

LIBERTY LOAN TRAIN TO BE IN TUCKERTON NEXT TUESDAY

Trophies Captured from foe to be Exhibited Here

To aid the Liberty Loan drive it has been arranged to have the War Exhibit train go through Ocean county on Tuesday, Oct. 8.

It is expected, judging from what has happened wherever these trains have gone, that all the people in the region round about will flock to the railroad stations to see these relics of the world's grimmest and deadliest war.

TRACTOR DEMONSTRATION AT COLLEGE FARM

In order that the farmers of the state may see the leading makes of farm tractors in operation, the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station will hold a tractor demonstration at the College Farm on Tuesday, October 8.

As farm labor is growing scarcer, farmers must depend more on farm machinery to keep up production.

WHEN THE CLOCK CHANGES

Some time in October, on a date to be fixed by proclamation by President Wilson, all of the clocks in the country will be officially turned backward one hour.

"CAMP KENDRICK" IS NAME OF NEW POST AT LAKEHURST

Washington, Sept. 18.—The training camp for the chemical warfare section, now under construction at Lakehurst, N. J., will be named Camp Kendrick, in honor of Prof. Henry L. Kendrick, a retired army colonel, who served as professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology at the military academy from 1857 until 1880.

EVANGELIST'S SON GETS FATHER A GERMAN HELMET

Obtains it as Requested, "by Knocking Out the Hun Under It."

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 28.—When Herbert W. Letts started for France for service as a Red Cross ambulance driver, his father, Rev. Clarence W. Letts, the "Sunshine Engineer Evangelist," said to him:

"Son, I want you to get me a German helmet. I don't mean get it by finding it on the battlefield, but by knocking out the Hun from under it."

ROBERT KEIL WRITES TO FATHER FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMP

The following is a letter received at this office from Mr. A. L. Keil, of Philadelphia and Spray Beach, Tuckerton, N. J.

I am greatly relieved this morning to have a card, dated August 15th, direct from my son, Robert, who is a prisoner at Camp Limburg, Germany.

We are greatly relieved over this good news.

Very truly yours, A. L. Keil.

FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF OCEAN COUNTY

Methodist Sunday Schools of the county are feeling the effects of the war from a very unexpected quarter.

This is the more striking in view of the remarkable growth registered in Methodist Sunday Schools during the past ten years which has averaged 160,000 a year or a total of a million six hundred thousand.

To meet this crisis in Sunday School work the Board of Sunday Schools has arranged a series of District Training Conferences to cover most of the Eastern part of the United States.

The raising of the centenary fund is a part of the purpose of the church in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of missionary work.

The program will be published later on.

RADIO STATION UNDER QUARANTINE

The Tuckerton Radio Station is under quarantine as a precaution against the new disease (Spanish Influenza), prevalent at the various camps and which is spreading at an alarming rate.

THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA AND THE LIBERTY LOAN.

Back of the trenches of France run our rear-line trenches of America. In them every one of us is a soldier on duty.

LIBERTY DAY

Saturday, October 12, is the hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the discovery of America.

"Every day the great principles for which we are fighting take fresh hold upon our thoughts and purposes and make it clearer what the end must be and what we must do to achieve it."

"We now know more certainly than we ever knew before why free men brought the great Nation and Government we love into existence, because it grew clearer and clearer what supreme service it is to be America's privilege to render the world."

TUCKERTON SERVICE FLAG FUND

A Tribute to Both Tuckerton and Tuckerton Boys "Over There"

Probably never before in the history of Tuckerton has there been a better or more spontaneous response to an appeal than has been given to the above named fund and we take great pleasure in thanking all who have responded.

Tuckerton has every reason to be proud of the quota it has been called upon to give toward making the world free and what is more, we have plenty more impatiently waiting for their call, and in ordering our Service Flag, we shall endeavor to show our appreciation of what they are doing for us.

Appended is the full list of subscribers, an accounting of which will appear in these columns in a few weeks.

- Dr. N. Heinrichs 1.00
Dr. J. L. Lane 1.00
Harvey Mathis 1.00
Tuckerton Fish and Oil Co. 5.00
Sabine Otis 1.00
J. J. Pharo 1.00
Capt. D. P. Crowley 1.00
H. E. Markland 1.00
J. W. Horner 1.00
Harry Allen 1.00
Louise A. Fox and James O. Horner 5.00
Capt. Harry Cranmer \$1.00
C. H. Wood 1.00
Andrew VanAllen (New York) 1.00
S. H. Marshall 1.00
Capt. William Falkenburg 1.00
James Burd \$1.00
Harvey Gale 1.00
Lipman Gerber 1.00
George Kumpf 1.00
Henry Kumpf 1.00
Benj. Mathis 1.00
Julius Honer 1.00
Joseph Sapp 1.00
Capt. Ed. Horner 1.00
Nathan Atkinson 1.00
Andrew Ford 1.00
Samuel Burton 1.00
Capt. E. Smith 1.00
Capt. L. Allen 1.00
Capt. J. Smith 1.00
Chas. Webb 1.00
Cash 1.00
J. Ludlow 1.00
P. Gaskill 1.00
G. Grant 1.00
W. Mathis Jr. 1.00
T. O'Leary (Phila.) 5.00
G. Driscoll 2.00
C. Honer 1.00
Ed. Mingle (Phila.) 1.00
J. Gilbert 1.00
J. Webb 1.00
J. Webb Jr. 1.00
G. Bishop 1.00
A. Lipman 1.00
Reuben Gerber 1.00
L. B. Kumpf 1.00
W. Sapp 1.00
W. C. Jones 1.00
Wm. H. Williams 1.00
Del. White, 1.50
George F. Randolph 2.00
Mrs. George Grant 1.00
George Taylor 1.00
John Steinhauer 1.00
Jos. B. Mathis 1.00
T. Cowperthwaite 1.00
James E. Otis 1.00
G. Sheppard 1.00
Harry Brown 1.00
Cash 1.00
Alvin Cobb 2.00
Samuel B. Allen 1.00
Henry Trux 1.00
Charles M. Berry 1.00
Arthur Butler 1.00
W. S. Allen 1.00
John H. Kohler 1.00
Emil Witzke 1.00
Cash 1.00
Thomas McDoniels 1.00
W. H. Kelley 1.00
Jesse Washington 1.00
Little Egg Harbor Township 1.00
Stratton Rogers 1.00
John Schmi 1.00
Mrs. F. B. Atkinson 2.00

LOCAL NEWS

The Beacon could not be published on Thursday this week, as usual, on account of illness. However, we did our best and hope conditions will be more favorable before another week.

John Morris, chief engineer on a mine sweeper on the French coast for a year has been on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Morris, on Wood Street, His home is in Lewes, Del. Mrs. Morris and children are also here on a visit.

Mrs. Albert C. Morris went this week to Ivyland, Pa., where she will visit her daughter.

Clarence Parsons, who is employed on the West Jersey and Seaboard Railroad, has been home on the sick list.

Mrs. R. R. Albertson, of Atlantic City, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. B. A. Hooper.

Mrs. E. A. Horner, Mrs. E. C. Steelman and R. R. Albertson motored to Toms River on Monday and all were the guests of the Mathis-Berrys.

Mrs. Granville M. Price and Mrs. William Falkenburg spent several days of this week in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Theo. P. Price was called to Washington last week on account of the illness of her daughter, Miss Nieman.

Mrs. John H. Kohler is visiting her daughter in New York.

Miss Mabel Stiles, a former resident of Tuckerton, has accepted a position as a stenographic writer in the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Summond, of Atlantic City, are the proud parents of a baby girl which arrived Sunday, September 29. Mrs. Summond is at the home of her sister, Mrs. Harry L. Blow, at Riverton.

Mr. Harry Cheatham, who has for a number of months been attached to the United States Food Administration, as a supervisor and dictator, has resigned his position with the Administration and accepted an offer of individual induction into the Signal Corps of the United States Army.

On the day of his departure, the members of the Administration presented him with a beautiful Swiss movement wrist watch in appreciation of his excellent work and high standing among his associates in the Administration. It will be remembered that Mr. Cheatham was for some time attached to the Radio Station at Tuckerton. After being transferred to sea he was made a chief electrician in the Naval Radio Service. Within a short time after his discharge from the Navy, he became attached to the Food Administration. His work there has been very pleasant and his many friends regret to see him leave.

Mrs. Frances Ireland, of Philadelphia, is visiting relatives in town.

Sterling Otis, of New Brunswick, is ill at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Otis.

Roy Marshall, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Brown and Mr. Schartzel, of Philadelphia, were here on a fishing trip for the week and stopping at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. Harvey Mathis.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Mathis are moving in the Horace Ireland property on Center Street which they recently purchased.

Mrs. Eric Grunert and Mrs. Emil Mayers are moving from George Quinn's property into Mrs. Sawyer's house on Main Street, West Tuckerton.

Edward Sprague spent the week end in Paulsboro as the guest of Miss

ly, is visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. Carrie Foy, of Philadelphia, was a recent visitor with Mrs. Jennie Lippincott.

Mrs. Pruden Letts and Mrs. Walter Paul, of Manahawken, spent Wednesday in Tuckerton with relatives.

Mrs. Frances Laird, of Millville, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Pharo.

George Parker, of Beach Haven Terrace, spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Barton Parker.

Miss Edith VanSant, of Atlantic City, spent the week end at the home of S. Barton Parker.

Frank Gale, Section foreman, is having his vacation and he with his wife and granddaughter, Miss Clara Burd, have been spending the time in New York, Jersey City and Brooklyn.

Rev. S. K. Moore and party of friends, of Williamstown, were in town on a fishing trip this week.

Miss Myrtle Parker celebrated her birthday anniversary last week with a number of her friends at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Barton Parker. The following persons were present: Misses Ida Mae Andrews, Mary Morey, Hattie Spragg, Edith VanSant, Miriam Parker, Minnie Honer, Elizabeth Smith, Elsie Morey. Mrs. Thomas Luker, Mrs. Edward Honer, Messrs. Randolph Famar, Robert Foy, William Shillinger, James Pendleburg, Frank Arehart and William Cox.

Mrs. Eugene Sprague has returned from a visit with friends in Mt. Holly, and is quite ill at the present writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard F. Brown, of Philadelphia, have been visiting the former's father, James D. Brown.

REDUCE FISH SUPPLY BY ORDERS OF TRUSTS

Two More of the Big Pound Nets Are Drawn Out of the Service

INDEPENDENTS SHUT OUT

Barnegat, N. J., Sept. 29.—Two more of the big nets have been drawn out of the service by the pound fishermen in order to curtail the supply of fish to the Philadelphia and New York markets.

The financial interests that recently bought up all the big pound nets along the New Jersey coast have reduced the supply of fish 25 per cent below what it was this time last year. The prices asked for fish is now from 50 to 200 per cent above what was asked last fall when the nets were working.

The wages of the men employed in the industry have been increased only 5 per cent above that paid last year. The pound fishermen are waiting anxiously for the appearance of the report of the investigators sent by the national food commission to investigate the rumor that the meat trusts had bought up the fish pounds to increase the price of fish to a point that would prevent the buying of fish instead of meat.

The investigators before leaving interviewed a number of old pound fishermen who have been forced to retire since the trusts took charge of the nets and markets and cut down the number of pounds operating.

From remarks dropped and questions asked by the commissioners, it is believed they will recommend that the government take charge of the fishing industry with the view of the view of selling fish at a price that will make one of the chief food supplies.

CARRY YOUR DRAFT CARD OR YOU'LL BE ARRESTED

Public notice has been given by the Department of Justice to all registrants under the draft that the law requires them to carry at all times their cards. If registered 1917 their final (white) classification cards; if registered 1918 and not yet classified their blue registration cards. Failure to do so will result in arrest.

If for any reason registrants have failed to receive their final classification cards they should apply forthwith to their local boards.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish herewith to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the many friends in Tuckerton, Parkertown and West Creek for their expressions of sympathy and acts of kindness during my recent bereavement.

Howard P. Holloway.

WINTER RATIONS FOR BROOD SOWS

Plenty of bright green, well-cured alfalfa or clover hay and a limited allowance of ear corn will make a good winter ration for brood sows for the first two or three months after mating. For one month preceding farrowing, ground oats, wheat middlings, and a small amount of tankage should replace a part of the corn. Daily outdoor exercise is important and may be encouraged by placing the alfalfa rack and the feed trough some distance from the house. The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station advises that beets or mangels are an advantage in keeping the systems toned up through January and February.

In the Same Class. Talo beads, as I said before, are just as bad as tale makers.—Sherridan.

DOINGS OF THE WOMEN'S LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE

Submitted by Mrs. H. T. Hagaman, Publicity Chairman of the Fourth Liberty Loan Committee

Among the activities of the first week of the Fourth Liberty Loan drive, the Women's Committee for Ocean County at its office with the A. A. Brant Co., 205 Clifton Ave., on Monday held a well attended meeting of the canvassers for Lakewood when twenty women were assigned to districts. The evening of the same day this committee met the men's committee in the office of the A. M. Bradshaw Co. when an excellent program of work was laid out.

A large complimentary luncheon for the women's committee, outside of Lakewood, will be held at Eno's hotel at Forked River on Wednesday, October 2nd, at one o'clock, when new methods of work will be talked over and two soldier patients from Army Hospital No. 9 will tell of their experiences in France.

The organization meeting for the new drive in Lakewood will take place at the Red Cross rooms on Friday, October 4th, at 4.30 o'clock by invitation of Mrs. Montgomery, the newly appointed chairman from that place.

This will be followed on Saturday by a meeting at Camp Kendrick for members of the county committee only, this latter arranged by Lieut. Speck.

Many of the township chairmen are the same as for the third loan, but there are still one or two townships where it has not been possible so far, to secure a chairman, but it is hoped that all these vacancies will soon be filled for surely there is no community but that would blush not to be represented in this work.

Manahawkin

Irving Cranmer, of Trenton, has been visiting his parents for several days.

Mrs. Frances Laird, of Millville, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Walter Paul for the past week.

Miss Maggie Johnson, of Beach Haven, was an over Sunday visitor with her mother.

Mrs. Schroder has gone to Ellwood, where she has employment.

The school has closed this week on account of sickness.

Mrs. Laura Froedman has been visiting her husband's mother in Brooklyn for the past week.

Mrs. Bachie Smith, of Harvey Cedars, was home for a few days last week.

A number of people in our town are suffering from influenza.

Thomas Smith and Carl Cranmer, of Camden, were home for over Sunday.

Mrs. Lidie Pharo went to Ellwood on Saturday and brought up some of the young people who are employed down there. She will take them back on Monday.

Mrs. Mary McNeal and family, of Cape May, were week end visitors with the former's mother, Mrs. Rhoda Cranmer.

Mrs. Lewis Elbersson and daughter, Miss Annie, spent a few days last week in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary A. Cranmer is visiting her son in Trenton.

Marshall Hilliard, of Trenton, was an over Sunday visitor in town.

A party of gunners, of New York, has rented George Pharo's bungalow down at the bay for awhile.

Mrs. Hope Gaskill, of Tuckerton, is visiting Mrs. Sarah Cranmer.

Mrs. Thomas Spragg Jr., and family, of Jersey City, are visiting Mrs. Abbie Shaft.

Mrs. Harry Crane and children are visiting the former's sister, in Erma, N. J.

C. H. Cranmer is making some improvements to his property which he purchased of Mrs. Emma Hall.

Mrs. Addie Cranmer and Miss Nellie S. Dixon attended the W. C. T. U. Convention at Point Pleasant, on Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. Mary Sprague is visiting her son in Barnegat.

Mrs. Pruden Letts and Mrs. Walter Paul spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Archie Pharo in Tuckerton.

Jack Cranmer and family have moved in the Edward Shinn property.

RED CROSS MUST HAVE LINEN SUPPLY IN FRANCE

Another emergency such as that which prompted the Red Cross campaign for 5,000 tons of surplus clothing for Belgium makes it necessary for the American Red Cross now to appeal to the public for donations of surplus household linen. The emergency has arisen in war hospitals in France and elsewhere. The linen supply there has been exhausted and the Red Cross is asking for approximately 6,000,000 articles of linen in order that the hospital needs may be met.

The campaign will be conducted under the name of "The Red Cross Linen Shower." Towels, handkerchiefs and napkins are the articles principally needed. According to a cable message received from the Red Cross Commission to France, the campaign, to be satisfactory, must provide 1,250,000 bath towels, 2,500,000 hand towels, 1,700,000 handkerchiefs and 125,000 napkins.

To purchase these articles in the open market is impossible since the needs of the war hospitals would almost exhaust the market supply and result in disarrangement of prices. Accordingly, it rests with the public, the Red Cross announces, whether sick and wounded American fighting men are to have suitable linen.

The linen should come from the surplus stock which many families have on hand. The articles donated should be substantially new. They should be of strong rather than fine texture, since hospital linens are sterilized with acid solutions.

Indications, as viewed from the results of the Belgian clothing campaign in all parts of the country point to a most generous response on the part of the men and women of America. The appeal is addressed to women generally since they are the custodians of supplies of linen which households possess.

This will be the first time that the Red Cross has attempted to collect linen all over the United States. Recently, The Atlantic Division of the Red Cross conducted a linen shower in several chapters in New Jersey and Connecticut.

The success of the campaign will depend wholly on the self-sacrificing spirit of the people. The appeal is addressed to the public generally and each household will be expected to give at least one "unit" consisting of a bath towel, a hand towel, a napkin and a handkerchief. Any part of a unit, however, will gratefully be accepted.

The branches of the Ocean County Chapter are asked to give: 300 sheets, 625 bath towels, 1250 hand towels, 875 handkerchiefs, 75 napkins.

The success in this county of the campaign last week to secure clothing for the Belgians leads to the expectation and belief that this "linen shower" will be equally successful. Directions for conducting the campaign have been mailed to each branch by the County Chapter.

Mayetta

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Jameson, of Manahawken, have been visiting relatives in town the past week.

Percy Lamson, of Bordentown, was a week end caller in town.

There are several cases of Spanish Influenza in town.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Cranmer expect to move to the Club House for the winter.

Mr. Fisher, who is a painter, has employment in New York for the winter.

Salmons Brothers are entertaining friends from Atlantic City.

John Cobb was in town this week, looking after his property.

Miss Marion Muller has gone to the city for the winter.

George Kelly, of West Creek, has just finished scooping his cranberries at Manahawken.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. Hazelton Jones announce the marriage of their daughter, Annie L. to Thomas S. Luker, at Atlantic City, on Saturday, September 28, by the Rev. George Harris, of the First M. E. Church. They will reside in Philadelphia for the present.

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

Class Of Our Clients The depositors on our books include the leading business and professional men—people whose financial transactions through us often involve considerable sums. Their faith in us has been established by careful attention to every detail—a service which is extended to all depositors, both large and small. We solicit investigation from all. Safety—Honesty—Courtesy—Service 3 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS Deposit Boxes for Rent in Fire and Burglar Proof Vault

PALACE THEATRE NOW OPEN UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT SPECIAL FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4th "THE WHIP" A Show That all Should See. October 5th SATURDAY—Paramount presents Wallace Reid in RIMROCK JONES, & Paramount—BRAY PICTOGRAPH. October 8th TUESDAY—Pathe presents Mrs. Vernon Castle in "SYLVIA OF THE SECRET SERVICE" & THE OFFICIAL WAR REVIEW. These war pictures are actual battle front scenes taken by the Allied Staff Photographers. "THE WHIP," FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4th 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

FOR SALE JEWELRY and DRUG STORE Carrying a full line of Stationery Cut Glass Clocks Kodaks and Supplies Patent Medicines Toilet Articles W. C. JONES

# The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.—American Dentist to the Kaiser from 1904 to 1918

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## CHAPTER III—Continued.

The purpose of this announcement, of course, was to forestall the storm of condemnation which the Germans knew would follow their dropping the bombs on London—a ruse which they had invariably employed whenever they contemplated some fresh violation of the rules of international law and the dictates of humanity.

It happened that one of my patients who resided in Baden-Baden called to see me the day after the bombs had been dropped on her town, and she told me all about it.

"The airplanes which dropped the bombs had been flying over the city all the morning," she declared. "We thought they were our own machines out for practice and paid no particular attention to them. Then they dropped the bombs and they landed in the woods, and we knew we had been attacked. What a dreadful thing for them to do!"

What a foolish thing for allied airplanes to do—to spend a whole morning studying the layout of the town and then to drop those deadly bombs on a clump of woods where they could not possibly hurt anyone, and how careless of the Germans not to molest them while they were engaged in their devilish work!

But the point I wanted to bring out was this: these gas bombs were never used on London!

"Just as everything was in readiness for the raid," the officer told me regretfully, "we received orders direct from the Kaiser to hold off—I saw his signature to the order. Of course, there was nothing for us to do but comply, but if we had had the Kaiser there, I believe we would have strung him up by the neck! We still have those bombs, however, and you may be sure they will yet be used!"

For some unknown reason the Kaiser stopped the use of those lethal gas bombs for the time being. Why didn't he move to save the women and children on the Lusitania?

When I went back to Berlin in the fall of 1915, after a visit to the United States, the Kaiser was very anxious to ascertain from me just how America felt towards the war.

I told him that before the sinking of the Lusitania American opinion had been divided. There had been many who were strongly pro-ally, there had been others who were openly pro-German and there had been still others who maintained an absolute neutral attitude. After the Lusitania tragedy, however, there had been a distinct change in public feeling, I told him, practically the whole country having become decidedly anti-German.

"Perhaps if the U-boat commander had known so many women and children were on board," was the Kaiser's only comment, "he might not have sent forth the torpedo which sent the vessel to the bottom, but what was he thinking of most, of course, was the 5,000 tons of ammunition on board which were destined to slaughter my people!"

Of course the Kaiser knew that if the U-boat commander's orders were to sink the Lusitania, disobedience upon his part would have left but one course open for him; suicide. If, on the other hand, the Kaiser meant to intimate that the U-boat commander sank the Lusitania on his own initiative or without special instructions from his superiors, the fact still remains that the Kaiser could undoubtedly have prevented the tragedy and didn't.

But if there can be any doubt as to the Kaiser's direct responsibility for the sinking of the Lusitania, certain it is that he fully approved, openly defended and even excited in the murder of women and children by Zeppelin raids on London, Manchester, Liverpool and other non-military cities and towns.

"England expects to starve my women and children to death," he declared to me early in the war—long before we in Germany had begun to feel the slightest effect of the diminishing food supply, "but our Zeppelins will give the women and children a taste of war, too! Tomorrow they'll starve us; we will give them a taste of what war is!"

This was the man whose various acts of consideration towards me, whose talents and personal charms, had made such a favorable impression upon me! How trivial and inconsequential they all seemed now! Clearly, they were all a part of the role he had been playing for years. While he was outwardly displaying all the earmarks of a gentle character, he was inwardly plotting to dominate the world. For twenty-five years he maintained the peace of Europe, he frequently boasted. He maintained peace just long enough to complete his final preparations for the wickedest war that was ever waged!

And yet strangely enough, even after the war had revealed the Kaiser to me in his true colors and had shown him to be capable of deeds which I should have thought were foreign to his nature, his presence always had a most remarkable effect upon me.

I have a vivid mental impression of him now as I write. He is standing in the center of my room, drawn up to his full height, his shoulders thrown back, his left hand upon the hilt of his sword and his right emphasizing his remarks, protesting in the most earnest manner that it was not he who was

responsible for the war and all its horrors, but that it had come upon the world despite all he had done to prevent it. His ready, well-chosen words entrance me, I feel that this man must be telling me the truth and I am ready to believe that before me stands the most unjustly judged man in the world.

And then he shakes my hand in farewell and is driven away, and as I gaze at the spot where he stood, there comes before my eyes the desolation of Belgium, the tragedy of the Lusitania, the desolation of France and Poland, the destruction of women and children in London and Paris and a thousand and one other atrocious deeds which belie the Kaiser's fair words, and I realize that I have been talking to the world's most finished actor and have simply been bewitched by the power of his personal magnetism.

## CHAPTER IV.

### America Disappoints Kaiser.

The Kaiser ascended the throne in 1888. For twenty-six years his reign was unmarred by a single war, although twice during that period, once in 1900 and again in 1911, he nearly succeeded in precipitating a conflict. Subsequent developments have brought out clearly enough that during all these years of peace, the Kaiser was only awaiting the opportune moment to bring on war.

Germany's preparation consisted not merely in building up her army and navy and developing a military spirit in her people, but in trying to establish friendships abroad where they would do the most good in the event of a world war.

The German military preparation was more or less obvious. The Kaiser was always its warmest advocate and frankly admitted that it was his intention to remain armed to the teeth, although he protested to me many times that his sole object was to maintain the peace of the world.

In 1913, for instance, I was in The Hague when Carnegie delivered a speech at the opening of the Peace Palace, in the course of which he declared that the Kaiser was a stumbling-block in the way of world peace. When I got back to Berlin I mentioned the fact to the Kaiser, hoping to draw him out.

"Yes, I know exactly what Carnegie said to The Hague," he replied rather testily, "and I don't like the way he spoke at all. He referred to me as the 'war lord' and said I was standing in the way of world peace. Let him look at my record of twenty-five peaceful years on the throne! No, the surest means to maintain the peace of the world is my big army and navy! Other nations will think twice before going to war with us!" The fact that he had previously accepted 5,000,000 marks from Carnegie for the furtherance of universal peace didn't seem to occur to him.

And the world at large learned more or less of German intrigue and propaganda since the war, but it is not generally known that the same sort of thing was going on even more actively in time of peace. Countless measures, of the most subtle and insidious character, were taken to lull into a sense of false security the nations she intended eventually to attack and to inspire fear in or command the respect of nations which she hoped would remain neutral or might even be induced to throw in their lot with hers in the event of war.

In this phase of Germany's preparation for war, the Kaiser took a leading part. It is a fact, for instance, that practically every officer in the Chilean army is a German, and the Kaiser has spared no pains to foster the friendship of the South American republics, commercially and diplomatically.

One of the South American ministers told me of an ex-president of Peru who had visited Berlin. This Peruvian had previously visited London and Paris and had received little or no official attention in either of those capitals. For reasons best known to himself, the Kaiser decided to enter to this gentleman, and accordingly arranged an audience.

In the discussion which took place when they met, the Kaiser displayed such a remarkable acquaintance with Peruvian affairs and the family history and political career of his visitor that the South American was stunned. When he returned home he carried with him a most exalted idea of the all-pervading wisdom of the German emperor. To what extent the Kaiser had spent the midnight all preparing for this interview I have no knowledge, but knowing the importance he placed upon making a favorable impression at all times I have a mental picture of his delving deeply into South American lore in preparation for his guest.

There is nothing dearer to the Kaiser than caste and social distinction. Morganatic marriages were naturally abhorrent to him. Nevertheless, before Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the successor to the Austrian throne, was murdered, the Kaiser not only recognized his morganatic wife, who was only a countess, but went out of his way to show her deference. He placed her at his right at all state functions which she attended. To bring Austria and Germany closer together, he was willing to waive one of his deep-rooted prejudices.

The significance of the Kaiser's many visits to Italy, his presentation of a statue to Stockholm, his yachting excursions in Scandinavian waters, his flirtations with Turkey from his castle on the island of Corfu, and similar acts of ingratitude, becomes quite apparent in the face of more recent developments, but his efforts to curry favor with America during all the years of peace which preceded the war were so much more elaborate that they deserve more than passing mention.

No more subtle piece of propaganda was ever conceived than the Kaiser's plan of exchanging professors between the United States and Germany through the establishment of the Roosevelt and Harvard chairs at the University of Berlin and corresponding chairs at Harvard and other American universities. Ostensibly the purpose of the project was to foster good-will between the two nations. Actually, it was intended to Germanize Americans to such an extent that their co-operation might be relied upon in the event of war for which Germany was sedulously preparing.

It was believed that the exchange of professors would accomplish the German purpose in two ways: not only could the professors be used to sow German seeds in American soil, but the American professors who were sent to Berlin, it was hoped, could be so inculcated with the German viewpoint that when they returned to their native land they would disseminate it among their associates and students.

Some time before the Kaiser conceived the scheme of the Exchange Professors, he sent his brother, Prince Henry, to this country to draw the two nations closer together and to instill in the heart of every child born in America of German parents an abiding love for the fatherland.

Just before the war broke out, he was planning to send one of his sons here with the same object.

He told me of his project and asked me to which part of the United States I thought he ought to send the prince.

"That depends, your majesty," I replied, "upon the object of the visit. If the purpose is to meet American society, I would recommend such places as Newport in summer and Palm Beach in winter. To come in contact with our statesmen and diplomats, Washington would naturally be the most likely place to visit."

The Kaiser thanked me for the information but did not enter into further details as to the object he had in mind or which son he had planned to send across.

It was to curry favor with America that the Kaiser had his yacht Meteor built in our shipyards, and it is a fact that more American women were presented at the German court than those of any other nation.

When he presented a statue of Frederick the Great to this country, in McKinley's administration, it created a great stir in congress. What could be less appropriate, it was argued, than the statue of a monarch in the capital of a republic? The statue was not set up in McKinley's administration, but Roosevelt accepted it and had it erected in front of the Army building.

Seeing that his gift had had just the opposite effect to that intended, the Kaiser reprimanded his ambassador for not having interpreted American sentiment more accurately.

A few days after the death of King Edward, Roosevelt arrived in Berlin. Despite the fact that all Europe was in mourning, the Kaiser arranged the most elaborate military dress review ever given in honor of a private citizen to celebrate Roosevelt's visit. The review was held in the large military reservation near Berlin. More than 100,000 soldiers passed in review before the Kaiser and his staff and their honored guests.

How far the Kaiser would have gone in his attentions to Roosevelt had he not been in mourning it is impossible to say, but I don't believe he would have left anything undone to show his admiration for the American ex-president and to curry favor with this country.

But Roosevelt was not the only American to whom the Kaiser made overtures. He was constantly inviting American millionaires to pay him yachting visits at Kiel or wherever else he happened to be.

He sat for a portrait by an American painter, which was exhibited with a large collection of other American works under the Kaiser's auspices.

There was nothing that the Kaiser did not do in his efforts to ingratiate himself with this country in the hope that he would reap his reward when the great war he was anticipating eventually broke out.

Taken individually, these various incidents seem trivial enough, but I have every reason to know that the Kaiser attached considerable importance to them. I know that there is a good deal of chaff in the trades he delivered to me against American for part in supplying munitions to the allies—chaff in the thought that the seed he had sown in America had failed to bring forth better fruit. When we finally entered the war and he realized that all his carefully nurtured plans of years had availed him nothing, he could not restrain his bitterness, where he secured a vast amount of ceremonial material which was for the most part made a century or two ago. It is probably carrying on in life according to their best lights, and we ought to absolve them of fraudulent intent or of strategy that is deliberately based on the element of surprise. At least, we can say that the ants are not consciously obtruders.

But we are not sure that Boston advertisers are not acting somewhat obtrusively when they use words like obtruders and antediluvian in setting forth the merits of insect powders and pest exterminators.—Providence Journal.

**Drop in Irish Birthrate.**  
The Irish Registrar generally shows for the first quarter of this year a drop in the Irish birth rate of 3.6 below the average for the previous ten years. The marriage rate is practically stationary. The death rate is 3.3 below the average.

The general prosperity of Ireland is reflected by the fact that the returns on Irish paperism show a decrease of 3,122 in the average number of work-house inmates.

**Replace Faults With Virtues.**  
The cardinal method with faults is to over grow them and choke them out with virtues.—John Hancock.

**Insane Pretend Insanity.**  
A rather paradoxical message comes from the Paris Medical. In general, it seems, the doctor is not lightly to dismiss insanity which is obviously simulated, if he had been sitting in the White House he would have grabbed the entire Western Hemisphere.

That the Kaiser followed American

publics very closely, especially after the war broke out, was very natural. The Kaiser was a great German-American voter in this country was not overlooked in Potsdam, and I haven't the slightest doubt the Kaiser imagined that he could exert considerable influence on our elections through his emissaries in this country.

I returned to Berlin late in October of that year. Within a day or two after my arrival I received a telephone message from the Reichskanzler von Bethmann-Hollweg to the effect that the Kaiser had sent him word of my return and that he would like me to call at his palace either that noon or four p. m.

I was ushered into a very large room in the corner of which was a business-like looking flat-topped desk, but which was otherwise elaborately furnished. The Reichskanzler, a tall, broad-shouldered, handsome specimen of a man, came over to me and, putting his arm in mine, walked me to a seat beside the desk. He asked me what I would smoke, and upon my taking a cigarette, he did likewise.

"The Kaiser's been telling me, doctor," he said, "of your recent visit to America, and I would like to ask you a few questions."

I said that I was always glad to talk to America. Indeed, I was particularly glad of the opportunity to speak with the prime minister of Germany at that time.

Then followed a bewildering succession of questions, the purpose of which was not at all clear to me. We had a peculiar conversation—half in German, half in English. The Reichskanzler did not speak English particularly well.

"How are things in America?" he asked. "Did you have any opportunity to gauge the political situation? Who do you think will be the next president? Do you think that Americans are opposed to peace because that would end their chance to make money out of the war? Are you people so necessary that they would like to see the war prolonged for the sake of the money they can make out of it?"

"No, your excellency," I replied, "you are quite wrong if you imagine that my countrymen would like to prolong the war for the sake of war-profits. That is very far from being the case. On the contrary, the country at large is anxious for peace."

"Don't forget your people are making a lot of money out of this war," the Reichskanzler persisted. "They are becoming very rich. They will soon have all the gold in the world. Putting an end to the war would to a great extent end American opportunities for making money on this enormous scale."

"That may be all true," I replied, "but fortunately my countrymen do think more of the blessings of peace and liberty than they do of war and profits, and the sooner peace can be brought about on a basis which will have some assurance of permanency the better we will like it."

"Wilson has the greatest opportunity ever presented to a man to make his name immortal—by bringing about peace in the world," he went on. "We feel now that he is not our friend, but friendly to the allies, but nevertheless he may be able to see that if this war is prolonged indefinitely it will mean the destruction of all the nations involved in it. Do you think there is any possibility of America entering the war?"

"That, of course, will depend, your excellency," I answered, "upon developments. I don't believe my country is anxious to fight, but I'm quite sure that nothing in the world will keep us out of it if our rights as a neutral nation are not respected."

"We certainly don't like the way Hughes has been talking on the stump," declared the Reichskanzler. "Did you hear any of his speeches or any of Wilson's?"

I said I had had no opportunity to hear any of the campaign speeches, but that I had followed them in the newspapers.

"Well, did you gather from what you read that the American people want to see peace in Europe or do they want the war to go on so they can continue to make fortunes out of it?"

Again I replied that I was certain our country would never be a retrograde step, and that I had no special considerations as were implied in the Reichskanzler's question, but that if the right kind of peace could be brought about the whole country would eagerly embrace it.

The subject of the U-boat campaign was never mentioned and it was not until several months later when the submarine warfare was started again on a greater scale than ever that I realized that the whole purpose of this interview was to ascertain if they could, without telling me their intentions, who was the candidate, Hughes or Wilson, who would be least dangerous to them if more American vessels were sunk in the ruthless submarine campaign they were then contemplating.

**VALUABLE FIND IN ALASKA**  
The University of Pennsylvania Museum has received and placed on exhibition a remarkably fine collection of ethnological specimens secured by L. S. Shortridge, a full-blooded Indian, who for three years has been exploring in unknown southern Alaska for the museum at the cost of John Wammanaker. He has sent many collections, but the last is the finest group of the whole.

His latest trip was up into the mountains, where he secured a vast amount of ceremonial material which was for the most part made a century or two ago. It is probably carrying on in life according to their best lights, and we ought to absolve them of fraudulent intent or of strategy that is deliberately based on the element of surprise. At least, we can say that the ants are not consciously obtruders.

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The election was drawing close; it was necessary to notify Von Bernstorff of the Kaiser's preference; the Kaiser believed that perhaps he held the deciding ballot in his hand in the shape of the German-American vote and he didn't know how to cast it. Hence the eagerness with which they interrogated me upon my return from the "front."

The interview with the Reichskanzler and the fact that it was instigated by the Kaiser indicated to me that America occupied a most important place in the Kaiser's plans. When, a few months later, we declared war against Germany, however, all the Kaiser's planning and plotting of years collapsed. The edifice he had been so confidently erecting came crashing to the ground because it was built upon the foundation of lies. How elementary was his expectation that his efforts to win the friendship of the United States in time of peace could avail him anything in the face of his barbaric methods of making war!

"International law! There is no such thing as international law any more!" That was the answer of the Kaiser to the suggestion that U-boats were bound by international law to stop and search vessels at sea to determine their status before sending them to the bottom of the ocean. Doctor Davis, in the next installment of his story, tells how the Kaiser defended the inhuman methods employed by the German soldiers.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## HEINZ'S GREAT COLLECTION

Ivory Carvings Owned by Pittsburgher Are Declared to Be Almost Priceless.

During many years H. J. Heinz of Pittsburgh has gathered together one of the finest collections of ivory carvings in America. There are probably a dozen notable collections of this sort in the country, and among them the Heinz group of 1,300 pieces holds distinguished rank, says a writer in Scribner's.

As a rich and fascinating field for a discriminating collector, ivory carvings are perhaps without a peer. Executed in a material that has always been costly, too rare, as a rule, to be subjected to poor or mediocre workmanship, they may well be considered as typical of the artistic development of the times in which they were produced. They represent the art, moreover, not of one people, of one period, but, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say, of all peoples and all periods.

From prehistoric ages down through the civilizations of Egypt and Assyria and of classic Greece and Rome have come priceless examples of sculptured ivories. The dark ages of Europe, so meager in artistic treasures, have bequeathed us an unbroken chain of ivory carvings. Much of the most interesting of such work must be accredited to the centuries of the Gothic revival, the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth. The Renaissance and the centuries succeeding have yielded a wealth of carved ivories of great richness and beauty. From India, China and Japan come ivories of deep historic interest and especially in the work of Japan, of genuine artistic achievement.

Periods of exceptional turbulence, such as the fall of Constantinople, the reformation in England and the French revolution, have caused the destruction of incomparable treasures. That so much has survived seems cause for wonder. The explanation lies in the very nature of the carvings.

**Sand Dunes in Gascony.**  
One of the most interesting and remarkable of the many regions for the observation of sand dunes lies between Bordeaux and Bayonne, in Gascony. The sea here throws every year upon the beach, along a line of 100 miles in length, some 5,000,000 cubic yards of sand. The prevailing westerly winds continue picking up the surface particles from the westward slope, where they are again deposited, and the entire ridge by this means alone moves gradually inward. In the course of years there has thus been formed a complex series of dunes, all approximately parallel with the coast and with one another and of all altitudes up to 250 feet. These are marching steadily inward at a rate of from three to six feet a year, whole villages having sometimes been torn down to prevent burial and rebuilt at a distance.

**Queer Physiology.**  
Mr. Chatterton—"My idea of a beautiful woman is one with a divine figure, a graceful carriage, a clear complexion, a laughing mouth, good teeth, a straight nose and, above all, dark, caustic eyes." Miss Gladys—"Eyes above all! Tee-hee! She'd look funny with eyes on the top of her head."

**In Learned Boston.**  
A modest advertisement in a Boston paper announces that if you use a certain brand of pest exterminator "Antediluvian ants" or any other household pest cease their obtrusive invasion of your premises.

Personally we had no idea that ants were of such ancient lineage, but perhaps there are antediluvian ants and others. Anyway, it would appear that Noah carried a pair of ants aboard the Ark, and we would like to know what he did it for.

As much as we dislike ants, however, it seems a little too much to call them obtruders in their conduct. They are probably carrying on in life according to their best lights, and we ought to absolve them of fraudulent intent or of strategy that is deliberately based on the element of surprise. At least, we can say that the ants are not consciously obtruders.

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**Alaskan Coast Forests.**  
The coast forests of southern and southeastern Alaska are included in the national forests of Tongass and Chugach, which comprise over 96,000,000 acres, a large proportion of which is covered with trees. Of these Sitka spruce averages about 20 per cent and western hemlock about 75 per cent.

**Tracing Use of Lightships.**  
The first lightship, the Nore, was established in England in 1732, at the mouth of the Thames. The first in this country was stationed in 1820 in Chesapeake bay, off Willoughby Spit, Sandy Hook, now Ambrose, light vessel was established in 1823. A light vessel was placed off Cape Hatteras in 1824 and was driven ashore in 1827, and a ship was not established again in this dangerous position until 1837, after unsuccessful attempts had been made to build a lighthouse on Diamond Shoat.

**Worse in Action Than in Heart.**  
We are not at bottom either good nor all bad, but we all appear worse in our actions than in our hearts.—Faguet.

## LENINE-TROTZKY KAISER'S AGENTS

Papers Seized by U. S. Show Treachery of Bolshevik Chiefs.

### BETRAYED RUSSIA FOR GOLD

Documents Given Member of Committee on Public Information Also Reveal How Germany Plotted Against U. S. in 1914.

Washington.—Proofs removing any doubts that Nicolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky, the bolshevik leaders, are paid German agents—if indeed any doubts have remained—are laid before the world by the United States government in an amazing series of official documents disclosed through the committee on public information.

Secured in Russia by Edgar G. Sisson, representing the committee (who was in that country during last winter, 1917-18) these documents not only show how the German government through its imperial bank paid its gold to Lenin, Trotsky, and their immediate associates to betray Russia into deserting her allies, but give added proofs that Germany had perfected long before the assassinations at Sarajevo, which conveniently furnished her pretext.

### Hun Plots Against America.

These documents further show that before the world war was four months old, and more than two years before the United States was drawn into it (in 1914), Germany already was setting afoot her plans to "mobilize destructive agents and observers" to cause explosions, strikes, and outrages in this country, and planned the employment of "anarchists and escaped criminals" for the purpose.

Almost ranking in their sensational nature with the notorious Zimmerman note proposing war by Mexico and Japan upon the United States, these documents lay bare new strata of Prussian intrigue, a new view of the workings of kultur to disrupt the allies standing between the world and kaiserism. They disclosed also a new story of human treachery for gold.

The intrigue appears to have been carried down to the last detail of arrangement with typical German system.

**Revolution Staged by Berlin.**  
Not only do the disclosures prove that Lenin, Trotsky, and their band are paid German agents, they show that the bolshevik revolution, which threw Russia into such orgy of murder and excesses as the world seldom has seen, actually was arranged by the German general staff.

They show how the paid agents of Germany betrayed Russia at the Brest-Litovsk "peace" conference; how German staff officers have been secretly received by the bolsheviks as military advisers; how they have acted as spies upon the embassies of the nations with which Russia was allied or at peace; how they have directed the bolshevik foreign, domestic and economic policy wholly in the interest of Germany, and to the shame and degradation of Russia.

Originals of documents, photographs of originals, and typewritten circulars, some of them marked "very secret" or "private," and many of them bearing the annotations of the bolshevik leaders themselves; some of them containing references to "Comrade Trotsky" or "Comrade Lenin" comprise the record.

Some of the originals, it is shown, although deposited in the archives of the bolsheviks, were required to be returned later to representatives of the German general staff in Petrograd that they might be destroyed.

### JUST THE OLD HUN TRICK

London Press Ascertains Austria's Peace Conference is Cynical and Insincere.

London.—The Daily Mail, under the heading "The Word of Austria," but the Kaiser's Voice," says the Austrian invitation to the allies to open "a confidential, nonbinding discussion" of peace terms is another form of the old German trick.

The Daily Telegraph says: "Negotiations at the present moment even though they brought temporary peace would only postpone the final struggle between night and right. So long as the Kaiser and his pan-Germans direct with irresistible authority the destinies of Germany so long can there be no question of an armistice or purely academic negotiations. The note is disingenuous, cynical, and insincere—an attempt to divert the entente powers from a resolute prosecution of the war."

The Austrian note is regarded in this country as a maneuver to obtain needed breathing space for the sorely tried central empires and to impress their own people with the desires of their rulers for a cessation of the struggle which is wearing them to a shadow.

Undoubtedly it is a part of a combined peace offensive which has been expected for some time, and which has taken definite form within the last few days. It is one of three moves which have been made almost simultaneously by enemy states.

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ALL BRANCHES OF  
**PLUMBING and HEATING**  
Promptly attended to  
**ESTIMATES FURNISHED**  
"DONE AS IT SHOULD BE"  
**BEACH HAVEN PLUMBING CO.**  
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**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.  
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DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

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CLEVELAND, OHIO  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
MEMPHIS, TENN.  
NASHVILLE, TENN.  
PITTSBURGH, PA.  
RICHMOND, VA.  
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.  
TAMPA, FLA.  
WICHITA, KAN.  
YONKERS, N. Y.

Specimen of work executed at Toms River Cemetery for Eric-Sheriff Holman.

**An Imitation Takes For Its Pattern the Real Article**

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

**Refuse Imitations.**  
Get What You Ask For!

**If Your Business**

**Isn't Worth Advertising**

**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**  
By subscribing for THIS PAPER

**Don't Overlook the MONEY**

# LIES OF THE HUN IN EVERY CORNER

## Imperial Germany Spares No Community in U. S.

### PLANTING SEEDS OF KULTUR

Dastardly Assault is Under the Direction of a General Staff and Has Been Prepared With the Utmost Care.

By HARVEY O'HIGGINS, Associate Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

(This is the first of three articles by Mr. O'Higgins dealing with the propaganda of the enemy in our country.)

Mr. Citizen, you are now on the firing line. Imperial Germany is not merely attacking on the western front. She is attacking in every community in the United States.

Her assault is under the direction of the German general staff. It has been prepared as carefully as the strategy and tactics of a military drive. As in Russia and in Italy, so here also a campaign of German propaganda—a gas attack of poisonous lies and rumors and false reports—has been launched successfully and is now under way.

The collapse of Russia was not a victory for German arms. It was a triumph of German propaganda.

America is now the strongest enemy that Germany has. A weakening of our public morale is as necessary to German success as the weakening of Russia was. And the attempt to weaken us has already developed two main lines of movement.

The first aims to destroy our unity of action with our allies by setting us against the French, the British and the Japanese. The second proposes to destroy our domestic unity by encouraging among us every sort of class dissension, religious difference, racial prejudice and political quarrel.

#### Slandering the French.

The officials of the Red Cross report that many loyal mothers are refusing to let their daughters volunteer as nurses in France because of rumors of immoral conditions in the hospitals there. A detailed story has been circulated to the effect that 200 Red Cross nurses have recently been returned from a transport from abroad and secretly removed to maternity hospitals here as patients. There is not a word of truth in the story. It has been investigated by a federal grand jury in New York city and found to be false. German sympathizers caught circulating it have been interned. The nurses in service in our hospitals in France have the same discipline and protection that they have here—and need it as little. The story has been invented to hamper the work of the Red Cross and to prejudice us against our French allies.

A similar aim is evident in the reports of drunkenness and immorality among our forces at the front. These charges, most circumstantially made, were even taken up by the national leaders of our prohibition societies and party leagues, and an appeal was put out to the readers of the religious press asking them to protest to President Wilson. The number of these protests showed the success of the slander.

#### Slandering Our Soldiers.

The charge of drunkenness among our expeditionary forces is a propaganda device designed to alarm the mothers and fathers of the boys who have gone to France. The stories of immorality consequent upon drunkenness are equally baseless.

When the recruits for the National Army were first assembled in our cantonments, the medical examiners sent as many as 400 out of every 1,000 men to the hospitals to be treated for venereal diseases. The hospital admission rate for venereal diseases in those camps has since been as low as 64.4 per 1,000, and the rate for the men in our expeditionary forces in France has been as low as 44.2 per 1,000.

It is to say, the statistics of the surgeon general's office show that our soldiers in France have been almost ten times as free from the effects of immorality as the same sort of men were when they were first drafted.

These slanders upon the nurses and upon the troops are typical of the work of the German general staff. It has been their policy in their campaigns of propaganda to circulate in an enemy country the falsehoods that most appeal to that country's prejudices. America, in its ignorance of all France, outside of the tourist haunts of Paris, is easily imposed upon with stories of French vice. The German propagandist knows that. He is planning to take advantage of it for his own purposes. He is making a drive upon the sentiments and emotions of American women just as he at first attacked the susceptibilities of the Italian women behind the lines in preparing the way for the Italian defeat. How well he is succeeding in America is shown by a passage in that appeal for a protest to President Wilson which was printed in the religious press.

It pointed out: "Throughout this

country a feeling of bitterness dangerous in the extreme is arising and gaining with menacing eyes toward France. The mothers who have reared sons strong and clean, and who have given them with glad, aching hearts—women who have loved France and glorified her—are now muttering that our boys are wanted for the profits of their debauchery and not to take their death in strength and cleanliness. Such mothers are the victims of a German falsehood. So is the writer who thus described them and protested against the "debauchery" of their soldier sons. The reports of immoral conditions in France and the campaigns of protest against those conditions are equally the work of German agents, assisted by the prejudiced credulity of their American victims.

Mr. Citizen, the committee on public information wishes to warn you against these snares. There will be more of them. In Italy anonymous letters were sent to the soldiers from their homes accusing their wives of infidelity. Our military censorship prevents such tactics among our men, but similar impostures will doubtless be attempted. Already forged letters pretending to be from soldiers in France have been found in the lobbies of New York theaters, as if accidentally dropped there by the recipients. The letters are always in the angular handwriting of persons accustomed to using German script. So far they have contained little but alarming falsehoods about the alleged slaughter of American regiments.

#### Slandering the British.

In order to set us against our British allies, several sorts of "whispering propaganda" are being used. There is the story that American soldiers are reeling around the streets of London, drunk. It has been disproved. There is the charge that while we are stinging ourselves to save grain the English are using it to make whisky—although we are saving and shipping chiefly wheat, which is little used in distilling, and the figures from England show that the English liquor traffic has been decreased by the war almost as much as ours. And there is the report that millions of British soldiers are held in England while the allies are "doing their fighting for them"—a falsehood that is sufficiently discounted by the fact that the British empire has 7,500,000 men in the field and a half million in her fleet; that of the British troops in France 70 per cent are English, 8 per cent Scotch, 6 per cent Irish, and 16 per cent Canadians, Australians, etc.; and that the casualties among these troops have been 70 per cent English, 10 per cent Scotch, 6 per cent Irish, and 8 per cent Canadian, Australian, etc.

The German mischief-makers who first supplied arms for the revolt in Ulster against home rule, and subsequently shipped arms for the revolt of the home rulers—these same promoters of disunity are now furnishing the Irish in America with any story, any argument, any slander that can arouse anti-English prejudice among us. On the Pacific coast, in the same way, they are rattling the dry bones of the yellow peril. The average organ of publicity that was pro-German before our declaration of war, pretends to be almost invariably us the anti-British and the anti-Japanese appeals. And just as the Zimmerman note tried to unite Mexico and Japan against us, so the enemy of our unity alternates denunciations of the yellow peril with appeals for a declaration of war against Mexico.

#### Should Be on Guard.

The German sympathizer who tells you the story of how a discharged Japanese servant boasted that the Japanese would soon "own America," invariably couples it with a lying account of how all Washington is saying that "the next war will be with Great Britain about the Panama canal." On the Italian front, before the successful German drive, counterfeits of Milan newspapers were circulated, containing accounts of how bread riots had been suppressed in north Italian towns by British soldiers imported for that purpose, after Italian troops had refused to fire upon their own people. All over Italy the argument was used that the nation was merely "pulling England's chestnuts out of the fire." The same argument is now doing duty here, in spite of the fact that the United States only went to war in self-defense after we had endured every form of German outrage and injustice and exhausted every means of peaceful appeal.

Many of the agents of this sort of propaganda in America, both publishers and "whisperers," are protected by their American citizenship and by the traditional freedom of speech which our laws permit. The government has no power to reach them. They are often the innocent victims of their own propaganda. It is only possible to warn the public of the infection which they spread, and to mark them as "carriers" of that German propaganda bacillus which completely enervated the strength of Russia and so nearly broke down the Italian power of self-defense.

#### Wounds and Mathematical Laws.

That research has indicated that large non-infectious skin wounds heal according to certain mathematical laws, is the finding of Lammere in the Revue de Chirurgie, Paris. The time required is proportional to the size of the area that is to be healed. The healing proceeds at the same rate at the end as at the beginning. The laws and rate of repairs seem to apply indiscriminately to different animals of the same species or about the same age and state of health. These laws afford a standard of comparison of the effects of different methods of treatment.

#### Saline Plants.

Saline plants are plants such as saltworts, seaweeds, grasswack, sea-kale and asparagus, which grow on the seashore, or by the side of salt lakes, or in the beds of lakes which have dried up. They are rich in saline constituents, and when burnt their ashes were formerly used in the production of barilla, an impure carbonate of soda. This used to be employed in the manufacture of soap, glass and other products.

#### The Pipe of Peace.

What is the magic of a cornucopia pipe? No matter how peevish or irritable your husband may be, when he is smoking his Missouri meerschaum he will do anything I ask. Couldn't something about cornucopia pipes be put in the marriage ceremony?—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

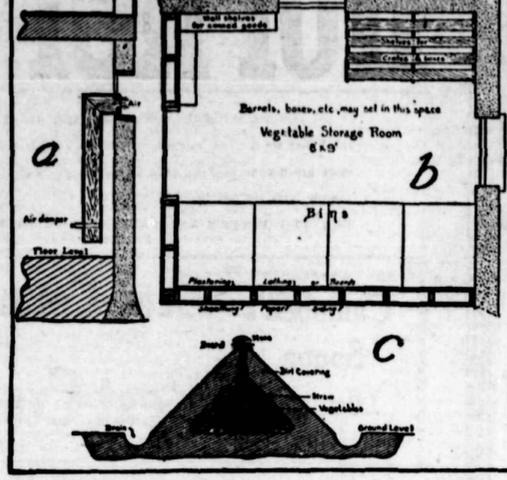
#### Out of Sight.

Some men mysteriously disappear and others nutty famous actresses.—Aitchison Globe.

# Our Part in Feeding the Nation

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

## GET FULL BENEFIT FROM YOUR HOME GARDEN



The illustrations show (B) a suggested plan of arrangement for a vegetable storage room in the corner of a basement; (A) construction of an air duct for ventilation; and (C) cross section of a storage pit containing Irish potatoes.

## FACILITIES FOR PROPER STORAGE

Many Cellars Are Suitable, but Care Must Be Given to Light and Heat.

### AVOID FROST AND MOISTURE

Attention Must Be Given in Fall to Storing Surplus Vegetables So That Grocery Bills May Be Materially Reduced.

In the fall the wise home gardener, whether in city or country, plans and works for his garden next year, and stores the surplus products of his summer work. He plows hard or stiff clay soils, as the action of the frost during the winter will break the soil into fine particles and render it suitable for planting. He clears away the weeds and rubbish and gets ready for an early start in the spring. Plowed ground dries out more quickly than unplowed and by plowing in the fall it is possible to get such crops as peas, beans and early potatoes planted much earlier than otherwise would be the case.

If the gardener has planned his crop so that fall finds him with a large surplus of storable vegetables, much of his attention will be given to placing them away, safe from moisture and heat, so that through the winter they will help to reduce grocery bills and vary the diet without regard to market conditions or winter temperature.

### HOME STORAGE IS BEST

The storing of late vegetables is an economy for those who grow them in sufficient quantity for the needs of the family. To care for the surplus vegetables nothing more, in many cases, is required than the use of facilities existing in or near the home. Often the late vegetables from a small garden can be stored with no expense. When considerable quantities of vegetables are grown it is frequently advisable to construct permanent storage facilities in the basement of the dwelling or under an outbuilding or to build an outdoor cellar of wood or masonry.

### Storing in House Cellars.

A cool, well-ventilated cellar offers good conditions for vegetable storage, but many cellars are not well suited because of poor insulation or lack of ventilation. Cellars containing furnaces are usually too warm or too dry for storage of root crops. Often it is possible, however, to partition off a room, either in one corner or at one end of the cellar, where the temperature may be controlled by means of outside windows. At least one window is necessary, and two or more are desirable for light and ventilation.

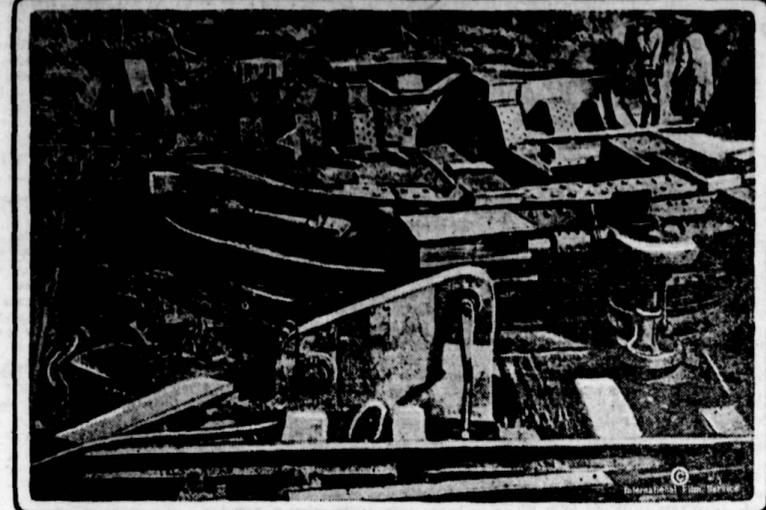
### Pastures Save Grain Feeds.

From the results of many feeding trials with hogs ten pounds of gain for each bushel of corn fed, or one pound of gain for every 5.6 pounds of corn, is all that should be expected from feeding corn alone in a dry lot. A mixture of one part tankage and nine parts corn gives much better results, usually producing one pound of gain for every 4.5 pounds of the mixture fed.

### WORTH KNOWING

A good silo should be round, airtight, water-proof, have walls that are smooth inside, and be strong and durable. The extra labor required to keep weeds under control is probably the greatest economic loss which they cause. No farmer would dump his money in a heap back of the barn. But this is the way he often handles manure which represents money. A silo should be placed where it will give the greatest convenience in feeding and where it will be least exposed to extremely cold winds. In all successful garden operations, persistence in the cultivation of the soil after the garden has been planted is the one great essential thing. Your garden seeds for next season will retain their vigor and vitality long if stored in patent fruit jars or other airtight and moisture-proof containers.

## EMPLACEMENT OF GERMAN SUPERCANNON



The emplacement and platform of one of the German long-range guns which have been bombarding Paris. This gun base was discovered during the recent offensive on the eastern front. The gun had been removed. The platform is 11 meters in diameter and 3.83 meters high.

## AMERICANS CHARGING THROUGH BARBED WIRE



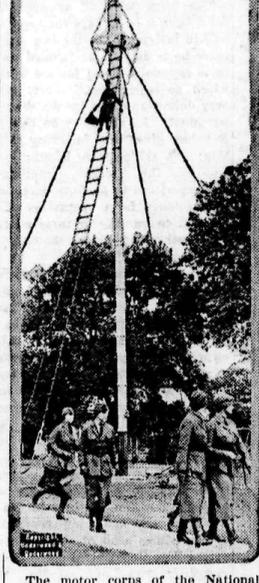
Some American troops are here shown charging through barbed wire entanglements in pursuit of the fleeing Huns.

## FIGHTING THE INFLUENZA IN AMERICA



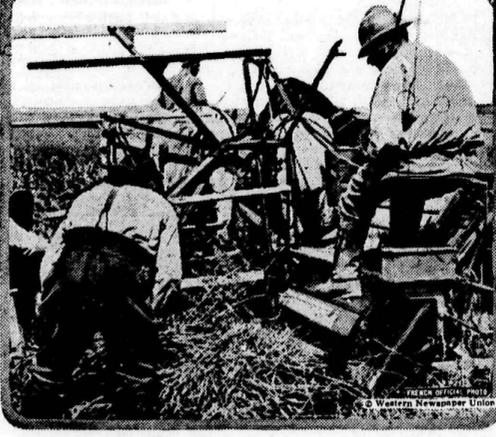
To successfully combat the influenza, which has stricken a number of our army and navy boys, a special camp has been fitted up on the grounds of the Correy Hill hospital in Brookline, Mass. This picture shows one of the nurses using a mask as a protection against the disease, which is contagious.

## MOTOR CORPS IN TRAINING



The motor corps of the National League for Women's Service is undergoing strenuous army training at Fort Totten. The women have decided to abandon home duties and social affairs and prepare for real work. This photograph shows Lieut. Catherine Frederick wig-wagging from near the top of a flagpole at the fort.

## SOLDIERS HARVEST FRENCH CROPS



This French official photograph shows French soldier-farmers harvesting in the fields back of the front lines in the Oise sector. This season's crops have been excellent and more than sufficient to feed the French soldiers.

### Loyalty.

Loyalty is that quality which prompts a person to be true to the things he undertakes. It means definite direction, fixity of purpose, steadfastness. Loyalty supplies power, poise, purpose, ballast and works for health and success. Nature helps the loyal man. If you are careless, slipshod, indifferent, nature assumes that you wish to be a nobody, and grants your desire. Success hinges on loyalty. Be true to your art, your business, your employer, your "house." Loyalty is for the one who is loyal. It is a quality woven through the very fabric of one's being, and never a thing apart. Loyalty makes the thing to which you are loyal yours. Disloyalty removes it from you. Whether anyone knows of our disloyalty is really of little moment either one way or the other. The real point is, how does it affect ourselves? Work is for the worker. Art is for the artist. The mental is a man who is disloyal to his work. All useful service is raised to the plane of art when love for task—loyalty—is fused with the effort.—Era.

### Locusts Versus Oyster.

A traveler having remarked to an Arab that he wondered at his eating anything so revolting as locusts, the Arab replied, with some heat, that nothing could surprise a person who could swallow an oyster.

### Religious Denominations.

There are 168 religious denominations of the United States. There are fifteen kinds of Baptists, twenty-one kinds of Lutherans, twelve kinds of Presbyterians, and fifteen kinds of Methodists.

### A New One.

The man who declared that he could resist anything but temptation, has come out with a new saying, viz. that he wouldn't mind obstacles if they didn't get in his way.

### Good Leaders.

He who is a bad parent cannot be a good leader of the people.—Aeschylus (Fifth Century B. C.).

### Optimistic Thought.

Many things heavenly matter is his in mean sentences.

## GIRL NOW SEEKS TO MAKE GOOD

### Beulah Binford, Who Figured in Sensational Murder Case, on Way to France.

New York.—Miss Beulah Binford, a Virginia girl, is on her way to France to serve as a Red Cross nurse and to live down a past. She believes that conscientious service on the battlefields will establish her good name and win for her that respect and esteem of the world. When she was eighteen years old, with yellow curls hanging down her back, she played the role of "the girl in the case" in the most sensational murder of a decade, that in which Henry Clay Beattie, Jr.,



Seeks to Make Good.

a prominent young man of Richmond, Va., was tried, convicted and executed for the murder of his wife on the Midlothian turnpike of Virginia, on the night of July 13, 1911.

The object of the curious eyes of thousands wherever she went, Miss Binford faced about a few weeks after the murderer, her sweetheart, had been put to death, and declared she would show to the world that if in a girl's heart there was a desire to be honest and good, there was no power that could keep her from winning. For seven years she has been traveling a straight road, spurning offers to capitalize her notoriety on the stage and the screen.

Now she is on her way to serve where most needed. True, no one knows her as Beulah Binford, for she is using an assumed name, so it will not be so difficult for her to make her way. All she desires now, she stated when about to sail, is that when she returns from the battle front the world will look upon her and admit the things that she is striving to prove—that Beulah Binford, once the talk of the nation, has made good.

## TRAVELS TRAIL SAFELY, FALLS ON SIDEWALK

Tanana, Alaska.—A trip of 125 miles over a rough, snow-covered trail with a poke of gold dust worth several thousand dollars taken from Kuyuk camp, was made safely by Ernest McGuire. When he arrived here he fell on a sidewalk and broke his ankle. The minor says now he is through with civilized communities and will return to the wilderness.

## NECK BROKEN; EARNS LIVING

Ohio Man Wears Harness and Supports His Wife and Child.

Dayton, O.—Although he has a broken neck, Andrew Soustin, supporting his wife and child, goes about his daily labors. His injury was due to his being hit by a six-foot plank while he was working at a local plant 12 years ago.

Since that time, by means of an ingenious device which he invented, he has gone his way, cheerfully, through the world. The nature of his injury precluded his doing manual labor. He sells booklets detailing the events of his life and postcard views of himself taken in various Ohio cities. A steel harness, fastened to his body by a leather band, keeps his head erect, enabling him to travel.

## HE LOVED HIS FAT WIFE

But Affection Died When She Continually Railed at Her Condition.

Bellingham, Wash.—Harriet J. Showerman was fat. In fact, according to a letter written by her husband, C. Hiram Showerman, of Walla Walla, her stoutness was her chief charm, and it was because of that that Hiram married her. But, according to C. Hiram's letter, after he wedded his wife she constantly "railed against the way God Almighty had formed her" and finally killed his affection.

This letter was the last straw, says Mrs. Showerman in her complaint for a divorce. She was granted a decree and \$10 a month alimony.

## Negro Battles Police.

Cincinnati.—An unidentified negro, whom the police characterize as "the roughest man in Ohio," has been specializing by shooting at women here.

Twice he has attempted to burglarize stores. Twice he has been interrupted by a watchful woman on the floor above the store. Both times he fired a bullet at the woman who kept him from his criminal goal. The left is believed to be an old hand at the business, for he never hesitates to shoot.

Meets Horrible Death. Bayfield, Wis.—When he slipped and fell against a rapidly revolving circular saw, Alvin Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnson, was cut in two. The accident occurred in the mill of the Westmouth Lumber company. The young man's skull was cut in two and his body was then swung around and his upper part severed from the lower.

A total of 2,900 miles of railroad as equipped with block signals during the year, or about 700 miles more than the increase recorded in 1916.

# Tuckerton Beacon

Established 1880  
 E. MOSS MATHIS, Editor and Publisher  
 Subscription Price: \$1.50 per year.  
 Six Months 75 cents.  
 Advertising Rates Furnished on Application  
 Entered at Post Office at Tuckerton, N. J.,  
 as second-class matter.  
 Thursday Afternoon, October 3, 1918.

## FRELINGHUYSEN HELPED FUEL SITUATION ALONG SHORE

The following letter to the Administration of New Jersey from U. S. Senator J. S. Frelinghuysen is evidence of the latter's thoughtfulness for the people along the shore when they were placed in a troublesome situation on account of the recent fuel order, affecting shore towns. Mr. Frelinghuysen's help was, no doubt, influential in having the order changed, giving the people in this section a chance to buy coal. The letter follows:

September 11, 1918.  
 Mr. R. J. Jenkinson,  
 Fuel Administrator,  
 Newark, New Jersey,  
 My dear Mr. Jenkinson:

My attention has been called upon several occasions of late to an order said to have been issued, compelling certain communities in New Jersey to depend upon wood for fuel. I trust this order may be rescinded, or its application very greatly restricted.

I can give you some first hand information on this subject, as the home of my Secretary, Mr. Leach, is at Tuckerton, Ocean County, in the district practically deprived of fuel. He is entirely familiar with the question of fuel in that territory, and the fallacy of depending upon wood.

So far as concerns the various beaches upon which many summer resorts and small villages are located, it is practically out of the question to get wood. Even if the wood were available on the mainland, to deliver it at these beach towns and villages would involve a cartage with attendant high charges which would be in effect prohibitive.

Even on the mainland, moreover, from Toms River down to Pleasantville, opposite Atlantic City, wood for fuel in considerable quantity is not in any sense to be depended upon. Of course, only oak wood is fit for fuel and that when it is dry. Except in odd spots here and there, the original oak wood has all been cut off.

There are no dealers in cord wood in all that territory—no one to whom a customer can go and obtain delivery. There is no wood now cut, no dry wood that would burn. Wood cutting is a trade, amateurs cannot cut wood, commercially, I mean. It takes an expert to cut it to advantage, so as not to make its cost too high for fuel purposes. There are practically no professional wood cutters left in all that region, or they are mighty few in number. Furthermore, those who might be willing to cut wood will not do it until the cold weather comes, about Thanksgiving Day, for it is very hot work cutting wood in late Spring, Summer and early Fall. Thus wood cut from December to March, when it is generally cut, is green and not fit for general use until the following fall.

My Secretary when at home in Tuckerton, burns wood to some extent because he fancies a fire place. For several years he has had with him an extraordinary amount of trouble in getting enough to keep even his fire-place going. He is never able to get any until December, and unless he carries some over has nothing to burn in the early fall.

There is but a handful of men in the whole Tuckerton region who have cut wood heretofore, and most of these are either farmers, now harvesting their crops, or are working in nearby munition plants. In any event, they will not stop to cut wood.

In other words, my dear Mr. Jenkinson, the wood scheme, for that reason, while more or less plausible theoretically, will not work out. If the people in Ocean County, and other places similarly situated, are compelled to depend upon wood for fuel during the coming winter, they will freeze to death.

Even if they could get wood, they would, under existing conditions, be compelled to pay phenomenal prices for it.

I beg to urge that the order refer-

red to may be withdrawn, and that the residents in that section mentioned be permitted to enjoy the same facilities as other communities in the way of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.

Yours very truly,  
 (Signed) J. S. Frelinghuysen,  
 U. S. S.

## AGRICULTURAL DEFERMENTS DEFINED

### AGRICULTURAL ADVISERS, FARM HELP SPECIALISTS, AND COUNTY AGENTS:

From correspondence reaching the United States Department of Agriculture it is evident that much confusion exists in the minds of many agricultural workers as to deferment on occupational grounds. With the thought that you may aid in a clearer understanding of this matter by giving it proper publicity, I am calling your attention to a few features of the deferment regulations.

Deferment may be granted to three groups of agricultural workers:

1. Necessary skilled farm laborer in necessary agricultural enterprise.
2. Necessary assistant, associate, or hired manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.
3. Necessary sole managing, controlling, or directing head of necessary agricultural enterprise.

The chief questions arising in connection with the first group (deferred Class 11) are whether the enterprise is "necessary" and whether the laborer is "necessary" and "skilled." The regulations of the War Department are that a particular agricultural enterprise is necessary only when it is shown "that it is producing an appreciable amount of agricultural produce over and above what is necessary for the maintenance of those living on the place." "As applied to farm laborer the word 'necessary' means that he is 'actually and completely engaged' in agriculture, that his removal 'would result in direct, substantial, material loss and detriment to the effectiveness of the agricultural enterprise' and that an available supply of persons competent to take his place does not exist. The Board gives consideration to the laborer's length of service, his study, training, experience, "the extent and value of his qualifications for the capacity in which he is engaged" and "the actual condition which would result from his removal."

The word "skilled" as applied to farm laborer is perhaps the most difficult to interpret. In the new regulations he is said to be "skilled" when he is especially fitted for the work in which he is engaged." This is the only definition given by the War Department. An authority on this subject has given the following definition: "A skilled farm laborer is one who has the strength, intelligence, and experience to perform acceptably, the ordinary farm operations of the district, community or farm concerned, whether in fields, ranches, orchards or barns."

The requirements of farm workers in other deferred classes need no explanation. The regulations state that "any registrant found to be engaged in a 'necessary' agricultural enterprise, and found to be 'necessary' to such enterprise in the capacity of an assistant, associate or hired manager of such particular enterprise or of a substantial and integral part thereof" should be placed in deferred Class 111.

In Class IV is placed "any registrant found to be engaged in a 'necessary' to such enterprise in the capacity of sole managing, controlling, and directing head of the enterprise. The War Department desires to accomplish two objects—"to raise armies and maintain industry and agriculture." It wants the right men in the right places. Every effort should be made to assist the Government in this respect.

**Great Men Never Die.**  
 The career of a great man remains an enduring monument of human energy. The man dies and disappears, but his thoughts and acts survive and leave an indelible stamp upon his race.—Samuel Smiles.

**Uncle Eben.**  
 "An optimist," said Uncle Eben, "is all right 'ceptin' when he gets so comfortable in his mind dat he goes to sleep on de job."

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## NOTICE OF ELECTION

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held in Ocean County on Tuesday, November 5, 1918, at which candidates for United States Senator for both short and full term, member of the House of Representatives of the United States, member of General Assembly, Sheriff, County Clerk, and borough and township officials, the latter pursuant to the calls of the several borough and township clerks, will be voted for.

At said general election there will also be held a referendum to vote upon the adoption or rejection of the following proposition:  
 "Shall the act to reorganize the Boards of Chosen Freeholders of the several counties of this state, reducing the membership thereof, fixing the salaries and providing for the election and terms of office of the members, and also for the appointment and terms of office of officers appointed by such boards (Revision of 1912) be adopted?"

In Municipalities Under 10,000 In pursuance of the provisions of the election laws of the State, notice is hereby given to the voters of municipalities in the county of Ocean having less than 10,000 inhabitants that the Boards of Registry and Election will meet as follows:

That said Boards of Registry and Election shall also meet on the Tuesday next preceding the general election (October 29th, 1918), from 3 to 9 o'clock p. m. for the final registration of voters. Said meeting shall be held at the place where the general election is to be held, and shall be for the purpose of revising and correcting the original registers, of adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in that election district at the next election who shall appear in person before them or shall be shown by the written affidavit to be a legal voter therein and of erasing therefrom the name of any person who, after a fair opportunity to be heard, shall be shown not to be entitled to vote therein by reason of non-residence or otherwise.

And notice is hereby given that the County Board of Elections will sit at the Court House at Toms River, N. J., from 8 o'clock in the forenoon to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on Thursday, October 31, 1918, and on Saturday, November 2, 1918, for the purpose of adding to the various registry lists of the county the names of any persons that may have been inadvertently or improperly left off the registry lists, but any such persons left off the registry lists must apply to the County Board of Elections in person, and present evidence that he is entitled to be placed on the registry list.

Dated at the office of the County Board of Elections the 26th day of August, A. D., 1918.  
 LAWRENCE D. VANNOTE,  
 chairman.  
 Attest: WILLIAM H. CRUSER,  
 Secretary.

**REGISTRY and ELECTION NOTICE**  
 Notice is hereby given that the District Board of Registry and Election in and for the Township of Little Egg Harbor Notice is further given that the said Boards will also sit in the same places between the hours of 12:30 P. M. and nine P. M. on Tuesday, September 24, 1918, for the purpose of conducting a Primary Election for the nomination of candidates for U. S. Senator for short term U. S. Senator for full term Member of Congress Member of Assembly Sheriff County Clerk 1 Committeeman Assessor Township Clerk 2 Surveyors of Highway. 1 Constable

Also to elect one member each of the Republican and Democratic County Committees. Said Boards will also sit at the same places between the hours of three and nine P. M. for registration purposes, on Tuesday, October 29, 1918 and finally on Tuesday, November 5, 1918 between the hours of six A. M. and seven P. M., for the purpose of conducting a General Election for Township of Little Egg Harbor Place of meeting of Boards of Registry and Election: Parker's Hall, Parkertown NORRIS L. PARKER, Township Clerk

**REGISTRY and ELECTION NOTICE**  
 Notice is hereby given that the District Board of Registry and Election in and for the Township of Long Beach Notice is further given that the said Boards will also sit in the same places between the hours of 12:30 P. M. and nine P. M. on Tuesday, September 24, 1918, for the purpose of conducting a Primary Election for the nomination of candidates for U. S. Senator for short term U. S. Senator for full term Member of Congress Member of Assembly Sheriff County Clerk 1 Committeeman Assessor Township Clerk 2 Surveyors of Highway. 1 Constable

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Also to elect one member each of the Republican and Democratic County Committees. Said Boards will also sit at the same places between the hours of three and nine P. M. for registration purposes, on Tuesday, October 29, 1918 and finally on Tuesday, November 5, 1918 between the hours of six A. M. and seven P. M., for the purpose of conducting a General Election for Township of Tuckerton Place of meeting of Boards of Registry and Election: Fire House A. PAUL KING, Borough Clerk

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# Horner's CASH STORE

On account of the shortage of paper and the desire of the Government to be very saving, we have decided that we must do our bit, so please do not look for circulars as often as heretofore. When coming to the store bring your baskets, save all the paper bags you can, don't ask to have everything wrapped, as we must comply with the ruling of U. S.

**BUY AT HORNER'S AND SAVE ENOUGH TO BUY A LIBERTY BOND.**

Campbell's Soups 10c can	Best Country Lard 32c <small>This lard is as good as though you made it yourself.</small>	B. & M. Fish Flakes 15c
Best Corn Meal 5½c		

## BAKER'S CAN COCOANUT 12c

NEW BARREL OF MASON JARS Pints - - - 75c doz. Quarts - - - 85c doz. If you need jars buy them now. You will pay more for them in the future.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK 11lb Mixed Tea 45c Its regular 60c tea

ITS TIME FOR HOT CAKES WE HAVE **Teco & Aunt Jemima** FIRST IN

Fancy Cream Cheese 32c Cheese like lots of other goods is moving up.

Best Comp. Lard 28c

LANTZ NAPHA SOAP ..... 6c cake	POST TOASTIES ..... 12c package
CLIMAX LAUNDRY SOAP ..... 5½c cake	RELLOG'S FLAKES ..... 12c package
LUX WASHING POWDER ..... 12c cake	QUAKER CORN FLAKES ..... 9c package
AIR DRIED SOAP ..... 5c cake	PUFFED WHEAT ..... 13c package

QUAKER CORN FLAKES ..... 13c package	MAGOLA SALAD OIL ..... 35 and 70c
MACARONI AND SPAGHETTI ..... 12c	FANCY PRUNES ..... 15c lb
KINGSFORD CORN STARCH ..... 12c	BEST CORN MEAL ..... ½c lb
BOTTLE SWEET PICKLES ..... 12c	SALT ..... 5 and 10c bag
POSTUM CEREAL ..... 15 and 25c	WESSON SALAD OILS ..... 40c can

TALL CAN EVAPORATED MILK ..... 14c  
 SILVER MILK ..... 17c  
 SQUARE MILK ..... 15c  
 Milks are still going up.

CAN KEEN CLEANSER ..... 6c can  
 CAMPBELL'S SOUPS ..... 10c  
 FANCY APRICOTS ..... 25c lb

Have you bought your allotment of **THRIFT STAMPS?**

"It Pays to Buy at Horner's"

Victrolas Talking Machines and Records

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

Write or Phone me

## HAROLD B. COX

Phone 24-R 5

## Barnegat, N. J.

## 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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SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY REPRESENTATIVES  
 420-421 GUARANTEE TRUST BUILDING  
 ATLANTIC CITY — — — — — NEW JERSEY

WHEN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION THE BEACON

Giving Pleasure to Others. The most delicate and the most sensitive of all pleasures consists in promoting the pleasures of others.

Just Their Way. "Some men," said Uncle Eben, "is so good natured dat dey kin impose on 'most anybody."

Brittle Finger Nails. Brittle finger nails can be cured by soaking them frequently in strong atom solutions.

Jury Qualifications. In England aliens can sit on a jury after ten years domicile. In Ireland they are absolutely disqualified.



# IN THE LIMELIGHT

## CHIEF SEA SCOUT

James Austin Wilders, chief sea scout of the Boy Scouts of America, took his first degree in scouting from General Byng, the hero of Cambrai. Later he visited Baden-Powell, and became so enthusiastic for the movement that he wrote to his home in Hawaii that he intended to inaugurate it there just as soon as he returned. When he arrived in Hawaii he was met by a boy scout troop. As soon as the boys in Hawaii heard what he was going to do they became so impatient that they couldn't wait for him.

The sea scouts, of whom Mr. Wilders is now chief, is a new organization designed to meet a new development in American life. We now have the second greatest navy and we shall soon have the greatest merchant marine in the world. Where are the Americans who will man this fleet? It now costs Uncle Sam \$2,000 to turn a landsman into a full-fledged jackie. But most of the training necessary can be done ashore. Lashing is a boy scout specialty. The swinging of lifeboats can be learned at any pier. It doesn't require a cruiser to teach seamanship and swimming, first aid to the injured or the fundamentals of discipline.

To be a sea scout one must be a thoroughly qualified scout first, and the natural sailors of the organization are clamoring to be admitted to the new degree. That Uncle Sam will need those natural sailors soon is being more and more appreciated, and equipment for a full course in sea scouting is rapidly being loaned or donated.



## THEY ARE NOT ALWAYS FIGHTING



American soldiers in France not only enjoy their smokes, but cards as well. The game is probably "strip poker," as two of the men have already discarded their shirts. One has a large safety pin, ready for instant use in case of further losses, but then—note the horseshoe on his shoe.

## TELLS OF WILD MOTOR RIDE OVER A SHELL-SWEPT ROAD

By CLARENCE B. KOLLAND.

Paris.—A man can be only so frightened. After that he dies suddenly, or laughs, or both. Also, no matter how scared you are, curiosity survives.

If a shell is coming, you want to see it land. If it is going to sweat you, you want to see how it goes about it.

We were going back from the front—back. The battle was behind us. Privately each one of us didn't care how much further behind us it got. We could pick up its belongings and move away from us as fast as we were moving away from it if it wanted. Nobody would hear a protest from any of us.

At a crossroads our meteoric progress was halted by a young and severe soldier with M. P. on his sleeve.

"You can't pass," he said; "they're shelling the road ahead."

He didn't need to tell us. We knew it. As a matter of fact we could have told him things about that road being shelled that he would never know.

A shell came screaming over our heads to "wham" down alongside the road a hundred yards beyond. It wasn't a big shell. In a calmer mood, and at a greater distance, I might have admitted that it was a little shell, an insignificant shell, a negligible three-inch shell. But when it went over my head I was willing to take oath that it was a 42 centimeter. When I was dug out of the ditch into which I had dived and the mud scraped out of my eyes I took a last look down the road.

Cap as Shock Absorber.

Something was pain me in the region of the knees. Also there was a sound resembling that made by Brother Bones in the minstrel show. Minute examination demonstrated that the pain was caused by the knees assailing each other venomously. I struck my cap between them as a shock absorber and looked again.

It was a busy little road. It was not a popular road. Everybody on it had taken a dislike to it and was moving away with enthusiasm. In the distance were three German prisoners and one American private. The private was on a horse. It looked a very fast horse, but the Germans were having trouble with it. It kept getting in their way. They stumbled over it.

"Wham" came another shell. It's explosion was almost drowned out by the sounds of concussion at my side. They were caused by the beating together of the knees of the driver of the Y. M. C. A. car and by those of a buck private. Their note was different, and the meter dissimilar, but the air was much the same. I could not quite make out which accomplished the most knocks to the minute, nor which was loudest.

Several ration carts were approaching. It was no slow, dignified, matronly progress. Anybody who believes a team of mules is incapable of speed should have been there to see. The ration carts were filled with hard tack. The hard tack was as sacred as anything else, and was trying to keep up to the cart—but it was out of luck.

It had no arms to hang on with. The air was full of hard tack. It flew out behind those ration carts like a ribbon. It was a snowstorm of hard tack, and nobody paused to ask where it fell.

Ditches Are Popular.

Every ditch was unbelievably popular. It didn't have to be a deep ditch nor a clean ditch. Any common or garden variety of ditch would do. A six-foot man was perfectly able to conceal himself in a six-inch ditch. Heads would poke up, and another shell would land. Immediately it would become a scene of desolation, a lifeless waste.

After awhile an airplane went overhead to locate the battery that was causing all the rumpus. Then the battery stopped.

"Go ahead," said the M. P. "They're through now."

He is the last M. P. I shall ever believe. This is positive. He meant well, and spoke the truth according to his lights, but his lights were dim. We

## NEAR BODY OF BROTHER WERE 7 DEAD HUNS

New Brighton, Pa.—"Today we were up on the battlefield to bury our boys and we found Vermer among the dead. Now, that, do not worry too much. He died game. He still held his rifle in his hands and there were seven dead Huns in front of him." This was in a letter received by John McFarland from his son, telling him of the death of another son on the Marne battlefield.

the seams of my pants for the same reason.

"Get in," said he.

I never saw a car so difficult to mount, so high to climb, but I got there. The driver cranked it and we started away with joy, nonchalant waves of the hand.

We had to climb a hill. I suggested that maybe the engine needed a little tinkering before we tried it, but the driver thought not. I could have found troubles in that engine that would have held us there a week. But we went on.

All of a sudden the air filled up with the boiler of a shell. It burst vehemently, but I didn't see it. I was where I couldn't see, with my head down among the control levers. A few pieces of roof and debris settled on my back, but I was not annoyed. The more that settled there the better I would be protected.

"Shall we go on?" the driver asked.

"I'm just a passenger," said I with steady courage. "I can't jump out while you are moving—at this rate, anyhow."

"Knew It Was a Roof.

Another shell landed, this time on the roof at our very elbow so to speak. I didn't have time to join the levers again, so I saw it. It landed on a roof, because I saw the roof just before it landed. I will never see that roof again. Our acquaintance was brief. As I looked the roof moved away from there hastily. It sought divers destinations, many of which were in, at or around us. Tiles and plaster and dust filled the air.

"Mister," said I, "step on her. She's standing still."

"We're doing sixty an hour if we're doing an inch," he said.

It was not true. I can prove it. It took us 12 minutes, actual count, to pass a tree. Afterwards the driver told me it wasn't a tree, but a woods several kilometers long, but he was mistaken. I know a single tree when I see it, and I counted that tree again and again.

"I hope," I said, "that the soldiers get this tobacco. I hope they get it soon. Let's see, they're in dugouts, aren't they? You don't need to bother about taking it to them. I'll do that. I haven't chatted with those boys for quite a while, and much as I dislike the closeness of a dugout I think I can sacrifice myself today and stay down with them a little while. By the way, it's a dugout with a thick roof, isn't it?"

"Mister," said he gravely, "the man that gets into that dugout first is the fastest runner in the A. E. F.—Y. M. C. A."

Which was true. I am the champion sprinter.

Chooses Army to Trial.

St. Louis.—Judge Bass, in the court of criminal correction here, gave Joseph Luzynski, twenty-three, the choice of enlisting in the United States tank service or facing trial on the charge of burglary in the second degree. Luzynski decided to enlist.

## MAN OF MYSTERY KEEPS SECRET

Half-Breed Dies Without Revealing Method of Recovering the Dead.

GETS DROWNED BODIES

Always Worked at Night, Possessed an Uncanny Power and Succeeded Where All Other Methods Had Failed.

Stillwater, Minn.—John Jeremy, a mysterious character, who for 42 years made his living by recovering the bodies of persons drowned in lakes and rivers of the northwest, ended his career recently by committing suicide after he had shot and killed an acquaintance in a quarrel over a woman. Jeremy, who was seventy-two years old and a resident of this place, died without disclosing his uncanny method of bringing bodies to the surface.

One of his notable feats took place shortly before his death when he recovered the body of Miss Helen Learned of St. Paul, who was drowned in Lake Phelan several weeks previously. The lake bed had been raked scores of times and hope had been abandoned when "Fisherman John," as Jeremy was known, announced that he would find the body. Within a short time he had succeeded and collected \$100 for his work.

Liked Starlight for His Work.

Jeremy worked alone and always at night. He liked a starry sky, but the rays of a full moon seemed to hamper rather than aid him. Some persons who for years had studied the peculiarities of Jeremy, who was a half-breed, claimed he used trained muskrats to locate the missing corpses. Others claimed he knew the freakish twists and turns of the river and lake currents so well that he needed no other aid.

"Fisherman John" began his unique profession in 1876. His efficiency soon attracted the attention of the entire northwest and he received large sums for the recovery of many of the bodies.

## LOOKING BACKWARD 60 YEARS

An Interesting Bit of History Everybody Should Know

One of the interesting places in Lowell, Mass., is the old apothecary shop on Merrimack street established in 1827. This location is still a drug store, although of course modernized in many departments. The old prescription books, however, have been preserved and form an interesting record covering nearly a century.

Perhaps one of the most interesting books is that of the year 1855. On one of the pages of this book, that dated June 9th, 1855, is written the original prescription for Father John's Medicine.

This prescription was compounded for the Reverend Father John O'Brien at the old drug store on that date, and was so successful in treating Father John's ailment, that he recommended the medicine to his friends and parishioners. In going to the drug store and calling for the medicine, they always asked for Father John's Medicine, and in this way the medicine got its name and was advertised.

Father John's Medicine is a safe family remedy for colds, coughs, throat troubles, and as a tonic and body builder, because it does not contain opium, morphine, chloroform, and any other poisonous drugs, or alcohol, but is all pure, wholesome nourishment.



The Old Apothecary Shop Established in 1827.

Theorist. "I always believe in saving something for a rainy day." "How much have you saved?" "Oh, I haven't saved anything, but I believe in it."

Mer Destiny. "A waitress ought to be born one." "Why so?" "Isn't she one maid to order?"

Measure of Esteem. "Then she cares nothing for him?" "Not even enough to inquire about his income."

Youth thinks it knows; age wishes it knew.

## JAPAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER

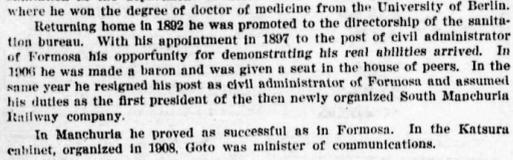
With the resignation of Viscount Ichiro Motozumi as minister of foreign affairs, the Downing street of Japan received as his successor a statesman totally different in type from those who had successfully held that portfolio.

Baron Shimppei Goto, the present foreign minister of Japan, unlike his predecessors in the foreign office, is not a diplomat by training. He had never occupied any position, important or insignificant, in the consular or diplomatic service. In his school days he never studied international law or political theories. On the contrary, he was educated and trained to become a physician.

Baron Goto was born in 1857. Graduating from a local medical school, he was attached to a public hospital of which he eventually became the director. In 1883 he became assistant director of the bureau of sanitation in the department of home affairs. Then he went to Germany, where he won the degree of doctor of medicine from the University of Berlin.

Returning home in 1892 he was promoted to the directorship of the sanitation bureau. With his appointment in 1897 to the post of civil administrator of Formosa his opportunity for demonstrating his real abilities arrived. In 1906 he was made a baron and was given a seat in the house of peers. In the same year he resigned his post as civil administrator of Formosa and assumed his duties as the first president of the then newly organized South Manchuria Railway company.

In Manchuria he proved as successful as in Formosa. In the Katsura cabinet, organized in 1908, Goto was minister of communications.



## HE LISTS ENEMY ALIENS

Rufus W. Sprague, Jr., is the man who made the plans and organized the machinery for the registration of more than 300,000 German males, enemy aliens, who live within the jurisdiction of Uncle Sam. By these same plans about the same number of German women were card indexed later.

Mr. Sprague is now the head of the New York port enemy alien bureau. All the alien enemies within this district come under the jurisdiction of Mr. Sprague. If, after registering, they do not behave, or if they fail to register and are caught, it is his duty to see that they join kindred souls in one of the internment camps.

Mr. Sprague was born in Boston in 1875 and after a preparatory course in the Boston Latin school went to Harvard. In 1896 he received his A. B. and four years later was graduated from the Harvard Law school.

Then he went to New York and began practice in 1900 as junior counsel for the Equitable Life Assurance society. Three years of this, and he formed a law partnership with Walter E. Coe. A few years later the present law firm of Russell, Coe & Sprague was formed.

## CHAMPION NAVY RECRUITER

The United States navy is to have its first peacetime junior lieutenant in the person of Mrs. George Alexander Wheelock, chief yeoman and champion recruiter of the world. The bestowal of this rank is Mrs. Wheelock's reward for the 17,000 young men she has brought into the service in the past 18 months through her oratory.

She has made recruiting speeches all over New York city, in Buffalo, Syracuse, Binghamton, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Columbus, Allentown and many other large places. She has given up her luxurions home for days at a time to "go on the road" in behalf of the navy. Her attractive auburn-topped figure has become an important feature of recruiting rallies.

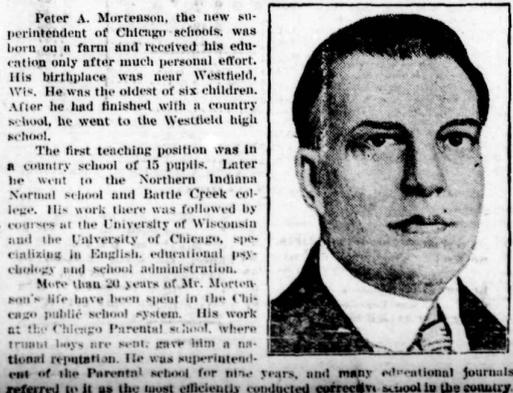
The champion recruiter was not always accompanied by an escort of bluejackets and a band when she went humbly and alone, speaking from the precarious perch afforded by a soap box or an orange crate. Later, as some of these failed her from time to time, she was sufficiently courageous to enter the nearest saloon and there seek recruits through her patriotic talks.

## HEADS CHICAGO'S SCHOOLS

Peter A. Mortenson, the new superintendent of Chicago schools, was born on a farm and received his education only after much personal effort. His birthplace was near Westfield, Wis. He was the oldest of six children. After he had finished with a country school, he went to the Westfield high school.

The first teaching position was in a country school of 15 pupils. Later he went to the Northern Indiana Normal school and Battle Creek college. His work there was followed by courses at the University of Wisconsin and the University of Chicago, specializing in English, educational psychology and school administration.

More than 20 years of Mr. Mortenson's life have been spent in the Chicago public school system. His work at the Chicago Parental school, where truant boys are sent, gave him a national reputation. He was superintendent of the Parental school for nine years, and many educational journals referred to it as the most efficiently conducted corrective school in the country.



## NEW BATTLEPLANE IS SPEEDSTER

Machine Being Built at Cleveland Shows Up Well in the Tests.

Cleveland, O.—A new type of battleplane is now being turned out here at the new plant of the Glenn L. Martin company, and the first of the planes, now being put through its acceptance tests, has shown exceptional maneuvering ability for its size, as well as speed in climbing and straightway flying.

The new Martin plane is much larger than the battleplanes now in use by the allies in Europe. It has a wing spread of 75 feet and is powered with two 400-horsepower motors. In addition to regular equipment it has a carrying capacity of 2,400 pounds, and is said to be so constructed that there is no "blind" spot, or line of approach which its guns do not cover.

The machine, equipped with machine guns, showed on first test flights that it could be handled as readily as the smaller battleplanes and answered to all requirements. Other machines of the same type are in process of manufacture and will be turned out in a steady stream from now on.

## COOK GETS FORTUNE BUT STILL ON DUTY

Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.—H. F. Miles, cook at the patients' kitchen base hospital here, received notification recently that a distant relative died and left him \$150,000. Miles is still cook at the hospital and does not wish to change his career even if he could. Miles' home is at Tarboro, N. C. He has spent several years in the army and navy.

## GAS MASK CARBON IS NEEDED

Takes 200 Peach Stones to Furnish Material for One Protector.

Boston.—It takes two hundred peach stones to supply the carbon that is needed in the making of one gas mask. One million gas masks are needed for the American troops as soon as they can be manufactured. These are the arguments that are being used to convince the people of New England of the necessity of saving the stones from the peaches they use and bringing them to the headquarters that have been established in this and other New England cities for assembling these very necessary aids to the winning of the war.

Burn Lake to Get Body.

Warren, Pa.—To find the body of Sibley Westcott, a barber, Sheridan's pond, about twenty feet in diameter, was burned up. When divers failed to recover the body a barrel of gasoline was emptied on the surface of the water and set afire. In two hours the pond fell three feet and was shallow enough for the searching party to recover the body.

In a Liverpool public bath at the end of the day the water held no less than 4,676 grams a cubic centimeter.

## MRS. WILLIAM J. SMYTHE

Mrs. William J. Smythe, a New York society woman, as a member of the American Defense society has obtained 5,000 signatures on a petition to congress urging the suspension of all German-language newspapers in this country.

## LAD FINANCES DEAL AT TEN

St. Louis.—A boy ten years old, of this city, obtained small sums of money from other children here upon convincing them that he knew a man who had the power of increasing the denomination of money. The boy has been arrested and turned over to his parents, who promised to return the money he obtained and will have him in the juvenile court when desired.

## COST OF WEDDINGS IN ALASKA IS REDUCED

Juneau, Alaska.—It's going to cost less to get married in Alaska after October 1. United States commissioners in this territory will be allowed to charge only \$3 for performing a marriage ceremony in the first division and \$4.50 in the second division.

Vases Made From Shells.

Fitzgerald, Ga.—S. W. White, a soldier "somewhere in France," sent his mother a pair of brass vases made from two shells of the French "75" picked up by him in front of the trenches. The shells were decorated with the French and American colors and inscribed: "To Mother, from C. W. White."

The distance by way of Panama canal from New York to Valparaiso, Chile, is 5,915 miles, and steamers make it in 22 days.

## BAD LUCK FOLLOWS WOMAN

Dog is Hit by Automobile and After That Things Move Rapidly.

St. Louis.—Mrs. Louis Sedler of this city started for the grocery store and her canine went along. She had gone but a short distance when her dog was hit by an automobile. She tried to pick up her pet and was bitten in the right hand.

The police in the usual course of events learned of the accident. They ordered the dog chained up for ten days for observation. Then they ordered Mrs. Sedler to see the city bacteriologist regarding her wound. As a climax they filed a charge of "harboring an unlicensed dog" against her husband.

## SWIFT & COMPANY'S USEFULNESS

Preparing meat is only a part of Swift & Company's usefulness. The finest meat in the world wouldn't do you any good one hundred miles away from your table.

Swift & Company efficiency has made it possible to place complete lines of products in the smallest and most remote communities.

To be sure the work is done well Swift & Company, through its branch houses and car routes, brings the meat to the retail dealer for you.

Swift & Company lays out car routes covering towns—big, little, medium size—which are not served by a Swift branch house.

Salesmen find out in advance what is wanted by the dealers in every town.

They are followed by refrigerator cars loaded with retailers' orders, which are delivered at each town—fresh, clean, and sweet—once or twice each week.

Swift & Company operates a large number of car routes like this, from fourteen distributing plants.

This is a necessary and natural part of the packers' usefulness. It fits into the industry in an orderly, effective way. It makes better meat cheaper from one end of the land to the other.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

## Scenes of Prosperity

Are Common in Western Canada

The thousands of U. S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

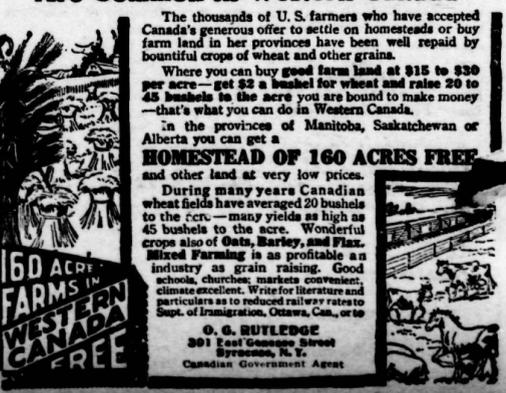
Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre—get \$3 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE and other land at very low prices.

During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley, and Flax.

Mixed Farming is as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches, markets, convenient climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

O. G. RUTLEDGE  
301 East Commerce Street  
Byron, N. Y.  
Canadian Government Agent



# IN MISERY FOR YEARS

Mrs. Courtney Tells How She Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oakdale, Iowa.—"For years I was simply in misery from a weakness and I tried our country's best doctors but nothing seemed to do me any good. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and got relief right away. I can certainly recommend this valuable medicine to other women who suffer from it. It has done such good work for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial."—Mrs. LIZET COURTNEY, 108 8th Ave., West, Oakdale, Iowa.



Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published. Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the change of life should give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.—The result of its long experience is at your service.

**Carter's Little Liver Pills**  
For Constipation  
Liver Pills will set you right over night.  
Purely Vegetable  
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

**Carter's Iron Pills**  
Will restore color to the faces of those who lack iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

**Cuticura Soap**  
AND OINTMENT  
Cures PIMPLES, DANDRUFF, ITCHING, AND ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS.  
Glenn's Sulphur Soap  
No other toilet soap is as efficient in clearing complexion of blemishes. The sulphur purifies.  
Contains 80% Pure Sulphur.

**What Amused Him.**  
Roy K. Morton at the Press club the other evening told of a young American soldier who stood knee deep in the mud in a front trench. Shrapnel was screaming all about him and the big shells were bursting over his head. Suddenly the soldier burst into a wild fit of laughing.  
"What's the matter with you?" said a trench mate sarcastically.  
"I was just thinking, 'Bill' was the response, 'about the guy who held me up one night in Memphis with a 22-caliber revolver.'—New York Times.

**Up to Aunt to Be Good.**  
My nephew, Bobby, was celebrating his fourth birthday and one of his aunts was telling him how good everybody was to him because he got so many things. Bobby answered: "You hasn't been so good, 'cause you hasn't give me nothing yet."—Chicago Tribune.

**Worse.**  
"They say that he married to escape military duty."  
"That's like committing suicide to escape death."

Wilmer Krusen is preparing Pennsylvania Industries for employment of veteran American soldiers.  
Chicago has increased salaries of all public school teachers.

**A Feeling of Confidence**  
always goes with health, and health making is the big reason for Grape-Nuts

A delicious food, rich in the vital phosphates.  
No Waste. You eat and enjoy it to the last atom.  
Health making, nourishing, economical.  
Try it. "There's a Reason."

# THE KITCHEN CABINET

Through envy, through malice, through hating. Against the world, early and late, we set our course about us. Our part is to work and to wait. —Alice Cary.

CAN BY ANY METHOD YOU CAN; BUT CAN, CAN, CAN.

**HILL** a regular canning outfit is an advantage it is not necessary, for any clothes boiler with a wooden rack made to fit the bottom, of strips of wood or lath will answer every purpose.  
The important thing in canning is to have complete sterilization of the product; this is insured by good rubbers and a perfect seal.

A kettle, pail or boiler of any kind which will take a few jars deep enough to cover or come to the neck of the jar with water and a good tight cover for the boiler is all that is needed.

Sterilize the cans by placing them in cold water, tops and all, and bring to the boiling point. Dip the rubbers into the hot water before adjusting them, then with the filled jars, if a Mason, screw it tight, then loosen one-quarter way back. If the covers are screwed too tight, the rubber is forced out of place or the jar may crack, if too loose the water or liquid will be drawn from the can.

The blanching of many fruits and all vegetables is an important part of the preparation. Blanching is meant the dipping into hot water and letting the fruit or vegetable stand a certain time, then plunging into cold water. Blanching shrinks, drives out the gases in the tissues and brings the color to the surface making a more attractive product. The age and tenderness of the product determines the length of time for blanching. If apples are to be canned, peel, quarter and dip for two minutes (if nicely cooked apples are used), otherwise five minutes, then plunge into cold water and drain and pack into the jars. Fill the jars with hot water, seal as mentioned above and cook twenty minutes in the hot water bath. Seal tightly as soon as removed from the boiler.

Peaches, pears and plums may all be cooked in the hot water for twenty minutes. The peaches are blanched one minute; the plums or berries are not blanched.

Meats of various kinds make a very fine product canned and it will find a most convenient method of conservation even in a city home, when more meat than is needed is on hand. In the farm home, large amounts are often on hand at butchering time that are much more quickly available if canned.

We scatter seeds with careless hand, And dream we never shall see them more; But for a thousand years their fruit appears In weeds that mar the land, Or healthful store.

**THINGS ALL COOKS SHOULD KNOW.**  
ALTHOUGH the trying of new recipes is a most fascinating entertainment for the lover of cookery, yet disappointment is sure to be the portion unless you know how to apply a few simple tests to every recipe before we risk wasting our precious foodstuffs.

Each kind of dish has some basic form. Knowing these, one may make innumerable variations. When one has reached this stage of knowledge, the taste and ingenuity of the cook will have a chance to develop.

In cake making we learn that there are but two kinds of cakes; those using some form of fat and those without, or sponge cakes.

In butter cakes the fat should be from one-third to one-half the quantity of sugar, depending upon the richness desired. Since the butter becomes liquid with heat we must take that into account when adding milk, water or coffee. The total amount of liquid should measure one-half the flour. The amount of baking powder is one level teaspoonful to a cupful of flour, this in using heavier flours like corn or rice flour should be increased to one and a half or two.

When a large number of whites of eggs are used, less flour is needed. Butter or other fat makes a batter more tender, moist and of better keeping quality; it also aids in making a fine grain. Eggs when cooked become thick, hence the more eggs the less flour, other things being equal. When a large amount of sugar and butter are used, increase the amount of baking powder as both these ingredients are heavy.

The following proportions are standard:  
Use one-half as much liquid as flour for muffin and cake batters, remembering that fat is liquid as well as molasses.

One-third as much liquid as flour for soft doughs like biscuit.

**Some Pointers**  
A fine cough cure is sliced onions. Sprinkle with sugar and put in the oven in a granite dish. When the onions are a dark brown the sirup is ready to use.  
Lack of the right kind of exercise breaks down the health. Housekeepers even working all day need exercises, for many of the important muscles have been inactive. Deep breathing and entire relaxation of the body

Airplanes in Flocks.  
Discussing the work of American aviators in the present battle in France, says:  
"The allies knew the Germans were on the eve of attacking and the Germans knew that the allies knew. It was on Monday and Tuesday, when the Germans were forced to abandon moving troops and munitions by night, that the allied aviators did their most spectacular work. A great flock of more than 200 went out Monday, the

Americans flying lowest, the French next and the British the highest. When they reached an important highway the American commander dived. Every American followed, then the French and then the British.  
"Every machine emptied its guns into miles of wagons and the fields to which the Germans scurried."  
Receipts of the internal revenue bureau show that as the war progresses Americans are spending less on travel and more on amusements.

For five minute two or three times a day will rest and keep you fit for all kinds of work.  
One of the most important things for a housekeeper who employs others to learn is how and what has to be done in the time it takes for a person of ordinary ability to do it.  
Potatoes are a food that is served twice, and many times three times daily.  
Learn to serve a new dish of potatoes each week and you will still have a hundred and fifty new ways to learn.

**Feathers are a popular feature of late summer millinery. Above is shown a Russek hat that has been artistically adorned with two plumes which are especially graceful on this pale blue georgette creation.**

**Neelie Maxwell**

**FROCK THAT SHOULD PLEASE**  
Navy Georgette Crepe, Devoid of Trimming, Except for a Girde in Colored Wool.

Particularly desirable because of its inconspicuous and good taste development is a frock of navy georgette crepe, devoid of trimming except for a girde worked in several kinds of gaily colored wool. In a frock of this type with a comfortable and easy-to-slip-on coat of fur or cloth a woman is well and appropriately dressed for every hour of the day and for most of the events of the evening as now arranged.

This dress, like many others of the season, depends upon the soft draping of the fabric for its detail of design, and while folds upon folds of georgette are arranged in this model, it still maintains the slim silhouette of the moment and portrays slightly the tendency toward a hobble effect at the hem.

The sleeves possibly are the most unique details—fitted cuffs to wrist length, with bell-like oversleeves

draped at the elbows in a sort of wing-like shape.

**Some Bag Newness.**  
Brocades in metal effects are combined with velvets on many of the bags; for instance, on a saddle-top frame the saddle top is covered in the metal brocade and set in a rim of hammered silver, and this placed on a chiffon velvet bag. This saddle shape is also made up in tortoise shell and used for the velvet bags.

**Velvet Ribbon Sashes.**  
Some of the new frocks of silk and muslin have sashes that are mere lengths of velvet ribbon, tied loosely at the back or knotted at the side. The velvet is not very wide. Often there is a length of narrower ribbon in the same color about the neck of the frock.

# Frock and Fabric

Simple Garments Regarded Best for Present Wear.

Charm of Summer Clothes Has Worn Off and Fall and Winter Plans Receive Attention.

Just now is the betwixt and between season. The newness of summer fashions has worn off, and plans are being carried out for fall and winter clothes. One lives in the present these days, in fashions as well as everything else, and with the simple timely frocks, whose lovely fresh colorings and sheer textures are valuable aids in presenting to the world that "bien soigee" appearance that is the secret of true chic.

There is apparently no limit to the variety of materials. All the old favorites and many new ones have made their appearance. Soft pastel shades and neutral tones with here and there a bright tint for emphasis, reveal a sense of fitness which with women is almost an instinct. Dotted muslin, organdie whose surface is broken by tiny hairline stripes or checks, embroidered batistes and voiles, as well as mull which is found in such a wide range of beautiful shades are featured in any number of delightful little frocks whose chic simplicity is accentuated by their lack of trimming.

One type of gown is made of pale corn color mull with chemise, cuffs and sash of crisp white organdie. It would be quite as attractive if developed in fine French voile or dimity.

Every woman to her taste this year, especially in the choice of materials, for happily the set rules of other days have gone by the board. It isn't so long ago that a silk gown was a costume reserved for occasions more or less ceremonious. There is scarcely any time during the day or night when silken garments cannot be worn with the utmost propriety. This summer is decidedly a silk summer, and nothing could be more attractive than the clothes designed for country wear. One dares not think what would happen to some of the startling costumes if they were subjected to only a few months of the silk fabrics are made to withstand the effects of rough wear.

The next two months are particularly trying. One does not feel like indulging in more summer clothes, and with the exception of hats, autumn woodes are still in the distance. There are some wonderfully alluring veils whose interesting and novel patterns help to create that little air of elusive characteristic of a chic Parisienne.

Very pretty is a veil that has a large mesh and a delicate tracery undoubtedly inspired by the crackle work of batik prints. The border is more delicate, and while the veil may be worn entirely over the face, a far more piquant effect is given if it is arranged so that the border comes just to the top of the nose. Another veil as chic and most becoming has spiral designs made of graduated chenille dots. A wide border formed of inch-wide squares outlined in chenille, appears on a veil as smart as it is new.

**SHIELD FOR CHIFFON SLEEVES**  
Protection Not to Be Disfiguring or Conspicuous if Made From Fine Material.

Have you ever had any difficulty with your sheer chiffon and georgette sleeves drawing and wearing into holes across the upper forearms? Or perhaps you have been afraid to risk the danger of their doing this very thing, and for that reason have denied yourself the pleasure and satisfaction of putting transparent sleeves in your silk and serge frocks. In either event, you will be glad to know of a simple little device which is a sure proof against this particular form of annoyance and waste.

The beauty of a transparent sleeve is the lovely soft line it gives the shoulder of a blouse, and so its whole object would be entirely refuted were any bulky sort of lining made for it. But, as in most cases, it absolutely refuses to stand the strain of wear unaided; something must be done to reinforce it. This can be done very easily, and almost invisibly, by cutting a shield-like shape from some soft and pliable material such as indestructible chiffon or china silk, and fastening it into the armhole under the sleeve and across the upper part of the arm. Then the transparent material of the sleeve is tacked lightly to the lower edges of this piece, thus removing all strain from the shoulder to the middle of the forearm. As this is the very area in which the greatest strain is applied, the use of this little device will ensure just about twice as long a period of wear for the sleeves thus safeguarded. And the shield protection need not be at all disfiguring or conspicuous if it is made from fine enough material of just the right shade, and set in carefully without drawing or pulling.

**COZY, ARTISTIC LIVING ROOM**  
Sunshiny, Floor Covered With Neutral Gray Filler Carpet, Walls Blue, Woodwork White.

One of the most beautiful living rooms the writer has ever seen, observes a correspondent, was a bright, sunshiny one, with a floor covered with a neutral gray filler carpet. The walls were in white and blue, the woodwork white. The dull brick fireplace, with the white overmantel, and the built-in book shelves, were quite noticeable features in the room and decidedly helped the colonial furniture.

For there was a mahogany gateleg table in the center of the room, a large armchair and a wall chair with a rush seat.

A huge wing armchair upholstered in rose and blue chintz was drawn up to the fireplace, and seemed to dominate the room.

The chintz was repeated in the side-drapes at the windows. And the beauty of it is that a room like this is within the reach of almost anyone!

**USEFUL HINTS TO KNITTERS**  
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Stitches are more easily taken up if needle is put in top of stitch, but first time knitting around knit the lower part of it, or it will be one-sided.

If you drop the loop of a knit stitch, place it on needle back of stitch, insert the needle in stitch, as if to pull, and put over loop; if it is a purl stitch, place loop in front of stitch and bring stitch over loop toward front.

A stitch dropped several rows can be taken up with crochet needle placed at the back of neck of stitch, and with first loop, turn needle and take up another; continue until all are taken up.

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"Even if you manage well, you get up against this food conservation idea."  
"How so?"  
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**Pretty Serious.**  
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Tuck—Izzat; what was it?  
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The Girl—I'm shocked at the way father treated you. I always worshiped you.  
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"Was your first meeting with your wife romantic?"  
"Well, no. She thought I was a big nut. It took several years to convince her otherwise."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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# SCOUTS MAKE MOTOR RECORD

Fifty of the Boy Scouts of America from Akron, O., are completing a record transportation stunt touring the country. One of the objects of this trip is to demonstrate how quietly troops may be carried with full equipment in motortrucks from the interior to the coast.

Starting from Akron, O., the run to New York was made in exactly 47 hours elapsed time, and Boston Common was reached in 81 hours. A fast commissary truck speeds ahead and prepares the meals, flagging the motor-truck train as it comes up the road. The four large trucks are provided with sleeping accommodations for the 50 scouts and the 21 others in the party, and no stops are made, the bunks being made up at nightfall and the scouts getting all their sleep on the road.

The return trip from Boston was made more slowly, the scouts being given a chance to see all the objects of interest and to give the public a demonstration in scouting. At Washington they had an appointment at the White House, when President Wilson, who is the honorary president of the organization, talked to them.

There are 1,500 Boy Scouts of America in Akron, in 65 troops, and each year the 50 leading scouts are given an outing by P. W. Litchfield, president of the Akron scout council. Last year the boys were taken to Michigan, and this year the objective of the trip was Mr. Litchfield's summer home at Green Harbor near Boston.

**A SALUTE TO "OLD GLORY."**  
The gown pictured is of navy blue satin and exploits the long panel in both back and front. Tiny buttons define the edges of the panel, which is weighted across the hem with heavy twisted silk fringe. The sleeves are long but slightly full from the wrist up and there is a suggestion of drapery at the hips. The normal waistline has a crushed girde. The V-shaped neck is finished with a white collar.

Scouts Know All the Forms of Respect to the Flag and Teach Others to Apply It.

**OBJECTS OF BOY SCOUTS.**  
The Boy Scouts of America form part of the world brotherhood of scouts several million strong.

On July 25, 1918, there were 365,905 scouts properly registered in 15,748 troops, with 88,661 men council members and troop committee members and scoutmasters.

The organization is growing at the rate of 1,200 registrations a day. The ideals of the movement are efficient citizenship, service and character building.

"The Boy Scouts of America," the name under which the movement in the United States was incorporated on February 8, 1910, has as its honorary president Woodrow Wilson and as honorary vice presidents William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt. The active national scout commissioner, Daniel C. Beard, the treasurer, George D. Pratt; the chief scout executive, James E. West.

**SCOUTS AID AIRPLANE MAIL.**  
When the airplane mail service started, the Washington post office needed a large number of additional messengers to deliver the mail brought by the first aero mail carrier.

Finding that nowhere near the required number could be employed on short notice, the officials asked the Washington scout headquarters for assistance.

In an incredibly short time 200 scouts on bicycles were mobilized, and in 35 minutes every piece of mail was delivered. They took the messages for the president, members of his cabinet and other government officials.

The fee, eight cents per delivery, was refused in every case.

**BOY SCOUT DOINGS.**  
Scout Paul Bliss, age fifteen, of Corning, Pa., saved the life of his friend, Merrill Johnson. They were out swimming, and Merrill got beyond his depth. He would have drowned if Scout Paul had not come to the rescue. Glastonbury (Conn.) scouts have formed a signal corps, and have a United States army instructor once a week, teaching them the use of sonaphone, wireless, wigwag and blinker light.

**E. E. Dudding** of New York wants 100,000 American convicts put to work in munition plants.

**Hoxie's Camp Remedy**, the life saver of children, is getting the Order of GOLD MEDALS. Kelle Co., Newburgh, N. Y., Mfrs.—Advt.

Woodbury, N. J., has opened a community vegetable market.

**WHY WOMEN DREAD OLD AGE**  
Don't worry about old age. Don't worry about being in other people's way when you are getting on in years. Keep your body in good condition and you can be as hale and hearty in your old days as you were when a kid, and every one will be glad to see you.

The kidneys and bladder are the causes of some afflictions. Keep them clean and in proper working order. Drive out the poisonous wastes from the system and avoid uric acid accumulations. Take GOLD MEDAL HARKER'S CAMP REMEDY periodically and you will find that the system will always be in perfect working order. Your spirits will be enlivened, your muscles made strong and you will have once more the look of youth and health.

New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue this treatment. When your first vigor has been restored continue for awhile taking a capsule or two each day. They will keep you in condition and prevent a return of your troubles.

There is only one guaranteed brand of Harkler Oil Capsules, GOLD MEDAL. There are many fakes on the market. Be sure you get the Order of GOLD MEDAL Imported Harkler Oil Capsules. They are the only reliable. For sale by all first-class druggists.—Advt.

It's difference of opinion that makes divorce cases, too.

**Your Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind MEAL HARKER'S CAMP REMEDY by Harkler's Eye Remedy, No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write Harkler's Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.**

**THE SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE**  
ABORN  
CLASSES IN OPERATING TRAINING  
THE ABORN MINIATURE

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

**WANTED**—Fifty cord wood choppers. Good chopping. Two dollars per cord.  
E. W. Weimar.  
Supt. Cedar Crest Orchard and Produce Co. Cedar Crest, N. J.

**WANTED**—Flint glass prescription bottles. Good prices paid. Dr. J. L. Lane, Tuckerton.

**TO RENT FURNISHED**—Whole or part of house. Reasonable. Apply to 331 S. Greent St.

**FURNISHED HOUSE**—Or apartment wanted for family of four, October first. References. Answering give detailed description. C. C. Engle, 25 King St., Morristown, N. J.

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

**IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY**

To Carrie Louisa Cranmer:  
By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a certain cause wherein Joseph W. Cranmer is petitioner, and you, Carrie Louisa Cranmer, are defendant, you are required to appear, and plead, answer or demur to petitioner's petition, on or before the eighteenth day of November next, or in default thereof, such decree will be taken against you as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just.

The object of said suit is to obtain a decree of divorce, dissolving the marriage between you and the said petitioner, dated September 17, 1918.

**BERRY AND RIGGINS**, Solicitors of petitioner.  
P. O. Address, Court House Square Building, Camden, N. J.

**IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY**

To Gideon Cranmer:  
By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a certain cause wherein Josephine P. Cranmer is petitioner, and you, Gideon Cranmer, are defendant, you are required to appear, and plead, answer or demur to petitioner's petition, on or before the eighteenth day of November next, or in default thereof, such decree will be taken against you as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just.

The object of said suit is to obtain a decree of divorce, dissolving the marriage between you and the said petitioner, dated September 17, 1918.

**BERRY AND RIGGINS**, Solicitors of petitioner.  
P. O. Address, Court House Square Building, Camden, N. J.

**Sale of Lands For Unpaid Taxes**  
**EAGLESWOOD TOWNSHIP**

The Owners and occupants of the following described parcels of Real Estate in the taxing district of Eagleswood, in the County of Ocean, and the State of New Jersey and the Public is hereby notified that the taxes thereon severally assessed for the years 1916 and 1917 remain unpaid and that the said parcels of Real Estate will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Town Hall in said taxing district, on **OCTOBER 5th, 1918, AT 2 P. M.** for the payment of said taxes with cost charges thereon unless the same shall be previously paid.

Name	Description	Year	Amount
Cranmer, Ezra Est., Farm Land	1916 and 1917	10.90	
Cranmer, Ezra Est., Arrears 1918		5.50	
Cranmer, Martha, House and Lot		25.43	
Cranmer, Martha, Arrears 1918		14.73	
Cranmer, Richard Est., House and Land		7.74	
Cranmer, Richard Est., Arrears		7.74	

**NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT**  
**Estate of Mary I. Walton**

Notice is hereby given that the accounts of the subscriber, Irwin H. Walton, Executor of the estate of said Mary I. Walton will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for Settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Ocean, on Friday, the first day of November, A. D. 1918.

Dated October 3, 1918.  
**IRWIN H. WALTON**, Executor.

**New Gretna**

Mr. Walter Hickman, of Jersey City, spent Sunday as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cramer.

Miss Elma Cramer, of Trenton, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Cramer.

Rev. Helmsman visited Princeton on Saturday.

After suffering for many months with a cancer, Mr. Carlisle Gaskill passed away on Saturday afternoon. The funeral services were held in the M. E. Church on Wednesday afternoon and interment was in Hillside Cemetery.

Mrs. Everett Allen visited Atlantic City last week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. French, Mrs. J. R. Cramer and Mrs. Earle Cramer were Atlantic City visitors on Tuesday.

Rev. and Mrs. L. V. Brewin motored to Cookstown on Friday to visit Mrs. Brewin's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Cramer were Philadelphia visitors one day last week.

Miss LeConey, one of the Burlington County Helping Teachers, spent last week in the schools in New Gretna and nearby towns.

Miss Ella Cramer, of Atlantic City, has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cramer.

Mrs. Harvey Cramer spent the week at Cape May City.

Mr. Wilson Robbins, of Philadelphia and Miss Florence Foster, of Hammonton, were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Robbins.

Mr. F. A. Adams, of Ocean City, is spending a few days with relatives

1914 and 1915	1916	1917	1918
Dunfee, Mahlon Est., House and Lot	7.16		
Dunfee, Mahlon Arrears 1918	10.23		
1915			
Frison, Michael, House and Lot	11.20		
1916			
Giberson, Emma, House and Lot	14.80		
Johnson, Geo. E., House and Lot	12.53		
Johnson, Geo. E., Arrears 1914	3.14		
LeMunyon, Rachel Est., House and Land	21.17		
LeMunyon, Rachel Est., Arrears	17.31		
1912 and 1913			
Parson, G. Bolton, Lot	30.96		
Parker, Joseph B., Lot	3.79		
Perrine, John, House and Land	28.50		
Sprague, Joseph H., House and Land	19.05		
Sprague, Joseph H., Arrears 1915	8.76		
1912 and 1913			
Salmons, Joel Est., Arrears 1914	4.83		
Seaman, Joel H., House and Lot	13.02		
Seaman, Joel H., Arrears 1918	28.06		
Shian, Chas. L., House and Land	33.07		
Shian, Chas. L., Arrears	64.70		
Seaman, Jarvis P., Salt Marsh	5.07		
1912 and 1913			
Russell, Sarah J., Est., House and Lot	13.52		
Russell, Sarah J., Arrears	5.79		
1912 and 1913			
Willits, Harry T., Farm and wood	33.92		

Collector of the Taxing District of Eagleswood.

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All the school children from Surf City along the line of the beach, are being transported here to school. This includes Beach Arlington, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Terrace etc. Reuben Brown, of the Peahala clubhouse, has the contract for transportation. This was decided upon because it was impossible to get teachers for the very small schools; beside this plan costs the taxpayers less.

**Parkertown**

Evelyn Cummings has gone to Camden to spend the winter months. Mrs. Edward Inman, of Manahawken, was a week end visitor at the home of her parents, Capt and Mrs. A. M. Price.

Percy Lamson, of Bordentown, was a Sunday caller at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Reeves.

Capt. Timothy Parker, of Atlantic City, spent a few days here this week as the guest of Mrs. Susanna Parker. Mr. and Mrs. William Dixon, of Philadelphia, were recent visitors at the home of the latter's sister, Mrs. Isaac Horner.

Mr. Herbert Whitlock accompanied by James A. Parker and Edgar Parker, who are employed in the Coast Guard Service at Asbury Park, motored from that place and spent Tuesday at their respective homes here.

We are sorry to report so many of our townspeople on the sick list. Mr. and Mrs. Norris Parker, Ruth Parker and two small children are all ill with the influenza and several others among them Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, Mrs. Josephine Parker, Mrs. Margaret Parker and Ralph Cummings.

The people of Parkertown responded very generously to the amount raised for the Service Flag, about \$26.00 being contributed. A large American Flag will be placed with the Service Flag.

The following are a list of the contributors:

John Cranmer, Dell Parker, John N. Parker, Thomas Parker, Jr. Eugene Cummings, Lincoln Parker, Barton Pharo, Peter Parker, Chas. Cummings, N. W. Parker, Chester Parker, Henry Parker, Hirie Parker, Wm. Thomas, Jos. B. Holman, Paschill Parker, Harland Price, Hansel Parker, Bertha Horner Cora Cummings, Clark Parker, Estella Mathis, Norris L. Parker, J. Cook Parker, Margaret Parker, Mary A. Price, Jeannette Brown, Isaac Horner, Harvey Parker, Alfred Parker, John A. Parker, Dora Reeves, Nathaniel Holman, Emma S. Parker, W. H. Cummings, Cynthia Cummings, Mrs. Ayer Parker, Joseph Cummings, Lester Cummings, Howard Horner, James A. Parker, Susanna G. Parker, Hazie Parker, John W. Brown, Gussis Parker, Rudolph Parker, Tom Parker, Merritt Price, Josephine Parker, Atmore Homan, Stephen Parker, Elwood Cummings, Norwood Parker, Millard F. Parker, Peter Parker, Jr., Adam Price, Frank Wilson, Mrs. Frank Wilson, Chas. Brown, Jay C. Parker and Capt. Timothy Parker, of Atlantic City. In all 61 contributors.

**REPORT OF COUNTY FARM DEMONSTRATOR**

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Much of the work since the last meeting and up to the 24th of August has been in connection with the picnic; soliciting exhibits, making charts and maps, and getting the office exhibit in shape.

Since the picnic, the remaining alfalfa plots have been sown, thus completing the list of 20 plots. Every community is represented by at least one plot.

Through the cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture 200 pounds of vetch seed has been placed in the hands of the County Agent. This seed has been inoculated and placed in the hands of farmers in every part of the county where cover crops will fit in the farming rotation. About 40 pounds has not been placed, but by the end of the week the job will be completed.

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**Goodyear Gold Seal RUBBER BOOTS**  
In Stock  
Sizes 6, 7, 9 and 11

**FIRESTONE BOOTS**  
Sizes 6 to 10

For Sale By  
**M. L. CRANMER**  
PHONE 3-4-1-4.  
Mayetta, N. J.

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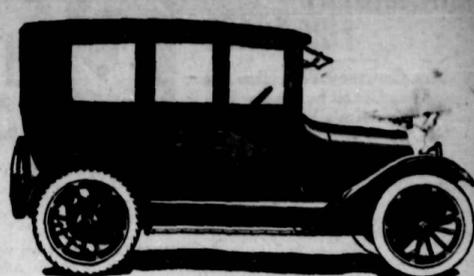
Last year at least 40 per cent of the corn was unhusked at the beginning of winter. The damage resulting from this condition both in feed and

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