

ANOTHER REGISTRATION
ON AUGUST 24 FOR
MEN JUST 21

Preparing to Draft All Men From
Eighteen to Forty-five.

Sheila A. W. Brown, of the War
Board had a conference in Trenton
Monday with Adjutant General Gilky-
son, and came home with the outlines
of the plan to register all the men
in the county between 18 and 45 years.
As before this will be done by the
election boards. It is assumed that it
can be done in one day. Of course the
bill has not passed Congress yet, but
all preparations are to be made, so as
to be ready to push it through as soon
as Congress acts.

It is also announced in Washington
dispatches that all young men who
have become 21 since June 5, will be
registered Saturday, August 24.
The registration for Ocean County
will be held like that of June 5 at the
War Board room in the courthouse,
Toms River. All young men who have
become of age between June 5 and
August 24, will be required to register.

The War Board is looking for a call
for 33 white men to go from Ocean
County to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.,
before the end of August.

Jack Thompson, the colored boxer,
who was due here a week ago Sunday,
has so far failed to show up. When he
was supposed to have been here, he
is said to have been arrested during
the riots between the whites and
blacks in Philadelphia. Since then he
has boxed at Shibe Park, Philadelphia,
and at Wildwood in this state. The
War Board think of putting the de-
partment of Justice after him as a
deserter.

Monday the War Board mailed out
its last work or fight order blank,
to be filled in at once by all registered
men, the returns are coming in fast.
Ocean as usual is said to be the first
county to complete this job.

Under a new order members of the
war boards are to be classed as army
lieutenants and are expected to wear
that uniform.

Nobody is expected to enlist now in
either the Army or Navy. Can't tell
why. Just one of those freak ideas of
which Washington officialdom is
chockfull. But in the same mail in
which this announcement comes, along
comes a strong plea from the Naval
Recruiting Station in New York asking
for recruits.

OBITUARY

George Lafferty
George Lafferty, a son-in-law of
Jesse Bird, was killed by a live wire
at Pennsgrove Monday night of last
week. His wife was formerly Miss
Eva Bird of Tuckerton. He was 23
years of age.

Funeral services were held at the
home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gale in
Tuckerton last Thursday.

CIVIL WAR VETERAN DEAD

Samuel E. Smith, a veteran of the
Civil War died at his home here Tues-
day. He was 77 years of age. Fun-
eral services will be held at the re-
sidence of Newell Seaman on Friday at
1.30 P. M.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank our many friends
and relatives for their kindness dur-
ing the illness and death of our son.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sprague
West Creek, N. J. Adv.

Manahawkin

Mrs. E. J. Smith, of Harvey Co-
dard, is visiting her parents, Mr. and
Mrs. Thomas Sprague.

Nathan Letts, wife and son were
over Sunday visitors with Mr. and
Mrs. Howard Lukens, in Surf City.

Mrs. Henry Hazelton and daughter
spent Friday in Barnegat City.

Rev. F. Uhl and family, of Trenton,
spent a few days last week with Mr.
and Mrs. T. A. Corlies. He will oc-
cupy the pulpit on Sunday morning
next in the M. E. Church.

Mrs. Robert Burns spent a day in
Philadelphia recently.

Miss Anna J. Hazelton is spending
two weeks in Haddonfield visiting
relatives.

Mrs. Barton Bennett is very ill at
the home of her husband's mother,
Mrs. Maria Bishop.

Carl Pharo and family, of Newark,
were over Sunday visitors with Mr.
Pharo's mother, Mrs. Mary Pharo.

Reuben Corliss and family and
Fannie Inmann spent Sunday in At-
lantic City.

Mrs. Angie Wildonger and children
of Collingswood, are visiting the for-
mer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles
Crane.

Benjamin Haines and wife, of Pem-
berton, were over Sunday visitors
with Mrs. Haines' mother, Mrs. Han-
nie Crane.

Mrs. Millie Johnson is entertaining
her two granddaughters from Philadel-
phia.

Miss Florence Predmore, of New
York, is spending her vacation with
her mother, Mrs. Rebecca Predmore.

Agustus Predmore, of Jersey City,
was an over Sunday visitor at home.

Capt. Samuel Johnson and son, of
Bordentown, were home over Sunday.

Misses Edna and Lillian Leak, of
Asbury Park, are visiting their aunt,
Mrs. Laura Letts.

Benjamin Bennett has gone to Bor-
dentown to work.

Joseph Throckmorton and Miss
Ruth Paul spent Tuesday in Tuckert-
on.

Mrs. Lydia Malsbury spent Tuesday
in Toms River.

William Henry, of Camden, spent
Sunday with his wife in George
Pharo's bungalow down at the bay.

Mrs. Harry Adams and daughter, of
Camden, are visiting Mr. and Mrs.
William Adams.

Mrs. Carrie Sprague, Mrs. Lydia
Malsbury, Mrs. Addie Lowery attend-
ed the Baptist Church at West Creek,
on Sunday evening.

Charles Asmus and Paul Morris,
were over Sunday visitors at home
with their families.

Raymond Cranmer and wife, of
Trenton, are visiting Mr. Cranmer's
parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cranmer.

Ernest Stiles and family are spend-
ing a week in Barnegat City.

The M. E. Sunday School will hold
their annual picnic on Wednesday of
this week at Surf City.

Carl and Stanley Cranmer are vis-
iting their parents here.

Miss Armenia Stedelman spent
Sunday at Ship Bottom.

Mrs. Julia Paul, Mrs. Carrie Groene
spent a day in Philadelphia recently.

Mrs. Denzue has returned home af-
ter spending a week in Beach Haven.

Dovie Cranmer and a lady friend,
of Jersey City, were over Sunday vis-
itors with his sister, Mrs. Mary A.
Shutes.

ROBERT H. KEIL, SPRAY BEACH BOY, MISSING IN FRANCE

May Be in French or American Hos-
pital "Over There."

Since the last issue of the Beacon
in which we printed the picture and
an account of the enlistment of Robert
H. Keil, he has been reported missing
in action.

Robert, who is only eighteen years
of age, disappeared in action between
July 15 and 19.

He is the son of A. L. Keil, who has
offices in the Bourse building and pre-
sident of the Long Beach Board of
Trade and a resident of Spray Beach.

Young Keil enlisted last May while he
was attending the West Philadelphia
High School. He was only 17 years
old, and experienced difficulty in get-



ROBERT H. KEIL

ting in the service on account of his
weight. While at West Philadelphia
he rowed on the crew and was a mem-
ber of the foot ball team, and a mem-
ber of the Glee Club. The last letter
received from him was on August 5,
the date of the letter being June 27.
In this letter he wrote of the wonder-
ful treatment given the boys by the
French people and of the good food
they were receiving.

In a letter to the Beacon Mr. Keil,
"I am sorry to say that on the 14th
inst. we received a telegram from the
Adjutant General advising us that
Robert was missing in action between
July 15th and 19th.

"Up to this time we have been un-
able to get additional information.
"We are trying to locate him thru
the Red Cross Organization and we
are hoping that he may be found in
one of our hospitals, either French
or American."

This year Labor Day will fall on
the second of September, the earliest
date on which this holiday ran come.

Myer Gerber, of the U. S. N. R. F.,
of Chester, Pa., was home to spend
the week end.

A woman in New York paralyzed
the authorities by sending them word
that she wanted a pension granted
her by the municipality stopped. She
did not need the money. No wonder
some folks claim that the sex are not
fit for politics.

George Mott, of Philadelphia, and
Jack Gott, of Atlantic City, spent the
week end here.

Miss Ruth Jones is visiting rela-
tives in Hammonton.

Paul Sprague, of the National Ar-
my at Camp Dix, was home for the
week end.

Miss Julia Steelman, of Cologne, is
spending her vacation in Tuckerton.

Raymond Driscoll, who enlisted as
a butcher in the U. S. Navy, recently
landed in New York from his second
trip to France. He is on an army
transport.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ulmer and
daughter, Miss Margaret, of Philadel-
phia, were recent visitors with J.
Ulmer.

Miss Lucy Gifford, of Philadelphia,
is spending the summer with her par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gifford.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Britton and
son, Edgar, of Philadelphia, have been

NOTICE

Sealed bids for transporting schol-
ars from West Tuckerton to school
building will be received by the Board
of Education until noon Sept. 6, 1918.

The Board reserves the right to re-
ject any and all bids.
By order of the Board
E. A. Horner, D. C.

NOTICE

Sealed bids for the position of Med-
ical Inspector for the Tuckerton
school will be received by the Board of
Education until noon Sept. 6th, 1918.

The Board reserves the right to re-
ject any and all bids.
By order of the Board
E. A. Horner, D. C.

LOCAL NEWS

Private Everett J. Salmons, of
Camp Gordon, Georgia, is visiting
his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joel J.
Salmons.

Stem rot is playing havoc with
some of the large fields of sweet po-
tatoes in South Jersey

Petitions of Thomas J. Scully, who
is a candidate for re-election for Con-
gressman, are being circulated in
Ocean County.

Five and a half million more pairs
of shoes are ordered for the army.
Tramp-tramp-tramp.

Capt. and Mrs. W. S. French, of
Philadelphia, are in Tuckerton for a
month. Capt. French comes down
for the week ends.

Mrs. Ella Brown and children, of
Waretown, were week end guests of
Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Stevens.

It seems a "waste of energy to worry
about things that are going to hap-
pen when the war is over.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth H. Lanning
and son William N., of Trenton, were
recent visitors at the home of Mrs.
Lanning's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John
C. Price.

Louis B. Kumpf, of Mt. Holly, spent
Sunday with his family here.

It is thought that the recent hot
weather was unfavorable to the
growth of cranberries, and will no
doubt lessen the crop in some sections.
In a few weeks the picking of cran-
berries will start at some of the bogs,
and pickers are already beginning to
put in an appearance so as to be on
time for what is to them a most im-
portant event.

Mr. and Mrs. Blinky and children,
of Baltimore, were Sunday guests of
Mr. and Mrs. Victor W. Morvay. Mrs.
Blinky is a sister of Mr. Morvay and
after a visiting tour among relatives
in the East the Blinky's will reside
in Brooklyn.

Simon Rau and party motored from
Lakewood to spend Sunday with re-
latives. They were accompanied by
two soldiers of the Lakewood hospi-
tal. One of the boys has been
gassed and the other wounded in
France.

Miss Jennie Stark, of Millville, is
spending the week with Mr. and Mrs.
E. Moss Mathis.

Mrs. R. E. Predmore has returned
to her home in Philadelphia after
spending six weeks in and about town.

Miss Edna Darby is visiting rela-
tives in Beach Haven.

Mrs. Louis Ruderman entertained
her father, William Prigonyz, of
Brooklyn, during the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin R. Morris,
of Florence, are spending their vaca-
tion in Tuckerton. They are visiting
the former's sister, Mrs. Addie Sea-
man.

William McDoniels, of Millville,
was a recent visitor at the home of
his mother, Mrs. S. E. McDoniels.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Mathis, Miss
Sara Mathis and Walter Parsons at-
tended the special services at the
Beach Haven M. E. Church Sunday.

The bay is so full of small bun-
kers shiners that the food fish are fed
up fat and don't have to take the bait
because of hunger. When they bite,
it is as if they were deliberately try-
ing to take a chance with the fisher-
man.

Mrs. Lena Fowler, of Lakewood,
spent Sunday with friends and rela-
tives in town.

Earl Blackman, of Lakewood, is vis-
ited his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs.
L. T. Blackman.

Mrs. R. L. Bragg is visiting rela-
tives in Long Branch.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Morey and
Mrs. Walter Atkinson motored to
Philadelphia one day last week.

PALACE THEATRE

NOW OPEN UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

August 22nd
THURSDAY—Triangle presents George Hernandez in the drama "UP
OR DOWN."
Triangle Comedy.

August 24th
SATURDAY—Paramount presents Enid Bennett in "THE KEYS OF
THE RIGHTEOUS."
VICTOR MOORE COMEDY.

August 27th
TUESDAY—Pathe presents Baby Marie Osborn in "THE LITTLE
PATRIOT."
HEARST PATHE NEWS, No. 60.

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

Mrs. Mercy Burton, Mrs. Samuel
Stevens, Mrs. Joseph Mott, Horace
Stevens and Dorothy Chamberlain
met with an accident Monday when
the Feinberg auto, which they had
hired, smashed into a tree near the
Seaview Golf Club. The steering
gear broke and the driver lost control
of the machine. All were thrown out
and the three former received several
cuts and bruises.

E. T. Gale, of Trenton, has been
visiting his sister, Mrs. Thomas Jones
and brother, William H. Gale, Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pharo were
visitors in Haddonfield Friday and
Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Webster Carhart, of
Philadelphia, are visiting the for-
mer's mother, Mrs. A. Carhart.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Falkenburg,
son Charles, Robert Darlington and
children, of Philadelphia, were week
end visitors at the home of Mrs. Anna
McDoniels.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Morvay, of
Vineland, are visiting the former's
brother, Victor W. Morvay.

Miss Rose Morvay is spending the
week with friends in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Kelley, George
Hopper and a party of friends motored
from Barnegat Sunday to visit
friends and relatives in Tuckerton.

Robert Blackman, a former Tuck-
erton boy, who has been station agent
at the Lakewood station of the C. R. R.
for some time, has been promoted to
relief agent of that railroad with a
substantial increase in salary.

James P. Burton, of Camden, was a
week end visitor in town.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Ridgway, Mrs.
H. R. Sawyer and Mrs. Mary Ridg-
way motored to Camp Dix and Mt.
Holly Saturday. The two latter re-
mained in Mt. Holly for a visit.

Joseph Smith, of Bridgeton, is vis-
iting his sister, Mrs. Warren Ander-
son.

John H. Webb, Charles H. Webb
and Joseph Marshall spent Sunday in
Beach Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williams, Mrs.
Walter Atkinson and son Walter, and
Stanley Seaman motored to New York
one day last week.

Harvey Stiles, of Carney's Point,
and son, William Stiles, of Philadel-
phia, were week end visitors at their
home here.

VETS GET PENSION INCREASE

Civil War veterans with August 4
payment of their pensions, came in
for the increased pension provided for
by a recent act of Congress. Increase
was automatic with all who had reach-
ed a certain period in life. Men who
had been getting \$18 a month for in-
stance, jumped to \$30. The veterans
were much pleased when they got
their vouchers.

Hiram Cranmer has a Government
position in Philadelphia.

Sufficiency Cranmer has recovered
sufficiently to be out of the Camp Dix
hospital.

Postmaster Cranmer and wife
were at Ocean Grove last week to
hear John McCormick sing. The
week before they heard Caruso sing
at the same place.

Caleb Conklin, first man at Ship
Bottom, C. G. S., had a few days vaca-
tion this week which he enjoyed
riding around in his new Briscoe.

Mrs. John Cranmer and daughter
Charlotte, and son Melford, of Parkert-
own, were recent visitors with re-
latives in town.

Mrs. Charles Bahr, of Barnegat,
spent Tuesday with her father, Mr.
E. B. Sprague.

The M. E. Sunday School will have
their picnic at Brant Beach on Thurs-
day of this week.

Roscoe Conklin and Cecil Cranmer
motored to Beach Haven on Saturday
evening.

Mrs. William Allston and daugh-
ter, Mary, of Manahawken, were re-
cent visitors with Mrs. George Truax.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lamson are
spending some time at Barnegat.

The men of this town and nearby
towns were kept busy on Tuesday
evening fighting fire. It started on
Third Hill, Staffordville, and burnt to
Cedar Run Branch.

Adam Price, of Parkertown, spent
the week end with his sister, Mrs. Ed-
na Allison.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our heartfelt
appreciation to our friends and neigh-
bors for their kindness during our re-
cent bereavement.
Adv. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gale.

THIRTY-SECOND REUNION OF THE STRYKER FAMILY

Held at the Home of Rev. and Mrs.
William Disbrow in Tuckerton

The thirty-second annual re-union of
the Stryker family was held at the
home of Rev. and Mrs. William Dis-
brow, at the Tuckerton M. E. Par-
sonage on Thursday and Friday of
last week.

Mrs. Disbrow, whose maiden name
was Miss Anna Stryker, is one of
this family of four women and three
men and, with their wives husbands
and children, there were forty-three
at this gathering. Two of the chil-
dren were unable to be present—
Theodore Maple, being at Anniston,
Alabama, and the other, Harold Per-
rine, is in France, both in the service
of their country. The parents of the
Stryker children are both deceased.

This big family came from all parts
of the state in automobiles to attend
this reunion. There were eight auto
loads.

Thursday was pleasantly spent at
the Parsonage and during the evening
several of the party enjoyed boat
rides on Lake Pohatcong after which
an interesting program was rendered
consisting of patriotic hymns, songs,
duets, recitations and poems com-
posed to include all members of the
family.

Friday morning all the young peo-
ple motored to Beach Haven and en-
joyed a dip in the Ocean and during
the afternoon, after a final gathering,
the folks started for their homes
amid songs and cheers.

Those who attended the reunion
were: Rev. and Mrs. William Dis-
brow, of this place; Mrs. Joseph
Markley, of Cape May; Mr. and Mrs.
Russell Disbrow, of Philadelphia; Mr.
and Mrs. William H. Stryker, Edith
Stryker, of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs.
Howard Imlay, Mr. and Mrs. Edward
Maple, Claude, Helen and Margaret
Maple, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Maple,
Mr. and Mrs. Grover Tilton, Lester
and Alma Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Jewell Blackwell, Jr., Mrs. Margaret
Snook, of Trenton; Mrs. Charlotte
Perrine, Robert and Mary Perrine,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarke Stryker, of
Princeton; Mr. and Mrs. Charles R.
Stryker, of Kingston; Sidney Small-
ey, of Rocky Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Frank
Clayton and Frank Everett, of Cran-
bury.

OCEAN COUNTY W. S. S. SALES
\$133,354.1p ON JULY 31

The total sales in Ocean county of
W. S. S. were up to the end of July
\$133,354.1p, or at the per capita rate
of \$5.80 for each man woman and
child. The amount asked in this coun-
ty for the year is almost four times
that—\$460,000, or \$20 for each man,
woman and child.

Compared with the state however,
Ocean county has not done so poorly,
as the total sales in the state are \$11-
276,076.84, or \$3.96 per capita, com-
pared with Ocean county's \$5.80 per
capita.

In actual sales, as well as in per
capita, Ocean county surpassed Sus-
sex, Salem, Cape May and Somerset,
having sold considerably more than
Sussex and Cape May together.

Of these sales, Lakewood is credit-
ed with \$32,886.17; Point Pleasant,
\$5,980.83; Toms River, which includes
all the rest of the county post offices,
\$91,987.16. Lakewood people say that
they have sold some \$20,000 worth of
stamps through the Boy Scouts, for
which Lakewood does not get the credit.

The Standard Oil Company, the
express companies, some of the in-
dustrial insurance companies, and
chain stores, also have been selling
stamps, and in some instances the
county has not received the credit.

Though these figures look well
compared with other counties in the
state, it will take some hard pulling
to save the remaining \$14.20 per cap-
ita in the next five months.

Good Training.

"Flubbed runs his new car with ex-
treme caution." "Yes, he's been used
to running a baby carriage."

CAPT. EBEN C. PARKER DEAD

On Monday Tuckerton lost one of
its oldest residents when Capt. Eben
C. Parker passed away at the home of
his daughter, Mrs. Mattie Hough, at
Media, Pa. He would have been nine-
ty years old October 30th next.

Capt. Parker was well and favor-
ably known along the shore, having
been prominent in the oyster and clam
industry for many years. This busi-
ness established by him is still car-
ried on by his sons.

He was a member of the Methodist
Episcopal Church and was on the offi-
cial board at the time of his death.
He served the church and his master
faithfully from a young man.

He leaves seven children to mourn
his loss. They are: James W. Wil-
bur C., S. Barton, Calvin E., of Tuck-
erton; Mrs. Isabelle Hough, of Seldon,
Long Island; Mrs. Mattie Hough, of
Media and Mrs. Etta Ireland, of Phil-
adelphia.

Funeral services today at 1 P. M.
from the residence of his son James
W. Parker, at Tuckerton.

West Creek

Mrs. Rebecca Gaskill is spending
the week with her son in Red Bank.
Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Mott are enter-
taining Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mott and
family, of Philadelphia, for a fort-
night.

Mrs. M. Justin and family, of Cyn-
wad, Pa., are guests with Mrs. Louisa
Berry.

Mr. and Mrs. James Nugent have
sold their former home to a Mr. Kelly
of Camden for a summer home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sweeney, of
Philadelphia, are spending the month
with Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Parsons.

Mrs. Jessie Purvis, of Philadel-
phia, spent the week end with her par-
ents.

A party of twenty-five chartered
several cars for Friday last and en-
joyed a day's outing at Atlantic City.
The Baptist Ladies Aid Society will
hold a festival in the hall on Saturday
evening, August 31st.

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THE KITCHEN CABINET

Through envy, through malice, through hatred, through early and late, through all our courage abating, our part is to work and to wait.

SEASONABLE DISHES.

Cereals, even the leftovers from breakfast, may be used to make delicious and nourishing dishes as puddings and desserts.

Date Hominy Pudding.—Soak a cupful of hominy in four cupfuls of water with a teaspoonful of salt overnight. Cook in a double boiler until the liquid is absorbed, then stir in a cupful of honey, a grating of nutmeg and the grated rind of a lemon. Grease a pudding mold and in the bottom place four dates. Cover with an inch of the cooked hominy and arrange a row of dates around the dish, pour in the remainder of the hominy, cover and steam two hours. When done, unmold and serve cold with cream and sugar or hot with a sweet sauce.

Soy Bean Loaf.—Wash and drain well one pound of soy beans, place them in a saucepan and cover with plenty of cold water; put in an onion stuck with a clove, a little salt, a bay leaf and a half teaspoonful of thyme, tied in a bit of muslin. Cover the saucepan and cook at a low temperature until the beans are tender, adding more water if needed. When cold put through a meat chopper, season with salt and pepper, stir in a half cupful of catsup, two canned pineapples and the whites of two hard-cooked eggs chopped fine; mix well, turn out on a floured board, brush over with the beaten yolk of egg and sprinkle with bread crumbs. Place in a greased pan and bake in a moderate oven three-quarters of an hour. Garnish with parsley. Serve either hot or cold.

Chili Con Carne.—Cut two pounds of round steak into small square pieces. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter substitute in a saucepan and when hot add the steak, fry brown; then add one cupful of boiling water and four tablespoonfuls of rice. Cook until tender. Add three canned red peppers cut in pieces, one cupful of cooked beans, two parboiled onions cut in slices, one tablespoonful of flour, four cloves, one clove of garlic, chopped, a teaspoonful of salt and cook until the gravy is of the right consistency. Serve garnished with parsley.

String Beans With Pork.—Remove the strings from two quarts of green beans and slice them lengthwise into one-eighth-inch strips. Cut into dice one thin slice of salt pork, three inches square, and fry it in a granite stew pan. Put in the beans, with a cupful of boiling water, and let them cook half an hour; then add a half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, a teaspoonful of sugar, half a cupful of vinegar and simmer until the beans are tender. When nearly cooked thicken with a teaspoonful of flour, if desired.

There is no contentment without congenial and useful occupation. Happiness is the one who is skilled to do something very well.

FOOD HINTS.

When you fry corned mush roll each slice in cornmeal with a pinch of sugar; the slices will brown quickly and evenly with less fat.

Rabbit en Casserole.—As rabbit is one of our meats we are asked to use of, save beef, some of us will need to get over fussiness about eating rabbit which is most wholesome and good flavored meat. Dress the rabbit and cut it up in serving sized pieces, brown in a sweet fat, then add two tablespoonfuls of corn flour and two cupfuls of hot water. Stir until smooth, pour over the rabbit, add a few slices of onion which have been browned in a little fat, a cupful of celery, a bit of bay leaf, salt and pepper and enough water to half cover. Cover and cook slowly for an hour and a half. If a thicker sauce or gravy is desired add more corn flour. Serve hot with a tart jelly.

Bombay Soup.—Put a tablespoonful of peanut butter into a saucepan, add one onion sliced and cook slowly without browning; then add one large sour apple sliced, but not peeled, a teaspoonful of thyme, juice of half a lemon, a teaspoonful of curry powder, a teaspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of rice, cooked. Cover and simmer gently for ten minutes with one quart of good soup stock.

Rice and Meat Loaf.—Butter a mold and line it three-quarters of an inch thick with hot, steamed rice. Prepare a mixture of two cupfuls of finely chopped meat, seasoned well with pepper, celery, salt, onion and lemon juice; add a quarter of a cupful of crumbs and enough rice water to make of the right consistency. Stock of any kind may be used if there is no rice water. Nearly fill the mold with this mixture then cover with a layer of the rice, put on the buttered lid and steam

for thirty-five minutes. Turn out on a hot platter and pour a rich tomato sauce around the loaf.

Mix with chicken, lamb, mutton or chopped tongue makes most tasty croquettes.

SAVE THE SUGAR DESSERTS.

Among the light desserts which are easy for the inexperienced housewife to prepare are the fruit combinations. Fruits are rich in mineral substances and acids which are needed in the blood. The following desserts, while saving sugar, are giving us a new and delicious flavor.

Chocolate Pears.—Steam unstemmed pears until tender, after peeling and coring carefully. To the juice of a lemon and half a cupful of water add corn or maple syrup until it is quite sweet; to each cupful of the juice add a heaping tablespoonful of chocolate and vanilla to flavor. Cook until smooth and pour over the pears.

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Raisin Sandwiches.—Steep raisins in a little orange juice until plump. Put aside to chill. Spread graham crackers with the raisins and a little grated maple sugar mixed with cream. Put on another cracker and the sandwich is ready.

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Remove all the skin, fibers and tubes without breaking the sweetbreads themselves. Soak in cold water for an hour, changing it often to extract all the blood. Drain and put to cook in simmering water for 20 minutes. Use the broth in which they were cooked as a basis for the sauce in which to serve them. Plunge the sweetbreads as soon as cooked into cold water to keep them firm and white. If to be baked, wrap each sweetbread in a cheesecloth and put it under a weight.

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All-Round Entertainment.—The Watkins Press—Next week Mr. and Mrs. Forbes will entertain their parents on both sides.—Boston Transcript.

FROCK FOR STREET

Separate Skirt Outfit for Fall is Easily Acquired.

Skirt is Abundantly Supplied With Flying Panels, Five of Them Being Used.

Have you an old navy serge dress in your home? Or have you a navy satin or taffeta skirt or drop skirt that seems to be rather out of the running at present and for which you can see no immediate place in your wardrobe?

If you have either—or, better still, both—of these garments, a very smart separate skirt for fall is an easy acquisition.

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POPULAR CAPES AND SAILORS

Garment and Headgear Combination That is Having Favored Call in All Sections.

This season New York has two fashions which loudly proclaim themselves: the cape in a hundred different shapes but always flowing and becoming, and the sailor hat, which may be stiff and straight as of old, or somewhat modified by just the right breadth of brim and the softness of its scarf instead of the old-fashioned stiffer ribbon band.

Everywhere we turn, says a writer in Good Housekeeping, granddaughter and grandmother alike have a cape and a sailor hat. And why not? It takes the place of a suit, and is worn over a last-year's frock, or over a winter dress remodeled to meet the needs of the summer. For the hot months it can be worn alike over the silk frock or over the cotton frock. It may be worn in town or in the country, afoot or in the motor, and it doubtless saves more wool than a jacket and skirt. It is most often of blue or beige serge and lined with satin. Sometimes it is reversible—or again, it may be of satin with the bottom edged with fringe.

In times when we are all thinking economy, the sailor hat appears as a matter of course. It is inexpensive, almost universally becoming, and is to be had now in as many shades as the rainbow bands. There are dark models for town wear, and pink, blue and mauve types for country wear. Scroll or chenille-dotted velvets are worn with them in town, and for the country they are pretty with a white-fringed veil and the sleeveless sweater or jacket.

FASHION NEWS NOTES

Warm-weather dress needs and comfort are assured in the lovely negligee and breakfast jackets of white dotted swiss.

White silk sport gloves in gaudy styles have the cuffs lined with a pleasing color of silk. Rose, green and gold colors are particularly popular.

For autumn, black opusium is a favorite fur for trimming, especially on coats of pile fabric.

Leather mantles are being launched; some are knee length, others shorter. One model is lined with suede-colored duvetyne.

Very novel are the cotton smocks with the monogram of the wearer on the left sleeve.

There is chic in a cord drawn through the purled waistline of a sweater.

A stunning brushed vicuna sweater has an alpaca collar knitted shawl fashion; its streaming side ends wind over the belt of plain vicuna.

CREATION OF PUSSY WILLOW

quired possession, as the sketch shown herewith will indicate.

This skirt is abundantly supplied with loose or flying panels, five of them being used. The underneath skirt must be narrow, one and a half yards being a good width for such a skirt, and the panels may, if desired, be finished all around with a binding of black or navy silk braid, or they may be stitched or an invisible hem used.

If desired a blouse matching either of the fabrics used in the skirt may be made to accompany this skirt, and a smart little street frock be the result.

Never have any season's style designs been so wholly friendly to the subject of alterations, and the very fact that a fabric shortage exists also contributes to this end. The tendency is to use as little wool material as possible, making up any shortage along that line by piercing out with taffeta, satin, silk poplin, etc.

Wool fabrics may be even scarcer than at this time. The wise woman will, from now on put a good deal of time into solving the mysteries of designing and making her own clothes. It is an excellent wartime measure, for women must continue to be well dressed.

PACKING THE CLOTHES AWAY

May Be Kept in Good Condition by Proper Folding and Use of Tissue Paper in Cresses.

To fold a garment a flat, smooth surface is essential. Fasten the waistband and the placket; then lay the skirt front side down on a smooth surface, such as a table or bed. Turn the sides of the skirt toward the back.

After the folds thus made lay sheets of tissue paper, sprinkle them into soft lines, pad and lay one below another until they form a bar or pad five to ten inches wide. Place this where the seam is to be folded over.

The folding of the skirt is to decrease its length, and should always be made toward the top. Place the pad directly in the crease where the top of the crease folds over onto the back. Make as few turns as possible in packing away clothes. Measure the folding of all garments to the length of trunk or chest into which they are to be packed.

After the skirt is laid into the trunk more pads of paper, preferably light tissue paper, should be placed in the sides and laid smoothly over the placket, folded garment before another is packed on top of it, to prevent crushing.

Lay the coat with its back to the flat side of the table. Bring the front edges evenly together. If it is a double-breasted coat, fold it over and fasten. Stuff the sleeves with tissue paper. Lay creased pads of the tissue paper on the inside of the coat down each side. Put more padding in the busts.

Some Timely Hints.—To prolong the life of white doeskin wash gloves, put a finger of a silk glove inside the fingers which are apt to wear out first. Or if the glove is already worn, insert the silk finger and with fine thread sew the outside down upon it. Gloves, even when washed constantly, will last a surprisingly long time when protected in this way.

In mending thin jersey underwear use Brussels net. It is strong and elastic and will often outwear the garment. A piece of fine net placed under fine embroidery or lace which is wearing will hold it together for a long time.

BLOUSES FOR ALL

Separate Outside Garment Has Recognized Advantages.

Waistcoat, Collared and Ornamental Blouses Are Among the Styles for Various Tastes.

There are still women who wear separate skirts and blouses without a pretense that the two belong to each other.

There are still women who wear coat suits with white or colored blouses that end at the waistline and are joined to the skirt under a leather belt or one of the material.

It may be that this fashion will never die out, but the impulse toward medievalism in dress has continually acted against the division of the costume at the waistline by the joining together of two colors.

The students of dress and those who are in the higher strata of dressmaking, asserts a correspondent, have observed this medievalism for the last three years. They have preached it to women whose eyes did not see it, but sometimes the seeds of reform have fallen on stony ground.

Women of middle age, who have gradually developed a thickened waistline, are the ones who insist most upon the separate blouse which ends at the waist, and this is as it should not be. They are the ones who beyond cavil should cling to medievalism in their clothes and wear the tunic, the skirt, the blouse that reaches to the hips.

The small waist is taboo, and since it is so, women should accept the fact that the straight figure needs a straight line of clothing. They apologize for their inartistic manner of dressing by saying that a white shirtwaist is so comfortable. But why should its comfort be greater when it is cut off at the waist than when it is allowed to hang outside the skirt?

If a jury had to decide on this question there would be no dissenting voice. The artists of the world have always pleaded that thick-waisted women wear the kind of clothes that lengthen the line from the shoulder instead of shortening it and cutting the figure in two, as though it were a piece of broken sculpture that had been badly put together.

From the appearance of clothes this season it looks as though women are actually beginning to see the advantages of the separate outside blouse. It is sold by the shops, it is made by dressmakers and it is worn by women who have heretofore never allowed their thoughts to wander outside of the conventional blouse tucked in at the waistline and finished with a belt.

There are waistcoat blouses to go under suits which give a straight line from the collar bone down; there are cuirass blouses that stretch from shoulder to hip in an attenuated line, with long, tight sleeves and rollover collars; there are ornamental separate blouses for young girls or those who have slim figures, which are cut in the shape of a peasant's blouse and lightly girdled at the waist.

FROCK FOR MANY OCCASIONS

The skirts of suits are both narrow and short, and the women who appeared on the street in them without leggings or high shoes created some unpleasant criticism.

But just when we are accepting with enthusiasm this continued style of short and narrow garments, notes a fashion critic, the prophets say that the real French skirts are growing longer. And the smart American designers say the same. They are making the garments slim, without using an inch of surplus material, but they are dropping them to the ankles, omitting the leggings and the high boots, and coming back to the flat-heeled pumps with broad ribbon bows across the vamp.

Three or four of the best houses emphasize these skirts, and those who are tired of the brevity of the skirts we have worn for years are accepting this new type of garment with more than the usual enthusiasm. If it had fullness it would be impossible for street usage, but its narrowness and shortness—sensitiveness—and my next taste was exceedingly salty. This was when I was doing convoy duty along the coast, during which we got a 'sub' or two, and finally one morning just before daylight a certain sub stuck its periscope above the water, and the next thing I knew I was flying toward the briny deep with most of the crew. The sub got us that time. Well, we got out of that, most of us, but we left a mighty good friend and shipmate of mine, who was lying in his bunk near where the torpedo got us. "We were picked up, as we had picked up many a crew who got the same as we did.

STITCHING YOUR SPORT HAT

Narrow or Broad Brims Will Respond Magnificently to the Treatment Prescribed.

It may have a narrow brim, or it may have quite a broad brim; but in either case it is sure to respond magnificently to this treatment.

Of course, you know how to blanket stitch, notes a correspondent. Should you not recognize it by that name, buttonhole stitch may make it clearer to you. Well, that's what you're supposed to do to the brim of your hat. Do it with mercerized cotton, preferably in a strongly contrasting color. Then make your vertical stitches long and short, alternating. The long one may extend on a narrow brim all the way to the crown base, the shorter stitches going only half that distance. You see, the horizontal stitch then results in an attractive binding, the vertical ones effecting a smart striped effect. However, if you stopped right there, the hat would be something of an unfinished delight. And so there is tremendously chic finish in a crown band simply made by wrapping single strands of the floss round and round the crown until it results in a band.

BEADS GIVE TOUCH OF LIFE

Necklaces or Pendants Add Much to Appearance—Enhance Cheerfulness and Beauty.

The most somber frock may be relieved of dullness by the addition of clever extras in the way of beaded or painted ornaments worn as necklaces or pendants. The swaying line of a brilliant string of painted beads gives life and a sanguine touch at once.

Much enthusiasm has been given the handwork of one of our successful Illinois school of American artist folk who has whittled heads of quaint outline and painted them in rich, warm colors. For instance, a black cord strings some pendants of long "ramp earring" shape, threaded next to squatty little mushroom shapes. The paint color scheme is rose, deep blue and turquoise, buff and white—held with black. The lacquer finish is effective.

Just now, when America is learning to feel, it is intensely interesting to watch the little beacons flare up to illustrate the need and craving for beauty—and beauty that shall not selfishly consume too much labor and material.

A simple frock that suits its wearer and serves its purpose may be made lovely with clever colored buttons, or a touch of handwork or such beads as these just described. It is the wholesome individual need for cheerfulness and beauty.

Porch Pillow Covers.—Among the wash materials which are used for porch pillow covers are the Japanese toweling. These can now be bought in other shades than the usual blue and white. Brown and white, cool green and white and gray and white offer plenty of variety and chance for setting or matching a color scheme. They wash beautifully and are very reasonable. For the round mats, which many porches require where the porch steps are used for seats, stenciled oilcloth is unusual. The advantage of an oilcloth cushion in either black or white is that it can be wiped off with a damp cloth or left out overnight to storm or dew. Black being especially makes an attractive porch pillow.

BOYS SCOUTS

JUST DIFFERENT, THAT'S ALL

Tuckerton Beacon
 Established 1888
 M. MOSS MATHEW, Editor and Publisher
 Subscription Price: \$1.50 per year.
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 Advertising Rates Furnished on Application
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 Thursday Afternoon, August 22, 1918.

ELECTION OFFICERS NAMED FIRST TIME UNDER THIS LAW

Under the new law, which makes considerable change in the method of naming election officers for the various precincts, the election of the election officers for Ocean county voting places were named on Tuesday of this week, by the County Board of Elections, in connection with Judge W. H. Jeffrey. Also under the new law, the list of appointees was certified to Sheriff Chafey, whose duty it becomes to summon them to their work, the same as jurors are summoned. A penalty of \$100 is put on any person so summoned, who refuses to serve, unless he can present sufficient reasons to the County Judge to be excused. In that case, the Judge fills the vacancy.

War conditions complicated the selection of men in some instances, as young men between 21 and 31 are likely to be called to war, and vigorous men from 31 to 50 are very often employed in war work, which they would not give up to return for the duties and pay of the election board, notwithstanding each member of a local board is paid \$50 for his services in the registration primary and general election. Another change in the law requires the county board to designate the polling place, and they are allowed if they see fit, to choose schoolhouses. This they have done in about one quarter of the cases, chiefly where there was no town hall. District boards appointed August 13, 1918:

Barnegat City—Republicans, Dr. J. H. Frick, 2 years; Wm. H. Bailey, 1 year. Democrats, Sylvanus Patterson, 2 years; Horace S. Peer, 1 year.

Bay Head—Rep., Elbert Wilbert, 2 years; Alvah Strickland, Dem., A. J. Eisman, 2 years; A. H. Voorhees, 1 year.

Beach Haven—Rep., Harry T. Willets, 2 years; Joel Sprague, 1 year. Dem., Elmer King, 2 years; Charles Cramer, 1 year.

Berkeley—Rep., Chas. N. Warner, 2 years; David R. Anderson, 1 year. Dem., Geo. E. Gaskill, 2 years; Peter Y. Veeder, 1 year.

Brick, East, 1st.—Rep., John E. Clayton, 2 years; Geo. W. Herbert, 1 year. Dem., Edward Erickson, Sr., 2 years; W. Scott VanNote, 1 year.

Brick, East, 2nd.—Rep., Abram W. Johnson, 2 years; Chas. Anderson, 1 year. Dem., C. Albert Fleming, 2 years; J. G. Osborn, 1 year.

Brick, West—Rep., Walter Havens, 2 years; Oliver Polhemus, 1 year. Dem., Samuel Miller, 2 years; Oliver Johnson, 1 year.

Dover, East—Rep., Wesley Clayton, 2 years; Harry R. Grover, 1 year. Dem., Stephen R. Applegate, 2 years; Edw. D. Schwartz, 1 year.

Eagleswood—Rep., A. J. Leigh, 2 years; Frank Holman, 1 year. Dem., Oliver Cramer, 2 years; Job S. Kelly, 1 year.

Harvey Cedars—Rep., George H. Birdsall, 2 years; Charles Horner, 1 year. Dem., Hugh Bolton, Sr., 2 years; Louis G. Wild, 1 year.

Island Heights—Rep., Wm. T. McKaig, 2 years; Herman Vautier, 1 year. Dem., Jacob Smith, 2 years; Taylor E. Wainwright, 1 year.

Jackson—Rep., Howard Jamison, 2 years; Geo. G. Voorhees, 1 year. Dem., Wm. V. Horner, 2 years; William Clayton, 1 year.

Lacey—Rep., Malcolm Dunn, 2 years; George Wooley, 1 year. Dem., Shotwell Frazee, 2 years; Timothy McCarthy, 1 year.

Lakewood, 1st.—Rep., H. Douglas Rhodes, 2 years; Stratton C. Norcross, 1 year. Dem., John A. Myers, 2 years; Patrick Rooney, 1 year.

Lakewood, 2nd.—Rep., Alex. M. Manolt, 2 years; Arthur S. Dix, 1 year. Dem., Charles Turner, 2 years; William L. Thorne, 1 year.

Lakewood, 3rd.—Rep., Arthur B. Clute, 2 years; Frank S. Shinn, 1 year. Dem., LeRoy Woodfield, 2 years; Oliver B. Lane, 1 year.

Lakewood, 4th.—Rep., Demorest T. Jones, 2 years; Craig F. Comstock, 1 year. Dem., Harley G. Horner, 2 years; Victor E. Johnson, 1 year.

Lavallette—Rep., Charles Garabaldi, 2 years; Charles Brackman, 1 year. Dem., Kirkbride Parker, 2 years; N. Jos. Englebert, 1 year.

Little Egg Harbor—Rep., Norwood Parker, 2 years; Lincoln Parker, 1 year. Dem., Atmore Holman, 2 years; Sylvester Mathis, 1 year.

Long Beach—Rep., Augustus L. Keil, 2 years; Frank A. Eckman, 1 year. Dem., Enoch Grant, 2 years; W. H. Burns Chipman, 1 year.

Manchester—Rep., Wm. L. Lance, 2 years; Edw. Brown, 1 year. Dem., Harry Hepsey, 2 years; Earl Beers, 1 year.

Mantoloking—Rep., S. C. Schladinger, 2 years; Herbert W. Polhemus, 1 year. Dem., Edw. K. Stillwell, 2 years; Joseph Stillwell, 1 year.

Ocean—Rep., Jesse Penn, Jr., 2 years; Jonathan H. Wilkins, 1 year. Dem., Henry R. Eisman, 2 years; Wm. H. Stackhouse, 1 year.

Plumstead—Rep., Jas. A. Irons, 2 years; Jos. Johnson, 1 year. Dem., G. Frank Moore, 2 years; Jos. W. Fischer, 1 year.

Pt. Pleasant Beach—Rep., Oscar Ferguson, 2 years; Jas. W. Pearce, 1 year. Dem., Marion VanNote, 2 years; Frank B. Imlay, 1 year.

Seaside Heights—Rep., Geo. J. Hauser, 2 years; Daniel Allen, 1 year. Dem., Benjamin Endres, 2 years; Jackson Shiba, 1 year.

Seaside Park—Rep., Jos. H. Graham, 2 years; E. M. Brower, 1 year. Dem., Aaron Wilbert, 2 years; Frank Hewitt, 1 year.

Stafford—Rep., Leon W. Hazelton, 2 years; Chester A. Shutes, 1 year.

Dem., David M. White, 2 years; John A. Lysinger, 1 year.

Surf City—Rep., Jos. C. Eckert, 2 years; T. Raymond Donohue, 1 year. Dem., Harry L. Lukens, 2 years; J. R. Inman, 1 year.

Tuckerton—Rep., Joe. H. Brown, 2 years; N. Claude Smith, 1 year. Dem., J. Sabine Otis, 2 years; John H. H. Brown, 1 year.

Union—Rep., Charles M. Conrad, 2 years; John K. S. Cox, 1 year. Dem., J. Curtis Bennett, 2 years; Clarence H. Russell, 1 year.

Beachwood—Rep., Frank W. Goodrich, 2 years; Frank J. Perry, 1 year. Dem., Jacob Hoffman, 2 years; Frank McCraigh, 1 year.

Ocean Gate—Rep., Fred'k Heitzman, 2 years; Washington McAllister, 1 year; Dem., Wm. J. Branson, 2 years; J. Frank Johnson, 1 year.

Polling places will be as follows: Barnegat City, schoolhouse. Bay Head, borough hall. Beach Haven, fire house. Berkeley, town hall. Brick, East, 1st., Mechanic's Hall building. Brick, East, 2nd., school house, W. Pt. Peasant. Brick, West, Post office bldg., Osbornville. Dover, East, town hall. Dover, West, Veeder's hall. Eagleswood, school house. Harvey Cedars, yacht club. Island Heights, council chamber. Jackson, township office, Cassville. Lacey schoolhouse, Forked River. Lakewood, 1st., McBean's building, 5th St., Lexington Ave. Lakewood, 2nd., VanNote's shop, First Street. Lakewood, 3rd., townhall. Lakewood, 4th, firehouse, E. 4th St. Lavallette, schoolhouse. Little Egg Harbor, township office, Parkertown. Long Beach, township hall. Manchester, town hall. Mantoloking, borough hall. Ocean, school house, Waretown. Plumstead, township hall. Pt. Pleasant Beach, council chamber. Seaside Heights, fire house. Seaside Park, Council chamber. Stafford, schoolhouse, Manahawken. Surf City, council chamber. Tuckerton, schoolhouse, Tuckerton. Union, township hall. Beachwood, club house. Ocean Gate, schoolhouse.

THE LIBERTY LOANS

The United States entered the war on April 6, 1917. Eighteen days later by a practically unanimous vote Congress passed the Liberty Loan Bond bill.

On May 2 the first Liberty Loan was announced, on May 14, the details were made public and on the 15 the campaign began and closed one month later. The issue was for \$2,000,000,000, the bonds bearing 3 1/2 per cent interest and running for 15-30 years. The bonds carried the conversion privilege, entitling the holder, if he chose, to convert them into bonds of a later issue bearing a higher rate of interest. Four and a half million subscribers from every section of the country, representing every condition race, and class of citizens subscribed for more than 3,000,000,000 of the bonds. Only \$2,000,000,000 was allotted.

The outstanding features of the First Liberty Loan were the promptness with which it was arranged and conducted the patriotism of the newspapers, banks, corporations, and people generally in working for its success and the heavy over-subscription of more than 50 per cent. Another notable feature was that there was no interruption to the business of the country occasioned by the unprecedented demand upon its resources.

The Second Liberty Loan campaign opened on October 1, 1917, and closed on October 27. The bonds of this issue bear 4 per cent interest and run 10-25 years. They carry the conversion privilege. It was announced that 60 per cent of the over subscription would be taken. Nine million subscribers subscribed to \$4,617,532,000 of the bonds, an oversubscription of 54 per cent. Only \$3,808,766,150 of the bonds was allotted.

This campaign was marked with the same enthusiastic support of the public as its predecessor. The labor and fraternal organizations were especially active in this campaign, and the women of the country did efficient organized work which greatly contributed to the success of the loan. The men in the Army and Navy worked for and subscribed largely to the loan.

The Third Liberty Loan Campaign opened on April 6, 1918, one year exactly after our entrance into the war, and closed on May 4. The bonds of this issue bear 4 1/2 per cent interest and run for 10 years, are not subject to redemption prior to maturity, and carry no conversion privilege. The loan was announced for \$3,000,000,000, but the right was reserved to accept all additional subscriptions. Seventeen million subscribers subscribed for \$4,170,019,650 of the bonds, all of which was allotted.

A great feature of this loan was its wide distribution among the people and throughout the Union and the fact that the lountry districts promptly and heavily subscribed to the loan. In a great measure making up their quotas earlier than the cities. Secretary McAdoo pronounced this loan the soundest of national financing.

A little over a year ago there was some 300,000 United States bondholders; there are now somewhere between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000. Awakened patriotism has made the American people a saving people, a bond buying people. The ecet of the Liberty Loans on the national character, on our national life, on the individual citizen and our home life is immeasurable—of incalculable benefit. Not less incalculable is their effect on the destiny of the world as our ships plow the seas and our men and material in Europe beat back the Hun.

OUR SAVED FOOD FED THE ALLIES

Food Administrator Writes President America Conserved 141,000,000 Bushels Wheat.

AMERICA NEEDS ALL OF ITS INDUSTRIES FOR WAR AND PEACE

No. Such Thing in the United States as Nonessential Plants.

EVIL OF NEGATIVE ECONOMY.

Preparation for After War Competition Necessary—Give Munitions Shops and Military Supplies Preference, but Don't Cause Involuntary Idleness, Which Will Demoralize Prosperity.

No factory should be closed and no person should be deprived of work as long as the products can find a market unless other work can be found for the plant and the toilers, which is of more importance to the nation. There are no such things as nonessentials in our industries. Some are needed more than others, but all serve some purpose, if no more than to please the eye. If work can be found for all in producing foods, clothing, munitions of war, ships and other things of prime necessity which help win the war let them have precedence, but avoid causing involuntary idleness.

To hold and increase our foreign trade the industries that supply goods for export must not be disorganized or we shall be at the mercy of our competitors when peace is restored. England, wisest of nations in trade affairs, is doing all that is possible to maintain her foreign trade and supplant her enemies in international markets and while doing so is looking after her own interests without taking others into account. This policy is not conflicting with her efforts to win the war.

When a workman is idle the community loses his value as a producer and the cost of supporting him. It makes no difference whether he is fed by relatives or friends or in a public institution or by unorganized charity or by his spending part or all of his savings, the double loss is the same. Idleness is the worst waste. We must practice economy, but as President McAdoo of the Mechanics and Metals Bank of New York says: "Ill advised and impetuous economy, meaning unemployment and closed factories, would be demoralizing. It is evident to every thinking man that business must be sustained and the conversion of industry carefully brought about whereby the nation's energies are transferred from the satisfaction of the needs of the army and navy." Some of our important industries have already been hurt by the negative economy which he criticizes. We must not weaken our bodies and our finances by abstinence born of panic.

If a man hoards a dollar or a bag of sugar it benefits no one while he holds it. If he lends a dollar or gives or sells the sugar to the government for the prosecution of the war he helps the nation. The hoarder is worse than the spendthrift. We must economize, but we must neither hoard nor remain idle. Money wisely spent is not wasted; money spent for nonessentials is put to poor use, but remains in circulation. Money hoarded is valueless while in this condition. Let us keep money in circulation and labor at work. Let us give preference to the requirements of the nation, but keep labor employed in some way until the government can find work for all. It is unlikely that the government can do that, so we shall have surplus labor, including an army of women, who can produce real wealth for export and domestic trade. The panic which obsesses the minds of some officials, if allowed to spread, can do more harm than an invading host.—Industrial Conservation, New York.

INDUSTRIAL DESERTERS.

The time has come when the man who leaves his post in American industrial life for technical enforcement of his prerogatives must be branded as a traitorous industrial deserter. We, the people of the United States, through our government, are employing millions of men in the most exacting service that involves risk of life itself for all, and their maximum pay is \$35 a month at best. National self sacrifice and cooperation should be our watchword. Every man who does not help hinder the victory of democracy.—Industrial Conservation, New York.

DIVIDENDS FROM PLEASURE.

Somehow or other it is hard for some of us to realize that work is not a curse; that the man who would find real happiness can find no better place to seek it than in his work. Work is play when approached in that manner. But we have been making ourselves believe that work is unpleasant merely because it is work. We can never reach that bright place in the sunlight of success which we call the "top of the ladder" as long as we persist in adopting that attitude. Nobody ever has, and nobody ever will.—Industrial Conservation, New York.

Concrete Railroad Tie.

Italian steam and street railroads are experimenting with a concrete tie that rocks slightly, affording uniform elasticity and a more perfect alignment of track than wooden ties.

Idolatry on the Decline.

It is becoming a custom among non-Christian Chinese of Borneo to go to the Methodist chapel for their marriage ceremony. Because of the influence of the mission, idolatry among them has practically ceased.

OUR SAVED FOOD FED THE ALLIES

Food Administrator Writes President America Conserved 141,000,000 Bushels Wheat.

CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Meat and Fat Shipments Increased by \$44,500,000 Pounds.

Conservation measures applied by the American people enabled the United States to ship to the Allied peoples and to our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat and \$44,500,000 pounds of meat during the past year, valued in all at \$1,400,000,000. This was accomplished in the face of a serious food shortage in this country, bespeaking the wholeheartedness and patriotism with which the American people have met the food crisis abroad.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, explains how the situation was met. The voluntary conservation program fostered by the Food Administration enabled the piling up of the millions of bushels of wheat during 1917-18 and the shipment of meat during 1917-18.

The total value of all food shipments to Allied destinations amounted to \$1,400,000,000, all this food being bought through or in collaboration with the Food Administration. These figures are all based on official reports and represent food exports for the harvest year that closed June 30, 1918.

The shipments of meats and fats (including meat products, dairy products, vegetable oils, etc.) to Allied destinations were as follows:

Fiscal year 1916-17...2,166,500,000 lbs.
 Fiscal year 1917-18...3,011,100,000 lbs.

Increase 844,600,000 lbs.

Our slaughterable animals at the beginning of the last fiscal year were not appreciably larger than the year before and particularly in hogs; they were probably less. The increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers.

The full effect of these efforts began to bear their best results in the last half of the fiscal year, when the exports to the Allies were 2,133,100,000 pounds, as against 1,265,500,000 pounds in the same period of the year before. This compares with an average of 801,000,000 pounds of total exports for the same half years in the three-year pre-war period.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations have been:

Fiscal year 1916-17...259,900,000 bushels
 Fiscal year 1917-18...340,800,000 bushels

Increase 80,900,000 bushels

Of these cereals our shipments of the prime breadstuffs in the fiscal year 1917-18 to Allied destinations were: Wheat 131,000,000 bushels and of rye 18,000,000 bushels, a total of 149,000,000 bushels.

The exports to Allied destinations during the fiscal year 1917-18 were: Wheat 135,100,000 bushels and rye 2,800,000 bushels, a total of 137,900,000 bushels. In addition some 10,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat are now in port for Allied destinations or en route thereto. The total shipments to Allied countries from our last harvest of wheat will be therefore, about 141,000,000 bushels, or a total of 154,900,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. In addition this we have shipped some 10,000,000 bushels to neutrals dependent upon us, and we have received some imports from other quarters.

"This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 from net carry-over and as surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without trenching on our home loaf," Mr. Hoover said. "This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had available from net carry-over and production and imports only just about our normal consumption. Therefore our wheat shipments to Allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread."

"These figures, however, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. Despite the magnificent effort of our agricultural population in planting a much increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn failed to mature properly, and our corn is our dominant crop. "I am sure," Mr. Hoover wrote in concluding his report, "that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the northern hemisphere all of those people joined together against Germany have come through into sight of the coming harvest not only with wealth and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship."

"It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food traders, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women."

A hoarder is a man who is more interested in getting his bite than in giving his bit.

SHARE OUR SUGAR WITH THE ALLIES

British Get Two Pounds a Month. French Pound and Half, Italians One Pound.

GERMAN SUPPLY PLENTIFUL.

All Nations Permit Use of Sweetening for Home Preserving Purposes.

America's new sugar ration of two pounds a month per person is equitable when compared with the sugar ration enforced by rigid governmental order in England, France and Italy, nations with which we are sharing sugar.

Each Allied nation—in the matter of sugar consumption—is sharing on nearly equal terms the hardships imposed by greatly altered conditions in the world sugar situation.

Formerly classed as a luxury, sugar is now a war time essential. The fair and just division of this essential is in the hands of the various Allied food controllers.

The United States Food Administration has asked this nation to observe a voluntary sugar ration of two pounds per person a month.

In the other countries at war with Germany sugar is one of the scarce articles on every menu—whether in the households of both rich and poor, or in the hotels.

England today has a sugar ration of two pounds per month per person. In France the ration is a pound and a half and in Italy it is one pound a month. And the prices in allied countries are from two to three times as high as in America.

If you go to a hotel in England or France these days and order tea or coffee they serve absolutely no sugar with it. If you want sugar you must bring it with you.

In England it is allowable to use one-seventh of an ounce of sugar in the preparation of each luncheon. In France many persons carry little sacharine tablets about with them for use in hotels and in England rich and poor must take their sugar with them if they wish to have sweetened tea while visiting friends.

Before the war started France had 625,000 acres devoted to sugar production. By 1917 the French sugar acreage had decreased to 180,000 acres. Today the French man or woman with a sugar card has no assurance whatever that he or she will be able to actually buy sugar. To buy it, one must first find it.

Italy Has "State Sugar."

Especially drastic regulations govern the use of sugar in Italy. Its manufacture, distribution and sale are closely controlled, and in part actually taken over by the state.

Saccharine is permitted to be sold and used as a substitute for sugar and the government manufactures a mixture of saccharine and sugar called "State Sugar," which is largely used.

German Sugar Ration Adequate.

Germany, before the war, produced a great surplus of sugar and exported large quantities. Today the Germans have virtually gone out of the export business, but have plenty of cheap sugar for home use.

Wholesale prices prevalent in the Allied nations, according to information received by the United States Food Administration are as follows: England, 10 cents a pound; France, 12 cents; Italy, 20 cents.

While these high prices are being paid abroad the American wholesale price is being held at 7 1/2 cents.

Application of Reason.

It is by reasoning that we arrive at the reason of things.

When Packing Glass. When packing glass or fine china use excelsior or straw which has been slightly dampened. The water causes both of these materials to swell, and this swelling automatically fills up the crevices, thus wedging the packing in between breakable articles much better than it can be done by hand. This is the method employed by professional packers.

Getting to the Top. To succeed take hold of the first thing that will lift you up and then take hold of the next thing available to lift you still a little higher. Thus you will go to the top with reasonable rapidity.

JOSEPH. H. McCONOMY Main street TUCKERTON

PRACTICAL Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Worker

ROOFING AND REPAIRING IN ALL BRANCHES

"OVES GRATERS AND RANGES, TIN AND AGATE WARE

GAS MANTLES AND CHIMNEYS

PLUMBING—BOAT PUMPS AND TANKS

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

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

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

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

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

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Player Pianos and Talking Machines Sold on Easy Terms

JANSSEN

You are invited to hear a demonstration of the **WONDERFUL JANSSEN--DE LUXE Player Piano**

Plays any composition in the way you want to play it. Remarkable in its expression and almost human in reproducing the works of all artists

I want all the musical people in this section to hear this great piano and see what it can do.

Make an appointment and my auto will call for you any time and at any place.

I also have the **Langdon Player Piano** a popular priced instrument

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HAROLD B. COX Phone 24-R 5 **Barnegat, N. J.**

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YOUR PRINTING

is a Valuable Asset of Your Business

We Help Our Customers to Succeed With Presentable, Profitable PUBLICITY

TUCKERTON BEACON
TUCKERTON, N. J.

Thursday Afternoon, August 22, 1918.

SOCIETIES

TUCKERTON CHAPTER NO. 21, U. S. E.
Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday evening of the month at 8 o'clock in Masonic Hall corner of Wood and Church streets.
Mrs. Arvilla Horner, W. M.
J. Winfield Horner, W. P.
Mrs. Henrietta C. Cole, Secy.
Mrs. Fannie D. Smith, Treas.

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

BYRON FORT NO. 71, U. S. E.
Meet at Town Hall, every first and third Saturday evening of each month at 7:30 o'clock.
Charles White, Commander.
Stephen Keen, Quartermaster.
Edwin A. Gale, Adjutant.

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

LIANCE COUNCIL, NO. 126, D. of 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, Sec'y.

FOURTH TRIBE, NO. 61, I. M. P. D.
Meets every Saturday evening, 7th Run 20th Street in Red Men's Wigwam, corner Main and Green streets, at 8 o'clock.
Garwood Horner, Sachem.
Geo. Bishop, Jr., C. of M.

W. H. Kelley, W. L. Smith, C. E. Mathis, TRUSTEES WIDOWS AND ORPHANS
Mrs. W. Grant, Mrs. H. McCoomby, Joseph H. Brown.

OCEAN LODGE NO. 21, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Thursday evening in Town Hall corner Main and Wood streets, at 7:30 o'clock.
LeRoy Chambers, N. G.
L. E. Mosler, Sec.
L. W. Frazier, Fin. Sec'y.

MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING LOAN
Meets every Tuesday night in the Red Men's Hall corner Main and Wood streets.
W. L. Smith, President.
T. Wilmer Koch, Secretary.
Joseph H. Brown, Treas.

COLUMBIA TEMPLE NO. 20, S. L. of G. F.
Meets every Tuesday night in R. G. F. Hall corner Main and Wood streets.
Mrs. Henrietta Cole, N. T.
Mrs. L. W. Frazier, G. of R.

TUCKERTON LODGE NO. 1096, L. O. O. M.
Meets every Wednesday night at 8 P. M. in Red Men's Hall.
W. Howard Kelley, Dictator.
Nathan B. Atkinson, Sec'y.
Harry White, Treasurer.

Fire Insurance

Fire Insurance written in the following reliable companies:

Royal, Commercial Union North British & Mercantile.
Philadelphia Underwriters.
Girard Fire & Marine
PRICE & BISHOP Agents, Tuckerton, N. J.

Charles Atkinson

AUTOMOBILE LINE between TUCKERTON and ABSECON

SCHEDULE:

Week Days	Sunday
Leave Tuckerton 7:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Leave Absecon 8:20 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
Arrive Tuckerton 9:30 A. M.	8:20 P. M.
Leave Absecon 10:00 A. M.	4:20 P. M.
Arrive Tuckerton 10:50 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Leave Absecon 4:00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.
Arrive Tuckerton 4:50 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
Leave Absecon 10:50 A. M.	6:30 P. M.
Arrive Tuckerton 11:50 A. M.	10:20 A. M.
Leave Absecon 4:50 P. M.	7:20 P. M.

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

Automobiles to hire for all occasions at special prices.

CHARLES ATKINSON, Proprietor.

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

SUNDAYS

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

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

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

PHONE 26

WALTER ATKINSON, Proprietor.

YOUR NAME

Is it on our subscription list?

We will guarantee you full value

FOR YOUR MONEY

WEST POINT GRADUATE



Keng Wang, from China, a member of the class of 1918, recently graduated a year ahead of schedule at West Point, stood twelfth in his class.

ICED DRINKS UNDER BAN

State Food Administration of Arkansas Rules Out Cooling Beverages.

Little Rock, Ark.—The girls may continue to wear \$90 gowns, \$25 boots and hose that cost more than a pair of shoes did a generation ago, but in this town they will not flirt among the round tables in the soda joints, sipping soft drinks at the expense of soldier boys or loving swains. The state food administration has knocked these good times on the head. The girls must learn that the country is at war. No more, according to the order of the food administration, shall soft drink stands serve iced tea, sherbet and water ices. An order has also been issued denying manufacturers of soft drinks who have used their 1918 sugar allotment more sugar for the remainder of the year.

Eagle Attacks Woman.

Franklin, W. Va.—A bald eagle that has made frequent excursions into this part of the country made a vicious attack on Mrs. Anna Simmons while she was walking to her home near this city. Three deep wounds were made in her face where the eagle's talons had gouged into the flesh. Will Halterman, who ran to her assistance, was also attacked and forced to seek shelter.

Hastens Reform.

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

Help in Fighting Mosquitoes.
In fighting the mosquito pest it is well to remember that an "ow" stigma" pools may often be eliminated through planting of eucalypta, either in or about such pools. These are very thirsty trees and will drink up and keep dry very considerable areas after the trees have attained some size. Swamps in Italy and France have been reclaimed through use of eucalypta.

Giving and Receiving.
You cannot give anything to anyone, you cannot give to any cause. From all this seeming giving you only take from experience the blessing of self-expression. You give only to yourself and in ministering you minister only to yourself. The man who takes from you must in turn give before he actually receives.—Exchange.

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. FERRY BELMONT, Vice-President, Navy League
HON. CHARLES J. DONAPARTE, Ex-Ambassador to Italy

JOHN GRIER HIBBEN, LL.D., President, Princeton University
HENRY B. JOY, President, Lincoln Highway Ass'n.
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

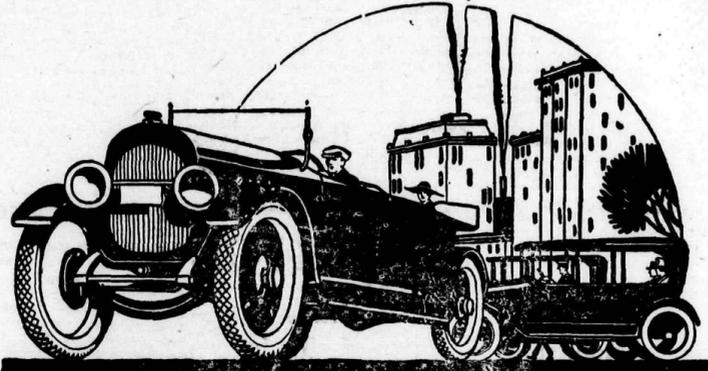
PIN A BILL TO THIS COUPON AND MAIL TO-DAY
Make Checks Payable to ROBERT APPLETON, Treasurer

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 Membership, \$10.00—Subscribing Membership, \$25.00—Contributing Membership, \$100—Life Membership.

Name.....
Street Address.....
City and State..... Date.....1918

Serve at the Front or Serve at Home

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We Certainly Ought to Know

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

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

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

We know tires as your family doctor knows you—because it is our business, as vulcanizers, to keep tires in as good health as possible. We believe it will be to your advantage to buy your tires from people who *know* tires, from the inside out.

ON SALE AT
THE LAKESIDE GARAGE

RIDGWAY HOUSE
AT-THE-FERRIES
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HOTEL RIDGWAY
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ASSOCIATED HOTELS EUROPEAN PLAN

ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH.
HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER IN EACH ROOM.

Dr. H. G. Keeler
DENTIST

I will be at my Tuckerton office on Saturday of each week all day.

Patients desiring treatment or information during the week can call, write or phone to 1218 Atlantic Avenue o Chalfonte Apartments, Atlantic City.

"Nervous exhaustion—blinding headache"

Striving to satisfy the demands of everyone is apt to affect the nerves, and continual standing may weaken the Heart.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is invaluable for Nervous troubles, and for the Heart

Dr. Miles' Heart Treatment is highly recommended.

LIVED IN MISERY.
"I suffered greatly from nervousness and headaches. The least excitement gave me dreadful pain. I began using Dr. Miles' Nervine and a few days later started to take Dr. Miles' Heart Treatment. I soon got so much better that I was encouraged and continued taking the two remedies until I was so well that work was no bother to me at all."
MRS. LOUIS ELLG, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

IF FIRST 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 JUNE 30th, 1918.

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

STATIONS	Daily Ex. Sun.		Sat. only		Daily Ex. Sun.		Sun. only	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv N. York PRR	7:00	3:30	1:20	1:24	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30
" N. York CRR	8:00	4:30	2:20	2:24	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30
" Trenton	8:20	4:50	2:40	2:44	8:50	8:50	8:50	8:50
" Philadelphia	9:28	5:58	3:48	3:52	9:58	9:58	9:58	9:58
" Camden	9:35	6:05	3:55	4:00	10:05	10:05	10:05	10:05
" Mt. Holly	10:13	6:43	4:27	4:32	10:43	10:43	10:43	10:43
" Whittings	11:00	7:30	5:12	5:17	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30
" Cedar Crest	11:09	7:39	5:20	5:25	11:39	11:39	11:39	11:39
" Lacy	11:13	7:43	5:24	5:29	11:43	11:43	11:43	11:43
" Waretown Jet	11:24	7:54	5:34	5:39	11:54	11:54	11:54	11:54
" Barnegat	11:28	7:58	5:38	5:43	11:58	11:58	11:58	11:58
" Manahawkin	11:38	8:08	5:48	5:53	12:08	12:08	12:08	12:08
" Cedar Run	11:43	8:13	5:53	5:58	12:13	12:13	12:13	12:13
" Mayetta	11:48	8:18	5:58	6:03	12:18	12:18	12:18	12:18
" Staffordville	11:46	8:16	5:56	6:01	12:16	12:16	12:16	12:16
" Cox Station	11:49	8:19	6:01	6:06	12:19	12:19	12:19	12:19
" West Creek	11:53	8:23	6:05	6:10	12:23	12:23	12:23	12:23
" Parkertown	11:55	8:25	6:07	6:12	12:25	12:25	12:25	12:25
Ar Tuckerton	12:00	8:30	6:12	6:17	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30
Lv Hilliards	11:48	8:00	6:00	6:05	12:24	12:24	12:24	12:24
" Martins	11:51	8:03	6:03	6:08	12:27	12:27	12:27	12:27
" Barnegat C Jt	11:55	8:07	6:07	6:12	12:31	12:31	12:31	12:31
" Ship Bottom	11:58	8:10	6:10	6:15	12:34	12:34	12:34	12:34
" Brant Beach	11:58	8:10	6:11	6:16	12:34	12:34	12:34	12:34
" B. H. Crest	12:00	8:12	6:13	6:18	12:36	12:36	12:36	12:36
" Pehala	12:00	8:12	6:13	6:18	12:36	12:36	12:36	12:36
" B Haven Ter	12:05	8:17	6:18	6:23	12:41	12:41	12:41	12:41
" Spray Beach	12:07	8:19	6:20	6:25	12:43	12:43	12:43	12:43
" N Bch Haven	12:09	8:21	6:22	6:27	12:45	12:45	12:45	12:45
Ar Beach Haven	12:11	8:23	6:23	6:28	12:47	12:47	12:47	12:47
Lv Surf City	12:03	8:14	6:17	6:22	12:39	12:39	12:39	12:39
" Harvey Cedars	12:13	8:24	6:27	6:32	12:49	12:49	12:49	12:49
" High Point	12:15	8:26	6:29	6:34	12:51	12:51	12:51	12:51
" Club House	12:22	8:33	6:37	6:42	12:58	12:58	12:58	12:58
Ar Barnegat City	12:29	8:40	6:43	6:48	13:05	13:05	13:05	13:05

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

STATIONS	Daily Ex. Sun.		Mon. only		Daily Ex. Sun.		Sun. only	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv Barnegat City	6:56	2:38	7:10	2:52	7:10	2:52	7:10	2:52
" Club House	7:01	2:44	7:17	3:00	7:17	3:00	7:17	3:00
" High Point	7:08	2:51	7:23	3:07	7:23	3:07	7:23	3:07
" Harvey Cedars	7:11	2:54	7:26	3:10	7:26	3:10	7:26	3:10
" Surf City	7:18	2:59	7:33	3:17	7:33	3:17	7:33	3:17
" Beach Haven	7:20	3:01	7:35	3:19	7:35	3:19	7:35	3:19
" N Bch Haven	7:20	3:01	7:35	3:19	7:35	3:19	7:35	3:19
" Spray Beach	7:22	3:03	7:37	3:21	7:37	3:21	7:37	3:21
" B Haven Ter	7:24	3:05	7:39	3:23	7:39	3:23	7:39	3:23
" Pehala	7:28	3:09	7:43	3:27	7:43	3:27	7:43	3:27
" B. H. Crest	7:30	3:11	7:45	3:29	7:45	3:29	7:45	3:29
" Brant Beach	7:31	3:12	7:46	3:30	7:46	3:30	7:46	3:30
" Ship Bottom	7:33	3:14	7:48	3:32	7:48	3:32	7:48	3:32
" Barnegat C Jt	7:38	3:19	7:53	3:37	7:53	3:37	7:53	3:37
" Martins	7:39	3:20	7:54	3:38	7:54	3:38	7:54	3:38
" Hilliards	7:40	3:21	7:55	3:39	7:55	3:39	7:55	3:39
" Tuckerton	7:43	3:24	7:58	3:42	7:58	3:42	7:58	3:42
" West Creek	7:45	3:26	7:60	3:44	7:60	3:44	7:60	3:44
" Cox Station	7:48	3:29	7:63	3:47	7:63	3:47	7:63	3:47
" Staffordville	7:41	3:22	7:56	3:40	7:56	3:40	7:56	3:40
" Mayetta	7:48	3:29	7:63	3:47	7:63	3:47	7:63	3:47
" Cedar Run	7:45	3:26	7:60	3:44	7:60	3:44	7:60	3:44
" Manahawkin	7:54	3:35	7:69	3:53	7:69	3:53	7:69	3:53
" Barnegat	8:02	3:43	7:77	4:01	7:77	4:01	7:77	4:01
" Waretown Jet	8:06	3:47	7:81	4:05	7:81	4:05	7:81	4:05
" Lacy	8:20	4:01	8:35	4:19	8:35	4:19	8:35	4:19
" Cedar Crest	8:30	4:11	8:45	4:29	8:45	4:29	8:45	4:29
Ar Whittings	9:30	5:11	9:45	5:29	9:45	5:29	9:45	5:2

TAPPENINGS

in the BIG CITY

Jury Sets Fancy Price on Young Lady's Big Toe

NEW YORK.—Brooklyn is offering \$17,500 for big toes. This is believed to be the record price for such articles. As there is no present indication the offer will be increased, it looks like a good time for those persons who are in need of money to exchange toes for cash. Nearly everyone could get along with fewer toes, especially in these parts, where the car straps are hung so low one doesn't need toes to stand on. Another thing about cashing in a few toes is that it will make no difference in your appearance. No one need know that your sudden prosperity is due to your having obtained an absolute divorce from them.



While the Brooklyn price referred to a big toe, no doubt you could arrange to get a tidy sum for one of your smaller ones in case you don't feel like parting with either of your grown-up toes. Before chopping any of them off, however, it might be well to submit them to the supreme court jury of 12 good men and true—or as much so as Brooklyn men can be—who decided that the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad company ought to pay \$17,500 to Miss Fannie C. Clamerille for removing the big toe of her left foot without first having obtained her permission.

Miss Clamerille was greatly attached to the big toe until July 31, 1917, when, she alleges, she was permanently separated from it by being thrown from an open car.

Immediately following the verdict those in the courtroom began speculating on how many toes they could spare and keep from tipping over. More than one man was heard to observe he would be willing to have one of his toes cut off close to his knee for half the amount.

Nothing in the evidence disclosed that Miss Clamerille's big toe was other than the ordinary, matter-of-fact, well-behaved big toe. No superior intelligence was claimed for it. There was no suggestion of it having been trained for any special purpose. In short, it was just a plain, honest, more-or-less blunt big toe, a toe that minded its own business and did not interfere with other toes. The fact that such a toe could earn that much money was what started the speculators figuring out how much income tax they would have to pay on certain amounts.

Proving That When an Elephant Won't, She Won't

NEW YORK.—There is nothing more exasperating—unless it be a hang-around—a homesick elephant. To this statement yardmen of the Long Island railroad and employees of the Coney Island circus of Coney Island will attest individually and in chorus.

Gwendolyn, one of the largest elephants of the herd, believes most firmly that her place is in the home. That is why she didn't start for Wisconsin the other day. That is also why she will probably not go at all until the railroad builds an elephant-proof box car.



Trunk to tail, with Gwendolyn leading, the Richards herd lurched down to the railroad yard the other morning, and there, before a box car specially fitted with mooring chains, her associates told Gwendolyn good-bye, warned her to be careful of fresh drummers and her complexion, and to be sure to tip the porter, and then tearfully tramped back to the park.

Gwendolyn was led aboard the car by her trainer and submitted to being tied fast. Then the door was closed and the trainer fled, pursued by indignant trumpeting.

A telephone call reached the park before he did, and he retraced his steps to see Gwendolyn standing beside the ruins of the box car, with an "I'm-not-going-to-Wisconsin" expression on her face.

She rubbed the tip end of her snout on the trainer's arm and seemed glad to see him, and her eyes roved over to where a group of rough railroad men were standing, and she gave them a haughty "I'm-a-lady" stare. There was nothing else to do, so the trainer led her back to her companions and then went over to drink his breakfast.

Memphis "Tabby" Is Stripped of Its Iron Cross

MEMPHIS.—Glory be! The fair name of Memphis is saved from utter defilement. The black cat now wears a green necktie. Originally the black cat—the god of luck that presides over and lends dignity to the Black Cat lunch room at the Chisca—had a matinee cross, symbol of its ancient crusader, suspended about its neck with a ribbon.

Upon the menus of the restaurant the black cat, bearing her decoration, appeared. Thus has it been since the time the Chisca opened for business.

Comes then a traveling man from Chicago and gazes upon the portrait of the aforesaid feline. Does he see a Matinee cross? Heavens, no! 'Tis the iron cross of Kaiser Bill he sees! So he just sat right down and took his pen in hand and wrote Mr. Hoover a letter telling all about the German emblem which adorned the advertising matter of the Chisca lunch room.

Mr. Hoover writes back to the local food administrators and asked 'em how about it. The matter was referred to Bert Parker, as chairman of the Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' association, with instructions to censure the Chisca for being so unparliamentary.

Bert writ a letter, also, to Mr. Hoover and explained hucum the cat was wearing a Matinee cross—the same antedating Kaiser Bill's bit of trinkery by several centuries.

But—yesterday new menus appeared upon the scene and the nocturnal prowler of inky hue now adorns its neck with a great bow of green ribbon.

Matter of Pup's Ownership Is Quickly Settled

BROOKLYN.—Desiring to learn more about the great world in which she lived, Beauty, a French poodle pup, wandered from the home of Mrs. Harry Kalman at 311 East Tenth street one morning last week. A few days later Mrs. Kalman saw the dog being chaperoned by Mrs. Louis Siffin of 421 East Ninth street. Mrs. Siffin refused to surrender the poodle, so Mrs. Kalman summoned her before Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Essex Market court.

That put it up to Beauty, but the pup was not playing any favorites. She looked as Mrs. Kalman and then at Mrs. Siffin as much as to say, "Fight it out between you!"

Mrs. Kalman said the pup was a present from her "dearest friend," Mrs. Siffin said the poodle was hers and that it had been bought and paid for. The magistrate looked at Beauty and Beauty looked back at the magistrate. The court was clearly in a quandary, when Mrs. Kalman's "dearest friend" entered court, leading Beauty's mother.

Miss Beauty rushed joyously over to Mrs. Beauty, who regarded her with a look more of sorrow than of anger, which plainly conveyed the message: "My daughter, what brings you into this place?"

Magistrate Ten Eyck told Mrs. Kalman to take Beauty home. "There is unmistakable proof that by instinct an animal knows its mother," said the court.

Place Your Bets, Gentlemen—Goat or Cornet

WASHINGTON.—Does cornet playing fall under the head of nonessential occupations? This is the question discussed by the residents of New York avenue, between North Capitol and First streets. The popular opinion in the neighborhood seems to be that cornet playing is not only "nonessential," but that it is also a treacherous contrivance of the enemy to destroy the harmony of the community.



"OUTWITTING THE HUNS"

By LIEUTENANT PAT O'BRIEN

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CHAPTER XIII.

Five Days in an Empty House.

The five days I spent in the house seemed to me like five years. During all that time I had very little to eat—less in fact than I had been getting in the fields. I did not feel it so bad, perhaps, because of the fact that I was no longer exposed to the other privations which before had combined to make my condition so wretched. I now had a good place to sleep, at any rate, and I did not wake every half hour or so as I had been accustomed to do in the fields and woods, and, of course, my hunger was not aggravated by the physical exertions which had been necessary before.

Nevertheless, perhaps because I had more time now to think of the hunger-pains which were gnawing at me all the time, I don't believe I was ever so miserable as I was at that period of my adventure. I felt so mean towards the world I would have committed murder, I think, with very little provocation.

German soldiers were passing the house at all hours of the day. I watched them hour after hour from the keyhole of the door—to have shown myself at the window was out of the question because the house in which I was concealed was supposed to be untenanted.

Because of the fact that I was unable to speak either Flemish or German I could not go and buy food, although I still had the money with which to do it. That was one of the things that galled me—the thought that I had the wherewithal in my jeans to buy all the food I needed and yet no way of getting it without endangering my liberty and life.

At night, however, after it was dark, I would steal quietly out of the house to see what I could pick up in the way of food. By that time, of course, the stores were closed, but I scoured the streets, the alleys and the byways for scraps of food and occasionally got up courage enough to appeal to Belgian peasants whom I met on the streets, and in that way I managed to keep body and soul together.

It was quite amusing to me, however, that I was worse off in the city than I had been in the fields, and I decided to get out of that house just as soon as I knew definitely that Huylliger had made up his mind to do nothing further for me.

When I was not at the keyhole of the door I spent most of my day on the top floor in a room which looked out on the street. By keeping well away from the window I could see much of what was going on without being seen myself. In my restlessness, I used to walk back and forth in that room and I kept it up so constantly that I believe I must have worn a path in the floor. It was nine steps from one wall to the other, and as I had little else to amuse me I figured out one day after I had been pacing up and down for several hours just how much distance I would have covered on my way to Holland if my footsteps had been taken in that direction instead of just up and down that old room. I was very much surprised to find that in three hours I crossed the room no less than 5,000 times, and the distance covered was between nine and ten miles. It was not very gratifying to realize that after walking all that distance I wasn't a step nearer my goal than when I started, but I had to do something while waiting for Huylliger to help me, and pacing up and down was a natural outlet for my restlessness.

While looking out of the top floor window one day, I noticed a cat on a window ledge of the house across the street. I had a nice piece of a broken mirror which I had picked up in the house and I used it to amuse myself for an hour at a time shining it in the cat's eyes across the street. At first the animal was annoyed by the reflection and would move away, only to come back a few moments later. By and by, however, it seemed to get used to the glare and wouldn't budge no matter how strong the sunlight was.

One of my chief occupations during those days was catching flies. I would catch a fly, put him in a spider's web (there were plenty of them in the old house), and sit down for the spider to come down and get him. But always I pictured myself in the same predicament and rescued the fly just as the spider was about to grab him. Several times when things were dull I was tempted to see the tragedy through, but perhaps the same Providence that guided me safely through all perils was guarding, too, the destiny of those flies, for as they weakened and the flies never did suffer from my just amusement.

The house was well supplied with books—in fact, one of the choicest libraries I think I ever saw—but they were all written either in Flemish or French. I could read no Flemish or French. I might have made a little headway with the latter, but the books all seemed too deep for me and I gave it up. There was one thing, though, that I did read and reread from beginning to end and that was a New York Herald which must have arrived just about the time war was declared. Several things in this interested me, and particularly the baseball scores, which I studied with as much care as a real fan possibly could an up-to-date score. I couldn't refrain from laughing when I came to an account of Zimmerman (of the Cubs) being benched for some spat with the umpire, and it afforded me just as much interest these days as it had when it happened—perhaps more—than some current item of world-wide interest had at that time.

I rummaged the house many times from cellar to garret in my search for something to eat, but the harvest of three years of war had made any success along that line impossible. I was like the man out in the ocean in a boat and thirsty with water everywhere but not a drop to drink.

I was tempted while in the city to go to church one Sunday, but my better judgment told me it would be an useless risk. Of course, someone would surely say something to me and I didn't know how many Germans would be there or what might happen, so I gave up that idea.

During all the time I was concealed in this house I saw but one automobile and that was a German staff officer's. That same afternoon I had one of the frights of my young life.

I had been going out of the keyhole as usual when I heard coming down the street the measured tread of German soldiers. It didn't sound like very many, but there was no doubt—any

down the steps and across the street, I pounced on that cat before it could get away with its supper, for that, and I imagined, was what I had seen in its mouth. It turned out to be a piece of stewed rabbit, which I confiscated eagerly and took back with me to the house.

Perhaps I felt a little sorry for the cat, but I certainly had no qualms about eating the animal's dinner. I was much too hungry to dwell upon niceties, and a piece of stewed rabbit was certainly too good for a cat to eat when a man was starving. I ate and enjoyed it and the incident suggested to me a way in which I might possibly obtain food again when all other avenues failed.

From my place of concealment I frequently saw huge carts being pushed through the streets gathering potato peelings, refuse of cabbage and similar food remnants, which, in America, are considered garbage and destroyed. In Belgium they were using this "garbage" to make their bread out of, and while the idea may sound revolting to us, the fact is that the Germans have brought these things down to such a science that the bread they make this way is really very good to eat. I know it would have been like cake to me when I was in need of food; indeed I direct have eaten the "garbage" direct.

Although I have said, I suffered greatly from hunger while occupying this house, there were one or two things I observed through the keyhole or from the windows which made me laugh, and some of the incidents that occurred during my voluntary imprisonment were really funny.

From the keyhole I could see, for instance, a shop window on the other side of the street, several houses down the block. All day long German soldiers would be passing in front of the house and I noticed that practically every one of them would stop in front of this store window and look in. Occasionally a soldier on duty bent would hurry past, but I think mine out of ten of them were sufficiently interested to spend at least a minute, and some of them three or four minutes gazing at whatever was being exhibited in that window, although I noticed that it failed to attract the Belgians.

I have a considerable streak of curiosity in me, and I couldn't help wondering what it could be in that window which almost without exception seemed to interest German soldiers but failed to hold the Belgians, and after conjuring my brains for a while on the problem I came to the conclusion that the shop must have been a book-shop and the window contained German magazines, which, naturally enough, would be of the greatest interest to the Germans but of none to the Belgians.

At any rate I resolved that as soon as night came I would go out and investigate the window. When I got the answer I laughed so loud that I was afraid for the moment I must have attracted the attention of the neighbors, but I couldn't help it. The window was filled with huge quantities of sausage! The store was a butcher shop and one of the principal things they sold apparently was sausage. The display they made, although it consisted merely of sausages piled in the window, certainly had plenty of "pulling" power. I was so interested that I stayed out of ten out of their course and indirectly "pulled" me right across the street! The idea of those Germans being so interested in that window display as to stand in front of the window for two, three or four minutes at a time, however, certainly seemed funny to me, and when I got back to the house I sat at the keyhole again and found just as much interest as before in watching the Germans stop in their tracks when they reached the window, even though I was now aware what the attraction was.

One of my chief occupations during those days was catching flies. I would catch a fly, put him in a spider's web (there were plenty of them in the old house), and sit down for the spider to come down and get him. But always I pictured myself in the same predicament and rescued the fly just as the spider was about to grab him. Several times when things were dull I was tempted to see the tragedy through, but perhaps the same Providence that guided me safely through all perils was guarding, too, the destiny of those flies, for as they weakened and the flies never did suffer from my just amusement.

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I had been going out of the keyhole as usual when I heard coming down the street the measured tread of German soldiers. It didn't sound like very many, but there was no doubt—any

mind that German soldiers were marching down the street. I went up stairs and peered through the window and sure enough a squad of German infantry was coming down the street accompanied by a military motor truck. I hadn't the slightest idea that they were coming after me, but still the possibilities of the situation gave me more or less alarm, and I considered how I could make my escape if by chance I was the man they were after. The idea of hiding in the wine cellar appealed to me as the most practical; there must have been plenty of places among the wine kegs and cases where a man could conceal himself, but, as a matter of fact, I did not believe that any such contingency would arise.

The marching soldiers came nearer, I could hear them at the next house. In a moment I would see them pass the keyhole through which I was looking.

"Halt!"

At the word of command shouted by a Junior officer the squad came to attention right in front of the house!

I waited no longer. Running down the stairs I flew into the wine cellar and although it was almost pitch dark—the only light coming from a grating which led to the backyard—I soon found a satisfactory hiding place in the extreme rear of the cellar. I had

the presence of mind to leave the door of the wine cellar ajar, figuring that if the soldiers found a closed door they would be more apt to search for a fugitive behind it than if the door were open.

My decision to get away from that front door had been made and carried out none too soon, for I had only just located myself between two big wine cases when I heard the tramp of soldiers' feet marching up the front steps, a crash at the front door, a few hasty words of command which I did not understand, and then the noise of scurrying feet from room to room and such a banging and hammering and smashing and crashing that I could not make out what was going on.

If Huylliger had revealed my hiding place to the Huns, as I was now convinced he had, I felt that there was little prospect of their overlooking me. They would search the house from top to bottom and, if necessary, raze it to the ground before they would give up the search. To escape from the house through the backyard through the iron grating, which I had no doubt I could force, seemed to be the logical thing to do, but the chances were that the Huns had thrown a cordon around the entire block before the squad was sent to the house. The Germans do these things in an efficient manner always. They take nothing for granted.

My one chance seemed to be to stand pat in the hope that the officer in charge might possibly come to the conclusion that he had arrived at the house too late—that the bird had flown.

My position in that wine cellar was anything but a comfortable one. Rats and mice were scurrying across the floor and the smashing and crashing going on overhead was anything but promising. Evidently those soldiers imagined that I ought to be hiding in the walls, for it sounded as though they were tearing off the wainscoting of the cellar, they they would be as blind as bats in the sun.

Perhaps it was twenty minutes before I heard what sounded like my death-knell to me; the soldiers were coming down the cellar steps! I clutched a wine bottle in each hand and waited with bated breath.

Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! In a moment they would be in the cellar proper. I could almost hear my heart beating. The mice scurried across the floor by the scores, frightened no doubt by the vibrations and noise made by the descending soldiers. Some of the creatures ran across me where I stood between two wine cases, but I was too much interested in bigger game to pay any attention to mice.

Tramp! Tramp! "Halt!" Again an order was given in German, and although I did not understand it I am willing to bless every word of it, because it resulted in the soldiers turning right about face, marching up the stairs again, through the hall and out of the front door and away!

I could hardly believe my ears. It seemed almost too good to be true that they could have given up the search just as they were about to come upon my quarry, but unless my ears deceived me that was what they had done.

The possibility that the whole thing might be a German ruse did not escape me, and I remained in the cellar for nearly an hour after they had apparently departed before I ventured to step by step, placing my weight down gradually so as to prevent the steps from creaking. I clutched to the top. The sight that met my eyes as I glanced into the kitchen told me the whole story. The water faucets had been ripped from the sinks, the water pipes having been torn off, and gas fixtures, cooking utensils and everything else which contained even the smallest proportion of the metals the Germans so badly needed had been taken from the kitchen. I was so

astonished about the value. If I received as much help as I did, but when people are starving under such conditions now forced upon those unfortunate people, it is a great temptation to surrender these escaped prisoners to German authorities and receive the handsome rewards offered for them—or for alien spies, as I was classed at that time.

The passport which I had described me as a Spanish sailor, but I was very dubious about its value. If I could have spoken Spanish fluently it might have been worth something to me, but the few words I knew of the language would not have carried me

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Before I finally left the house I had a remarkable experience which I shall remember as long as I live.

CHAPTER XIV.

A Night of Disillusion.

During the first two days I spent with Huylliger after I had first arrived in the big city, he had told me, among other things, of a moving picture show in town which he said I might have a chance to see while there.

"It is free every night in the week except Saturdays and Sundays," he said, "and once you are inside you would not be apt to be bothered by anyone except when they come to take your order for something to drink. While there is no admission, patrons are expected to eat or drink while enjoying the pictures."

A day or two later, while walking the streets at night in search for food, I had passed this place and it was very much tempted to go in and spend a few hours, particularly as it would perhaps give me an opportunity to buy something to eat, although I was at a loss to know how I was going to ask for what I wanted.

While trying to make up my mind whether it was safe for me to go in I walked half a block past the place, and when I turned back again and reached the entrance with my mind made up that I would take the chance I ran full tilt into a German officer who was just coming out.

That settled all my hankers for moving pictures that night. "Where you came from, my friend," I figured, "there must be more like you! I guess it is a good night for walking."

The next day, however, in recalling the incident of the evening before, it seemed to me that I had been rather foolish. What I needed more than anything else at that time was confidence. Before I could get to the frontier I would have to confront German soldiers many times, because there were more of them between this city and Holland than in any section of the country through which I had so far traveled. Safety in these conditions would depend largely upon the cunningness I displayed. It wouldn't do to get all excited at the mere sight of a spiked helmet. The Belgians, I had noticed, while careful to obey the orders of the Huns, showed no particular fear of them, and it seemed to me the sooner I cultivated the same feeling of indifference the better I would be able to carry off the part I was playing.

For this reason I made up my mind then and there that, officers or no officers, I would go to that show that night and sit it through no matter what happened. While people may think that I had decided unwisely because of the unnecessary risk involved in the adventure, it occurred to me that perhaps after all that theater was about one of the safest places I could attend because that was about the last place Germans would expect to find a fugitive English officer in even if they were searching for me.

As soon as evening came, therefore, I started out for the theatre. I fixed myself up as well as possible. I had on a fairly decent pair of pants which Huylliger had given me and I used a clean handkerchief as a collar.

With my hair brushed up and my beard trimmed as neatly as possible with a pair of rusty scissors which I had found in the house, while my appearance was not exactly that of a Beau Brummel, I don't think I looked much worse than the average Belgian. In these days the average Belgian is very poorly dressed at best.

At the same time there is a big difference—certainly a difference of several years—between wishing the war was over and giving up, and I don't believe the German rank and file any more than their leaders have the slightest idea at this time of giving up at all.

But to return to my experience while concealed in the house. After the visit of the soldiers, which left me in a wretched condition, I decided that I would continue my journey towards the frontier, particularly as I had gotten all I could out of Huylliger, or rather he had gotten all I was going to get out of me.

During my concealment in the house I had made various sorties into the city at night, and I was beginning to feel more comfortable even when German soldiers were about. Through the keyhole I had studied very closely the gait of the Belgians, the slovenly droop that characterized most of them, and their general appearance, and I felt that in my own dirty and unshaven condition I must have looked as much like the average poor Belgian as a man could. The only thing that was against me was my height. I was several inches taller than even the tallest Belgians. I had often thought that red hair would have gone good with my name, but now, of course, I was mighty glad that I was not so endowed, for red-haired Belgians are about as rare as German charity.

There are many, no doubt, who will wonder why I did not get more help than I did at this time. It is easily answered. When a man is in hourly fear of his life and the country is full of spies, as Belgium certainly was, he is not going to help just anyone that comes along seeking aid. One of the German's most successful ways of trapping the Belgians has been to pose as an English or French prisoner who has escaped, appeal to them for aid, implicate as many as possible, and then turn the whole German police force loose on them. As I look back on those days I think it remarkable that I received as much help as I did, but when people are starving under such conditions now forced upon those unfortunate people, it is a great temptation to surrender these escaped prisoners to German authorities and receive the handsome rewards offered for them—or for alien spies, as I was classed at that time.

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I can't say I had no misgivings as I made my way to the theatre; certainly I was going there more for discipline than pleasure, but I had made up my mind that I was going there to see it through.

The entrance to the theatre or beer garden, for it was as much one as the other, was on the side of the building and was reached by way of an alley which ran alongside. Near the door was a ticket-seller's booth, but as this was one of the free nights there was no one in the booth.

I marched slowly down the alley imitating as best I could the indifferent gait of the Belgians, and when I entered the theatre endeavored to act as though I had been there many times before. A hasty survey of the layout of the place was sufficient to enable me to select my seat. It was early and there were not more than half a dozen people in the place at that time, so that

CAMERA IS REAL EYE OF ARMY

Photographer Must Encounter Battle Perils Practically Without Fighting Chance.

IMPORTANT PLACE IN WAR

Hundreds of Snapshots Taken From Air Are Cunningly Fitted Together to Make Complete Photograph of Any Given Section.

London.—To call the British airman the eyes of the army is a common metaphor. Even at the beginning of the war they did much observation for the artillery besides playing the leading part in general reconnaissance. But their present value in all matters of observation greatly exceeds anything that was expected at the beginning. Without aircraft in important numbers, and without aircraft, whatever their numbers, which can hold their own against the enemy, an army is practically blind; and without their cameras airmen would not be the all-seeing eyes that they are. For, as the airman is the eye of the land forces, so the camera is the eye of the airman. It at least provides that part of his vision which is most penetrating and accurate.

A series of photographs from the air is a wonderful piece of work. Hundreds of snapshots go to make it, and these are so cunningly fitted together that a complete photograph is obtained. So the work goes on, section by section, and by degrees is procured a picture, which cannot be of the whole of the enemy's defenses from flank to flank of his lines. As his dispositions are constantly changing, or at least being elaborated in important respects, there is no rest for the aerial photographers and no end to their work.

Every day on which there is a reasonable visibility until the end of the war they must fly into the face of danger to discover new secrets with their cameras. The danger is of a particularly unpleasant kind, because throughout the operation they are within effective range of Archibald—the antiaircraft gun—which is the flying man's most inveterate if not his most deadly enemy. To take a series of photographs of an enemy position needs a special coolness and nerve.

A Trip With the "Eye." This is a typical quiet morning in a day of the photographers of the air. A machine is run out from the sheds, and pilot and observer mount to their places. It is not a fast airplane, as speed is now counted, but each man is armed with a machine gun, and attack from the air will be met with stout and efficient resistance. Attack from the ground cannot be answered. It can only be evaded by maneuver. Through a hole in the fuselage or body of the machine a camera points earthward, capable of reproducing a considerable area on each plate exposed. The device by which the snapshots are taken is as simple as it is ingenious, and it is almost "fool proof."

In half an hour or so the machine has crossed the lines at a height of little more than 4,000 feet. Far above are small, fast scouts, ready to attack any aerial enemy that may attempt to interfere with the work below. From the first, antiaircraft guns are uncomfortably attentive, but the bursts can at this stage be defeated by climbing, diving or swerving movements. It is when the actual objective of photographic attack has been reached that the real difficulties and dangers come. Further dodging and diving are no longer practicable, since an accurate pictorial record can only be obtained by steady flying. The airplane must be as level as possible when a snapshot is taken. Yet the enemy knows the purpose of the invader and chooses this moment to make his utmost effort to destroy him. The Archibalds are thicker than ever. The range has been nicely judged; the bursts are well aimed.

Under Difficulties. In the midst of them the two must do their work as steadily and quietly as if the air were still. Up and down,

WAR ON CHILDREN



Little Jeanne's mother, living up in a French village near the front, finally had to send her to the American Red Cross asylum at Toul because she was too little to put on her own gas mask.

COW IS DOING HER BIT

Contributed \$100,000,000 of Her Product to Exports During the Last Year.

New York.—The American cow contributed \$100,000,000 of her product to the exports of the United States in the last year, nearly all in the form of condensed milk used by the expeditionary force in France. A compilation made by the National City bank shows that

GIVE ONLY SOLDIER A TREAT

Citizens of Ohio Town Do Honor to Only Fellow Townsman in Service.

Camp Sherman, O.—All Milledgeville, a quiet little village near Washington Courthouse, came to Camp Sherman last week in automobiles laden with fruits and choice foods to picnic and honor its only soldier in arms. Sherman—Corporal W. Jason

LIEUT. PAT O'BRIEN DID IT

Famous Ace Clears Up Mystery That Puzzled College Authorities For Years.

Berkeley, Cal.—A college prank which proved a mystery to the University of California for several years was cleared up here recently when Lieut. Pat O'Brien, the American "ace" who fell 6,000 feet into Germany and then escaped from a Hun prison camp, confessed to an audience of 10,000 in the Hearst Greek theater that he was "guilty."

On St. Patrick's day several years ago the university woke up to find its beautiful gold letter "C" on Charter Hill, overlooking the campus, shining forth in brilliant green. Investigations and probes failed to disclose whose hand had redecorated the big "C" and the school officials never knew until Lieutenant O'Brien made his "confession."

FROCK MADE OF FLOUR SACKS

Wisconsin Woman Designs One That Sets Pace Among Fashion Followers.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Flour sack dresses are again coming into their own as a result of the war. Time was when grandma's every-day summer white dress was made of flour sacks, but "times had changed since grandma was a girl." The price of dress goods began to soar again. Mrs. Anna Schuler has made a white summer dress out of 12 flour sacks and it's decidedly attractive; so much so, in fact, that it has set a pace among followers of local Dame Fashion and the demand for the new style dresses is now general.

Gets Potash From Dust.

Pittsburgh.—James D. Rhodes, a Pittsburgh manufacturer, says he has discovered a process by which he can extract potash from the dust from cement during manufacture in the kilns. Federal Judge Charles P. Orr heard Rhodes to enter into an agreement with an Ohio cement company to experiment with a view of aiding the government to obtain potash for munitions and fertilizers.

WOMAN WINDOW WASHER PATRIOTIC AND LUCKY

Seattle, Wash.—"Shucks," said Mrs. Beattie McGilivray, who does the most hazardous window washing in Seattle, as she recently leaned over the sill of a 35-story window, "why not? I get a man's pay—\$50 a month—and release a man for the trenches."

That is the way she views her gamble for life with only a two-inch leather strap between her and death.

ENGLISH TRAIN YANK AVIATORS

Finishing Touches Are Given in an Airdrome in Quiet Country Spot.

FIRST SOLO FLIGHTS THRILL

Fledgling Flyers Go Up Alone Only After Course With Instructor—First Flight is Closely Watched.

An American Airdrome in England.—This is one of the numerous aviation camps in England where Americans are receiving their finishing touches as flyers. When they leave here for the battle front in France they know all that can be taught about flying. Only the school of experience can supply the post-graduate course that makes Gwynneters and Lufthers.

The airdrome is set in one of those beautiful spots that one calls to mind from classic pictures of English landscapes. It is early in June and the great level field that stretches away in front of the hangars is like a rich green carpet. Beyond there is a woodland, and in the distance is a range of low hills whose smooth contour recalls to Western Americans the foothills of California.

It is a peaceful place and very quiet except for the droning of airplanes. At least a dozen are in the air and others are preparing for flight. Into one of these latter a young Kentuckian has just climbed. For the first time he is going up alone.

Passes All First Tests. For weeks the British instructor has been with him constantly and he has passed successfully the major tests. He can fly straight, the instructor sitting beside him has made sure and he can work the controls without fear or "nerves." He knows how to stall, to glide and to climb, and he has learned a good deal, too, about the important art of landing.

On one memorable occasion the instructor has shouted to him above the roaring of the engine: "Shall we loop?" and they did. But hitherto, of course, the instructor has been the real pilot, explaining maneuvers, encouraging the young man to secure an accurate touch, and to become, as he must if he is to be successful, so perfect a master of the machine that he can make it fly of itself.

Gives Final Instructions. With a tremendous sputtering the engine starts. The instructor, standing on the step of the fuselage, holds to his cap against the hurricane raised by the propellers and shouts his final directions. He points to the instruments, shows what the engine revolutions should be, feels the controls, and bids the new "soloist" good cheer.

French "Immortals." The French "immortals" are the members of the French Academy, which is part of the Institute of France. The institute was founded by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635 and reorganized in 1816. The membership of the academy is limited to forty, and new members are elected by the old membership.

Nat. Goodwin is blamed for the following: John's wife never knows where he is after nine in the evening, but neither does he.

BELGIAN ARMY HONORS THE AMERICAN FLAG

"Old Glory" has been honored repeatedly throughout Belgium in gratitude for American generosity in helping that nation during its darkest days. In the photograph are shown officers of the Belgian army together with their troops marching past the American flag in honor to the nation.

FRENCH WOMEN GIVE YANKEES FLOWERS

These American boys are off for the front in a motorload to take their place in driving the Hun back. The French women are giving flowers to the fighters as token of their appreciation for the help that they are rendering France.

MASCOT FRENCHIE WOUNDED

Frenchie, a veteran of the trenches, getting expert attention at general hospital No. 6, Fort McPherson. Holding him is Sergt. S. L. B. Cohen, an invalided soldier, Frenchie's temporary proprietor, and dressing one of Frenchie's wounds is Miss Mae Burkley, United States war nurse. Frenchie is one of the latest arrivals from the trenches in France—one who has spent most of his life in the trenches, in fact, having been born in a trench in an American sector. He is a Newfoundland pup, five months old. He reached Fort McPherson with a detachment of wounded soldiers. Frenchie was wounded, too. His beautiful tail had been entirely shot off and one of his forelegs grievously damaged. Frenchie's mother was a message carrier in the French army. She was assigned to service with the Americans and was killed in battle. His two brothers were killed shortly afterward.

SLEEP OVER IT.

Chancellor Depew says he has a hard and fast rule that unpleasant happenings are to be discussed in the morning, never in the evening.

To this I add that before making any important decision you should always sleep over it. You may think quite differently in the morning and the delay may save you much subsequent regret.—Los Angeles Times.

EVENING MATTERS.

"If those two men come together, there will be trouble. The big one is a six-footer."

"Yes, but the little one has a six-shooter."

HUMANE SOCIETIES BEGAN IN ENGLAND.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was founded in London in 1824; soon Germany, France and the United States organized societies for the like purpose, the first United States society having been chartered in 1856.

MORE WORTHY OF RESPECT.

"I've got no respect for a man that goes fishing on Sunday," said Uncle Eben, "but I has foh de one dat hangs around de house wif a grouse an' expects de whole family to wait on him."

ANOTHER BLUFF.

"He married a beautiful Japanese girl."

"Indeed?"

"I know the family. When I was in Japan I knew old man Geisha very well."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE REAL OBJECT.

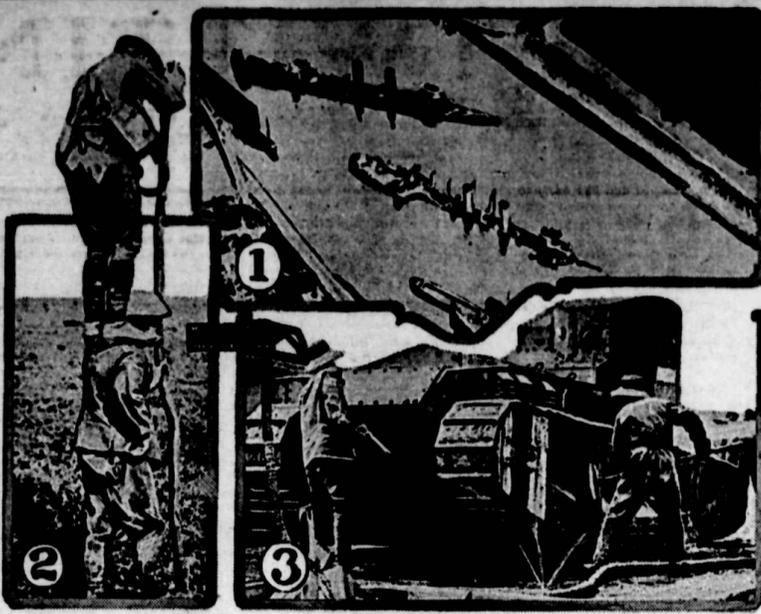
"How do you propose to support my daughter?"

"I don't propose to support her, as I proposed to her because I thought you would do that."

VERSATILE VEGETABLES.

"Rhubarb is versatile. It is both a food plant and a drug."

"It has nothing on cabbage. You can eat it or smoke it."—Kansas City Journal.



1—German airplane photograph showing the two old cruisers sunk by the British in Zeebrugge canal, blocking the fairway. 2—British soldiers erecting telephone lines on a battlefield. 3—Crew of a British "whippet" tank washing down their machine after an assault.

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OCCUPATION FOR BLINDED SOLDIERS



Soldiers and sailors blinded in the war are learning various trades at St. Dunstan's, Regent's park, London. They are being taught to see with their hands, and are finding new experience and joy in their acquired skill. The photograph shows two of them learning poultry breeding.

ANCIENT THESSALONIKA.

British soldiers out at Salonika have little love to spare for the place. "They say out there," remarked a Welsh soldier home on leave, "that it dropped out of God's pocket." Yet 18 centuries ago it had a Christian church so important that St. Paul devoted to it two of his immortal epistles.

NAT FRODO BAGGINS.

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

QUARTER OF BILLION FOR HATS.

It has been estimated by the military chamber of commerce that the expenditure for women's headgear in the United States is more than \$250,000,000 a year. This would average something over \$5 per capita for women and girls of all ages.

JUST HER LUCK.

"There, my good woman, don't worry about your husband's going to the car. He'll come back again, just as he went." "Sure he will. That's just what I'm worrying about."

SPASMODIC SERMON.

A man's character is determined by what he does—his reputation by what he gets caught at.

UNCLE PENNYWISE SAYS:

We must have enough unwritten law now to provide a precedent for most any kind of a case.

NEW FOOD FOR HORSES.

A new substitute for oats made with course treacle is given to horses in Paris.

NO USE FOR DANCER NOW.

"You used to be very fond of him. You said he was the best dancer in town."

"Yes, but I lost interest in him when I found that he wouldn't go to France with the boys to help make the Kaiser dance."

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ALL BRANCHES OF PLUMBING and HEATING. Promptly attended to. ESTIMATES FURNISHED. "DONE AS IT SHOULD BE". BEACH HAVEN PLUMBING CO. Beach Haven, New Jersey

INSURANCE. Fire, Life, Health & Accident, Auto, etc. STOCK & MUTUAL COMPANIES. SEND ME THE AMOUNT OF YOUR FIRE INSURANCE AND DATE OF EXPIRATION, AND I WILL SHOW YOU HOW I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY. W. S. Cranmer, Cedar Run, N. J.

O. J. HAMMELL COMPANY. PLEASANTVILLE, N. J. DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ARTISTIC MEMORIALS. MARBLE — GRANITE — BRONZE. Specimen of work erected at Toms River Cemetery for Ex-Sheriff Holman.

An Imitation Takes For Its Pattern the Real Article. There was never an imitation made of an imitation. Refuse Imitations. Get What You Ask For!

If Your Business Isn't Worth Advertising. One of the strangest things in advertising or in printing is that a man will start out with the intention of having the best but he can get a little bit he can get it for \$1.00. Advertise It For Sale.

It is no use advertising unless you have the Goods, and no use having the Goods unless you advertise.

Turn Over a New Leaf. Don't Overlook. By subscribing for THIS PAPER. the MONEY.

FOR SALE—Cabin cruiser "Columbia." Fully equipped, and every thing in first class order. Price \$250.00. Apply to W. H. Pharo, Otis Avenue, Tuckerton.

LOST—Blue silk bag containing \$28.50. Rewarded if returned to Mrs. Dechionero, Parker Flat next to Parker's Theatre.

FOR SALE—Belgian, Rufus Red, and New Zealand Hares. Pure bred—Does due to breed. Old and young. A Roxby, New Grenna, Hill-Curtis Farm. Opp. Atlantic City Road. 8-15-21

FOR SALE—Power garvey, Victor motor. Apply to Beacon Office.

FOR SALE—Lot at Beechwood, N. J. 80x100 ft. \$80.00. J. A. Nugent, Washington Bridge Post office, New York City. 8-14-21

FOR SALE—2 Sails 17 1/2 by 17 1/2 by 28. C. E. Gerhard, Beach Haven, N. J.

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

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

SALE OF LAND FOR UNPAID TAXES

Unpaid Taxes for 1915-1916-1917

Public notice is hereby given by Charles Cummings, Collector, of the Township of Little Egg Harbor, County of Ocean, State of New Jersey, that he will sell at Public Sale the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates hereinafter mentioned for the shortest term for which any person or persons will agree to take the same and pay the tax thereon including interest and cost of sale. The sale will take place in the village of Parkertown, in the County of Ocean and State of New Jersey at Parker's Hall, on Tuesday, September 21st, 1918 at two o'clock, P. M.

The said lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate so to be sold and the taxes held on account of each parcel are as follows:

Blair King, buildings, wood and Farm Land	30.42
J. D. Fay, Farm and Woodland	11.62
Thomas Andrews, Est. Farm Land	1.42
Albert Pharo's Est. Wood and Farm Land	35.10
David Garrison Est. Farmland	2.27
Hugh Bird, House and Lot	5.29
George W. Mori, House and Lot	4.82
Wesley Hamilton, Farm Land	4.61
Wesley Hamilton, Farm Land	4.61
Henry Simon, House, Farm Land	9.90
Henry Simon, Farm and Buildings	42.04
Henry Simon, Farm Land	11.81
Henry Simon, Farm and Buildings	42.04
Harry T. Willis, Wood Land	1.77
Samuel Andrews Est. Wood Land	1.31

Charles Cummings, Collector.

MR. AUTO OWNERS

A PERFECT CARBON REMOVER and lubricant combined. It removes Carbon and lubricates AT THE SAME TIME.

A recognized necessary, Guaranteed Accessory for the Automobile, Motorcycle, Motorboat, Motor Truck and Gas Engine of every description. Saves gas. Assures maximum power. Reduces repair bills. Simply apply when car is put up for the night. Results are guaranteed. Lubricant Carbon Remover "Works While You Sleep." Used and highly endorsed by Auto Owners. Proven Best By Every Test. Sold under Positive Money Back Guarantee. Price \$1.00 per can prepaid. Agents wanted.

FRED J. ECKERT
4126 Old York Road, Phila., Pa.

Barnegat

Howard Falkenberg, member of the C. G. S., Seaside Heights, who is a resident of this place, showed his bravery when he saved a woman from drowning in a heavy surf with nobody around to help her.

Ferry Matthews, of Harvey Cedars, C. G. S., has his day off Tuesday. Barnegat fishermen had good luck on Monday. A number went out and

W. S., the auto magnate, of the "Hub" is still busy in his various lines of business especially the autos. He is bothered to get the usual supply for his trade with the exception of the Buickco.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hazelton has returned from a delightful visit at Jersey City, the Orange Mountains and Syracuse, N. Y.

Among the new improvements are

CORN FOR CHICKENS

Corn is one of the most valuable of foods for poultry, and forms a large part of the feeding ration. The large portion of carbohydrate and fat in corn makes it especially adaptable to winter feeding, when some such material is needed to supply heat to the bird's body, and to form the reserve body fat upon which the hen draws toward the end of the heavy laying season.

Poultrymen and farmers in general recognize the value of corn as a poultry feed, and are at times too anxious to feed new corn in the fall. The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station recommends that corn from the new crop should not be fed until thoroughly dried out. Corn, for use as poultry feed, should be cribbed for at least two months after harvesting. If new corn is fed scurrying, in apt, to result, and the vitality and productivity of the flock will be lowered. Therefore, the poultryman should use great care in feed corn in the fall, making sure that the new supply is properly cured before attempting to feed it to the chickens.

W. S. CRANMER

W. S. Cranmer and family, with Mrs. M. E. Bowker, Sarah B. Herberg and Miss Dorothy Taylor, motored to Seaside Heights on Friday, and spent the day with Joseph Willis and family, of Mount Holly, at their summer cottage.

Rev. Herbert R. Smith is spending his vacation.

Mrs. Sarah B. Herberg took her Sunday School class on a party to Surf City. They spent a day bathing in the surf, and at 5 o'clock had a cooked supper on the beach.

Mrs. Paul Bowker spent the weekend as the guest of Miss Neterville Holman at West Creek.

Samuel Taylor, who is in the Government employ, was being shipped to shell inspector. He was a former Barnegat boy and now resides at Asbury Park.

L. W. Wilson, proprietor of the Almont Inn, is seriously ill at his home with carbunkles.

Mrs. Alvin Bowker and son have returned from a week's visit among relatives at Seaside Heights.

Prof. A. B. Clute, of Lakewood, was a Monday visitor.

Harold B. Cox and wife are spending a few days at the Beach.

Hon. George T. Cranmer, of Trenton, is spending his vacation with friends on Maple avenue.

Postmaster Mathews is not only a

PIANOS & VICTROLAS

AUGUST VICTOR RECORDS NOW IN STOCK

OCEAN COUNTY AGENT FOR
Janssen, Estey and Langdon Pianos
and the famous Autopiano

Any of these celebrated makes can be purchased on the cash or installment plan.

I will be glad to have you call at my salesroom, or will be pleased to call at your home and give particulars whether you buy or not.

HAROLD B. COX
Phone 24-R 5

BARNEGAT, N. J.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

WHEREAS, WILLIAM HUGHES was at a joint meeting of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, held on the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, declared elected a member of the United States Senate from the State of New Jersey, and subsequently duly qualified himself as such Member of the United States Senate, and after such election and qualification, to wit, on the thirtieth day of January, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, departed this life, thereby causing a vacancy to exist in the representation of this State in the Senate of the United States;

THEREFORE, I, WALTER E. EDGE, Governor of the State of New Jersey, pursuant to law do hereby issue this my proclamation, directing that an election be held according to law in the State of New Jersey, on Tuesday, the Fifth day of November next, ensuing, the date hereof, for the purpose of electing a member of the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the said WILLIAM HUGHES.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of New Jersey, at Trenton, this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-third.

(L. S.)
WALTER E. EDGE
GOVERNOR

By the Governor,
THOMAS F. MARTIN
SECRETARY OF STATE

Endorsed:
Filed Jul. 16, 1918
THOMAS F. MARTIN
SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

I, THOMAS F. MARTIN, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true copy of Proclamation by the Governor, and the endorsement thereon, as the same is taken from and compared with the original filed in my office on the sixteenth day of July, A. D., 1918, and now remaining on file therein.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Trenton, this Eleventh day of July, A. D., 1918.

(L. S.)
THOMAS F. MARTIN,
Secretary of State.

PATRIOTISM AND LOYALTY—BEGIN AT HOME

And PREPAREDNESS for self and family is a part of Patriotism.

The Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company is the originator of a plan which means—

- Preparedness for Retirement
- Preparedness for a Life Income
- Preparedness for Disability
- Preparedness for Family Protection

—ALL IN ONE CONTRACT—

Not a theory; not an experiment—but a practical plan which appeals to every thinking man as a good business proposition. Our booklet—"A Life Income For You"—gives interesting details. Mail us this coupon to-day and a copy will be sent you.

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420-421 GUARANTEE TRUST BUILDING
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Notice To The Public

ALWAYS THE BEST THE FAMOUS D. & W. CREAM LINIMENT. RELIEVES ALL ACHEs, PAINS, SORENESS, SORE-THROAT, COLDS ON CHEST, SPRAINS, BRUISES & ETC. AT YOUR DEALERS OR SENT POSTPAID. PRICE 25cts. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

D. W. Holdskom & Co.
419 N. Massachusetts Avenue
Atlantic City, N. J.

FORD TRUCK

The FORD One TON Truck at \$550.00 F. O. B. Factory is the best truck proposition in the world. Owing to the scarcity of material, production will be limited and those interested should order at once.

Pleasure car production is now so much limited that it is almost impossible to get them as most desirable makes are taken over by the Government.

I am in a position to supply various makes of cars, all of which I am able to recommend, and I wish to thank the buying public, who for so many years have accepted my judgement, as to the desirability of cars, and I promise not to betray that confidence.

If you want cars for next year or for years following, take my advice and order NOW, as very soon you will not be able to get any cars at any price.

MOTOR CIRCLES, MOTOR WHEELS, BICYCLES
TIRES AND ACCESSORIES

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

ORIGIN OF DOVER'S POWDER.

"Dover's powder," an old-fashioned remedy still to be found at most drug-stores, is named after Captain Dover, a worthy of the seventeenth century. Captain Dover's other claim to fame is that he rescued Alexander Selkirk, the castaway of the island of Juan Fernandez, and thus was instrumental in giving "Robinson Crusoe" to the world. Captain Dover practiced medicine in an independent way—chiefly on his own men—and in this way came to concoct the powder which bears his name.

No "Sharp 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, etc. etc. 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.

Infant Diplomat.

My nephew, aged four years, was very fond of cookies but was not allowed to ask for them when away from home. While visiting us recently he said, "Auntie, isn't dinner more ready. I thought I smelled cookies." After dinner he hung around his uncle's chair for a while then said softly: "Uncle A—, some of these times when I am at your house won't you tell Auntie to ask me if I don't want a cookie?"

MARMON

Thirty-Four

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

PRICES:

Touring	\$3,750	Limousine	\$5,250
Roadster	\$3,750	Town Car	\$5,250
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63 Years Experience in Mechanical construction
Moulded into Most Perfect Car

USED CARS
of All Makes at Bargain Prices

1 PACKARD 6'48" ROADSTER	1 PACKARD BERLIN	1 CHEVROLET
1 HUDSON ROADSTER	1 5 PASS. MARMON 1916	1 1913 HUDSON
1 HUDSON TOURING	1 5 PASS. MARMON 1915	1 1911 PULLMAN
1 PULLMAN 1913	1 4 PASS. MARMON 1915	1 PIERCE ARROW LANDALETTE
	1 5 PASS. COLE	1 STUDEBAKER 1917
	1 FIAT LIMOUSINE	1 1916 MERCER
		1 BUICK

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

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