort to the enemy.

No legal summons will compel payment. You are called to payment by the higher, more chivalric summons to volunteer your pledge to purchase this year every dollar's worth of War Savings Stamps you can.



National War Savings Committee

This space contributed for the Winning of the War by

JAS. V. LUDLOW, Postmaster
Stamps on Sale at Post Office.

WHY THE SAVINGS PLEDGE?

During the present intensive War Savings campaign we are asked by the President and by Secretary McAdoo to pledge ourselves to save and with our savings to buy at definite times a specific amount of War Savings Stamps. Why should we be called upon to do this and why should we do it?

We are called upon to do it because, as President Wilson says, this is a war of nations not of armies, and everyone in the land must do his share. So far more than 2,000,000 men have gone into the Army and Navy and 1,000,000 more are to join before August 1. These 3,000,000 men give themselves as their donation to the war. The remaining 97,000,000 people left at home must give something else as their share.

This savings pledge gives the stay-at-homes an opportunity for service. We are asked to pledge ourselves to save and economize, to use labor and materials only as necessity demands, and to invest our savings in War Savings Stamps.

The Government asks us to do this because the amount of labor and materials in the country is limited; there is not enough of either to permit us to use it in the same free way as we did in peace times and at the same time to leave enough in the markets for the use of the Government. It is purely a question of supply and demand. If we use the supply the Government does not have it for war needs. And the smaller the amount the Government has for use the longer will the war last. That is the primary reason for the savings campaign.

But there is another side to the question. The Government asks us to pledge ourselves to save to help win the war. It does not ask us to give it anything except our cooperation. In return for our help we receive a Government security which pays us a good rate of interest.

If we do as the President asks, and as we should, this, then, will be the result: (1) We shall buy only those things necessary to maintain us in the best of health and spirits; (2) by refraining from buying unnecessary things we shall leave in the markets for Government use a greater supply of labor and material with which to win a quicker victory; (3) by not

frittering our money away on things that do not make for efficiency we shall keep ourselves in better health and increase our powers of production; (4) by investing our savings in War Savings Stamps we shall be putting aside for those days which inevitably come, if we live long enough, the means to greater happiness.

When so much can be accomplished by joining in this War Savings campaign, why should we not do it?

WAR SAVING SLOGANS

Remember that when President Wilson designated June 28 as National War Savings Day and called upon the entire population to save and to buy War Savings Stamps with their savings, he was pointing out a way in which everyone could help win the war.

We can better appreciate why we should now buy only the things we need when we stop to think that in the past the supply of labor and materials has been chiefly consumed by ordinary civilian needs while now a large proportion of it must be devoted to the needs of the Army and Navy. It is self-evident that the labor and materials, the supply of which is limited, now used by the Government can not be used also for unnecessary civilian wants.

Loyalty demands that Uncle Sam be the greater spender during the war; he knows what is needed to win. And do not forget that every time you buy anything you reduce by that much the supply of labor and materials which he needs for victory.

Every spendthrift adds to the war's length.

We have heard enough of the Hun prison camps to know that we do not want any of our boys put in them if we can help it. When you save to the utmost of your ability and invest your savings in War Savings Stamps you can help to keep our boys out of the prison camps.

Never forget the investment features of War Savings Stamps. When you buy them you become a stockholder in the United States, the best corporation in the world.

About Face!

Have you thought War Savings Stamps beneath your dignity—that W. S. S. were only for your children?

Have you thought that Liberty Bonds were your only method of helping to finance the war?

No matter what your subscription to the Liberty Loan—*War Savings Stamps are also for you!*

Friday, June 28th
National War Savings Day

An exact quota, according to population, has been set. It is \$20 average for each American man, woman and child—this means the limit, \$1000 each, for those who can, to average those who cannot.

The goal is \$2,000,000,000 (Two Billion Dollars) to be obtained this year, 1918, which means to you--

About, Face!

Subscribe for your full quota of W. S. S.



National War Savings Committee

This space contributed for the Winning of the War by

EDWIN MORGAN, Supervising Principal
Tuckerton High School, Tuckerton, N. J.

TUCKERTON BEACON
TUCKERTON, N. J.

Thursday Afternoon, June 27, 1918.

SOCIETIES
TUCKERTON CHAPTER NO. 54 O. E. S.
Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday evening
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. 1, F. & A. M.
Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday evening
at 8 o'clock in Masonic Hall corner
of Wood and Church streets.
H. P. Holloway, W. M.
W. Irving Smith, Secy.

RYERSON POST NO. 72, G. A. R.
Meets at Town Hall, every first and third
Thursday evening of each month at 7:30
o'clock.
Charles White, Commander,
Stephen Beech, Quartermaster,
Edwin A. Gale, Adjutant.

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

W. S. LANCE COUNCIL NO. 150, D. O. L.
Meets every Thursday evening in the Red
Men's Hall corner Main and Green streets
at 8 o'clock.
Mrs. Addie Cox, Counselor
Mrs. L. W. Frazier, Secy.

POHATONG TRIBE NO. 61, I.M.P.D.
O. B. M.
Meets every Saturday evening, 8th Run,
back branch in Red Men's Hall, corner
Main and Green streets.
Garwood Horner, Sachem
Geo. Bishop, Jr., C. of R.

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

OCEAN LODGE NO. 28, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Thursday evening in Town
Hall corner Main and Wood streets at 7:30
o'clock.
Leroy Chambers, N. G.
I. E. Mosler, Sec.
Lay in Fiske, Fin. Secy.

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

COLUMBIA TEMPLE, 80, 20, E. of G. E.
Hall corner Main and Wood streets.
Mrs. Henrietta Cale, N. T.
Mrs. L. W. Frazier, G. of R.

TUCKERTON LODGE NO. 1096 E. O. O. M.
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 & Mer-
cantile.
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 1:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Leave 8:20 A. M.	8:20 P. M.
J. Gretna 2:20 P. M.	4:20 P. M.
Arrive 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.

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CHARLES ATKINSON
Proprietor.
Phone 30-R2

Walter Atkinson

AUTOMOBILE LINE
between
TUCKERTON and ABSECON

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

WEEK DAYS

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

SUNDAYS

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

Autos to hire for all occasions at
special prices. A full line of access-
ories. 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 in our subscrip-
tion list?

We will guarantee
you full value
FOR YOUR MONEY

Barnegat

Mrs. John Malcolm has returned
from a visit with relatives at Orange.
Capt. Henry Smith is reported on
his way home from Cuba. Hope he
escapes the submarines.

Roy Cox, R. R. mail agent, has a
run between Jersey City and Wash-
ington—off every other week.
Harold D. Cox is disposing of a
number of player-pianos and victrolas.

A flying machine over Waretown
was seen on Tuesday. A number have
been observed along the coast recent-
ly.

George H. Cranmer has moved from
Maple Avenue to the D. G. Conrad
house near the Tuckerton depot.
Abner P. Clayton has one of the
famousst flag poles in our village
by all odds.

A school of porpoises was seen in
the bay the past week. A sure sign
of a good season for fishing accord-
ing to old Baymen.

We are pleased to see Elmer E.
Bennett upon the streets after a se-
vere illness.

Mrs. M. E. Bowker has word from
her son Carlton who is in France.

Now that strawberries are gone we
are doing our best in enjoying the red
currant.

Capt. S. B. Conklin, of Cedar Run,
was a Saturday business caller.
Joe McLaughlin has been confined
to his home by illness.

Rev. J. S. Weaver and Mrs. K. S.
Mathis were united in marriage on
Thursday last by Rev. O. W. Wright.
They are residing on Railroad Avenue
near East Bay Street.

Lewis Abramowitz is laying in a
summer stock of furniture.

W. S. Cranmer, of Cedar Run, was
in town Monday. He reports a good
trade in autos, has sold five since
Saturday and started Tuesday for
Philadelphia for more. He is unable
to get enough to supply his trade.

Prentice Bugbee, of Sailors Snug
Harbor spent a few days recently
with friends in town.

Rev. Mr. Smith has been absent
from town the week end.
Children's Day was observed in the
M. E. Church on Sunday evening last.
Rev. O. W. Wright made the opening
prayer. Services were in charge of
Supt. Horace Sprague. A large audi-
ence was in attendance and the
children did fine. There was recita-
tions, songs and dialogues. There was
a time not far distant when the grown
ups did not recognize in the children
the elements which entitled them to
such recognition. Times have chang-
ed and with the passing of old fogys-
m the true light has dawned and the
good church people of the world are
vying with each other in an effort to
make special services the most attrac-
tive.

Barnegat has filled their quota of
the W. S. S., the first in the county.

Monkeys Use Fists.
Bruehm, in his "Thierleben," tells
how certain kinds of monkeys empha-
size their feelings by striking with
their fists. When angry or excited they
bring their fists down upon the ground
with all their might. They are not
quite as foolish as the man who ham-
mers the table with his fist. They
have this excuse: the are looking for
a stone or stick with which to crack
the skull of their dissenting fellow-monkey.

Name Made No Difference.
A little miss was visiting at a home
where two elderly women were stop-
ping. One had a name easily remem-
bered, but the other had an unusual
one. Upon being presented to them
the little girl looked pensive for a mo-
ment, but she quickly solved her dif-
ficulty by saying: "How are you, Dra-
ma B and Drama More?"

Use Language Carefully.
Men should not say more about their
neighbors in their absence than they
would say to them if they were pres-
ent. This is safe from a standpoint
of future tranquility and it is sound
ethics. The same holds true with writ-
ing communications for publication.
Whatever cannot be said over your sig-
nature should not be said at all.—Ex-
change.

**They Are Desecrating
Your Stars and Stripes**

They are publicly cursing your President.
They are teaching disloyalty and sedition in our public
schools.

They are secretly dynamiting factories and spreading
horrible diseases by poisoning food.

German and Austrian agents and sympathizers have
committed these and other crimes.

**Contribute at Least \$1
Help Defeat Their Diabolical Plans**

ADVISORY BOARD
HON. DAVID JAYNE HILL,
Ex-Ambassador to Germany
HON. ROBERT BACON,
Ex-Ambassador to France
HON. PERRY BELMONT,
Ex-President, Navy League
HON. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE,
Ex-Ambassador to U. S.
JOHN GRIFFITH HIBBEN, LL.D.,
President, Princeton University
HENRY B. JOY,
President, Lincoln Highway Assn.
HUDSON MAXIM,
Member Naval Advisory Board
HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Ex-President of the United States

**To Win This War German
and Austrian Spies Must Be
Given the Limit of the Law**

Your Money Is Needed

PIN A BILL TO THIS COUPON AND MAIL TO-DAY
Make Checks Payable to ROBERT APPLETON, Treasurer

American Defense Society, Inc., 44 East 23rd St., New York.
Please enroll me as a member of the American Defense
Society, and forward me membership certificate and button. I
enclose \$1.00—Annual Membership, \$5.00—Sustaining Mem-
bership, \$10.00—Subscribing Membership, \$25.00—Contrib-
uting Membership, \$100—Life Membership.

Name

Street Address

City and State

Date

Serve at the Front or Serve at Home

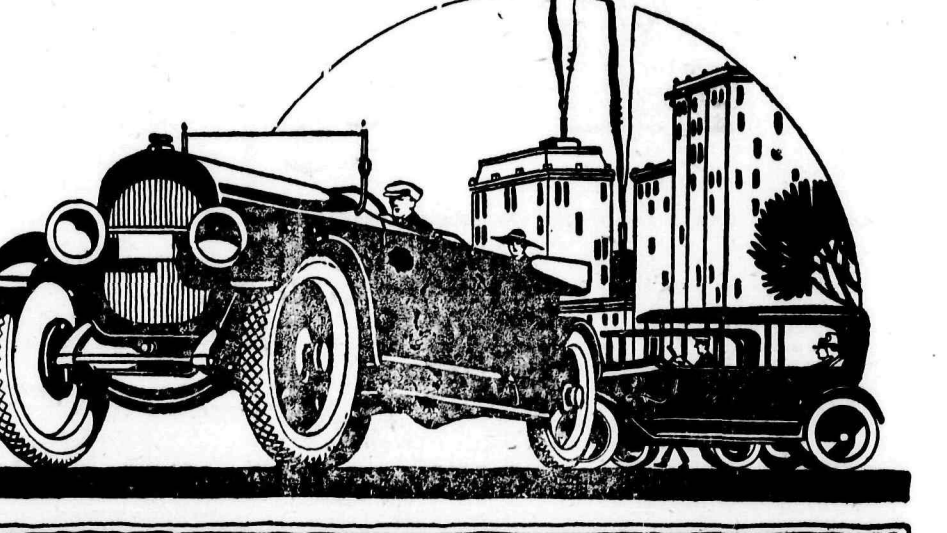
E. P. JONES
Funeral Director and Embalmer

HAMMONTON and TUCKERTON, N. J.

'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



**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
way first. We know their
weaknesses, their points of
strength, their capacity for
service.

We know tires as your family
doctor knows you—because
it is our business, as vulcan-
izers, to keep tires in as

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

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

ON SALE AT
THE LAKESIDE GARAGE

**RIDGWAY
HOUSE
AT-THE-FERRIES
PHILA.**

**HOTEL
RIDGWAY
AT-THE-FERRIES
CAMDEN**

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

**Dr. H. G. Keepler
DENTIST**

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

**"Work-shop pains and
their quick relief"**

The constant strain of
factory work very often
results in Headaches,
Backaches and other
Aches, and also weak-
ens 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.

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

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

TUCKERTON RAILROAD CO.

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

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

STATIONS	Daily Ex. Sun.		Mon. Wed. & Fri. only		Daily Ex. Sun.		Sun. only	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Lv N. York PRR	7:00	1:20	1:20	7:00	7:00	1:20	2:30	
" N. York CRR	4:00	3:30	3:30	4:00	4:00	3:30	4:00	
" Trenton	8:20	4:00	4:00	8:30	8:30	4:00	8:30	
" Philadelphia	8:32	4:08	4:08	8:48	8:48	4:08	8:48	
" Camden	8:40	4:16	4:16	9:00	9:00	4:16	9:00	
" Mt. Holly	9:28	4:59	4:59	9:16	9:16	4:59	9:16	
" Whiting	10:32	6:05	6:05	10:22	10:22	6:05	10:22	
" Cedar Crest	10:41	6:14	6:14	10:30	10:30	6:14	10:30	
" Lacy	10:45	6:18	6:18	10:34	10:34	6:18	10:34	
" Barnegat Jet	10:57	6:33	6:33	10:47	10:47	6:33	10:47	
" Barnegat	11:01	6:37	6:37	10:50	10:50	6:37	10:50	
" Manahawkin	11:15	6:47	6:47	10:59	10:59	6:47	10:59	
" Cedar Run	11:17	6:49	6:49	11:01	11:01	6:49	11:01	
" Mayetta	11:19	6:51	6:51	11:03	11:03	6:51	11:03	
" Stanfordsville	11:21	6:53	6:53	11:05	11:05	6:53	11:05	
" Cox Station	11:24	6:57	6:57	11:08	11:08	6:57	11:08	
" West Creek	11:28	7:03	7:03	11:12	11:12	7:03	11:12	
" Parkertown	11:30	7:05	7:05	11:14	11:14	7:05	11:14	
Ar Tuckerton	11:35	7:07	7:07	11:19	11:19	7:07	11:19	
Lv Hilliards	11:37	7:09	7:09	11:21	11:21	7:09	11:21	
" Martins	11:31	7:01	7:01	11:09	11:09	7:01	11:09	
" Barnegat C Jt	11:34	7:03	7:03	11:12	11:12	7:03	11:12	
" Ship Bottom	11:37	7:05	7:05	11:15	11:15	7:05	11:15	
" Brant Beach	11:39	7:07	7:07	11:17	11:17	7:07	11:17	
" Pehala	11:43	7:12	7:12	11:20	11:20	7:12	11:20	
" B Haven Ter	11:47	7:15	7:15	11:23	11:23	7:15	11:23	
" Spray Beach	11:49	7:17	7:17	11:25	11:25	7:17	11:25	
" N. York PRR	11:51	7:19	7:19	11:27	11:27	7:19	11:27	
Ar Beach Haven	11:52	7:20	7:20	11:28	11:28	7:20	11:28	
Lv Surf City	11:52	7:20	7:20	11:28	11:28	7:20	11:28	
" Harvey Cedars	12:00	7:28	7:28	11:36	11:36	7:28	11:36	
" High Point	12:01	7:29	7:29	11:37	11:37	7:29	11:37	
" Club House	12:02	7:30	7:30	11:38	11:38	7:30	11:38	
Ar Barnegat City	12:05	7:33	7:33	11:41	11:41	7:33	11:41	

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

STATIONS	Daily Ex. Sun.		Mon. Wed. & Fri. only		Daily Ex. Sun.		Sun. only	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Lv Barnegat City	7:00	1:10	1:10	7:00	7:00	1:10	2:30	
" Club House	7:05	1:15	1:15	7:05	7:05	1:15	2:35	
" High Point	7:10	1:20	1:20	7:10	7:10	1:20	2:40	
" Harvey Cedars	7:15	1:25	1:25	7:15	7:15	1:25	2:45	
" Surf City	7:20	1:30	1:30	7:20	7:20	1:30	2:50	
" Beach Haven	7:25	1:35	1:35	7:25	7:25	1:35	2:55	
" N. York PRR	7:30	1:40	1:40	7:30	7:30	1:40	3:00	
" B Haven Ter	7:35	1:45	1:45	7:35	7:35	1:45	3:05	
" Pehala	7:40	1:50	1:50	7:40	7:40	1:50	3:10	
" Brant Beach	7:45	1:55	1:55	7:45	7:45	1:55	3:15	
" Barnegat C Jt	7:50	2:00	2:00	7:50	7:50	2:00	3:20	
" Martins	7:55	2:05	2:05	7:55	7:55	2:05	3:25	
" Hilliards	8:00	2:10	2:10	8:00	8:00	2:10	3:30	
" Tuckerton	8:05	2:15	2:15	8:05	8:05	2:15	3:35	
" Parkertown	8:10	2:20	2:20	8:10	8:10	2:20	3:40	
" West Creek	8:15	2:25	2:25	8:15	8:15	2:25	3:45	
" Cox Station	8:20	2:30	2:30	8:20	8:20	2:30	3:50	
" Stanfordsville	8:25	2:35	2:35	8:25	8:25	2:35	3:55	
" Mayetta	8:30	2:40	2:40	8:30	8:30	2:40	4:00	
" Cedar Run	8:35	2:45	2:45	8:35	8:35	2:45	4:05	

"OUTWITTING THE HUN"

By LIEUTENANT PAT O'BRIEN

Copyright, 1918, by Pat Alva O'Brien

PREFACE

There is a common idea that the age of miracles is past. Perhaps it is, but if so, the change must have come about within the past few weeks—after I escaped into Holland. For if anything is certain in this life it is this: this book never would have been written but for the succession of miracles set forth in these pages.

Miracles, luck, coincidence, Providence—it doesn't matter much what you call it—certainly played an important part in the series of hair-breadth escapes in which I figured during my short but eventful appearance in the great drama now being enacted across the seas. Without it, all my efforts and sufferings would have been quite unavailing.

No one realizes this better than I do and I want to repeat it right here because elsewhere in these pages I may appear occasionally to overlook or minimize it; without the help of Providence I would not be here today.

But this same Providence which brought me home safely, despite all the dangers which beset me, may work similar miracles for others, and it is in the hope of encouraging other poor devils who may find themselves in situations as hopeless apparently as mine oftentimes were that this book is written.

When this cruel war is over—which I trust may be sooner than I expect it to be—I hope I shall have an opportunity to revisit the scenes of my adventures and to thank in person in an adequate manner every one who extended a helping hand to me when I was a wretched fugitive. All of them took great risks in befriending an escaped prisoner and they did it without the slightest hope of reward. At the same time I hope I shall have a chance to pay my compliments to those who endeavored to take advantage of my distress.

In the meanwhile, however, I can only express my thanks in this ineffective manner, trusting that in some mysterious way a copy of this book may fall into the hands of every one who befriended me. I hope particularly that every good Hollander who played the part of the Good Samaritan to me so bountifully after my escape from Belgium will see these pages and feel that I am absolutely sincere when I say that words cannot begin to express my sense of gratitude to the Dutch people.

It is needless for me to say how deeply I feel for my fellow-prisoners in Germany who were less fortunate than I. Poor, poor fellows—they are the real victims of the war. I hope that every one of them may soon be restored to that freedom whose value I never fully realized until after I had had to fight so hard to regain it.

PAT O'BRIEN.
Macon, Ill., January 14, 1918.

CHAPTER I

The Folly of Despair.

Less than nine months ago eighteen officers of the Royal flying corps, which had been training in Canada, left for England on the Meganic.

If any of them was over twenty-five years of age, he had successfully concealed the fact, because they don't accept older men for the R. F. C.

Nine of the squadron were British subjects; the other nine were Americans, who, tired of waiting for their own country to take her place with the allies, had joined the British colors in Canada. I was one of the latter.

We were going to England to earn our "wings"—a qualification which must be won before a member of the R. F. C. is allowed to hunt the Huns on the western front.

This was in May, 1917.

By August 1, most of us were full-fledged pilots, actively engaged at various parts of the line in daily conflict with the enemy.

By December 15, every man jack of us who had met the enemy in France, with one exception, had appeared on the casualty list. The exception was H. K. Boysen, an American, who at



Lieut. Pat O'Brien in the Uniform of the Royal Flying Corps.

last report was fighting on the Italian front still unscathed. Whether his good fortune has stood him up to this time I don't know, but if it has I would be very much surprised.

Of the others, five were killed in action—three Americans, one Canadian, and one Englishman. Three more were in all probability killed in action although officially they are listed merely as "missing." One of these was an American, one a Canadian, and the third a Scotchman. Three more, two of them Americans, were seriously wounded. Another, a Canadian, is a prisoner in Germany. I know nothing of the others.

What happened to me is narrated in these pages. I wish, instead, I could

trades, for not one of them was downed. I am sure, without upholding the best traditions of the R. F. C. Unfortunately, however, of the eighteen who sailed on the Meganic last May, I happened to be the first to fall into the hands of the Huns, and what befell my comrades after that, with one exception, I know only second hand.

The exception was the case of poor, brave Paul Raney—my closest chum—whose last battle I witnessed from my German prison—but that is a story I shall tell in its proper place.

In one way, however, I think the story of my own "big adventure" and my miraculous escape may, perhaps, serve a purpose as useful as that of the heroic fate of my less fortunate comrades. Their story, it is true, might inspire others to deeds of heroism, but mine, I hope, will convey a equally valuable lesson of the folly of despair.

Many were the times in the course of my struggles when it seemed absolutely useless to continue. In a hostile country, where discovery meant death, wounded, sick, famished, friendless, hundreds of miles from the nearest neutral territory the frontier of which was so closely guarded that even if I got there it seemed too much to hope that I could ever get through, what was the use of enduring further agony?

And yet here I am, in the land of liberty—although in a somewhat obscure corner of it—the little town of Momeone, Ill., where I was born—not very much the worse for wear after all I've been through, and, as I write these words not eight months have passed since my seventeen comrades and I sailed from Canada on the Meganic.

Can it be possible that I was spared to convey a message of hope to others who are destined for similar trials? I am afraid there will be many of them. Years ago I heard of the epitaph which is said to have been found on a child's grave:

"If I was so soon to be done for
What, O Lord, was I ever begun for?"
The way it has come to me since I returned from Europe is:
"If, O Lord, I was to be done for,
What were my sufferings e'er begun for?"

Perhaps the answer lies in the suggestion I have made. The story of my adventures should prove instrumental in sustaining others who need encouragement. I shall feel that my sufferings were not in vain.

It is hardly likely that anyone will quite duplicate my experiences, but I haven't the slightest doubt that many will have to go through trials equally nerve-racking and suffer disappointments just as disheartening.

It would be very far from the mark to imagine that the optimism which I am preaching now so glibly sustained me through all my troubles. On the contrary, I am free to confess that I frequently gave way to despair and often, for hours at a time, felt so dejected and discouraged that I really didn't care what happened to me. Indeed, I rather hoped that something would happen to put an end to my misery.

But despite all my despondency and hopelessness, the worst never happened, and I can't help thinking that my salvation must have been designed to show the way to others.

CHAPTER II

I Became a Fighting Scout.

I started flying in Chicago in 1912. I was then eighteen years old, but I had been a hankering for the air ever since I can remember.

As a youngster I followed the exploits of the Wrights with the greatest interest, although I must confess I never dreamed that they wouldn't really conquer the air until I had had a whack at it myself. I got more whacks than I was looking for later on.

Needless to say, my parents were very much opposed to my risking my life at what was undoubtedly at that time one of the most hazardous "pastimes" a young fellow could select, and every time I had a smashup or some other mishap I was ordered never to go near an aviation field again.

So I went out to California. There another fellow and I built our own machine, which we flew in various parts of the state. I overheard one officer say to another as I approached, "No one but a Yankee would have the cheek to show up that way, you know!"

But they laughed good-naturedly as I came up to them, and welcomed me to the squadron, and I was soon very much at home.

My squadron was one of four stationed at an airbase about eighteen miles back of the Ypres line. There were 18 pilots in our squadron, which was a scout squadron, scout machines carrying no bombs.

A scout, sometimes called a fighting scout, has no bomb dropping or reconnoitering to do. His duty is just to fight, or, as the order was given to me, "You are expected to pick fights and not wait until they come to you!"

When bomb droppers go out over the lines in the daytime a scout squadron usually conveys them. The bomb droppers fly at about twelve thousand feet, and scouts a thousand feet or so above them.

If at any time they should be attacked, it is the duty of the scouts to dive down and carry on the fight, the orders of the bomb droppers being to go on dropping bombs and not to fight unless they have to. There is seldom a time that machines go out over the lines on this work in the daytime that they are not attacked at some time or other, and so the scouts usually have plenty of work to do. In addition to these attacks, however, the squadron is invariably under constant bombardment from the ground, but that doesn't worry us very much, as we know pretty well how to avoid being hit from that quarter.

On my first flight, after joining the squadron, I was taken out over the lines to get a look at things, map out my location in case I was ever lost, locate the forests, lakes and other landmarks and get the general lay of the land.

One thing that was impressed upon me very emphatically was the location of the hospital, so that in case I was ever wounded and had the strength to



O'Brien Standing Beside the First Machine in which He Saw Active Service.

ever a pilot is shot down or killed the Pool Pilots Mess is notified to send an order to take his place.

There are so many casualties every day in the R. F. C. at one point of the front or another that the demand for new pilots is quite active, but when a fellow is itching to get into the fight as badly as I and my friends were I must confess that we got a little impatient, although we realized that every time a new man was called it meant that some one else had, in all probability, been killed, wounded or captured.

One morning an order came for a scout pilot and one of my friends was assigned. I can tell you the rest of us were as envious of him as if it were the last chance any of us were ever going to have to get to the front. As it was, however, hardly more than three hours had elapsed before another order was received at the mess and I was ordered to follow my friend. I afterward learned that as soon as he arrived at the squadron he prevailed upon the commanding officer of the squadron to wire for me.

At the Pool Pilots' Mess it was the custom of the officers to wear "shorts"—breeches that are about eight inches long, like the boy scouts wear, leaving a space of about eight inches of open country between the top of the puttees and the end of the shorts. The Australians wore them in Saloniki and at the Dardanelles.

When the order came in for me, I had these "shorts" on, and I didn't have time to change into other clothes. Indeed, I was in such a sweat to get to the front that if I had been in my pajamas I think I would have gone that way. As it was, it was raining and I threw an overcoat over me, jumped into the machine, and we made record time to the airbase to which I had been ordered to report.

As I alighted from the automobile my overcoat blew open and displayed my manly form attired in "shorts" instead of in the regulation flying breeches, and the sight aroused considerable commotion in camp.

"Must be a Yankee!" I overheard one officer say to another as I approached. "No one but a Yankee would have the cheek to show up that way, you know!"

But they laughed good-naturedly as I came up to them, and welcomed me to the squadron, and I was soon very much at home.

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much more than it would if the motor were shut off, and there is great danger that the wings will double up, causing the machine to break apart. Although spins are made with the motor on, you are dropping like a ball being dropped out of the sky and the velocity increases with the power of the motor.

This spinning nose dive has been frequently used in "stunt" flying in recent years, but is now put to practical use by pilots in getting away from hostile machines, for when a man is spinning it is almost impossible to hit him, and the man making the attack invariably thinks his enemy is going down to certain death in the spin.

This is all right when a man is over his own territory, because he can right his machine and come out of it; but if it happens over German territory, the Huns would only follow him down, and when he came out of the spin they would be above him, having all the advantage, and would shoot him down with ease. It is a good way of getting down into a cloud, and is used very often by both sides, but it requires skill and courage by the pilot making it if he ever expects to come out alive. A spin being made by a pilot intentionally looks exactly like a spin that is made by a machine actually being shot down, so one never knows whether it is forced or intentional until the pilot either rights his machine and comes out of it, or crashes to the ground.

Another dive similar to this one is known as just the plain dive. Assume, for instance, that a pilot flying at a height of several thousand feet is shot, loses control of his machine, and the nose of the plane starts down with the motor full on. He is going at a tremendous speed and in many instances is going so straight and swiftly that the speed is too great for the machine, because it was never constructed to withstand the enormous pressure forced against the wings, and they consequently crumple up.

If, too, in an attempt to straighten the machine, the elevators should become affected, as often happens in trying to bring a machine out of a dive, the strain is again too great on the wings, and there is the same disastrous result. Oftentimes, when the patrol tank is punctured by a tracer bullet from another machine in the air, the plane that is hit catches on fire and either gets into a spin or a straight dive and heads for the earth. Hundreds of miles in a mass of flame, looking like a brilliant comet in the sky.

The spinning nose dive is used to greater advantage by the Germans

than by our own pilots for the reason that when a fight gets too hot for the German, he will put his machine in a spin, and as the chances are nine out of ten that we are fighting over German territory, he simply spins down out of our range, straightens out before he reaches the ground, and gets on home to his airbase. It is useless to follow him down inside the German lines, for you would in all probability be shot down before you can attain sufficient altitude to cross the line again.

It often happens that a pilot will be chasing another machine when suddenly he sees it start to spin. Perhaps they are fifteen or eighteen thousand feet in the air, and the hostile machine spins down for thousands of feet. He thinks he has hit the other machine and goes home happy that he has brought down another Hun. He reports the occurrence to the squadron, telling how he shot down his enemy; but when the rest of the squadron come in with their report, or some artillery observation balloon sends in a report, it develops that when a few hundred feet from the ground the supposed dead man in the spin has come out of the spin and gone merrily on his way for his airbase.

In a desperate battle with four Hun flyers, O'Brien is sent crashing to earth behind the German lines from a height of 8,000 feet. The next installment tells of his miraculous escape from death and of his regaining consciousness to find himself a prisoner of war.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

To Save Foolish Motorist.

The officials of the Long Island railway have begun another year's campaign to try and prevent motorists from committing suicide by driving in front of moving trains. Last year the Long Island had 100 grade-crossing gates smashed by automobile drivers. It was a favorite game to drive at high speed into these barriers, smash them and then clear the track just a few feet ahead of the oncoming train. Monday's newspapers usually carry long casualty lists resulting from foolhardy motorcar drivers, who celebrate Sunday by going to eternity instead of their intended destination. There are reckless drivers in every state and in every city of every state. Indianapolis has its share and sooner or later they will learn that the game between the automobile and the locomotive is an unequal one. The locomotive wins every time.

WOULD HANG ON TO QUARTER

Negro Was Determined to Have Something by Which He Could Remember President's Gift.

It occurred when Mr. Taft was president. He was in Augusta, Ga., and a barbecue was to be given in his honor at Mr. C. S. Bohler's country place. Mr. Taft was expected to be on hand at a certain hour. The roads were misleading, and fearing to be late he bade the chauffeur stop and inquire directions of an old negro man who trudged along. "Can you tell me where Mr. Bohler's place is?" asked the president.

"Yes, sir, I kin, caysse I works dar so myself." The way as pointed out was somewhat vague, so Mr. Taft told the old man to jump in by the side of the chauffeur and act as guide. Upon arriving at Mr. Bohler's home, Mr. Taft gave the old man a 50-cent piece.

Mr. Bohler, afterward hearing of the incident, called the recipient, saying: "Uncle Tom, I hear the president gave you fifty cents. You ought to prize that and keep it always as a souvenir."

"I sho will do dat," the old negro replied.

A few weeks later Mr. Bohler inquired of Uncle Tom if he still had the 50 cents.

"I tell you how it was, boss," answered the old negro. "I got in a tight place and I had to git dat money changed. I spent one quarter, but I'm a gwine to keep dat under quarter sho as I live."

One Quart of Milk.

Doctor Rosenow of Harvard university says that the actual food value of one quart of milk is equal to three and one-half pounds of beef, two pounds of chicken, eight eggs, or two pounds of codfish. Each of these costs more, to say nothing of the time, labor and fuel required in preparation. A glass of milk costs only 33-4 cents in Connally today. The food value of that glass of milk is equal to two large eggs, or a large serving of lean meat, or two moderate-sized potatoes, or five table-spoons of cooked cereal, or two table-spoons of bread. In other words, a meal consisting of one glass of milk and two slices of bread gives you as much food value as you would get out of four eggs.

Channel Tunnel Is Missed.

How great have been the demands upon the British merchant marine for the transportation of ships for purely military purposes is shown by the statistics of the first two and a quarter years of war. During that time 8,000,000 men were transported across the seas and over a million sick and wounded. Of supplies and explosives 9,420,000 tons were carried, besides 1,000,000 horses and mules, and 47,500,000 gallons of petrol. If the channel tunnel had been built in the days before the war, a vast amount of merchant tonnage, now employed on the transport service, would have been available for the world's commercial service.—Scientific American.

Use of Torpedoes in Warfare.

Between 1878 and 1898, when the Spanish-American war broke out, there were only twelve instances in which the torpedo had been used in actual warfare. The Russo-Japanese war in 1904 afforded many opportunities for the use of this deadly weapon of destruction, and Whitehead's invention caused great havoc. The combination of the submarine boat and the torpedo had its first trial in the present

REMINDER OF PAST DAYS

Author's Depiction of "Tourist" Printer Will Be Recognized as Drawn From Life.

Thrilling adventures of the old journeyman printers are contained in "These Shifting Scenes," by Charles Edward Russell. These wanderers roamed from town to town, denouncing everything outside of New York as unfit for consideration, and returning by way of freight trains once a year for a visit to that Mecca of journalists. Mr. Russell describes a typical member of the guild, one "Scotty."

"This solid and sorry ragamuffin had so often escaped violent death that he was convinced of a destiny to die of disease and was far more fearful of drinking contaminated water than of riding on car tracks. Once as he clung to the bumpers of a freight car a mad and intoxicated brakeman had fired five revolver shots at him and every shot had clipped or gone through Scotty's hat. Whereupon the brakeman, probably convinced that he had seen a ghost, leaped from the train and was killed.

"Several times Scotty had been in train wrecks. Once the car was on fire and he was pinned down by a pile of joist, but two brakemen worked with frenzied energy until they freed him and saved his life; and then pushed him down the track pelting him with coal for stealing a ride.

"His walking experiment was made in 1874 when business was depressed and the country was full of tramps. He joined a colony of these and so great was the terror they inspired that the farmers used to come every morning with presents of chicken and milk; but as a matter of fact the tramps were the most harmless of men. One had been a clergyman and used to reproprove the others for swearing."

A Smoke Inspector.

The president of a woman suffrage organization is a mighty person. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw spoke in the assembly hall of the Claypool hotel on the opening evening of the annual convention of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana. The room was built to hold 500 persons comfortably; but about 800 were there that evening. Mrs. Richards Edwards of Peru, president of the franchise league, thought she detected an odor of smoke. From her position on the stage she sent a message to Miss Adah Bush, of Kentland, to investigate the source.

Miss Bush left the room for a few minutes. When she returned she sent up to Mrs. Edwards the message: "I have seen about the smoke. I have had it stopped."—Indianapolis News.

Saving the Pink Cup.

Three-year-old Buddie had a passion for pink. His latest craving had been for a pink cup out of which to drink his milk. Indulgent auntie got such a cup for him, and he used it for days with great delight.

One morning, however, he was late for breakfast, and some one had the "sacred" pink cup. Buddie said not a word; his silence was significant. Later when his mother was washing the dishes, he came close to her and murmured: "Mother, jes put pink cup on top 'self."

When the Cowboy Fainted.

Young Andy (on her first visit West)—"What do you have that coil of line on your saddle for?" Cowboy—"On your saddle for? I ludy, we use for catching cattle and horses." Young Andy—"How interesting!"

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AMERICAN SHARPSHOOTER IN ACTION AT THE FRONT

Americans Best With the Rifle

Weapon Comes Into Its Own With Arrival of Pershing's Sharpshooters In Front Trenches

WITH the entrance of American troops into the front-line trenches the rifle is coming into its own in the European war. Hitherto, except with the Canadians, it has not played the part that might have been expected of it.

Already the deadly accuracy of American marksmanship has taken its toll of German victims, for the rifle is the favorite weapon of our troops.

The reasons for this are several. The American is a hunter by tradition. It is in his blood because his father and grandfather before him was the wilderness with the old muzzle-loader. Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett and Kit Carson are all old friends of his. The wild West is familiar territory, even though he may never have crossed the Mississippi. For he has read the tales of trappers and hunters and practiced them on a small scale in the woods outside his village.

The American is a marksman by training. What boy has not spent long days in the woods with a gun in his hands? What youth, excepting only some born and reared in the latest cities, has not come home at night in triumph with a bag of cottontails?

The third reason why Sammy sticks to his rifle in the trenches is that it is the best military arm in the world.

For these three reasons, then—because the rifle is his weapon by tradition and by training, and because the one he carries is the best manufactured—our infantryman backs the rifle against the hand grenade and the bayonet. He can use any of the three, but for choice give him a clean 600-yard shot at a moving spot of gray outlined against the dun Flanders background of a scar-torn hill.

It has been acknowledged for years that the American regular army, small though it was prior to 1917, is the finest body of marksmen in any army. Our teams competing at Camp Perry and at Risley against the best shots of Europe and the western hemisphere, proved conclusively that the superiority still rests with us.

The United States government has made for its army the most perfect military rifles ever produced. These are the Springfield model of 1903 and the 1917 model, both of which are beyond question better guns than those used by any other army in the world. The cartridges for these weapons are the best now in use. Orders have been placed for 2,920,000 rifles. The production now averages 50,000 a week, sufficient to equip three divisions. One billion cartridges have been ordered for practice in the training camps. Our manufacture of rifle cartridges excels in amount that of any other country. One firm alone turned out 125,000,000 during one month.

The policy of the government has been to appropriate about \$13 a year for the rifle practice of each soldier in the army. Target ranges have been built in all parts of the country. These were available not only for the use of the army and the National Guard but also for rifle associations.

Germany has not been able to do this. With a standing army so great as the one maintained by the Kaiser in peace times, such an appropriation would have interfered with other plans. If \$13 a year had been spent on ammunition for the rifle practice of each man in the German standing army and reserve, the Germans would be far better shots than they are today. But this gain would be at the expense of the funds necessary for the supply of munitions the general staff was accumulating against the day of need. Prior to the war the German soldier fired only about 12 ball cartridges a year on the range.

The rifle ranges in Europe are few and inferior. Land is far too valuable to permit of much being used for such purpose. Scarcely any of these ranges are suitable for practice at a distance of over 400 yards. An appropriation of \$13 to the man for ammunition would not have made European soldiers anything like as expert as ours. The lack of opportunity to shoot under the field conditions, which are the foundation of a good rifleman's work in actual battle stress, would necessarily have debared this.

The American is a hunter. He used to be a rifleman from necessity, since his safety and his food depended on his skill. He is now one from choice. There are few of our youngsters who do not own or have access to a .22 rifle, and but few who do not get an occasional chance to use a shotgun. The hunting instinct is still strong in us. It is estimated that about 3,500,000 sportsmen in this country hunt every year with a rifle or a shotgun.

Even in thickly settled districts game is still plentiful enough to offer enticing sport. The license fee is small, amounting usually to only \$1. Ammunition is cheaper here than elsewhere. The finest and least costly machine-made guns are produced in this country. Most important, we have no established aristocracy which controls the shooting preserves, to the exclusion of the general public.

200 to 600 yards in both rapid and slow fire and must make above 253 points out of a possible 300. The sharpshooter must average 238 out of 300 on the same course. It is no unusual record for a candidate of either of these classes to hang up ten consecutive bulls-eyes out of ten shots at the 600-yard range.

The German does not rely on his individual ability with the rifle. He is inclined to shoot wildly and at random. Reports have reached us of German companies frantically wasting great quantities of ammunition after a feigned attack on the part of the foe.

This is in part due to the German theory that a certain percentage of hits will result from a given number of shots. The Boche infantryman, except at short range, does not direct his aim at a particular adversary. He fires for general results.

A German officer, for instance, learns that there are a certain number of the enemy in a given zone about 100 yards square, 500 yards in front of his position. He estimates that if his company sprays this zone for a half-hour a certain percentage of casualties will be inflicted, dependent upon the rapidity of fire, number of marksmen and size of zone.

An American farmer boy could tell him how erroneous this theory is. He knows, because experience has taught him. Time and time again he has fired with a shotgun into a flock of ducks or a covey of grouse on the wing bunched apparently so closely that a miss is hardly possible. There are 150 or 200 individual shot in the load, yet such an attempt nearly always scores a complete miss. Naturally this percentage of failures must be still higher in rifle shooting.

An attacking party may be advancing in what looks like a dense mass. There is to the eye very little space between the men. A "general results" shot ought to score a hit. In point of fact, it usually does not. Spaces between the moving men are constantly opening. Very little of the front offers a vital target. A shot through a knapsack, a helmet, through baggy breeches, or thick leggings, even through the fleshy part of the body, will not stop a charging foe. The only way to make sure of a hit is to pick an individual target, aim at dead center, and fire accurately. An infantryman in full equipment is a good deal like a hawk on a fence post. You are likely to get a lot of feathers from your shot and very little hawk.

The ability to shoot accurately has made the American rifleman dangerous. This same skill is making our infantryman superior to his foe on the western front. General Pershing recognizes the need of maintaining this advantage, for in his reports he recommends that the greatest care be taken in rifle instruction at the cantonments since this is the most valuable weapon both in offense and defense.

Put a company of crack German troops against an equal number of ours. Let them direct their fire based on the "general results" theory at our men while our boys follow the American method of selecting an individual target. An average company of Sammies would contain about ten experts, 20 sharpshooters, 35 marksmen and a large number of first-class riflemen. The result would not be hard to determine.

It is because of the deficiency of the German as rifleman that their general staff has resorted so largely to the hand grenade. For the same reason the French and British have done the same. We recall the stories of infantrymen chasing troops from a trench of a mile to get close enough to throw hand grenades at them. Well-directed rifle fire would have been far more effective. There are times at short range when the grenade is a superior weapon. One tossed into a group of men will do more damage than a single rifle bullet, but the supply of grenades a man can carry is limited and the distance at which they can be used effectively is short. Since the French and British are better shots than the Germans they send more riflemen over the top and fewer grenadiers.

The British regular army had a great reputation for shooting. Most of these had seen service in Egypt, Africa or other colonies where conditions in a degree resemble ours. The work these veterans did in the first battle of Ypres and at the retreat from Mons, where with practically no artillery they held four or five times their number shows what marksmanship can do for an army.

The Latin instinct is to use the knife. For this reason the French and the Italian revert often to the bayonet. Because the German does not like close hand-to-hand work he prefers the grenade.

The Canadian is our born brother at arms. The conditions that have made us made him. His effectiveness as a soldier is due to his individual initiative and to his skill with the rifle. What is true of him is true of our soldiers. Already they show a tendency to stick to the rifle. When they get going well the Germans will pray to be put against any troops except Americans—and the chief reason for this dread will be Sammy's expertness with the rifle.

Let's face it, the rifle is a class by himself, for he is used to shooting under the same conditions, though with less danger to himself, that obtain at the front. No amount of practice at the rifle range can serve as a fit substitute for his experience.

It is this fundamental training which lies back of target practice that is responsible for the marksmanship of the American army. The marine corps holds the finest record in the service. Fully one-third of this organization wears the marksmanship emblem. At least one-half of the marines are first-class riflemen.

To win the expert emblem a marksman must shoot over the qualifying course at all ranges from 100 to 600 yards in both rapid and slow fire and must make above 253 points out of a possible 300. The sharpshooter must average 238 out of 300 on the same course. It is no unusual record for a candidate of either of these classes to hang up ten consecutive bulls-eyes out of ten shots at the 600-yard range.

FOR SUMMER WEAR

Warm Weather Frock Is of Plain and Figured Voile.

Charming for Afternoon, Garden or Porch Party—Fashioning of Gown: A Simple Matter.

Plain and figured voile are combined in the dainty little summer frock shown in the sketch. Simplicity continues to be the keynote of all apparel developed, and it is likely that this ruling will hold good for several seasons to come, with fabrics scarce and rapidly growing more so. The dress shown would be charming for an afternoon garden or porch party in warm weather, and it is so plain that no



Frock of Plain and Printed Voile.

great effort will be required for its fashioning. The little gown fastens in the center back, skirt and waist being joined all around. Pink voile may be selected for the frock, with the flowered fabric harmonizing, and if possible the sash should be of navy blue ribbon.

Yellow is also a very much approved shade this season. Plain-color voile may be selected, with bands or ruffles of yellow and blue, with blue ribbon sash. Note especially the short sleeves, and bear in mind that sleeves, elbow length or even shorter, appear on a great many summer dresses of the best designers.

The skirt of this frock may be drawn in at the bottom, in a modified

COLORS FOR WEDDING GOWNS

English Brides Responsible for Change in Styles That May Relegate White to Rear.

Some English brides have been upsetting wedding traditions lately in the choice of costumes for themselves and their attendants, writes a correspondent. Not so very long ago a green-clad bride procession would have been looked upon as a direct invitation to bad luck, yet four bridesmaids in jade green and silver looked charming indeed at a recent wedding. Equally pleasing were other bridal attendants in gowns of turquoise blue and shot metallic tissue. But these were as nothing compared with the wedding gown of the bride of a British general. Deep cream-colored charmeuse brocade was the material. The style was copied from the medieval, and the crowning touch of "differentness" was in the bouquet, bright red tulips instead of the conventional mass of whiteness. Then there is a rumor, too, of an all-gilt wedding gown being made for someone who declines to submit to the complexion-trying ordeal of wearing white satin in daylight.

FRONTS ARE QUITE ALLURING

Sleeveless Gimpes Appear to Have Favor for Summer Wear—Should Be Cool.

There always seems to be something hypocritical and of the poseur type about a sleeveless "front" which is only supposed to show one face to the world at large, but this spring the shops abound with these make-believe blouses—for indeed one must call them that, notes a fashion writer. At least they should be cool, and, after all, there may not be the least occasion to remove one's smart jacket from the time one leaves home to the time one returns; but, personally, the scribe admits a predilection for a blouse that would not embarrass her if some emergency made it essential to doff temporarily the jacket. There is an incomplete sensation somehow in the wearing of an incomplete garment—a garment that could not bear the light of day in public if anything did happen to make it necessary to

MAKES HANDY SEWING SCREEN

Frame Covered With Suitable Material, Provided With Pockets for Various Articles.

A convenient piece of furniture for the household sewing room is a sewing screen, and if the house is not large enough for permit of setting aside one room for sewing activities a sewing screen is a still greater convenience for the room of the woman who has her own or the family mending to attend to or who just likes to sew.

First of all, unless one has an aptitude for carpentry it is well to have a carpenter make the frame. A three-ply screen is a convenient size and it should be low, so that all that it contains may be within easy reach of the woman who likes to sit in a low chair to sew.

business necessities, or if they hang vertically straight. In the line-up of summer fabrics all the old-time favorites have appeared again—dotted swiss, organdie, cotton and silk voile, both in plain color and in printed designs; gingham, gauze and calico—and for each a great run is predicted. Considering the fabric subject, it is interesting to note that separate skirts, once regarded as utility garments, are also running the entire fabric gamut. Charming models are shown in dotted swiss, organdie and georgette, three of the sheepest materials imaginable.

EFFECT OF LATEST NECKLINE

Delta Has Superseded the V and White Collars Seem to Be Doomed, Writer Asserts.

In the settlement of fashions there is one predominant feature that interests the majority as well as the minority. It is the new arrangement of the neckline, observes a fashion writer in the New York Sun.

Those who were not observing fashion closely went about with their shirt-waist collars pulled out over the coat collars or the wide collars of gimpes pulled out over the bare edge of a one-piece frock.

Then suddenly the whole process seemed to be wrong. The careless public observed that the fastidious crowd had abandoned white collars. They also noticed that the neckline of a one-piece frock was not outlined by a collar except at the back. They noticed that fashionable gimpes, too, were without collars.

They realized that the neckline instead of being V-shaped was square and deeply décolleté, or delta-shaped—the décolletage that we associate with Dresden shepherdesses, Dolly Varden styles, Mozartian opera and Janice Meredith. This kind of neckline was accepted only for frocks.

But whatever the garment, its neckline was no more hidden and enveloped by a white collar. It is quite probable that this somewhat in fashions disturbed the minds of more women than even the incoming of the light skirt.

FRILLS AND FLUFFS

The long scarf is an interesting note of the season. For sports it is eminently practical and it makes a graceful and attractive wrap for afternoon wear developed in more elaborate style and materials.

French sweaters in the delicate pastel shades are being worn with plaited white serge skirts.

Capes are giving the separate coat a hard run this spring. While coats are made much the same as they have been for two seasons, capes offer many dressy and practical styles.

If the adorable little bolivia or cashmere velours cape is considered too expensive and frail, there is a wide choice in full length circular capes in tweeds and checks made severely plain and frankly for utility wear.

Suit Sleeves.

Fancy suit sleeves, such as splitting them horizontally above elbows and inserting vertical tabs giving a box-plaited effect, or crossing underarm sections over the upper as an envelope, embellishing the triangular inset formed thereby with silk braid, are two ideas on misses' modes.

TWO-PIECE, SLENDER LINES



Slender lines that are almost severe in their straightness are emphasized in this charming two-piece frock in blue and white. Jersey, the popular material this spring, is used in the frock, and a girle marks the waist-line.

WISDOM IN TOLERANCE.

The tolerant man is the open-minded man, the mentally-balanced man, the understanding man. He knows that he himself is not the sole repository of human wisdom. He knows that wisdom will not die when he does. He knows that usually he can learn something from the humblest of his associates.

When Rabbits Were Scarce.

The first mention of a rabbit warren in England is in 1250 A. D., and we have evidence that rabbits were a great rarity and very expensive, three being worth a sheep. They were cheap, of course, but they were worth a goose even at the end of that century, and often had to be sought at immense distances.

Authentic Bronte Relic.

An interesting relic of Charlotte Bronte, the novelist, has been presented

THE KITCHEN CABINET

We get back our nets as we measure. We cannot do wrong and feel right. Nor can we give pain and gain pleasure. For justice avenges each slight.

SUMMER DRINKS.

There is possibly no more cooling, refreshing drink to a thirsty throat than one made of lemon juice. As lemons are so common they may be procured anywhere in the year round. A nice lemonade always ready is the following: Add to a cupful of strained honey two cupfuls of water and a third of a cupful of lemon juice, boil together 12 minutes, cool and place in a bottle or jar and keep in the ice chest. A few tablespoonfuls of the syrup in a pitcher of water makes a most delicious drink, which may be garnished with a bit of fresh lemon or a sprig of mint.

For those who like ginger the old-fashioned ginger water is most satisfying. Add honey to sweeten, mix well with a tablespoonful of ginger and a pint of chilled water. This has been a harvest drink for the field workers for years. In the old days the sweetening was molasses and it gave the drink a piquant flavor.

Canton Punch.—For ginger lovers this is a great favorite: Chop half a pound of Canton ginger, add a cupful of honey and four cupfuls of cold water. Cover and let stand 30 minutes. Bring gradually to the boiling point and let boil 15 minutes. Add one-half cupful of orange juice, the same of lemon juice; cool, strain and add crushed ice.

Raspberry Shrub.—This delicious fruit shrub should be prepared during the fruit season. Take three pints of raspberries, put into an earthen jar with two cupfuls of elder vinegar; cover and let stand 24 hours, then strain through a double thickness of cheesecloth. Pour this strained liquor over three pints of fresh berries and let stand again 24 hours; strain again, add to each cupful of juice a cupful of sugar, beat slowly and boil 20 minutes. Bottle and seal.

Chocolate Milk Shake.—Melt four squares of unsweetened chocolate, add two cupfuls of honey, a pinch of salt and 1 1/2 cupfuls of boiling water, boil five minutes. Cool and keep in a jar. A few tablespoonfuls of the syrup, one egg beaten and a cupful of milk; add ice and shake.

Maricatic acid will dissolve the lime in the teakettle, and the deposit of iron in the sink and the toilet; use it on a swab in the porcelain-lined vessels, and be sure not to leave it too long or it will dissolve the enamel itself. If used in the teakettle, great care should be used to boil it out with fresh water before using again, as the acid is poisonous.

Before working in the garden fill the nails with soap, then there will be less manhandling to be done after the work is over.

When we look into the long avenue of the future and see the good there is for each of us to do, we realize after all what a beautiful thing it is to work and to live and be happy.—Stevenson.

WAR-TIME CAKES.

The cakes that patriotic women indulge in are few and on those when frosted—which is seldom—honey, sirup (maple or corn), is used instead of sugar. In many cases barley flour may be substituted for the wheat instead, making a most tasty cake; in others the wheat flour is saved by using part barley flour.

Sour Cream Spice Cake.—Take a half cupful of sugar, a cupful of sour cream, two tablespoonfuls of corn sirup, three-fourths of a cupful of white flour, a cupful of barley flour, a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of baking powder and a teaspoonful of soda, a half teaspoonful of cloves, and the same of grated nutmeg, and a teaspoonful of cinnamon. Mix as usual and bake in gem pans.

Spice Cake With Sour Milk.—Cream together a cupful of sugar with a third of a cupful of shortening; add a cupful of sour milk, one egg well beaten, a cupful each of barley and wheat flour sifted with a teaspoonful of baking powder, a half teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a third of a teaspoonful of cloves and the same of salt; a teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, and lastly a cupful of raisins. Beat well and make in a loaf.

Chocolate Cup Cakes.—Cream together a half cupful of sweet fat, a cupful of sugar; add a half cupful of hot water to 1 1/2 squares of chocolate, beat two eggs, sift together one cupful of barley flour, a half cupful of wheat flour, a half teaspoonful of baking powder, a teaspoonful of soda and blend ingredients as usual, using a half cupful of sour milk and raisins and flavoring to taste. Mix, beat well and bake in gem pans.

Barley Chocolate Drop Cakes.—Combine the following ingredients: One-fourth cupful of shortening, one egg, one cupful of barley flour, a half teaspoonful of soda, a square of melted chocolate, a half cupful of nuts, a cupful of sugar, a half cupful of sweet milk, a half cupful of wheat flour, a teaspoonful of baking powder and a cupful of sugar. This recipe makes three dozen.

When cleaning hardwood floors a mop or cloth dipped in oil is much better to use than one dampened with water. All spots may be washed if necessary and the oil rubbed out of it; this brings back the polish.

Wisdom in Tolerance. The tolerant man is the open-minded man, the mentally-balanced man, the understanding man. He knows that he himself is not the sole repository of human wisdom. He knows that wisdom will not die when he does. He knows that usually he can learn something from the humblest of his associates.

Cruel Comment.

"Miss Oldgirl says she was so embarrassed she actually changed countenance." "Then it was a great chance for her."

Rich Platinum Rock.

Platinum is now being secured in Siberia from dunite, a conglomerate

It is the museum at Haworth, England.

It is a traveling trunk used by Charlotte Bronte. Inside is a label giving the maker's name and address in Brussels, and there is little doubt the trunk accompanied Charlotte on her journeys between Monsierr Hege's Pensionnat in the Rue d'Isabelle in that city, and her home at the Haworth rectory.

CLEANING HINTS.

Before cleaning a room with painted walls, if possible choose a damp or rainy day. Then place a large pan of water on the stove to boil, close the room and then the steam fill the room, then proceed to clean the walls; the steam will have softened and loosened the dust on the walls so that it cleans much easier than without this treatment.

Mirrors are quickly cleaned by using a cloth dampened in alcohol. The polish is easily put on, but care should be taken not to rub a varnished frame with an alcohol cloth.

Old pieces of outing flannel make fine cleaning cloths; it is soft and easily wrung dry.

A cheap floor wax may be made by melting a pound of beeswax and mixing it with three pints of turpentine. Melt the wax cut in small pieces over hot water.

Melted paraffin wax mixed with turpentine makes a fine mixture for dust cloths; dip the cloth into the mixture, wring out, and it is ready to use for several months.

A little paraffin used on the kitchen range keeps it looking much better than any other treatment. This is a good dressing to give stoves left during a season (unused), as it prevents rust. Clean paint brushes by soaking them in vinegar (hot), then wash in soap suds and they may be put away soft and clean.

THE QUEEN OF BERRIES.

Strawberries may now be produced throughout the summer and autumn months in northern States. The plants set in the spring will bear in the fall of the same year.

An everbearing variety is very hardy and resists disease, bearing until late fall when heavy frosts come.

When the berries first arrive from the South they are too expensive for general use, but a few for a garnish to puddings or ices will satisfy the appetite for the delicious fruit. One does not wish to lose the joy of the home-grown berries by indulging too freely in the early ones. It is more economical, saves shipping expense, and is all round more loyal in war time to eat of our own products.

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Strawberry Salad.—This is a delightful way of serving the berry. Cut large fine berries in half, serve on lettuce leaves with French dressing, using four tablespoonfuls of oil to one of lemon juice, a bit of salt, paprika, powdered sugar and a dash of cayenne.

Strawberry Ice Cream.—Add a pint of sugar to a quart of cream with a teaspoonful of vanilla and freeze; when partly frozen open the freezer, add a pint of strained strawberry juice from berries which have been put through a sieve. Let stand four hours to ripen.

Strawberry Tapioca.—Wash and cook a cupful of tapioca, adding a pint of water and cooking until clear and soft. When cold add a quart of strawberries sliced; serve with sugar and cream.

Strawberry Pie.—Make a pastry shell and bake it. Fill the shell with sliced berries, mixed with sugar; heap over it sweetened whipped cream and dot with sliced berries. Serve cut as any pie.

Strawberries crushed with sugar mixed with cream make delicious cake filling.

Coughing Spreads Disease. According to Surgeon General Gorgas, practically all the sickness and death in the nation's new armies has been caused by diseases of the respiratory organs. This is his reason for starting an educational campaign against promiscuous coughing, sneezing and spitting, for it is by these alone that such diseases are spread.

Under normal conditions human beings perspire about twice as much when asleep as when awake.

BANK EXCHANGE IN CHINA

Strange Form of Cash by Which All Balances Are Settled in That Country.

Of bank clearings in China one may make the same statement that was made of snakes in Ireland; there aren't any. Because of the great number of native banks which have not yet caught up with American and European practice it has not been feasible to establish clearing houses, and

balances between banks must still be settled as they were in New York and other American cities before the Civil war, observes Asia. One of the sights of a Chinese city familiar to the long-time resident but surprising to the visitor is that of coolies carrying from bank to bank great boxes of silver, suspended on bamboo poles.

And still stranger is the form of that silver. Most Americans who have read about China at all know that the Chinese monetary measure is a tael, but probably few except those

who have traveled in China know what a tael is. It is not a coin, but a weight of silver. The hankow or customs tael is one and one-third ounces of silver, 575 fine. Each province has a tael, too, varying slightly from province to province, but usually weighing about an ounce.

While the tael is not a coin, it is cast, even in one tael pieces, but such pieces are curiosities. The 60-tael piece, however, which is called a "kyee" or "shoe" and is worth at recent rates of exchange about \$64 in

gold, is current among banks, and it is with this strange form of cash that bank balances are settled.

Attract and Repel Lightning. The best conductors of lightning, placed in the order of conductivity, are said to be: Metals, gas coke, graphite, solutions of salts, acids and water. The best nonconductors, ending with nearly perfect insulation, are India rubber, gutta-percha, dry air and gases, wool, ebonite, silk, glass, wax, sulphur, resins, paraffin.

little community that gave the world a great man.

The issue of free speech is really modern, and emerged clearly as a defensible proposition only with Milton's Areopagitica, to be followed by the widely divergent reasoning of Jeremy Taylor and Joseph Glanville, and by Locke's classical first "Letter on Toleration" (1689), which says almost the last word on the matter so far as religious differences are concerned.—James H. Robinson in Atlantic.

1 CENT-A-WORD
No Advertisement inserted in this column for less than 15 cents.

Manahawkin

Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke, of Cape May, are spending a month here in Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hazelhurst's cottage on Bay Avenue.

What came near being a very serious affair occurred here last week when little John Spencer Scheffling, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Scheffling, of Philadelphia, and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Shutes, was playing with a larger boy. Little John is near two years of age. Wandering across the road by the lake they went out on the pavilion and the little fellow lost his balance and fell backward into the water. But for the timely assistance of George Inman, who heard the older child scream, and rushed over, wading in shoulder deep, good clothes and all and picked the child up from the bottom. He was unconscious for several minutes after George carried him out. He applied first aid for drowning and after a quantity of water was extracted from his lungs and stomach he revived. The child was in the care of the grandmother for the day and slipped out unnoticed.

Mrs. Bessie Woodmansee, Mrs. Smith, Miss Laura Hazelton, all of Barnegat, were in town this week.

Mrs. Chadwick, of Barnegat City, was in town this week.

Mrs. Carrie Stiles and Mrs. J. V. Jones spent a day in Philadelphia recently.

Mrs. William Adams is visiting her children in Camden.

Mrs. Angie Bennett and granddaughter, Mabel Salmons have been visiting her son Byram in South Amboy.

Miss Eva Oliphant, of Salmon, N. J., has come home to spend the summer with her brother, J. W. Oliphant.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cranmer and son Carl, motored to Elwood this week.

Mrs. L. A. Courtney has come home from Barnegat City for a few days.

Several of our people attended the Red Cross meeting at Camp Dix last week.

Victor Morway has moved the factory from this place to Tuckerton and we hear there is another one to start here.

Thomas Cranmer is plastering his house at the bay and expects to have it finished so that he can entertain company there this summer.

Marshall Hilliard has gone to Trenton to school.

Mrs. Fred Shafto is entertaining her daughter Florence, of Brooklyn, also her son and two children, of Jersey City.

Miss Elizabeth Reeves, of Barnegat, was a week end visitor with her grandfather, Mr. I. Reeves.

Henry Soper, who is employed in Camden, was home on Sunday.

Lawrence Fenimore, who is employed in Philadelphia, spent Sunday at home.

Mrs. Paul Morris is entertaining relatives from Philadelphia.

Miss Laura Durlam was a week end visitor at home.

George Bennett entertained his brother and family, of Long Branch, over Sunday.

Thomas Hazelton entertained his

son and grandson, of Jersey City, over Sunday.

George Frederson, of Jersey City, was a week end visitor at home with his family.

Mrs. Walter Rossell and two daughters, of Mount Holly, spent Sunday with Mrs. Julia Paul.

Ernest Stiles and family were week end visitors in Wildwood visiting relatives.

Walter Barber, of Cape May, was a week end visitor at the home of Mrs. Benjamin Martin.

Mrs. George McNeal and children, of Erma, N. J., was an over Sunday visitor with her mother, Mrs. Rhoda Cranmer.

Mrs. William Sprague and son are visiting her mother, Mrs. Ellis, in Toms River.

Mrs. Hope Gaskill, of Tuckerton, has been spending a week with Mrs. Sara Cranmer.

Mrs. Joseph Penn spent a few days in Toms River recently visiting her daughter, Mrs. Edward Cranmer.

Mrs. Jane Bennett, of Barnegat, spent two days with Mr. and Mrs. George Ware recently.

Mrs. Rhoda Cranmer is entertaining relatives from Virginia.

LOST—Gold ring with blue stone either at Post office or on my way home Thursday night. Mrs. Eric Grunert. Finder will please return to Beacon Office.

WANTED—A Sailboat, about 30 ft with or without power, enclosed cabin, yawl boat or Sloop. Reply full particulars to R. T. Dooner, 1629 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—2 Sails 17½ by 17½ by 28. C. E. Gerhard, Beach Haven, N. J.

FOR SALE—Walton residence, cor. Clay and Marine Streets. Apply to Irwin Walton, Tuckerton.

FOR SALE—36 ft. Auxiliary yacht, No reasonable offer refused. Also 28 ft. head room cabin boat with motor \$150. L. Vaughn, Cedar Creek, N. J.

FOR SALE—Auxiliary yacht "Reta," 31 ft. overall. 12 ft. beam. 10 h p, 4 cycle, 2 cylinder Palmer Engine. 24 life preservers, bell, whistle, fire extinguisher, 4 lights, fog horn, full equipment thruout. Will sell at sacrifice. Apply to Capt. Clarence Parker, Beach Haven, N. J.

I will not be responsible for any bills contracted by Charles Taylor. Mrs. Sarah Taylor.

FOR SALE—50 lbs. Duck feathers. Apply P. O. Box 62, Tuckerton.

CAT YACHT FOR SALE—With fixtures. Mrs. William Carhart.

FOR RENT—Double house on Clay street. Apply to James Speck, Tuckerton.

FOR SALE—16 ft. Truscott Launch. In good condition. Will sell cheap. Geo. W. Craig, Ship Bottom, N. J.

FOR SALE—Team of Work horses. E. E. Haines, Beach Haven Terrace, N. J.

Making Good Paper From Seaweed. A Copenhagen paper manufacturer has discovered a way to make paper out of seaweed, mixing this with a small quantity of wood pulp. The paper is very cheap and tests made by the Danish government prove it to be of excellent quality.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT
Estate of Mary Mathis, deceased

Notice is hereby given that the accounts of the subscriber, Administrator, of the estate of said Mary Mathis will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for Settlement to the Orphans Court of the County of Ocean, on Friday, the Twenty-sixth day of July, A. D. 1918. Dated June 27, A. D. 1918. DANIEL S. MATHIS Administrator

Long-Distance Talkings.
Eighteen miles is said to be the longest distance on record at which a man's voice has been heard. This occurred in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, where one man, shouting the name "Bob" at one end, was plainly heard at the other end, which is 18 miles away. It is recorded that at Gibraltar the human voice has been heard at a distance of ten miles.

Hardy Tepary Bush Beans.
The cultivation of tepary beans is something new in the state of California. This legume came up from Old Mexico and has been popular in New Mexico and Arizona for years. Because of its hardy habit, it is capable not only of standing extremes of temperature, but doing well under exceptionally arid conditions. It is a hardy bush bean with a high nutritive value.

Gone to Grass.
In Spain there are shoes made of grass, and they will wear for 25 years. But we'd as soon eat grass as rely on it for footwear, and who wants to wear a pair of shoes 25 years, anyhow? —Buffalo Times.

The Intolerable Rooster.
The hen is not at all proud-spirited. She differs in that respect from her rooster spouse. Whether her marriage vows bind her to love and obey him and to drudge and lay for him, I am not ready to state, but it would seem very much that way by the haughty air she carries toward her lordship. Married roosters are far more selfish than husbands of the human tribe. A man, even though he detests housework, will sometimes condescend to carry a scuttle of coal or turn the wringer washday. But you'll never find a rooster willing to interfere with a hen's domestic affairs. —Zim in Cartoons Magazine.

No "Short Change" Here.
An automatic change calculator, which pays out correctly the difference between one dollar and the amount of purchase, is being used in banks, stores, et cetera. The new change maker saves time as well as mistakes, for the change is paid directly to the customer. The cashier merely presses a key marked with the amount of purchase.

New Thermometer.
Thermometers have been invented by a Kentucky physician on which the scale begins with zero at the freezing point and is divided into 100 parts until the normal human body temperature is reached.

Cultivate Your Aspirations.
Very few people are satisfied with the work they are doing. Many of them have aspirations for something better, more congenial. If you have any natural leaning toward a higher grade of work, says Physical Culture Magazine, don't strive to put it out of your mind, but try to keep it very much in your mind. It may indicate a field for which you are especially gifted. If you have any ambitions, cultivate them. It is only those who dare to follow the guiding star of destiny by encouraging and cultivating these aspirations who ultimately move forward to their realization.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Trains Leave Barnegat:
For New York, Elizabeth and Newark 6:01, 9:20 A. M.; 1:45, 5:25 P. M. Sundays 6:00 P. M.
For Lakehurst, Lakewood, Red Bank etc. 6:01, 9:20 A. M.; 1:45, 5:25 P. M. Sundays 6:00 P. M.
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.
For Philadelphia via Winslow Junction 6:48 A. M.; 1:45 P. M.

WARNING!
FROM OUR CHIEF OF POLICE
NO MERCY TO BE SHOWN SUCH DESTROYERS IN OUR COURTS

Chief of Police John H. Kohler has launched a rigorous campaign to reduce the startling toll of life and limb through the carelessness on our open roads.

"From one day's issues of the newspapers of only twenty cities, we clipped these horrible headlines," says a bulletin recently issued from the Police Department. "Hundreds of people maimed and killed in one day through automobile accidents."

"Drastic measures will be taken to rouse both the pedestrians and motorists to a full appreciation of their obligations to themselves and the Nation, when on the public highways."

"Our judges are agreed that the time has come when jail sentences must be imposed if citizens do not immediately take it upon themselves to correct the situation. Fines do not effect a permanent cure."

To help arouse the community to its patriotic duty, Chief Kohler has obtained the Universal motion picture "Careless America," to show in the Palace Theatre on July 4th. The film is being distributed through the courtesy of H. S. Firestone, President of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. an active worker in all safety first propaganda.

The Chief requests every citizen to see this picture and assist where ever possible in the campaign. Willful offenders should be immediately reported to the police, whether they be pedestrians or motor vehicle drivers. Everyone should help conserve our man power for the Nation's need in this grave world crisis in which human life has become the greatest asset to assure victory.

Autoist Hurlled to Death from Bridge

Autoists must stop their reckless driving! Pedestrians must use their heads! Police Chief drafts every citizen.

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QUICK RELIEF MAY BE OBTAINED BY USING THE FAMOUS D. & W. INDIGESTION REMEDY. 8 DAY TREATMENT 50c. AT YOUR DEALERS OR SENT PREPAID UPON RECEIPT OF PRICE. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

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Weighs less than any car of its class
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