

Vote to Name Surrogate for Ocean Co.

Attorney General Says Office Must Be Filled at Election November 5. Candidates Selected.

TUCKERTON HAD CANDIDATE

Acting upon the advice of Attorney General Wescott that the office of surrogate of Ocean county, made vacant by the death of Surrogate Thompson about two weeks ago, must be filled at the general election to be held November 5, the Republican and Democratic county committees of Ocean have elected candidates for the office.

U. S. Grant, of Toms River, is the Republican nominee, chosen by the county committee. He won after a hot fight by one vote over Percy L. Grover, who is now serving as surrogate under appointment by Governor Edge last week. The Democratic nominee is T. J. Elmer, of Lakewood.

T. Wilmer Speck, of Tuckerton, was a candidate at Toms River Saturday and received the complimentary vote of the committeeman from his home town.

It was believed, until the opinion of the attorney general, that Grover would serve until the general election of 1919 on the understanding that the Republicans had no way in which to select candidates for this election, the time for filing petitions having passed.

SWEET POTATO CROP IS UNUSUALLY HEAVY

Estimated That the Yield in New Jersey Will Be 3,000,000 Bushels

The sweet potato crop of New Jersey has just begun dug. The yield in most sections is much better than the growers expected it would be two months ago. The set was unusually heavy and the potatoes would have been very small if the fall rains had not come just when they did. The estimated production in New Jersey will be approximately 3,000,000 bushels. Much more than half the crop will be stored for winter shipment.

While the crop is being dug and for two weeks afterward the potatoes readily give off their excess moisture. If this moisture is allowed to remain in the storage house it will result in the development of soft rot and other storage losses. The extension division of the New Jersey State Agricultural College recommends that a fire be constantly maintained in the storage house, during the digging season, and for two weeks afterward.

If the ventilators are kept open and if a temperature of 85 degrees Fahrenheit is maintained, the heated air will gradually absorb the moisture and carry it out of the storage room. After the sweating period of 55 degrees is more desirable.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for the many acts of kindness shown me during my illness and bereavement.

Raymond Stevens

Many Deaths From Flu this Week

Several Victims Along the Shore. But Few New Cases in Past Week.

SEVERAL FORMER TOWNS-PEOPLE AMONG VICTIMS

The influenza epidemic is rapidly declining along the shore and but few cases have been reported during the past week. There have been several deaths following attacks of the disease and many towns have been hit. Quarantines will probably be lifted this week if conditions continue to improve.

Augustus A. Driscoll died at the Radio Station early Sunday morning from influenza. He was a member of the Naval Reserve and was 26 years of age. His home is in Tuckerton where he leaves a widow and three children to mourn his demise. Funeral services were held yesterday.

Joshua Parker passed away Sunday, October 20, at his home here. He was 47 years of age and was not married. Funeral services will be held today.

Abbie L. Lamson, wife of John Lamson, died at her home in Mayetta on Thursday, October 17, aged 30 years. She leaves a husband and four children. Funeral services were held on Saturday, October 19.

Harry V. Carver died at his home in Manahawken on Saturday, October 19, after a short illness. Mr. Carver was a former employee on the Beach and a former resident of Tuckerton. He was a member of the Beach Haven Railroad but had been doing government work in Camden, where he fell a victim of influenza. He leaves a widow and 2 children. Funeral was held yesterday.

Phineas Conklin, aged 27 years died at his home in Cedar Run on Wednesday, October 16. A widow remains to mourn his loss. Funeral services were held on Saturday, October 19.

William Robert and Elwood Gilbert, sons of Joseph Gilbert, of Tuckerton, died within a few days at their homes in Atlantic City last week. These boys were former Tuckertonians and well known here.

Leon Paul Parker died at Anniston, Alabama; a resident of Parkertown, in the service of Uncle Sam. Our correspondent from that place writes the following: It is with sincere regret we report the death of Leon Paul Parker, who came as a great shock to his relatives and friends as no one knew of his illness. He died on October 13th, of pneumonia, at Anniston, Ala., where he has been serving his country on the Military Police Force of that place. He was one of the first young men to enlist from this place when war was declared, although only 20 years old. He was first sent to Sea Girt and thence to Anniston, but when the company of which he was a member was sent to France he was not among them; his health at that time not permitting. Deceased was 22 years old Sept. 30th, and was the son of Henry and Annie Myers Parker. He had a host of friends in Camden as well as at this place. Funeral services were held Friday afternoon from the home of his parents; interment in West Creek. Our hearts go out in sympathy to the bereaved family.

He is survived, besides his parents, by two brothers, Kelly Parker, of Camden and Chester, of this place also four sisters, Mrs. Walter Wood, Mrs. Oscar Pharo and Mrs. J. Bodine, of Camden, and Mrs. Charles Mathis of this place. The floral offerings were many and beautiful.

John Taylor, a resident of Barnegat died in the service of his country, at Newport News, last week. He will be buried at Barnegat on Friday, October 25.

Frank Hartley died at his home in Philadelphia last week and was brought to Tuckerton for burial on Monday. He leaves a widow, who was formerly Miss Lillian Lane, of Tuckerton and an infant son.

Lena B. Fay, the sixteen year old daughter of the late Goddard Fay, formerly of Tuckerton, who died in Philadelphia last week was brought to Tuckerton for burial Monday.

Mrs. Mabel Maloney, wife of Chas. Maloney and daughter of Edwin P. and Mary R. Glenn, died at her home in Atlantic City, on Friday, October 18. The Glenns were former residents of Tuckerton and are frequent visitors.

Mrs. May Cowperthwaite, wife of Jacob Cowperthwaite, died at her home in Philadelphia, October 16. Mr. Cowperthwaite is the son of Ex-Mayor and Mrs. Thomas J. Cowperthwaite of Tuckerton.

William Kelly, a member of the Harvey Cedars C. G. crew, died at his home at that place on Monday. He is a resident of West Creek.

Mrs. Jane Rothenberger, daughter of Rhodes Trux, a former resident of Tuckerton, who died at Pleasantville last week was brought here for burial Monday.

Mary Jane Cranmer, aged 74 years, died at her home in Cedar Run, Sunday, October 20. Funeral service today, Thursday.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish, herewith, to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the helpful acts of kindness and expressions of sympathy shown me by many friends and neighbors during my recent bereavement.

Mrs. Lawrence Allen

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Lents, of Philadelphia, spent a few days here with relatives recently.

Abram Gerber, of Mount Holly, was a recent visitor with his mother, Mrs. Nathan Gerber.

Miss Rhoda Lippincott, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Lippincott, on North Wood street.

Frank B. Goch and Edwin J. Brennan, of Philadelphia, spent a few days recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Leake.

Lieut. and Mrs. George Occhionero spent a few days in Philadelphia last week.

Myer Gerber, of Chester, Pa., spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Gerber.

Homer Marshall and Miss Daisy Beaumont, of Philadelphia, are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Marshall on Wood Street. Homer is home on a furlough.

Mrs. Walter Paul, of Manahawken, visited her sister, Mrs. Archie Pharo, on Saturday.

Walter Entwistle of New York, came home to spend Sunday with his family.

Orrin Ludwig, Miss Anna Edmunds and Master Morris McMullen, of Philadelphia, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gifford. Miss Edmunds, who is a sister of Mrs. Gifford, recently enlisted in the Naval Reserve as yeowoman.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester A. Lippincott, of Brightwaters, L. I., have been visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. S. L. Bishop. They were accompanied on their return by Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. A. E. Adams and William Bishop, who will spend the winter in Brightwaters.

The quarantine has been taken off at the Radio Station and the boys are making their usual trips up to the town.

An appeal for help at the factory of Victor Morway is contained in an advertisement in another column of this issue. Girls and women are wanted to work on army tents.

Silverton people tell of several instances they have seen of the airplanes driving duck off the flats and in the coves, by swooping down on them and opening up on the flock with machine guns. This was done both before and after the duck season opened. Game Wardens please take notice.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Robertson, of Tenafly announce the engagement of their daughter, Elvira J., to Mr. Earle L. Mathis of Tuckerton, N. J.

An interesting letter from Fred Shinn, who is in Company D, 311th Infantry, somewhere in France; appears on page four of this issue.

Mrs. Julia Linder and daughter, Winifred, of Bristol, Pa., are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. John H. Kohler.

William McGarrey, who has been in the Navy for the past three months, has been put in the deferred class and now located at the Timken Axle factory in Detroit, Mich.

P. B. Lovell, of the Moorestown Chronicle, was in town Tuesday and paid a visit to the Beacon.

Misses Jennie and Carrie Otis, of Saybrook, Conn., are visiting their brother, James E. Otis.

Mrs. Ida A. Stiles has returned from a two weeks' visit in Columbus and Keansburg with friends.

Miss Sara Chazen, of Philadelphia, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Reuben Gerber.

The schools will probably be opened Monday and if the quarantine is taken off Saturday there will be church services Sunday.

Home Boy Wounded in France

First Tuckerton Boy Hit By Hun Shrapnel. Praises Red Cross

NOT SERIOUSLY HURT

Private Stanley A. Ireland, of Company D, 311th Infantry, has been wounded on the battlefields in France, according to a letter received from him by his mother, Mrs. Rose Rider.

Extracts from his letter follow: "I am in a hospital with a shrapnel wound in my right hip, which I received Monday, September 23, under a heavy barrage fire. I was taken to the first aid where my wound was dressed and then sent to an evacuation hospital where I am now, but expect to go to a base hospital in a few days.

"Mother, the Red Cross is doing a great work here and the doctors and nurses treat us fine. They are very kind to the wounded soldiers. There is a lady who comes thru our ward every day and gives me chocolate, cigarettes and newspapers.

"Believe me the Red Cross is a wonderful organization and they are doing wonders over here and everybody should help them. I am glad I gave to them when I was in the States.

"We have nice, warm beds and lots to eat. I sure have some appetite; it seems as if I cannot get enough to eat."

Stanley was always popular among the young folks in Tuckerton and was one of our star base ball players. We all hope he will escape further injury and come home safe.

Manahawkin

Mrs. Carrie Willits, of Beach Haven, was a week end visitor in town with her sister, Mrs. Sherwood Corliss.

Milton and Calvin Carr, of Trenton, are spending a few days at their home here.

George Inmann and Maurice Jones, of Elwood, were over Sunday visitors at their homes here.

Miss Myrtle Lifford was in Tuckerton on Saturday visiting her aunt, Mrs. Morgan Morris.

Harry Lukens and William Manlove are doing some repair work for C. H. Cranmer on the Hall property which he recently purchased.

Harvey Cranmer, who is employed at Baltimore, is home for a few days. Mrs. Ada Corliss was in Toms River on Friday.

Mrs. Jane Bennett, of Barnegat, spent a day with Mrs. George Ware recently.

Miss Lottie Sprague, of Philadelphia, is home for a little visit.

Mrs. Clara Crane, of Barnegat, spent Friday in town.

Walter Bolton spent Sunday at home with his family.

Augustus Predmore and sisters, Misses Mae, Edith and Florence, of Jersey City, attended the funeral of their brother, William Predmore, who died in New York of pneumonia.

Mr. Harry Carver died on Friday of last week with the pneumonia. He leaves a wife and 2 children. At this writing no date has been set for the funeral.

Mrs. Lydia Malsbury was an over Sunday visitor at Barnegat.

Mrs. William Simpson, of Elwood, has been in town visiting friends for a few days.

Mrs. Lidia Pharo was an over Sunday visitor in Philadelphia.

Miss Edith Hazelton has returned to Philadelphia after spending a few days at home.

We are glad to say that the sick folks in our town are improving and some are out. Dr. Hilliard has been very faithful, going day and night in our town and the neighboring towns and has been very successful.

Several of our men are attending the Wednesday deer hunting.

E. Moss Mathis, of Tuckerton, was a recent visitor in town on business.

Mrs. W. C. Crane has returned home after spending two weeks in Pemberton with her daughter, Mrs. Geneva Haines.

Glady's Cranmer S. A. Salmons, Prin.

West Creek

Miss Miriam Glenn is at the home of her parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Glenn for the past two weeks as the school at Wood Ridge, N. J., where Miss Glenn has charge of a grade, is closed during the present epidemic.

Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Potter and family, of Philadelphia, are enjoying a month in their cottage here. Mr. Potter is much improved in health, having come here for a needed rest.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Shinn have purchased the property of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stokes on Thomas avenue and will move there soon.

Mr. R. P. Shinn, of Philadelphia, was called home on Saturday last by the little of his little daughter.

J. C. Horner is out again after being confined to his bed, after coming home to recuperate following an attack of influenza.

In addition to those mentioned last week, the following are suffering from the prevailing epidemic, but we are glad to report all are doing well and several of them are around again: Wallace Jones, the family of Frank Shinn, Rowley Horner and family, Mrs. Hattie Pharo, Chas. M. Shinn, Mrs. Haze Cranmer and Wm. J. Rutter who came home from Barnegat City C. G. Station and is ill at his home here.

Watson Pharo who is employed at Carney's Point, was home for a few days recently.

Ernest Shinn was here on Monday calling on friends and enjoying a brief furlough from Camp Dix. He expects to start overseas soon.

Word has been received of the safe arrival overseas of Stanley Horner, who is in an engineer company, having trained at Fort Benj. Harrison in the west. Stanley has many friends here, being one of the Baptist Sunday School boys, the son of Mrs. Fannie Horner of Parkertown.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parker were shocked to hear of the death of their son, Paul, at Camp McClellan, last week. Paul was also one of the Baptist Sunday School boys and had many friends here. A friend accompanied his body home, arriving on Thursday. The parents have the sincere sympathy of the entire community.

Mail from France this week share interest with the Flu and is a much pleasanter topic of conversation. Letters were received from Jos. Glenn, C. R. Rutter, Howard Seaman, Harry Jones and Warren Hayes.

Reuben Brown, who died at the Peahala Club House last week was brought here for funeral services on Friday.

Cedar Run

Walter Sprague, of Jersey City, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Carrie Sprague.

We are glad to see some of the sick folks around again, altho there are lots who are not yet. Are all reported as doing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Zeb Collins and daughter Bertha, were visitors at the home of E. B. Sprague on Sunday.

Mary J. Cranmer died of heart-trouble at the home of Mrs. Augustus Cranmer on Saturday. She had been at Mrs. Cranmer's home only a few minutes when she died. She was loved and respected by all who knew her and will be greatly missed in this community.

Capt. F. W. Sprague has returned to New York to take charge of his vessel after spending a week home.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodie Cranmer, of Delanco, spent a few days with the latter's father, E. B. Sprague.

We are sorry to report Miss Beulah Cranmer and Mr. C. VanVorst home sick from their positions but they are reported much better at this writing.

HONOR FLAG FOR TUCKERTON

Over the Top With Other Towns in Liberty Loan Campaign

Tuckerton went over the top in the Liberty Loan Campaign subscribing \$56,500.00 its quota being \$53,000.00

The committee with the help of the ladies worked against great odds as the epidemic had full sway and most everything was at a standstill.

Beach Haven Oversubscribed

Beach Haven also went over the top with a subscription of \$25,100.00 its quota being \$20,000.00.

EDGE AND FRELINGHUYSEN TO TALK IN OCEAN COUNTY

Ocean county will be signally honored during this campaign, as Governor Walter E. Edge will make one of four speeches he makes in the entire campaign at Lakewood, on November 1; and Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuyesen will also make one of the very few addresses he is down for in this campaign at Toms River, on November 4, the night before election.

There will also be meetings at Pt. Pleasant on October 30, and at Tuckerton on November 2. Speakers of national reputation, probably U. S. Senator Wadsworth of New York, and Congressman Fess of Ohio, will address these meetings.

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Wait For Permit to Raise Quarantine

Which Will Probably Be Saturday. Local Health Board Warns People To Be Careful

FIRE HOUSE NOW HOSPITAL

The Board of Health of the Borough met on Tuesday evening and voted to raise the quarantine as soon as permission was given by State Director Price, which will probably be on Saturday. It also wishes to urge upon our citizens that they exercise great care, and keep away from the few cases still among us, and thus prevent any fresh outbreak of the epidemic.

Mayor Kelley and Overseer of the Poor Anderson, were present by invitation. Mayor Kelley stated that the use of the Fire House had been tendered to Officer Healer for a hospital in which to take care of those of the Wireless force who were sick in the town, or to bring up from the Radio Station any cases that needed attention, and in this way concentrate all the sick in one building.

The board approved of the action taken and hopes some of the Red Cross members may be able to assist in caring for the sick.

The board instructed the secretary to notify the Board of Education that they could open the schools at their discretion.

Parkertown

Mrs. James Alfred Parker has gone to Asbury Park to visit her husband, who is seriously ill at the Coast Guard Station there.

Mrs. William Handley, of Philadelphia, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Helen Parker.

Lester Cummings, who has been spending some time in Bridgeton, has returned to his home here.

Leonard Parker, who is one of the Coast Guards at Ocean City, is at the home of his mother, Mrs. Emma S. Parker, recovering from an illness.

William E. Horner Jr., is also home on the sick list.

Mrs. William Payne, of Tuckerton, has returned to her home after spending some time here as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Isaac Horner.

Kirkbride Parker, of Lavellette, was a recent visitor at the home of Postmaster Norwood Parker.

We are pleased to report that all our townspeople who have been ill, are recovering. Among them Norris Parker and family, Charles Cummings and son Fred, Mrs. William Thomas, Thomas Parker Sr., Mrs. Lincoln Parker and Mrs. Norwood Parker. There are no serious cases at the present writing.

Mrs. Henry Parker is visiting relatives in Camden.

Among the out-of-town people who attended the funeral of Leon Paul Parker were Mr. and Mrs. Kelley Parker and sons, Edward and Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Pharo and children, and Miss Bessie McCarroll.

Mrs. Atmore Homan, who has been spending the winter in Camden, has been seriously ill but is recovering.

The following pupils of the Parkertown school have been neither absent nor tardy during September: Mary Parker, Imogene Cummings, Evelyn Cummings, Sara Parker, Frances Inman, LeRoy Cummings, Chester Holman, Alfrancis Brown, Eddie Cranmer, Joseph Cummings, Johnnie Cranmer, Tillie McAnney, Annabel Mathis, Viva Parker and Gladys Parker.

Glady's Cranmer S. A. Salmons, Prin.

Size of a City Lot.

The question is often asked what part of an acre an ordinary city lot is. One 66x165 feet contains just a quarter-acre and contains 10,890 square feet. Ten acres, if square, would measure 660 feet along each side and a strip of that length and one-tenth the length, or 66 feet, would make an acre, and if but one-fourth as long or 165 feet would make a quarter acre. This is a good-sized city lot.

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

Directors: E. R. Austin, Geo. F. Randolph, C. H. Cranmer, John C. Eric, W. G. Conrad, Wm. L. Butler, T. Wilmer Speck, S. J. Ridgway, C. M. Berry, Thomas Cule, Jesse Caville, David G. Conrad, R. T. Butler

Money Makes Money

Interest on investment is the source of surest income. Money works 24 hours a day and seven days a week.

More people are made independent by saving than by slaving.

England has invested to wonderful advantage. Every year statistics show that England buys more from other countries than she sells to them. But interest on investments does not show in the statistical tables.

That is why England is rich.

Money placed in a savings bank is an investment safe and sure.

Make yourself independent.

One Dollar Starts an Account!

3 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

Deposit Bonds for Rent in Fire and Burglar Proof Vault

PALACE THEATRE
NOW OPEN UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Thoroughly Cleaned and Fumigated THIS WEEK

Write a Letter to the Boys you know "over there."

Do what you can for the Red Cross

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

HOW TO AVOID BACKACHE AND NERVOUSNESS

Told by Mrs. Lynch From Own Experience.

Providence, R. I.—"I was all run down in health, was nervous, had headaches, my back ached all the time, I was tired and had no ambition for anything. I had taken a number of medicines which did me no good. One day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for women, so I tried it. My nervousness and headaches disappeared, I gained in weight and feel fine, so I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman who is suffering as I was."—Mrs. ADRIANE B. LYNCH, 109 Plain St., Providence, R. I.

Backache and nervousness are symptoms of nature's warnings, which indicate a functional disturbance or an unhealthy condition which often develops into a more serious ailment.

Women in this condition should not continue to drag along without help, but profit by Mrs. Lynch's experience, and try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

No Substitute For Dodd's Kidney Pills.

That's Why Their Sale Has Increased Wonderfully for the Last Forty Years.

Don't accept a substitute for Dodd's when you know that if they didn't relieve and give permanent satisfaction they couldn't be selling to the same families for two generations. Thousands of users, who have saved themselves from the ravages of kidney troubles and Bright's Disease by the use of this famous remedy, will accept nothing else. They know that upon the slightest backache, pain in the loins, stiffness in stooping or lifting, you must take warning and use Dodd's and Dodd's only.

You are protected by the name on the fine round box—the name with the three 'D's' for diseased, disordered and deranged kidneys. No article of similar name will do. Get your box today and start on the road to health. Druggists will gladly refund your money if not promptly relieved.

You Can Be Strong

MARROWBONE

NUTRITIOUS AND PHOSPHATE

Is all you need to increase your vigor. It is prepared specially for correcting stomach ills and nervous disorders and building strength. Marrowbone is rich in blood, and changes weakness into strength. Its vitalizing powers are recognized by the highest medical authorities and professional men or weak debilitated men and women.

Marrowbone is sold under guarantee, if it does not do as claimed your money will be refunded.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS

Write for booklet and address.

Not a Patent Medicine

Hospital Nurses.

An orderly was on duty in an operating room for the first time and was to witness an amputation. He wondered whether he would get nervous. He also noticed a bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked nurse, and he wondered if she, too, would blanch under the ordeal. Following the operation, he admitted to the nurse that it had been his first operation. She congratulated him on having borne up so well.

"What did you feel like during your first operation?" he asked the nurse.

"This morning was my first operation," she said. "But I didn't know that men could stand those things as well as women."

She Takes It Up.

"Gadspar has a way of delivering an opinion as if it were positively the last word on that particular subject."

"So he has. But if he delivers his opinion in the presence of Mrs. Gadspar he soon finds out that it doesn't even approximate the last word."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

In the Trenches.

"What's for dinner today?"

"Windmill stew."

"Ow do yer mean—windmill stew?"

"Well, if it don't go 'round you don't get any."—Cassell's Journal.

Philadelphia expects to lose 200 pool-rooms owing to war taxes.

When the morning cup is unsatisfactory

suppose you make a change from the old-time beverage to the snappy cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

You'll be surprised at its cheering, satisfying qualities and delightful flavor. It's all health—no caffeine.

Try a Tin.

OUT-OF-CARDIA PEOPLE

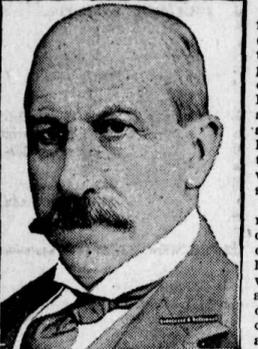
HERO OF REMARKABLE ESCAPE

Sergt. Pilot E. T. Buckley of Chicago whose parents live in Kilbourne, Ill., is back in America after some 20 months of service in the great war, topped off with capture by the Huns and a remarkable escape from their prison camps.

It was on January 2, 1916, that Buckley, then fresh from the University of Illinois, joined the Foreign Legion of France with the intention of qualifying as a flyer. After a thorough course in a French aviation school he was assigned to Nungesser's traveling squadron, known as the Escadrille Spad, which corresponded to the German traveling circus headed by the late Baron Richthofen. He and his French comrades, widely attached to the Lafayette flying corps, had a roving commission which took them along the western front, but it was in the Verdun region that the American volunteer was to meet the biggest experience of his life. On September 6 last year he was brought down in a fight with three German planes, one of which he crashed. He was taken to a German prison camp wounded. He was fed badly and treated with studied cruelty because he was an American volunteer in the French army. He made three efforts to escape, but each time was caught on the Swiss frontier or before he reached it. On the fourth occasion he also was stopped by a German sentry, but he gave battle with a pocket knife which a German had given him in the prison camp, laid out the sentry, and made his way back to his squadron in France.



LORD MILNER, WORKER



On the one occasion—it was but a few weeks ago—when Lord Milner has submitted to an interview, I had gone to him greatly impressed by the high privilege granted me, and, somehow, expected something rather formidable. Edward Marshall writes in London Answers. I found nothing of the sort, but a tall man, very approachable, very human, ready to answer "pleading questions" if he thought replies to them would further international understanding.

That is the impression which he makes—that of the very highest type of public servant. In the best sense of the word, his governmental work all has been service—that of a man caring very little, if anything at all, for place and power, but above all things to be of value to the empire. He never has conceded anything to ease; his close associates declare he never thinks about himself. His heart is with the worker, although his own tastes are indicated by the fact that at Oxford he was pre-eminently the first scholar of his class, despite the fact that brilliant men, including Mr. Asquith, were in opposition.

The passion of his life is to see the British empire knit in true democracy, coherent, unalterably cohesive, so equipped with governmental power and individual impulse that all great natural resources will be developed for the public good. The public good! These three words are his creed. Now they mean defeat of Germany, the rights of all the allies.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN

When President Wilson selected John W. Davis of West Virginia to succeed Walter Hines Page as ambassador to Great Britain there was considerable surprise but not a single adverse criticism of the appointment. The announcement was made just as Mr. Davis, who was then solicitor general of the United States, arrived in Switzerland to serve as the head of the American delegation at the Bern conference between American and German missions on the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war.

Since he went to Washington seven years ago as a member of congress from the First West Virginia district, Mr. Davis has been an active figure in the capital. He was elected to succeed himself in the house, but hardly had begun his second term when President Wilson appointed him solicitor general in August, 1913.

Mr. Davis is forty-five years old. Beginning life as a lawyer in his home town of Clarksburg, W. Va., after graduating at the Washington and Lee university and the University of Virginia, he became prominent in Democratic politics and served in the West Virginia legislature before going to congress and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1904.



ITALY'S WARRIOR PRINCE



The youngest boy officially fighting at the front with the allies is the fourteen-year-old Prince Umberto of Italy.

As long ago as 1910, when he was only twelve, the prince of Piedmont was a familiar figure at the Italian army headquarters, but he was there then only as a privileged visitor. When Italy was invaded, however, the desire of the heir to the throne to join the colors could no longer be refused.

While he has not been permitted to run into great danger, he is seeing actual military service and is experiencing many phases of the war at first hand.

Humbert Nicholas Thomas Jean Marie—to give him his full name in English—is the only son of King Victor Emmanuel. He is head of the Young Explorers of Italy, a body that corresponds to the boy scouts in America. He has gone up in airplanes, down in submarines, steered warships, ridden cavalry horses. But the things he is proudest of are his trips at the front, for he has been there not once, but many times.

At the front young Humbert went practically everywhere, made friends with the soldiers, was petted by them in return and all in all had a fine time.

POPULAR PAT HARRISON

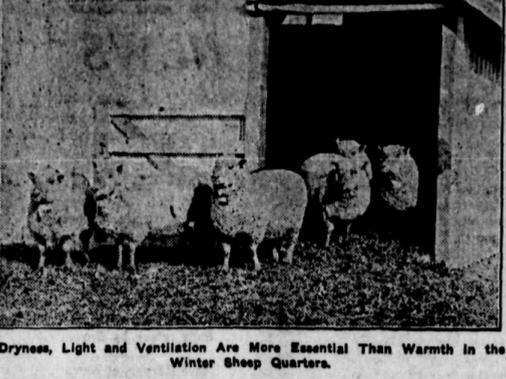
When James K. Vardaman retires from the senate, refused another term mainly because of his war record, he will be succeeded by one of the most popular members of the present house of representatives, who also is one of the best-liked men in his state—Mississippi. Pat Harrison is the man, and his name really is just Pat, if the Congressional Directory is to be relied upon. He carried the state against Vardaman in the primaries with ease, and that is equivalent to election, of course.

Mr. Harrison was born in Crystal Springs, Miss., on August 29, 1881, and received his education in the public schools of that town and the Louisiana State university. Then he took up the practice of law, and for six years he served as district attorney of his district, comprising six counties. In 1910 he resigned to accept the nomination to the Sixty-second congress, and has been a member of the lower house ever since. He has been a hard-working member, too, and has served on important committees.



Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

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



SHEEP NEED WINTER CARE.

Dryness, Light and Ventilation Are More Essential Than Warmth in the Winter Sheep Quarters.

WOOL AND MEAT ARE WAR NEEDS

Principal Sheep Requirements Are Dryness, Good Ventilation, and Sunlight.

WET COATS FOSTER DISEASE

Protection From Winter Rainfalls and Heavy Snowfalls is Desirable—Freedom From Drafts is Most Important.

depended upon. There is no efficient automatic system of ventilating sheep buildings, though some of the "wind baffles" which have been devised for poultry houses might be adapted.

Well-Drained Floors.

Level and well-drained clay-surfaced floors are satisfactory and economical. Sheep pack the surface very firmly, and if there is proper drainage the only objection to this floor is that it does not exclude rats. Concrete floors for alleys and feed rooms are necessary, but will seldom be called for in the pens.

Arrangement of Building.

The main features to be provided in the floor plan are minimum of waste space, convenience and ease in feeding and in cleaning the pens, and elimination of the need of moving or disturbing the sheep. Pen partitions should be movable. By using feed racks to make divisions in the pen space the size of the pens can be varied as needed, and in special cases the racks can be removed to permit the use of the space for other stock.

Locating Sheep Buildings.

The site for permanent buildings for sheep should first of all be dry and well drained. Ample yard space that is dry and sheltered should be available adjacent to the main barn or shed. A southern slope with sandy soil is especially satisfactory for this purpose.

On most farms it will be advantageous to have the buildings and yards easily reached from the regular pasture or from fields used to grow forage crops for summer pasture. As the flock requires attention many times daily during part of the year, convenience of location in relation to the farm dwelling and to other buildings will effect an economy of time in the performance of routine labor.

BUY EWES IN FALL

Many farmers make a practice of buying ewes in the fall, breeding them and selling the lambs the following summer. Such ewes can be carried through the winter on wheat and rye fields if not pastured too closely, or on clover hay with some roots and a little linseed meal. If the clover hay is not available, corn fodder may be used as roughage, in which case it should always be supplemented with bran or linseed meal. Lambs should come early and should be taught to eat as soon as they are old enough. Give lambs access to corn by providing a creep through which they can go without allowing the ewes to follow.

Feed Cows Legume Hay.

In co-operation with the extension department of Purdue university the United States department of agriculture last year made an investigation of the cost of producing milk in 16 dairy herds in Porter county, Ind. In that study it was found that when other conditions were the same the dairymen who fed the largest quantity of clover, alfalfa, and other legume hays used 38 per cent less grain without lessening the production of their cows. That is, the dairymen who fed legume hay obtained as much milk from 62 pounds of grain as the others obtained from 100 pounds of grain.

Such a saving is certainly worth while. Patriotism demands increased production; the high cost of living demands economical production; both those demands are met when all our good cows are kept, and when their milk flow is maintained at low cost.

Feeding Racks for Sheep.

Combination hay and grain racks are probably the most convenient for feeding small lots of sheep. The open rack is suitable for use in barns where feeding can be done by passing directly from the feed alley to the rack, thus obviating the difficulties which follow from entering pens filled with sheep. Some shepherds prefer a rack with closed sides instead of slats; such a rack requires that the hay be eaten through an opening at the bottom.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Fertility is most important in a brood mare.

The best way to kill lice on hogs is by the use of crude oil in a hog oiler.

Good silage, if fed judiciously, makes a fine feed for sheep. It adds succulence to their ration and cuts down the cost.

Fortunate are those who are helping win the war by raising pigs, calves, colts and lambs.

Pigs fatten quickly and cheaply on pasture supplemented by a grain ration.

If we are to maintain the beef supply for war purposes it will be necessary for those who practice general farming to produce beef as well as those specializing in beef production.

It has long been known that brood sows fed wholly or almost so, on corn have smaller litters, and to some extent, smaller pigs, than sows fed more generous rations.

A Bird in the Hand

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



EIGHT ESSENTIALS FOR WINTER EGGS.

Scratching for Feed is the Hen's Natural Exercise.

ESSENTIALS FOR EGGS IN WINTER

Stock, Quarters, Treatment, Food and Exercise Must Be Given Consideration.

PULLET IS MAIN RELIANCE

Aim of Poultry Keeper Should Be Roomy, Clean, Well-Ventilated and Lighted Houses—Avoid Disturbing or Annoying Hens.

Some poultry keepers, seemingly without much particular effort, get winter eggs while others work hard but more or less in vain. The former knowingly or unknowingly provide essentials necessary for winter egg production while in the case of the latter some important factor is neglected. Eight essentials are necessary, according to poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture, in securing winter eggs. They are: (1) suitable stock; (2) comfortable quarters; (3) kind treatment; (4) regular attention; (5) abundant water; (6) wholesome food; (7) liberal rations; (8) congenial exercise. Due consideration to each of these essentials will bring success, but if the results in eggs are poor—far below the moderate standard of five dozen eggs per hen in the first six months of laying—that fact is proof that the requirements have not all been fully met.

Suitable Stock.

Pullets that have been seasonably hatched, well grown, well matured and vigorous are good winter layers. Good laying birds usually molt so late in the fall that the molting shortens production in the early part of their second winter. Hence pullets are the poultry keepers' reliance for eggs at the season of high prices; and if the pullets fall in any of the specifications mentioned for good laying stock, the poultry keeper is handicapped at the start.

Comfortable Quarters.

A roomy, clean, well-ventilated and well-lighted poultry house should be the aim of poultry keepers who are striving for winter eggs. Provision should be made for light and ventilation so that during severe weather the house can be made snug.

Modern practice in the ventilation of poultry houses is to ventilate by means of open windows, doors, in and near the front of the house, frictioned the fresh air possible without exposing the birds to temperatures at which they plainly suffer from cold. The common rule for ventilation in extreme cold weather is to give ventilation enough to prevent the deposit of frost or moisture on inside walls. Where so dry a condition of the air in the houses is maintained the birds are not much affected by low temperatures and by changes of temperature; they do not contract colds so easily, and they lay more steadily.

Kind Treatment.

The poultry keeper should not only be easy in all his movements about the care of the poultry, but should take care that no one and nothing else disturbs or annoys the birds. Hens that are nervous and easily frightened should not be kept where they are regularly or frequently disturbed, for they will not lay well under such conditions. If nervousness and excitability is a breed characteristic, and the annoyances which occur or exist can not be removed, the only remedy is to dispose of the stock and keep a breed of more phlegmatic temperament.

Irregularity in attending poultry is the most common cause of unsatisfactory egg yields. Regular attention does not necessarily mean attention at frequent intervals. The times of attendance may be far apart and infrequent, as daily, or under some circumstances at even longer intervals, between giving supplies of feed and water. The essential thing is that the hens' wants shall always be properly provided for in due season.

Abundant Water.

Keeping the poultry supplied with water in freezing weather is one of

MARK FOR EACH HEN

Ten eggs a month—60 during the next six months—should be the mark set by poultry keepers at this season for each hen in their flocks. Hens that cannot produce that standard should not be kept. Poultry keepers who cannot reach it with ordinary good stock should quit and stop using valuable feed and time to little purpose. But no one should admit that he cannot reach it until he is sure that he has failed after doing his part intelligently and conscientiously, and no one who faithfully follows the instructions in this article will fail to reach the very moderate standard of production demanded.

Eight Egg Essentials.

- 1—Suitable stock.
- 2—Comfortable quarters.
- 3—Kind treatment.
- 4—Regular attention.
- 5—Abundant water.
- 6—Wholesome food.
- 7—Liberal rations.
- 8—Congenial exercise.

Learn Lesson From Nature.

In feeding poultry a valuable lesson may be learned from nature. In the spring the production of eggs on the farm is an easy matter. Fowls which are at liberty to roam find an abundance of green and animal feed in their range, which, with grain, furnishes a perfect ration for laying hens. In addition to this they get plenty of exercise and fresh air. So far as hens within his power, then, the feeder should aim to make the conditions during other seasons springlike.

POULTRY NOTES

Chickens can be raised early in spring or in the fall. When hatched in September, or October, they will provide pullets for March and April.

The young ducks like to dabble in water and they are liable to chill when the weather is cold, but not during warm weather.

Empty duck yards should be plowed up now and seeded with rye. This will not only furnish green stuff for winter feeding, but will disintegrate the soil.

Close culling is the only means of keeping the poultry flock up to a high standard.

During the warm summer months is the best time of the year to raise ducks.

Chickens, in any general scheme of poultry production, of course, must take first place. They are best adapted to general conditions, take a wider range of feeds and convert them, perhaps, with the greatest margin of profit.

Little Dorothy saved her oldest brother John; in fact, was his abject slave. But one day John was guilty of some misdemeanor for which his father thought a spanking was the only adequate punishment, and proceeded to administer it.

Dorothy witnessed it with her little hands tightly clenched; then she turned to her mother, and between sobs exclaimed:

"Oh, mother, I'm so sorry that cross man is going to be the grandfather of my children."—Harper's Magazine.

Cuticura Beauty Doctor

For cleansing and beautifying the skin, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap and Ointment afford the most effective preparations. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25¢, Ointment 25¢ and 50¢.—Adv.

A Mere Trifle.

Mother—You have been naughty, Waldo, and I shall have to punish you for it. I hope you know what I mean when I say you have been naughty.

Little Waldo—Yes, mother. My knowledge of philosophy tells me that naughty is the diminutive of naught, meaning, therefore, that you are about to punish me for less than nothing.

His Specialty.

"Old Dorsey Dudgeon prides himself on knowing where the conflagration is as soon as he hears the firebell ring," related the landlord of the Petunia tavern. "By the time half a dozen whangs have changed he has scurried into a garment or two and is out on his front porch, hollering to the people running by just where he knows the fire is."

"He should be of considerable assistance to the volunteer firemen and others in sending them in the proper direction," commented the interested guest.

"Eh-yah! He would be if he didn't nine times out of ten know it wrong!"—Kansas City Star.

Very Popular.

"Smoking is popular in the Latin countries, isn't it?"

"Yes, even with the volcanoes."

"Cold in the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. All Druggists Sell. Testimonials free. \$1.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

What Govern.

Dawson—"The facial features plainly indicate character and disposition. In selecting your wife were you governed by her chin?"

Spellow—"No, but I have been ever since we were married."—London Tit-Bits.

'Twas Ever Thus.

Grandpa (at movie, in 1940)—Humph! There aren't any real actors nowadays. You just ought to have seen the original company that produced that photoplay in 1911!—Buffalo Express.

Correcting the Delinquents.

"Three-legged Sam is always shy in the pot," complained the dealer.

"Yes," replied Broncho Bob. "What Crimston Gulch needs is one of these here ante-loafing laws."

Wrong Place.

"Let's season the meal with a little attic salt?" "Attic? Why, we keep ours in the kitchen."

A Terrible Mistake.

Horse Fly (on top of auto)—Gee, whiz, this is the toughest equine I ever tackled.

New York's combined railway ticket office requires 60 ticket clerks.

Helpless as a Baby

Bent Like an Old Man and Suffered Terribly—Quickly Cured by Doan's.

Sto. Bleumke, Jr., 2533 Courtland St., Chicago, Ill., says: "I was down with my back suffering from lumbago. I walked like an old man, all bent over. My back pained terribly and when I moved my arms my back hurt. I finally had to go to bed and just felt sick all over and was helpless as a baby. My kidneys acted too frequently, the secretions were scanty and highly colored. I had terrible pains in the back of my head and I felt drowsy all the time. I finally used Doan's Kidney Pills and soon felt one hundred per cent better. When I finished the one box I was entirely cured. The pains left my back and head and my kidneys acted normally. I am glad to recommend Doan's to other kidney sufferers."

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

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

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

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

FOR **CONSTIPATION**

Have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion.

Get it at any drug store.

PALE FACES

Generally indicate a lack of iron in the blood.

Carter's Iron Pills

Will help this condition.

SPORT TOGS PASSE

Death Knell Sounded for a Once Overindulged Fashion.

Question of Proper Footwear Now Absorbing the Attention of Women Seeking Most Sensible Shoes.

A curious phase of fashion during the second year of the war is the passing of sport clothes, observes a fashion writer. This does not mean that they weren't worn in tireless profusion at summer resorts. Wherever women gathered from East, West, North or South, they came with trunks of sleeveless jackets, colored sweater coats, separate skirts and the other paraphernalia that goes with the beach, the mountain and a motorcar.

But through all these costumes ran a thread of different dressing, which was quite noticeable to those who had seen other summers at American resorts. Few of the women wore white linen skirts, white shirtwaists or sweaters. The majority of them made the mistake of wearing sleeveless jackets and separate skirts with pointed pumps and Louis XV heels.

That's the kind of thing we do quite badly over here, and which is a departure from the good sense which characterized our sport clothes ten years ago. In fact, the whole shoe situation in America is so extremely bad that one would like to write down rules and regulations about shoes and have them enforced by the government. We used to pride ourselves on the best shoes in the world, worn in the most suitable manner and differing for each occasion. We laughed at the French for their eccentricities.

Today, although we do not seem to realize it, the majority of women in the world are looking askance at our feet. We demand absurd shoes, unless a uniform demands sensible ones. The whole condition is topsy-turvy. Women stand behind the counter in pumps that should be worn in a limousine at five o'clock in the afternoon; others walk up Main street in shoes that should be used for a restaurant dinner at seven o'clock—and thus it goes through the string of hours. Rarely, except in the evening, is the average American woman properly shod. She has lost her head completely concerning her feet.

BAGS REGARDED A NECESSITY

Beaded Patterns Are Much in Evidence, Many Handsome Designs Being in the Limelight.

A trio of bags, so pretty one would need a wishing ring to choose the prettiest, is offered by leading shops. Women consider a bag a necessity these days, and, by the way, a luxury, too. The head of an Egyptian princess is



This stunning fall afternoon gown is built of French blue duvetyne and black tricotete. The blouse is of French blue duvetyne while the skirt, very long and narrow with draping at the back, is of black tricotete.

WOMEN'S FASHION

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FCR FALL AFTERNOON WEAR



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Severely Plain and Narrow Suit Skirts Now in Order—High-Priced Garments in Demand.

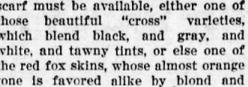
The sketch shows one of the very smart suits developed for fall. As will be noted, the back of this coat is rather long, the center reaching below the knees. The sides slope gradually up, so that the skirt of the coat is approximately 38 inches long at either side front, and a vest in contrasting fabric and color gives a real style touch to the garment. This suit would be very smart made of navy velours or broadcloth, with vest of white cloth, braided in black. Or the suit might be attractively developed in a dark red with vest of white braided in black or with braid matching the color of the suit proper.

The use of vests makes it possible to remodel a last season suit attractively and at little expense. Suit skirts are nearly all severely plain, and all are comparatively narrow, but the ultra-narrow skirts, measuring a yard and a quarter or less, bulletined for fall and winter wear are really seldom seen, except in garment manufacturers' showrooms.

Manufacturers make their model garments very narrow, but buyers nearly always stipulate that the garments they purchase shall have skirts that are of reasonable walking width, and very few that are less than a yard and a half wide are actually shown in the shops.

In regard to the possibility of a strong vogue for suits during the season the present indication seems to be that very high-grade and high-priced suits will be in great demand, while the medium and cheaper grades (none are really cheap) will not be so popular. The reasoning is that wealthy women will indulge themselves in gar-

ONE OF THE LATEST FROCKS



Henna duvetyne racoon is combined to make this good looking suit. The coat is made with an eight-inch hem turned up on the outside. The skirt is wider than the one would expect—the whole an extremely smart garment.

'IDEAL HUSBAND' SEEKS A BRIDE

Young, Good Looking, and Well Behaved, Offers Self for Matrimony.

PUTS AD IN PAPER

Candidate Must Be Nice, Either Brunette or Blonde, but Neither Too Large Nor Too Small.

Chicago.—Perhaps it is because there are so many available Jackies in town. Or perhaps Alvin L. Andrews, like many Chicago boys, is a shrinking violet.

But, at any rate, the girls around here seem to have overlooked a bet. Bashfulness, as in the case of John Alden, may be carried too far. Rather than let things go to such extremes young Andrews, who is a city hall employee, advertised for a wife in the Elgin newspapers.

He has been to Elgin once and seen the girls. He couldn't describe the type exactly, but they were the kind he liked. They were "nice girls," as he expressed it.

Here's What He Offers.

Andrews wants a wife, and offers the following inducements:

A husband who stays home nights and who never plays cards.

A husband who neither drinks nor cheats.

Good looks—tall and attractive.

Money in the bank.

Two Liberty bonds.

A good salary.

"Yes, he said, 'I despaired of ever meeting the kind of girl I want. While I always have lived at home, I'm very homesick. What I want is a home of my own—a little bungalow, you know,

waistline. Have a collar to match the belt. Trim with buttons and military pockets.

Center pieces and dollies made from linen dresses that are past use. Trim with narrow lace and insetion.

A rug made by braiding all black stockings with a border made from old neckties is prettier than the ordinary braided rug.

A small flat top trunk can be made into a child's make-believe couch and hold the toys at the same time. Cover with cretonne or other suitable material, padding the top. Pad is made separate, so cover may be washed when necessary. The dolls generally rest on top and have a few small sofa pillows for their own use.

HOME DRESSMAKING HINTS

Dissatisfaction With One's Own Work Results From Desire to Hurry the Job Through.

When the modern girl makes a dress for herself she is apt to say that she does not feel comfortable in it. She is afraid that it does not look right, or that it looks home-made, and she feels that the freshness has all gone from it. In fact, she does not take any pleasure at all in wearing it.

Little does she realize the true reason for this feeling of dissatisfaction. It is simply because a girl in these modern days of hurry and bustle wants to finish a dress too quickly. She does not allow herself sufficient time to finish it well. While she is still wrought up over the finishing touches and all on edge from sewing the hoods and eyes on in a hurry, she puts the dress on and then wonders what's the matter.

This is all wrong. A dress should be finished carefully, pressed and put away for a week at least, before it is worn. Then when it is taken out again the difficulties encountered in the making will have been forgotten; the dress will seem entirely new, and will have all the freshness of one coming from a store.

DICTATES OF FASHION

Veils are many and varied in design and manner of being worn.

Soft pompons are a novel means of fastening a dress at the side.

Long jet fringe has a graceful effect on gowns of draped net.

Long, straight tunics are worn with rather narrow straight skirts.

Long, straight, transparent sleeves have close sleeves inside them.

Very smart dresses for the little girl are made of contrasting materials.

One-piece robes are made which have a distinct effect of being wrapped.

Some capes are cut to drape over one shoulder like a Roman toga.

Junior Model.

Midnight blue velvet is the covering of a large picturesque model hat which will be much affected by the young girl this winter. It rolls up in the back and is furnished with a large wired bow of midnight blue satin. The bow may also be made of navy blue lace, well wired, of course, which gives a more dressy finish to the hat.

Slipper Buckles.

A pair of slipper buckles for black satin slippers are made of small, cut steel beads, simply fastened one next to the other in an oblong shape to form a buckle.

Pulls Off Man's Toe.

Lafayette, Pa.—John Nimick is minus a toe and a local "bonesetter" is in trouble as a result. When the toe did not respond to treatment, Nimick says, a strap was fastened to it and the doctor and an assistant pulled until the toe came off at the second joint.

Steals Shave and Haircut.

Atlanta, Ga.—One shave, one haircut and nine excellent razors were stolen from Pound's barber shop in South Broad street recently. The only clue was hair scattered on the floor.

Only a Dehorned Bull.

Tratt, Kan.—A posse searching for the supposed would-be slayer of S. Lucas, a farmer living south of town, was called off when Mr. Lucas recovered sufficiently to tell that he had been attacked by a dehorned bull. He was in the pasture when the bull attacked him, but managed to get to the house. He was unable to talk for some time, and his family, thinking he had been slugged, called for help. Officers sought out bloodhounds to run down the assailant.

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The sketch shows one of the very smart suits developed for fall. As will be noted, the back of this coat is rather long, the center reaching below the knees. The sides slope gradually up, so that the skirt of the coat is approximately 38 inches long at either side front, and a vest in contrasting fabric and color gives a real style touch to the garment. This suit would be very smart made of navy velours or broadcloth, with vest of white cloth, braided in black. Or the suit might be attractively developed in a dark red with vest of white braided in black or with braid matching the color of the suit proper.

The use of vests makes it possible to remodel a last season suit attractively and at little expense. Suit skirts are nearly all severely plain, and all are comparatively narrow, but the ultra-narrow skirts, measuring a yard and a quarter or less, bulletined for fall and winter wear are really seldom seen, except in garment manufacturers' showrooms.

Manufacturers make their model garments very narrow, but buyers nearly always stipulate that the garments they purchase shall have skirts that are of reasonable walking width, and very few that are less than a yard and a half wide are actually shown in the shops.

In regard to the possibility of a strong vogue for suits during the season the present indication seems to be that very high-grade and high-priced suits will be in great demand, while the medium and cheaper grades (none are really cheap) will not be so popular. The reasoning is that wealthy women will indulge themselves in gar-

ment suits. Have a collar to match the belt. Trim with buttons and military pockets. Center pieces and dollies made from linen dresses that are past use. Trim with narrow lace and insetion. A rug made by braiding all black stockings with a border made from old neckties is prettier than the ordinary braided rug.

A small flat top trunk can be made into a child's make-believe couch and hold the toys at the same time. Cover with cretonne or other suitable material, padding the top. Pad is made separate, so cover may be washed when necessary. The dolls generally rest on top and have a few small sofa pillows for their own use.

HOME DRESSMAKING HINTS

Dissatisfaction With One's Own Work Results From Desire to Hurry the Job Through.

When the modern girl makes a dress for herself she is apt to say that she does not feel comfortable in it. She is afraid that it does not look right, or that it looks home-made, and she feels that the freshness has all gone from it. In fact, she does not take any pleasure at all in wearing it.

Little does she realize the true reason for this feeling of dissatisfaction. It is simply because a girl in these modern days of hurry and bustle wants to finish a dress too quickly. She does not allow herself sufficient time to finish it well. While she is still wrought up over the finishing touches and all on edge from sewing the hoods and eyes on in a hurry, she puts the dress on and then wonders what's the matter.

This is all wrong. A dress should be finished carefully, pressed and put away for a week at least, before it is worn. Then when it is taken out again the difficulties encountered in the making will have been forgotten; the dress will seem entirely new, and will have all the freshness of one coming from a store.

DICTATES OF FASHION

Veils are many and varied in design and manner of being worn.

Soft pompons are a novel means of fastening a dress at the side.

Long jet fringe has a graceful effect on gowns of draped net.

Long, straight tunics are worn with rather narrow straight skirts.

Long, straight, transparent sleeves have close sleeves inside them.

Very smart dresses for the little girl are made of contrasting materials.

One-piece robes are made which have a distinct effect of being wrapped.

Some capes are cut to drape over one shoulder like a Roman toga.

Junior Model.

Midnight blue velvet is the covering of a large picturesque model hat which will be much affected by the young girl this winter. It rolls up in the back and is furnished with a large wired bow of midnight blue satin. The bow may also be made of navy blue lace, well wired, of course, which gives a more dressy finish to the hat.

Slipper Buckles.

A pair of slipper buckles for black satin slippers are made of small, cut steel beads, simply fastened one next to the other in an oblong shape to form a buckle.

Pulls Off Man's Toe.

Lafayette, Pa.—John Nimick is minus a toe and a local "bonesetter" is in trouble as a result. When the toe did not respond to treatment, Nimick says, a strap was fastened to it and the doctor and an assistant pulled until the toe came off at the second joint.

Steals Shave and Haircut.

Atlanta, Ga.—One shave, one haircut and nine excellent razors were stolen from Pound's barber shop in South Broad street recently. The only clue was hair scattered on the floor.

Only a Dehorned Bull.

Tratt, Kan.—A posse searching for the supposed would-be slayer of S. Lucas, a farmer living south of town, was called off when Mr. Lucas recovered sufficiently to tell that he had been attacked by a dehorned bull. He was in the pasture when the bull attacked him, but managed to get to the house. He was unable to talk for some time, and his family, thinking he had been slugged, called for help. Officers sought out bloodhounds to run down the assailant.

SMART FALL SUIT

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Very smart dresses for the little

Tuckerton Beacon

Established 1880
 E. MOSS MATHEIS, 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 24, 1918

A LETTER FROM FRED L. SHINN TO HIS WIFE

Somewhere in France
 August 17, 1918.

I am off duty again today, and as I know you are anxious to hear from me, I will write. We expect to move again soon where there are a lot of Americans. We may go to Italy for we have heard we are likely to. I am in a dugout now with several others. Are not in trenches yet and chances look good for never going there. We have been moving for three or four days and are not through yet. It is now Friday and we have been on the train since 9 A. M. Monday we stopped in this place while I was asleep and haven't started yet. I have seen sights both beautiful and horrible. After we had been on the road for about a day we came thru some beautiful places and the French people are a great deal nicer to us than where we were before. They were waving American flags and cheering, waving their arms and doing nearly everything imaginable to show how they appreciated our coming. We are a long way from where we were before and it's hot as the mischief so can figure where we are. If you don't hear from me soon again you will know I have moved on probably to Italy. We passed through a place yesterday where they had fought only 3 weeks before. I wouldn't have missed it for the world although it was horrible it was interesting. I think I'll be allowed to say it was the Chateau Thierry battlefield for we are a long way from there, and so are the Germans, thank goodness! Believe me, if the Americans could take a place like that with the odds against them they can take any place. They had to go up awfully high hills. You should see the places surrounding it, they are completely ruined. I saw lots of German dead floating in the Marne. This river is no wider than the Tuckerton creek. The train runs along it for quite a distance. The fields were full of large shell holes and we saw many German French and American graves.

TANK UNIT NOW READY

"Treat 'Em Rough" Finish Training in England.

First American Battalion Is Taught by Veterans of British Tank Service.

With the American Army in England—Another consignment of American man power, that might be labeled "Made in England," is ready for shipment to the western front. It is the personnel of the first American tank battalion. Trained by veterans of the British tank service and equipped with the most modern of the land war ships, the new force will give an excellent account of itself. The British coaches of the American crews have expressed their approval of the manner in which their pupils have adapted themselves to the operation of the machines and, unless they are mistaken, the men whose training in England is just being completed will be given enviable roles. Their machines have the best points of both the British and French tanks and the training of the men has been in the light of experience already gained by the fighters of France and England. To every man in the American outfit there have been imparted the stories of mistakes made in the early history of tank warfare. Enlisted men and officers have been told what to do and what not to do; all their admissions have been based not on theory but on actual experiences, gained in the face of German fire, loosed always upon the slightest intimation that the tanks are lumbering to the front. It is expected that because of the excellence of the weapon with which it will fight and the training it has undergone the American contingent will prove itself exceptionally efficient. Further cause for believing the American Tank Corps will live up to the estimate of the British instructors is the character of its personnel, both men and officers. They are carefully selected men, picked from the thousands who volunteered when the call for tank men was made. Two basic requisites were insisted upon: First, every man must be physically fit, and, second, temperamentally adaptable. The training every man has received has meant either that he is delivered to the commanders at the front as a wonderfully efficient unit or is mercilessly thrown out of the service. He is turned over to the fighting force as an expert mechanic, a man drilled in the operation of both machine guns and heavier ordnance, a tactician and strategist, and, finally, as a man with no evidence of "nerves."

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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ADDRESS

AGE

Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Lilienfeld & Roller
 SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY REPRESENTATIVES
 420-421 GUARANTEE TRUST BUILDING
 ATLANTIC CITY — — — — — NEW JERSEY

Bert Stiles last night. Will say good-bye now with best regards to all at home.

Fred Shinn, (Cook)
 Co. D, 311th Inf. A. E. F.

'Keep the Old Clothes Going'

Keep the old clothes going. Do the needed sewing: Tho the boys are far away, The bills come home. If there's still a lining Thru the old clothes shining, Turn the old suit inside out Till the boys come home.

—Youth's Companion.

Y.W.C.A. SENDS CANDY TO CAMP DIX SUFFERERS

The Young Women's Christian Association has come in time in relieving the suffering of convalescing soldiers at Camp Dix. The suffering from an annoying tickling in the throat which always accompanies grip was the cause of the soldiers asking for hard candy. The Y W C A. women working in the Hostess House naturally got the request and the consequence is that already three loads of hard candy have been carried to Camp Dix through the co-operation of the Women's Motor Corps which is one of the few means of shipping goods to Camp Dix.

Probably no contribution is more welcome to convalescing boys, for there are few who have not suffered from the annoyance of a dry, harsh throat which causes the sufferer to cough continually. The hard candies relieve the cough.

Not only Y.W.C.A. women but women belonging to all the other organizations in the great United War Drive for \$170,500,000 are helping Camp Dix in the present crises.

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:

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
 One Township Committeeman
 Assessor
 Collector
 Constable

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 Long Beach
 Place of meeting of Boards of Registry and Election:
 Township Hall
 A. L. KEIL,
 Township Clerk

REGISTRY and ELECTION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the District Board of Registry and Election in and for the

Township of Eagleswood
 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

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 U. S. Senator for full term
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 Member of Assembly
 Sheriff
 County Clerk
 One Township Committeeman
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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 Eagleswood
 Place of meeting of Boards of Registry and Election:
 O. U. A. M. Hall, West Creek
 C. A. SEAMAN,
 Township Clerk

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Notice is hereby given that the District Board of Registry and Election in and for the

Borough of Tuckerton
 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 Mayor
 2 Councilmen
 1 Assessor
 2 Justices of the Peace
 1 Constable

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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

Borough of Tuckerton
 Place of meeting of Boards of Registry and Election:
 Town Hall
 JOS. H. BROWN
 Borough Clerk

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

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U. S. Senator for short term
 U. S. Senator for full term
 Member of Congress
 Member of Assembly
 Sheriff
 County Clerk
 1 Committeeman
 Collector
 Assessor
 Township Clerk
 2 Surveyors of Highway.
 1 Constable

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

Jury Qualifications.

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

OCEAN STILL SECOND COUNTY IN SALE OF W. S. S. PER HEAD

While the big drive for the Liberty bonds is on, and every effort is being made to put over the \$6,000,000,000 loan, the W. S. S. must not be forgotten or overlooked, for in its aid, the two billions asked in the sale of these stamps, are as important as any two billions subscribed in the bond drive. And it is a very pleasant and commendable report that Ocean County is able to make at the end of September—the county being still in second place in the state, in the per capita sales of the stamps.

Camden, at the end of September, had sold \$8.12 per capita in stamps; Ocean had sold \$7.71; Hunterdon was third with \$7.36; Passaic, \$6.57; Monmouth, \$6.19; Essex, \$6.13. The average per head for the state was \$5.53; and all the other counties not named fall below the \$6 mark.

Ocean county's total sales of W. S. S., to date amount to \$177,575.25. This is a good way from \$460,000, even if Ocean does hold second place in the state. To reach what is asked of us, the per capita must be \$20 by December 31.

Point Pleasant is on the honor roll, being the sixth one of eight postoffices that sold more than \$2 per head for September, its sales averaging \$2.21 per head.

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Township of Long Beach
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 U. S. Senator for full term
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 Member of Assembly
 Sheriff
 County Clerk
 One Township Committeeman
 Assessor
 Collector
 Constable

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 U. S. Senator for full term
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 Member of Assembly
 Sheriff
 County Clerk
 One Township Committeeman
 Assessor
 Collector
 Constable

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 Member of Congress
 Member of Assembly
 Sheriff
 County Clerk
 Freeholder
 Township Committeeman, 2 years (unexpired term)
 Township Committeeman, 3 years (unexpired term)
 Assessor, 3 years
 Township Clerk, 2 years, (unexpired term)

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Township of Little Egg Harbor
 Place of meeting of Boards of Registry and Election:
 Parker's Hall, Parkertown
 NORRIS L. PARKER,
 Township Clerk

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	B. & M. Fish Flakes 15c
	This lard is as good as though you made it yourself.	
	Best Corn Meal 5½c	

BAKER'S CAN COCOANUT 12c

MASON JARS	NEW BARREL OF N.O. Molasses 28c qt	SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK 1lb Mixed Tea 45c
Pints - - - 75c doz.	Its time for hot cakes. It beats can molasses.	Its regular 60c tea
Quarts - - - 85c doz.		

Best Comp. Lard 28c	Fancy Cream Cheese 32c	Teco & Aunt Jemima FIRST IN
	Cheese like lots of other goods is moving up.	

LANTZ NAPTHA SOAP 6c cake	POST TOASTIES 12c package	Pork Goodies 50c lb
CLIMAX LAUNDRY SOAP 5½ cake	KELLOG'S FLAKES 12c package	These are handy for breakfast.
LUX WASHING POWDER 12c	QUAKER CORN FLAKES 9c package	TALL CAN EVAPORATED MILK 14c
AIR DRIED SOAP 5c cake	PUFFED WHEAT 13c package	SILVER MILK 17c
		SQUARE MILK 15c
		Milks are still going up.

Thursday Afternoon, October 24, 1918

BODILIES
TUCKER ON CHAPTER NO. 35 O. E. S.
Meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Masonic hall, corner of Wood and Church streets.
Mrs. Arvilla Horner, W. P.
Mrs. Henrietta C. Cole, Secy.
Mrs. Fannie D. Smith, Treas.

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

WHEATON POST NO. 71, O. A. S.
Meets every Monday night at 8 o'clock in the Masonic hall, corner of Wood and Church streets.
Staphen White, Commander.
Charles Keetch, Quartermaster.
Edwin A. Gale, Adjutant.

LARKS COUNCIL NO. 24, Jr. O. U. M.
Meets every Monday night at 8 o'clock in the Masonic hall, corner of Wood and Church streets.
Joseph B. Mathis, Counselor.
Joseph H. Brown, S. S.

W. H. KELLEY, Secy. of R. E. O. E. F.
Meets every Thursday evening in the Red Men's hall, corner Main and Green streets.
Mrs. Addie Cox, Counselor.
Mrs. L. W. Frazier, Secy.

POWELL TRIBE NO. 41, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in the Masonic hall, corner of Wood and Church streets.
Garwood Horner, Sachem
Geo. Bishop, Jr., C. of R.

W. H. KELLEY, Secy. of R. E. O. E. F.
Meets every Thursday evening in the Red Men's hall, corner Main and Green streets.
Mrs. Addie Cox, Counselor.
Mrs. L. W. Frazier, Secy.

MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIATION
Meets at P. O. building, the last Saturday evening of each month.
W. L. Smith, President.
T. W. Hunter, Secy.
Joseph H. Brown, Treas.

COLUMBIA TEMPLE, F. O. S. L. K. G. E.
Meets every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock in the Masonic hall, corner of Wood and Church streets.
Mrs. Henrietta Cole, N. T.
Mrs. L. W. Frazier, C. of R.

TUCKERTON LODGE NO. 106, L. O. O. M.
Meets every Wednesday night at 8 P. M. in the Red Men's hall.
W. Howard Kelley, Dictator.
Nathan B. Atkinson, Secy.
Harry White, Treasurer.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR
STATE OF NEW JERSEY
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

WHEREAS WILLIAM HUGHES was at a joint meeting of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, held on the twenty-ninth day of January, A. D. 1918, and nine hundred and thirteen, declared elected a member of the United States Senate, and subsequently duly qualified himself as such member of the United States Senate, and on such election and qualification to wit, on the thirtieth day of January, A. D. 1918, nine hundred and thirteen, departed this life, thereby causing a vacancy to exist in the representation of this State in the Senate of the United States;

THOMAS F. MARTIN, Secretary of State

Fire Insurance
Fire Insurance written in the following reliable companies:
Royal, Commercial Union, North British & Mercantile, Philadelphia Underwriters, Girard Fire & Marine, PRICE & BISHOP Agents, Tuckerton, N. J.

Walter Atkinson
AUTOMOBILE LINE
TUCKERTON and ABSECON
The Walter Atkinson Auto Line is running between Tuckerton & Absecon on the following schedule:
WEEK DAYS
Leave Tuckerton daily 7:30 A. M.
Leave Absecon daily 10:00 A. M.
SUNDAYS
Leave Tuckerton 7:15 A. M.
Leave Absecon 9:35 A. M.

WALTER ATKINSON, Proprietor.

REFLECT UPON THIS.
The cost of the United States Food Administration for its first year's work was less than two cents for every person in the United States. It's work with the cooperation of patriotic Americans has saved the Allied nations from starvation, as evidenced by expressions from the food controllers of France, Italy and Britain.

FARMERS ASKED TO SAVE FEEDS

State Food Administrator Tyler Outlines New Program to Aid Allies.

Users of mill feeds in New Jersey, and especially the farmer, is appealed to by William S. Tyler, State Food Administrator, to practice conservation of feed for the use of the Allied countries. He said that the demand for feed for the Allied countries is so great that it is necessary that we should exert every effort in the proper conservation of feeding stuffs during the next twelve months, yet we must maintain our own animal production. "It is necessary that we should ship a larger proportion of wheat as compared with flour during the next twelve months than during the last twelve months to the Allied countries, because their own shortage of feeding stuffs is such that if they are to keep their dairy herds they must have a larger supply of grain wheat."

Allies Need Milk.
"Already the milk supply in the Allied countries has been limited practically to the supply of children and other vitally necessary national uses, and any failure on our part to supply them with necessary feed stuffs for their dairy herd means that we shall cut into the actual safety of the children amongst the Allies."

"On the other hand, both our own population and the Allies are dependent upon our production of animal products, and we do not in any way wish to stifle this production. What we must secure is the utmost elimination of waste by the careful feeding of animals and the use of all the roughage available. "One of the difficult problems is the distribution of wheat mill feeds, and this is made more difficult by the fact that the Food Administration, in an endeavor to protect the farmer, is maintaining an artificially low price on these feeds. One consequence is that a great deal of mill feeds are now going unnecessarily into work animals or beef production. Every farmer will recognize that the wheat mill feeds are vitally necessary for the dairy cattle, to some extent for the poultry and for young pigs. Owing to the absorption of mill feeds at local points near the mill, considerable sections of the dairy industry are practically without mill feeds and our dairy production is thereby in danger."

Farmers' Aid Sought.
"With a view to correcting this, so far as possible, the Food Administration desires to appeal for the assistance of the farmers of the country in the use and distribution of wheat mill feeds. In this view we are asking every buyer of wheat mill feeds, outside of the acute drought area, to sign a pledge of honor not to use the wheat mill feeds for any purpose except the essential use in dairy, young pig and poultry production and not to purchase or hold at any one time more than 90 days' supply. "Unless we can secure this careful and specialized use of mill feeds our dairy production in the congested Eastern areas of the United States is bound to fall and to jeopardize the food supply of our people in this section. Otherwise it will be necessary to release the price restrictions on mill feeds and allow them to take their natural course."

"With a view to securing this cooperation from the farmers all over the country in the interests of their industry as a whole we are instructing the mills and all dealers in feeds to secure from the buyer of wheat mill feeds the following pledge:
"In order to assist the Food Administration in the distribution of mill feeds I hereby undertake on honor not to use wheat mill feeds for any other purpose than the feeding of dairy cattle, poultry, young pigs or young calves or the preparation of a weekly bran mash for work animals. I will not feed any more wheat mill feeds than is customarily fed to such animals, and I further agree not to have at any one time more than a 90-day supply of wheat feeds on hand."

The Food Administration is also requiring the millers and feed jobbers to distribute the wheat mill feeds in such manner that each State receives the same proportion of the mill's or jobber's shipments as it received in the same quarter in 1917.

SOLDIERS WELL PLEASED WITH FOOD SUPPLIES
There is a great change going on in the food habits of all the Allied forces. We see it even here with our own men in training. At first you remember how concerned many mothers were over the food the boys were served. Each week, however, we remarked how splendid the men in training looked and they boasted of their fitness. Diet had a lot to do with this change for the better. Our military men know this and have taken a strong liking for the pleasure foods—that means fitness and efficiency. Between military advancements overseas they will try Russian, English, Italian, Belgian and possibly Spanish dishes. Many of these they will be particularly fond of and expect us to prepare just as well as they are prepared in the countries to which they are peculiar.

As the greater number of these dishes are prepared with the thought of thrift they will help us in our new economy cooking.
Meats.
Through the efficient management of the Allied food administration soldiers are all receiving a regular ration of meat. To us who are the greatest meat eating nation that is nothing unusual, but in the families of thousands of men of the Allied forces meat has been served only on rare occasions.
These men are going home with a new food habit that will draw on the meat supply. Also many civilians whose wage has been increased have formed the meat eating habit. This will create a continual increase in demand for meat after war and necessitate our using meats in the most intelligent way.
We may as well make our minds that the days of cheap meat are over and put all our efforts to getting the most out of small quantities. As we were so wasteful in the old days of plenty, we will be able to use meat of more alternatives and thrifty use of meats to have all that health and efficiency demands.

First in this meat extension campaign we should master the numerous delicious ways of preparing the perishable products. Suggestions are readily given on this page—make a meat scrap book and save the practical information you find in your favorite paper and magazine, making notations under each recipe as you test it. Just at present our definite conservation ruling is to demand meat from light weight cattle; the heavy sides of beef are shipped to best advantage. These lighter meats we are asked to buy are just as wholesome when they bear the U. S. Government inspection stamp. Look for it on every cut.
Cooking Long Fibred Meats.
Such cuts as the neck and hind shank, the brisket, plate, fore and tail of the beef are cut from each side shipped in one piece, as this makes it possible to pack them to better advantage for shipment.
These cuts should be used here to release more and more of the sides to ship.
As these are long fibred cuts they must be given the long moist cooking. The chuck is also in this class. From these cuts can be made splendid economy dishes such as Goulash, Beef a la Mode, Casserole and Rice and Meat, Braised Beef, and scores of appetizing foreign dishes.

STOP ISSUING SUGAR CANNING CERTIFICATES
Further issuance of canning certificates to householders for sugar has been discontinued by the Federal Food Administration for New Jersey. This order became effective October 7 in all parts of the State.
The reason for canning, which has been a record one, is now drawing to a close in the need for sugar in large quantities by householders is past. Furthermore, it is the belief of the food officials that sugar procured on canning certificates is being hoarded against a possible shortage in winter or else used for ordinary household purposes. This practice it is intended to prevent.
Every pound of sugar means cargo space, and cargo space is precious now.
"Use all the milk," says the United States Food Administration. Milk is the cheapest animal food. Children must have it. An adult may use it in place of meat.
An abundant harvest—a thankful heart—and safe reserves.

The 1918 food reserve is the only safe insurance for 1919 food supplies.
Conservation is the All-American job—an army of four million soldiers must be fed from this year's crop.
Every sign proves that home-canners have reached the goal, 1,500,000,000 quarts. This, by the way, insures the home pantry, for the Government needs most of the commercial pack for the Army.
The sacrifice of the American home, added to the efforts of the American farmer, have removed fear from the minds of our Allies, for this year, at least.
The conservation of food demands of each individual enlightened fidelity joined to genuine patriotism.

IN HUN PRISON THREE YEARS
Doctor Beland, Once Canada's Postmaster General, Cannot See Dying Wife.

EXCHANGED AFTER DELAY
Says Kaiser Envis Hindenburg Popularity and Tries to Appropriate His Victories—Saw Capture of Antwerp.

An Atlantic Port—After being kept in a German prison for three years Dr. Henri Severin Beland, postmaster general of Canada under Premier Wilfrid Laurier, and who lives at Benice, in the province of Quebec, arrived here, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Jeannette, who was held in Belgium by the Germans while her father was in Germany. Added to the sufferings of his imprisonment was the death of his wife in Belgium after he had been looked up for 18 months.
His jailers refused to allow him to go from Berlin to see her when she was dying. The news of his wife's death was withheld from him for 11 days, and he was only given the date after he had begged to be allowed to go to her funeral, to show that it was too late.
Doctor Beland was only postmaster general for two months in 1911 when the Laurier administration was defeated over the reciprocity question. It was because he had held this political appointment that the Huns would not permit him to leave Germany two years ago when arrangements were made between that country and Great Britain for the exchange of civilian prisoners more than forty-five years

IS REAL HELL ON EARTH
Atlanta, Ga.—Charles M. Kimball, an Atlanta boy now at the front, tells in the following letter how he was held in the midst of an air raid in France: "I was awakened by the bursting of shrapnel from a dozen anti-aircraft guns," he writes, "not more than 300 yards away, and in a few seconds came the first thundering report of the air bombs.
"I crouched defenseless at the foot of a tree after running from my dog tent, and was wearing my steel helmet and gas mask. The air bombs dug four holes so close to me that I could throw rocks from where I was standing and hit in one each time.
"The raid lasted about two hours, and when the 'all clear' was sounded I was satisfied that if there is a hell on earth it is to be near the objective of air raiders and with the humming of motors, the awful flaring of searchlights, the bursting of shrapnel, the boom of the anti-aircraft guns, the rattle of machine guns and the bursting of the air bombs, all round you, and in fact covering you with dirt and with pieces of shrapnel tearing the bark

from the tree to which you are clinging.
"As I crouched beside that tree and looked at the women and children lying flat upon their faces unable even to speak, I wondered how long such torture was going to last. Surely not very long, for right and justice being upon our side we cannot help but win."

"DEAD" HUSBAND IN ASYLUM
Memory of Survivor of the Galveston Flood Restored—Meeting Wife, Remarried.
St. Louis.—Mrs. Zella Phelan of this city recently learned that a man she buried as her husband following the Galveston flood in 1900 was a stranger. Following the burial of the man Mrs. Phelan married R. B. Harpster, who died here a month ago. Mrs. Phelan a few days ago visited the Illinois state hospital at Alton and recognized Phelan.
The disclosure was made by friends of Mrs. Phelan. Asked about it, Mrs. Phelan said her husband had become mentally unbalanced by a blow received during his rescue in Galveston. She said he wandered about the country in search of her and was finally placed in the Alton asylum.
The sudden meeting with his wife at the hospital restored Phelan's memory, so his wife obtained his release. They are now living together.

GAVE LIFE TO ENLIST; GETS MILITARY FUNERAL
Seattle, Wash.—Arthur Arant, twenty-one, was buried with military honors here recently because he gave up his life in an attempt to enter the military service of his country. Arant had been rejected by army medical examiners, who said he might be accepted if he underwent an operation. He went to a hospital and had the operation performed, but failed to recover from its effects.

WAR DEVELOPS WEIRD SCHEMES
One Inventor Would Snatch Enemy Rifles by Means of Magnets.
Flea Shell is Offered
Then There is the Scissors Plane, the Tally-Ho Cannon, and the Moon Vell—Aeronautics Favored by Inventors.
London.—Pushing the war on is the latest popular hobby. It's a great amusement. Perhaps you have a tame balloon to snatch the rifles from the enemy's hands by means of suspended magnets; or, maybe, a few spare snakes to hurl into the trenches by pneumatic propulsion; or, perhaps, a shell with a man inside it to steer it at the target. If so, pack in brown paper and dispatch to Inventions Department, British Ministry of Munitions. Some months later you will receive a polite notification informing that your invention is receiving their collective and "earnest attention."
Meanwhile your competitors have supplied suggestions for:
A shell to contain fleas or other vermin inoculated with disease.
The spraying of cement over soldiers so as to petrify them.
As to throwing of live wire cables carrying a high voltage among advancing bodies of infantry by means of rockets.
Germany should be attacked in one case by making a "tube" all the way, and in another by employing trained cormorants to fly to Essen and pick out the mortar from Krupp's chimneys.
One inventor proposes a machine of the nature of a lawn mower as large as a tank to make mincemeat of them.
The Scissors Plane a New Idea.
The clouds are to be frozen artificially and guns mounted on them; heavy guns are to be suspended from balloons; the moon is to be covered with a big black balloon; airplanes are to be armed with scissors or scythes, like Boudle's chariot, or to trail bombs behind them on a long cord; heat rays are to be projected for the purpose of setting Zeppelins on fire; electric waves to paralyze the magnets.
One of the most popular suggestions of all is to attach a searchlight to an anti-aircraft gun, set the light on the object and shoot along the beam; but unfortunately the path of a shell is quite different from that of the ray of light. Most elaborate "decoy" schemes are sometimes worked out for the confusion of the enemy, comprising in at least one case sham factories with chimneys and hooters complete.
Not unnaturally aeronautics have been favored by the inventors. Many seem to have thought that the lifting power of hydrogen is unlimited, for they have suggested armor-plated balloons, the transport of artillery by dirigibles and of troops by balloon.
Shells and projectiles have received not a little attention. Proposals include a shell containing gravel to lay a pathway over mud; another containing irritant powder or sticky substance to hamper machine guns, and another for holding many thousand feet of wire, weights and a clock motor.
Many inventors of a device requiring a knowledge of ballistics betray no knowledge that such a device exists. By one scheme two guns are to be fired simultaneously; the shot being connected by a chain to which bombs and incendiary devices, etc., are to be attached. It is clear that variations in powder or differences in wear would make it impossible to predict which direction the device would take.

AN ANGEL OF MERCY
This British official photograph depicts most strikingly the part that the Red Cross nurse is taking in the great conflict that is now raging. She braves the shot and shell of the German guns and sees only one thing, that of caring for the wounded. This photo taken on the British western front in France shows one of these "Angels of Mercy" treating a British officer who has been wounded in a car accident. Note the gas mask that the wounded man carries before him in readiness for any gas attacks.

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In the group of inventions coming under the head of motive power the majority are of the "overbalancing wheel" type, which dates from the thirteenth century. Power is to be obtained from other schemes of people walking about floors and up and down stairs; passenger lifts are to be used as power hummers, and power is to be generated from the flow of rain water from the rooms of houses.
Suggestions are also frequently received in connection with colored searchlights: The most remarkable proposition of all in connection with searchlights is perhaps that of a "black beam," whatever that may mean, for obscuring the moon.
Many inventors are absolutely impervious to argument or explanation and are always dissatisfied with the treatment they receive. In this respect they contrast unfavorably with a foreigner who submitted an engine which would not work, and concluded the correspondence with thanks and the admission that he was "completely cured" of the idea.**

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tricts are authorized to grant permits to unnaturalized German women to live or come within the restricted areas above described, in cases where the issuance of such a permit would be proper, to the women who are law-abiding, and every reasonable effort will be made to avoid unnecessary inconvenience to women who are known to be law-abiding and well-intentioned.
Unnaturalized German women accordingly, who for a proper reason may now be or in the future are likely to come within such restricted areas, should within the two weeks commencing October 10th, 1918, and ending October 24th, 1918, make application to the United States Marshals in their respective districts for such permits.
Upon presenting themselves to the Marshals' offices (located in Post Office Building), Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Paterson and Trenton, the women will receive a printed form of application with instructions to fill the same out and return with it on a given day mentioned, when they will be received and filed. Within a reasonable time after the applications are filed out and filed the permits that are issued will be mailed by the Marshals' offices to the applicants.
Each German woman applying for

a permit to be within the restricted areas mentioned must secure male American citizens as sponsors or surety for her, who will vouch that she is a proper person to receive the permit. In the cases of women who are employed by male American citizens the employer or a proper officer of the corporation, if the employer is a corporation, will be accepted as sponsor. In the cases of women who are not employed by male American citizens or who are housewives or who have no sponsors, two male American citizens must act as sponsors.
The unnaturalized German women who may desire such permits are again reminded that they should make application to the United States Marsh

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 IX—Continued.

The Turkish defeats were naturally a great disappointment to him. "These Montenegrins, Serbians and Bulgarians are wonderful fighters," he confessed to me, shortly after the war began. "They're out-of-door people and they have the strength and stamina which fighters require. If they keep on the way they're going they'll be in Constantinople in a week! Confound those Turks! We furnished them guns and ammunition and trained their officers, but if they won't fight we can't make them. We've done our best!"

The defeat of the Turks lessened their value to the Kaiser as an ally and he immediately put into effect a measure for increasing the German standing army from 500,000 to 800,000—to restore the balance of power, they said. For this purpose "the tabular" or increased armament tax, was levied on capital and, incidentally, I was informed that I would have to pay my share. The idea of paying a tax to uphold the German army, which was already so powerful that it menaced the peace of the world, did not appeal to me at all, and I spoke to Ambassador Gerard about it. He advised me to pay it under protest, agreeing with me that there was no reason why an American should be required to contribute to the German war budget. However, I had to pay it.

The German efforts at colonization, which were more or less of a failure because the Germans refused to inhabit the German possessions, and the measures adopted to conquer the commercial markets of the world were an important part of the program of world domination which Germany planned for herself, and it is not unlikely that if she had confined her efforts along those lines she might have progressed further along her chosen path than she has advanced by bathing the world in blood.

"I have nearly 70,000,000 people," the Kaiser said to me on one occasion, "and we shall have to find room for them somewhere. When we became an empire England had her hands on nearly everything. Now we must fight to get ours. That is why I am developing our world markets, just as your country secured Hawaii and the Philippines as stepping stones to the markets of the far east, as I understand it. That's why I developed the wonderful city of Kiao-Chau."

His plans in this connection were changed somewhat apparently by the developments of the present war, for he told me that when it was over the Germans would not emigrate to the United States any more.

"No more American emigration for us after the war," he said. "My people will settle in the Balkans and develop and control that wonderful country. I have been down there and I know it is a marvelous land for our purposes."

The Kaiser's vision of the part he would take in the reconstruction of stricken Europe was indicated by a remark he made to me in 1916 when I was visiting him at the army headquarters at Pless.

"Here I am nearly sixty years of age," he soliloquized, "and must rebuild the whole of Europe!" Although the Kaiser so freely admitted his designs on the world at large, he was impatient of any expansion on the part of other nations. He often spoke of England's "grabbing" propensity and viewed with suspicion our annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines and our development of Cuba after the Spanish-American war. He professed to see in our new policy a striving after world power which was inconsistent with the principles upon which our government was founded.

He objected to our interference in Mexican affairs, although, as was disclosed by the Zimmerman note to Von Eckhardt, he was making every effort to have Mexico interfere with ours.

"What right has President Wilson to attempt to dictate the internal policies of Mexico?" he asked. "Why not let them fight their battles out alone?" Alluding to America's threat to enter the present war, he asked: "What right has America to insist upon the Monroe doctrine of America and then mix in European affairs? Let her recognize also a Monroe doctrine of Europe and keep her hands out of this conflict!"

There is no doubt that the Kaiser imagined that the great army and navy he had built up would enable him to carry out his ambitious program without effective resistance.

The one power he most feared but for which he professed the utmost contempt was England. He had an idea that England would never dare to measure swords with Germany and that he could provoke a war when the opportune moment came without much fear of England's intervention.

In 1911, when the international situation over the Moroccan affair was particularly acute as a result of Germany's having sent a gunboat to Agadir to demonstrate that she was serious in her demands, the Kaiser had great hopes that war with France might thus be precipitated and he was confident that England would keep out of it.

"England would be afraid to war with us," he told me at the time, "for fear of losing Egypt, India and Ireland. Any nation would think twice before fighting my armies, but England particularly because she would not dare to risk the loss of her overseas colonies."

When the Kaiser's ambitious project to dominate the world is considered, his consistent opposition to the universal disarmament proposals is easily understood. Without a superior army and navy, his whole plan would have to be abandoned and his dream of world-wide domination would be shattered.

On one occasion when we were discussing the Carnegie peace efforts, the Kaiser disclosed very positively just where he stood on the proposition. "Look at the history of the nations of the world," he declared. "The only nations which have progressed and become great have been warring nations. Those which have not been ambitious and gone to war have amounted to nothing!"

Shortly after Wilson had pointed the way to peace in Europe in one of his

notes to all the belligerent powers the Kaiser called to see me professionally and we discussed that latest phase of the situation.

"The way to peace now seems perfectly clear," I ventured. "Only your majesty's ever-increasing army and navy stands in the way. If Germany will give up her armament, it seems, we would soon have peace."

"That is out of the question for Germany," replied the Kaiser, decisively. "We have no mountains like the Pyrenees to protect us. We have the open plains of Russia with their vast hordes endangering us. No; we shall remain armed to the teeth forever!"

CHAPTER X.

The Kaiser's Appraisal of Public Men. No one ever speaks to the Kaiser unless addressed. As that monarch's opinions on most subjects are firmly fixed and he will stand no opposition, any erroneous idea he may entertain is very apt to remain with him. His advisers were apt to leave him in error rather than arouse his ire by attempting to set him right. But for the fact that he was very fond of asking innumerable questions, his store of information might have been extremely scanty.

In the course of my conversations with him he frequently expressed his views of men who were in the public eye. Upon what basis they were founded he did not always enlighten me, but even when I knew them to be erroneous I realized it was useless to try to change them and I did not often take issue with him. When I did his eyes would flash fire, but I had expected that and I continued just the same.

The Kaiser always seemed to take a particular interest in American affairs, and while he professed to despise our form of government he watched very carefully the careers of our public men. It is not unlikely that he imagined, as I have pointed out elsewhere in these pages, that he could influence our elections by swinging the German-American vote in favor of the candidate he preferred, and he made a study of our public men in order that he might know which of them would be more desirable in office from the German point of view.

When Mr. Wilson was nominated for the presidency, the Kaiser was quite positive that he wouldn't be elected. Perhaps the fact that Mr. Roosevelt, for whom at that time the Kaiser had the greatest admiration, was one of Mr. Wilson's rivals, blinded him to the strength which elected Wilson, but the fact that the latter had had little experience in international politics unfitted him, in the Kaiser's estimation, for the important office for which he was running.

I saw the Kaiser shortly after Mr. Wilson's election.

"I am very much surprised at the result of your election," he declared. "I didn't think your people would be so foolish as to elect a college professor as president. What does a professor know about international politics and diplomatic affairs?"

I haven't the slightest doubt that the Kaiser pictured our president as a counterpart of the typical German professor—a plodding, impractical, unambitious bookworm with no hope or desire of ever earning more than \$1,000 a year and no yearning for public acclaim, a recluse, absent-minded and self-centered, who spent the midnight oil poring over musty volumes and paid little or no attention to what was going on around him. Such a man, the Kaiser undoubtedly believed, the United States had elected as its chief executive and his surprise was more or less natural in those circumstances.

When Wilson sent 5,000 men to Vera Cruz the Kaiser felt that he had exceeded his rights.

"What right has Wilson to mix in the internal affairs of Mexico?" he asked. "Why doesn't he allow them to fight it out among themselves. It is their affair, not his!" Germany had many financial interests in Mexico and looked with disfavor upon any move we made in that direction.

When, however, the war in Europe started the Kaiser made every effort to have America mix in international affairs provided we fought on her side.

When I saw him just after the war started he said we ought to seize the opportunity to annex Canada and Mexico. "Can't your president see the wonderful opportunity now for combining with us and crushing England?" he asked. "With our fleet on one side and America's on the other we could destroy England's sea power. This is America's great opportunity to dominate the western hemisphere, and your president must see his chance to take Canada and Mexico!"

As the war progressed and reports reached the Kaiser of our increased shipments of munitions to the allies, the Kaiser's impatience with Wilson became more difficult to repress, and there was hardly an interview I had with him in which he did not give vent to his feelings in that connection.

"My officers are becoming so incensed at America's attitude," he told me, "it will be impossible for me to restrain them much longer."

And when, on another occasion, he accused Mr. Wilson of discriminating against Germany, he made the remark: "Wilson's in the hands of the Wall Street group!"

But, perhaps, the most bitter denunciation I ever heard him make of Wilson was shortly after we entered the war. I had been summoned to the great army headquarters to see him, and when he entered the room he appeared to be in a towering rage. Indeed, his condition was so apparent that the Kaiser, who was also present, sought to excuse him with the explanation that he had been very much upset and had been sleeping very poorly, and she asked me to treat him gently and tried to soothe him at the same time, but he told her to leave the room and resented her showing that she petted him.

"We said little while I was at work, but when I was through and was preparing to leave, the Kaiser stepped toward me and said:

"Davis, Wilson is a real scoundrel!" My face flushed, I suppose, at this insult to our president, and my resentment was so apparent that the

Kaiser immediately patted me on my right shoulder and apologized. "I beg your pardon, Davis," he declared, in a quieter voice. "I know you're an American and I beg your pardon for hurting your feelings, but if you only knew you would realize what a scoundrel your president is. When it comes to throat-cutting, Wilson should have his cut first!"

Whenever the sun shone for the Kaiser he grew so optimistic that he failed to pay the slightest attention to the clouds gathering on the horizon. After the Italian collapse, for instance, he was so enthusiastic about his military success in that arena that he failed to realize that America was slowly but surely forging the thunderbolt that was to strike him down.

"Now how foolish it was for your president to bring your country into this war!" he said. "Americans will now see, when it is too late, what fools they made of themselves when they elected a professor for president. Now America must pay the bills!" In this remark and others of the same import the Kaiser's expectation of being able to exact an enormous indemnity as part of his peace terms was clearly indicated, and he felt that America, having profited the most and suffered the least of any of the belligerent powers, would be in the best position to fill his depleted coffers.

The last time I saw the Kaiser when he mentioned the president was in the fall of 1917, shortly after Wilson had replied to the peace proposal. "Wilson is an idealist and an idealist can accomplish nothing!" was his comment. "He went into the war that he might have a seat at the peace table but he will never get it. I shall prevent it!"

Of Wilson's peace notes, which were issued before America went into the war, the Kaiser remarked: "I think I am right, the others think they're right. America has all the money. If Wilson really wants peace, let him pay the bills and take care of the indemnities and the war will be over! It is very simple."

There was no man of modern times whom the Kaiser seemed to admire so much, before the war, as ex-President Roosevelt. The Kaiser was convinced that Roosevelt had prevented war with Japan by sending the American fleet around the world and showing that "as fit. This brilliant stroke of statesmanship, as the Kaiser termed it, was a topic that he referred to on several occasions. It was a forceful demonstration that was very much after his own heart.

"What I admire about Mr. Roosevelt most," he said, "is the fact that he has the greatest moral courage of any man I ever knew." The fact that Mr. Roosevelt had given Germany's debt twenty-four hours' notice to stem from Venezuelan waters didn't seem to lessen the Kaiser's admiration for him.

I heard him shower praise on Roosevelt many times and I haven't the slightest doubt that he was quite sincere.

After the war started, when Roosevelt showed very plainly that no matter what nice things the Kaiser might have thought and said of him, he certainly didn't reciprocate the feeling, the Kaiser was very much disappointed.

"I'm terribly disappointed in Mr. Roosevelt," he declared. "After the way my wife and I entertained him when he was here as our guest, for him to take the stand he has is very ungentlemanly. I gave a great review for him—the greatest honor I could bestow upon him and a thing which had never been done for a private citizen. He was not president then, you know. I used to admire him very much, but now I think the man has gone crazy and lost his mind. I never thought he would turn against us like that!" He did not seem to realize that a patriotic American owed allegiance to his own country.

In 1915 I asked him whether he had heard that Mr. Ford was on his way over from America in a chartered ship with a delegation.

"Who, Peace-Ford?" he inquired. "I told the Kaiser what I had read of the Ford expedition."

"How can your country allow a man like that to do this thing—a man who has played no part in the politics of his own country and is entirely ignorant of international affairs—a man who, I understand, was formerly in the bicycle business and knows very little outside of business matters?"

"I haven't the slightest doubt Mr. Ford is a great business man," the Kaiser went on, "and I am sure he means all right, but what a mistake it is to allow a man so ignorant of world affairs to do a ridiculous thing like this!"

I told the Kaiser that it had been suggested in some of the American papers that if Ford really wanted to end the war, all he had to do was to pay Germany \$100,000,000 and buy Belgium back.

"One hundred million dollars!" the Kaiser repeated, and then after a moment's reflection, as though he had been turning over some figures in his mind, "No, Davis, it will cost much more than that to get Belgium back!"

It occurred to me that if the Kaiser really meant what he said on that occasion, all his talk about "peace without annexation" was obviously a myth and that the only hope of Belgium's redemption lay in the military defeat of Prussia. Subsequent developments amply confirmed that view.

In the winter of 1916, we were talking of the sentiment in America and the conversation turned to Von Bernstorff.

"Von Bernstorff has been doing very good work in your country," the Kaiser commented.

"Well, your majesty," I replied, "it is said in America that if he had not been such a clever diplomat he would long ago have been compelled to leave."

"From all I hear," the Kaiser said, "he hasn't had a very easy time of it. The American press as a whole has been conspicuously anti-German, although I understand that one of your newspaper publishers has been friendly to us. Mr. Hearst, for instance, has helped our cause very much in your country. He has been telling the truth about affairs, which is more than most of the other papers have been doing!"

"The way the American newspapers and the press of the allied countries generally are presenting the Grecian situation to the world is absolutely false and disgraceful," he declared, bitterly. "They are entirely misrepresenting the facts. Mr. Hearst is the only one, as far as I can find, who has revealed the real conditions and told the truth about them. My, I wonder what the people have to say now that Mr. Hearst has finally exposed the whole thing!" It was only a short time afterwards that the king abdicated and revealed unmistakably which papers had correctly interpreted the trend of Grecian politics.

The Kaiser spoke to me many times about the writings of William Bayard Hale.

"Have you been following Hale's articles?" he inquired. "What he is writing about the war is excellent and is really the best material published. He voices my sentiments exactly, and it would be well for every American to follow this writer's work."

I had to confess that there was one American at least who was not only not following Hale's writings, but had never heard of the writer, and the Kaiser seemed to be somewhat displeased.

He referred to Hale several times subsequently and in the meanwhile I had ascertained that the man in question was the representative in Berlin of the Hearst newspapers and I subsequently learned that he had published a book called "American Rights and British Pretensions at Sea," which explained at once to me why the Kaiser was so enthusiastic about him.

In the course of one of our many conversations on the subject of American munitions, the Kaiser paid his respects to Mr. Schwab.

"What can one expect from Schwab, who is using the Bethlehem steel plant to work against us?" he asked. "He is an Austrian Jew extraction and would work against anyone for the sake of the money that's in it!"

"I'm following affairs in America very closely," he told me on another occasion, before we entered the war. "Not all of your senators are against us. Senator Stone, for instance, is taking a very strong neutral stand. I understand, and it is a pity there are not more like him."

Just before I left for my trip to America in 1916, the Kaiser called on me and I told him I was leaving.

"Well, Davis," he said, "be careful not to run against any mines or be torpedoed. You'll probably be pulled into England on your way over. We understand all boats are taken there for examination." Then, with fire in his eye, he added: "If you should see my cousin the king, in England, kick him on the shins for me!"

CHAPTER XI.

The Kaiserin.

Although I had frequently seen the Kaiserin in the company of the Kaiser, I did not actually meet her until she became my patient, in 1912, from which time on she visited me more or less regularly.

Without going deeply into her history, it may be sufficient to recall that when the Kaiser married her, in 1881, she was the Princess Victoria of

MR. BIRKLINGTON WAS LATE

Mrs. B. Had Been at the Jewellers on a Similar Mission Some Few Months Before.

Mr. Birklington drove up in a "taxi" and entered a jeweller's shop accompanied by his valet, who carried an oblong box of steel. Mr. Birklington asked for a private interview, and, on being shown to the office, he opened the box, exposing a splendid array of diamond and pearl necklaces, earrings, tiaras and rings. "Mrs. B.," he said, "is now abroad. Before she returns I want you to extract these stones and replace them with good imitations, selling the real jewels and giving me the money. This of course is to be a confidential transaction." "I should be glad to do as you ask," said the jeweller, "but two years ago Mrs. B. called here on a similar errand to that which now brings you and the errand in her case was successful. The paste jewels that you offer me are worth little more than the hire of the 'taxi' awaiting you outside!"

Waterford Pond.

Many a city or village boy scout who makes an occasional trip into the country and has an enjoyable experience on some pond side, regrets that he lives so far from that pond. It may not have occurred to him that he can make a miniature pond in his back yard in the city, says Edward F. Bigelow, in Boys' Life.

Sometimes ago I was talking with the owner of an estate on which was a lake exclusively for his graceful but expensive waterfalls. In the course of our conversation he said: "Many persons come here professing admiration for my lake or waterfall. They tell me that they love such things, but they are not sincere. What they are admiring is the wealth that enables me to have this extensive equipment. But I began in a small way, and anyone who really loves waterfall and has a little back yard can have at least a mother duck and a brood of ducklings."

He summed up his philosophic advice with this remark: "If you cannot get a lake with waterfall, get a tub and a goose."

Bully for Bill.

There was a city lady visiting some relatives in the country and as she was walking down the lane she saw some calves. Thinking to display her knowledge, she remarked: "Oh what pretty little cowlets." Bill, the farm boy, came up about that time, heard her remarks, and said: "Excuse me, miss, but them's bullets."

Not the Doctor's Fault.

"She has been a steady customer of the beauty parlors," remarked Felicia, descriptively, "for a number of years. The reason the results are not all that might be desired is that the beauty doctors had so little to start on. She was, you might say, wholly without preliminary training for the course."

Schleswig-Holstein-Bonderburg-Augustenburg. She was a year older than her husband. She commanded no particular wealth and was not as promising as she became when, some years later, her hair turned white and softened her rather large features and too highly colored complexion.

My first introduction to the Kaiserin occurred one Sunday afternoon at the Berlin palace, where I had been instructed to be at three o'clock. I was conducted up the stairway and, on the first landing I met the Kaiser, who was waiting for me.

"Well, Davis," he said, "I hope I haven't spoiled your Sunday afternoon, but I assure you it was not for myself I sent for you, but for my wife. She has been suffering for several days and we are going to have a state ball on Tuesday and I want you to get her in order, so that she can attend it, as it is one of the most important social functions of the season. Follow me, and I will take you to my wife and introduce you."

Doctor Davis gives a most intimate view of the German crown prince in the next installment of his remarkable revelations. He tells how the future ruler of Germany displayed the greatest physical cowardice when he was receiving treatment and how he seemed utterly unable to grasp the serious aspects of the war. Doctor Davis' character sketches of the crown prince and the Kaiser's other sons form one of the most interesting parts of his narrative.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

Palm-Clothed Islands That Have All of the Riches Man Has Any Need to Covet.

The little-known Trobriand group of islands is a cluster of palm-clothed gems that stud the emerald Pacific a hundred odd miles northwest of Samarang (Papua). They are the real thing in coral romance. The natives are of the Melanesian type, happy people with a fondness (especially on the part of the star-eyed maidens) for Europeans, who have exploited the rich pearl fishery. They are advanced in arts and crafts, and produce a tremendous quantity of carved weapons and ornaments, which are eagerly bought by tourists from curio-dealers in Sydney and Melbourne.

Before competition set in the Islanders did not get much for their pearls. Gems worth \$50 and \$75 were freely bought for as many pence. The group is flat, but is richly clothed in jungle, and produces vast quantities of excellent yams, which are traded, good climate, gorgeous scenery, blue sea like billowing silk, diamond-studded beaches and splendid fishing and shooting!

Worsted. "I noticed that you engaged in earnest conversation with that conductor-ette."

"We were just having a little argument about the proper pronunciation of the street I live on," said Professor Diggs. "She insisted that it should be called 'Wellington,' but having some knowledge of the man who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, I contended it should be 'Wellington'."

"Well, which is it to be henceforth—'Wellington' or 'Wellington'?" "Ahem! 'Wellington'!"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Gets the Money.

"I'd like to write a story I'd get paid for."

"Oh, I write home once a month."—Chapparral.

WOULD AMEND LORD'S PRAYER

Seemingly Nothing Was Sacred From Revising Mind of This United States Senator.

A well-known senator annoys his colleagues sometimes because in his desire to make legislation thoroughly good he insists on many amendments. During discussion in committee recently, this senator, whose name is not Brown, insisted on amending and amending, practically without end.

Finally, somewhat exasperated, a colleague said to him, "Brown, I believe if the Lord's prayer were being discussed here, you would want to amend it."

Brown replied: "Yes, I would. I would change the clause 'Lead us not into temptation' to read 'Give us strength to resist temptation.'"

Onion Taken Off Pedestal. Another old-fashioned medical superstition has been exploded. The odorous onion can never again be used as a therapeutic agent in tuberculosis. Old timers who have sworn by the virtues of this tear-producing product have humbugged themselves, for the onion has been investigated, classified, analyzed and everything else has been done to it that the learned men of science could think of, and in the end it was found to be only an onion—however displeasing to the noses of their friends, but absolutely and unqualifiedly without any medicinal qualities or properties that make it an aid in the treatment of tuberculosis. The white plague victims may as well use boiled potato peelings or beet tops for all the good it will do them.

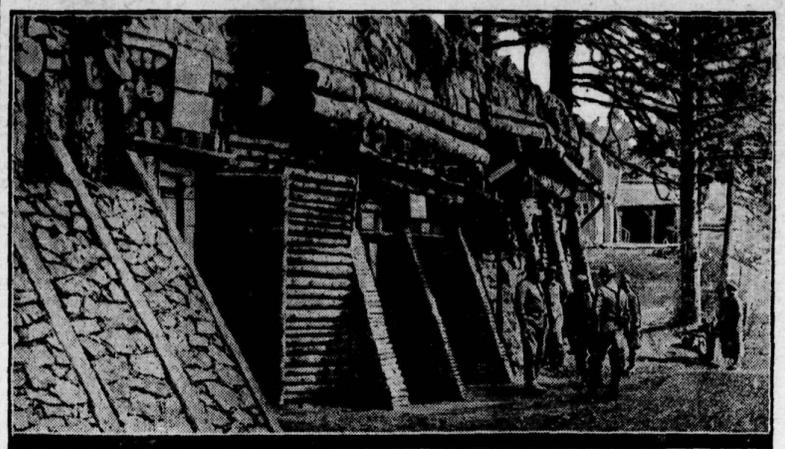
Wars That Made History. The Civil war in America was followed—in 1866—by the Prusso-Austrian campaign in Bohemia, which may be said to have lasted only seven weeks, since Austria was completely brought to terms by her first crushing defeat at Koniggratz. The logical sequel to the Prusso-Austrian war with Austria was the Italian one of 1870 with France, though, indeed, it may be held to have been practically decided in less than one month—at Sedan—the rest of the time being but a long-drawn-out agony of fighting despair on the part of the vanquished.

Now Beavers Fell Treven. A naturalist, who has given particular study to the ways of beavers, asserts that those creatures have an ingenious method of cutting the trunk of a tree that they wish to fell. Instead of attempting to gnaw it straight through they make two cuts, one above the other, and they pry out pieces between the cuts. The result of their operations is a V-shaped notch, resembling that made by a woodman with an ax.



1—French soldiers taking captured German pontoons from a river. 2—Train drawing two large 310-millimeter trench mortars with shells to an advanced position. 3—An aircraft rifle and other guns taken from the Germans by the Canadians.

BIG FRENCH HOSPITAL IN ALSACE WELL PROTECTED



This view of part of Hospital 304, Alpine barracks, Alsace, shows that the French recognize the necessity of adequately protecting such places against the shells of the ruthless Huns. In the foreground is the entrance to the operating room.

BRAVE ITALIANS VISIT AMERICA



Some Italians may be undersized and squat, but not the Alpini, Italy's crack fighters. These men were picked, one from each company, from the trenches along the Piave a few weeks ago. Not one of them had less than two wounds, and many of them have survived four. They are shown here on their arrival in Washington to boost the Liberty Loan. Besides the Alpini there are squads each of the Grenadier and the Bersagliere, or Feathered Devils.

QUEEN BOOSTS THE BONDS



The Queen of Roumania calls to the American people to buy Liberty bonds to their utmost. She feels that the sooner the enemy is defeated the sooner her people and her country will be liberated from the militaristic oppression of the Hun. The photograph shows the queen, at the left, with Princess Elizabeth.

AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY STAMP



The American Defense society is circulating this painting in the form of a stamp for the benefit of the Fatherless Children of France, of which Marshal Joffre is president. The picture was painted and presented to the cause by the distinguished artist Edwin Howland Blashfield of New York.

BRIEF INFORMATION

France imports 12,000 Chinese coolies a month.

The top of the Rock of Gibraltar is 1,437 feet above the surrounding sea.

Under normal conditions the Sicily islands produce yearly 700 tons of flowers for perfume-making.

Mahogany, oak and ebony are all heavier than water, and consequently sink.

The average American could not eat Chinese eggs, but a Chinese will tackle a six-year-old lay with enthusiasm.

The anthracite coal district has lost 30,000 miners through the draft, enlistments and by inducements offered in other industries.

Sliding racks for silverware instead of shelves feature the bottom of a new sideboard.

The national safety council, in urging upon workers that goggles or other forms of glasses be worn where the eyes are exposed to danger from flying splinters or particles of metal.

Bad Actor.

"The Kaiser is said to be planning another war when this is over."

"I have met many such in my professional life," replied Mr. Stormington Barnes. "The worst actors are always rehearsing scenes without regard to the merits of their performances."

Not by a Long Shot.

"Don't you always sympathize with the under dog?"

"As a rule, but not if Germany is the dog you're referring to."

When Hay is Dear.

"That horse is eatin' his head off," exclaimed the hired man.

"No such luck," replied Farmer Courtessol. "If he can't swallow his own head maybe he'd have to quit eatin' for awhile."

The Reason.

"Even a bad architect could not spoil a police court building."

"Why not?"

"Because no matter what he does with the plans, it is bound to be a fine place."

Reclaimed Land to be Soldiers' Heritage

Robert H. Moulton

Millions of Acres, Especially in West and South, Available for Farm Homes if Properly Developed

TO MAKE part of the farm wealth of the nation an assured heritage of the men who fight the nation's war against Germany is the plan of Secretary Lane, who urges a vast reclamation scheme to meet the requirements for returning soldiers after the war.

It is Secretary Lane's belief that the time has come when preparation of plans for providing opportunity for these men. And because his department has handled similar problems in the past, he has made it his duty to bring the matter to the attention of the president and congress. He points out that every country has found itself face to face with this problem at the close of a great war. From Rome under Caesar to France under Napoleon down even to our own Civil war, the problem arose as to what could be done with the millions of acres of military surplus.

At the close of the Civil war America faced a somewhat similar situation. But fortunately at that time the public domain offered opportunity to the home-returning soldiers. The great part of the veterans of that war played in developing the West is one of our epic. The homestead law had been signed by President Lincoln in the second year of the war, so that out of our wealth in lands we had farms to offer the military veterans. It was also the era of transcontinental railway construction. It was likewise the period of rapid, yet broad and full, development of towns and communities and states.

To the great number of returning soldiers in the present war land will undoubtedly offer the great and fundamental opportunity. The experience of wars points out the lesson that our service men, because of army life, with its openness and activity, will largely seek out of doors vocations and occupations.

This fact is accepted by the allied European nations. That is why their programs and policies of relocating and readjustment emphasize the opportunities on the land for the returning soldier. The question then is, "What land can be made available for farm homes for our soldiers?"

We have not the beautiful public domains of the sixties and seventies. In a literal sense, for the use of it on a generous scale for soldier farm homes as in the sixties, the public domain is gone. The official figures at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1917, show that we have unappropriated land in the continental United States to the amount of 230,057,755 acres. It is safe to say that not one-half of this land will ever prove to be cultivable in any sense. So we have no land in any way comparable to that in the public domain when Appomattox came—and men turned Westward with army rifle and roll blanket—to begin life anew.

While we do not have that matchless public domain of '05, we do have millions of acres of undeveloped lands in the Northwest, lake states and South, and also swamp lands in the middle West and South, which can be made available through the proper development. Much of this land can be made suitable for farm homes if properly handled.

But it will require that each type of land be dealt with in its own particular fashion. The arid lands will require water, the cut-over land will require clearing and the swamp land must be drained. Without any of these aids they remain largely No Man's Land. The solution of these problems is no new thing. In the admirable achievement of the reclamation service in reclamation and drainage we have abundant proof of what can be done.

Looking toward the construction of additional projects, Secretary Lane announces that plans and investigations have been under way for some time. A survey and study has been in the course of consummation by the reclamation service on the great Colorado basin. That project, undoubtedly, will appeal to the new spirit of America. It would mean the conquest of an empire in the Southwest. It is believed that more than 8,000,000 acres of arid land could be reclaimed by the completion of the upper and lower Colorado basin projects.

It has been officially estimated that more than 15,000,000 acres of irrigable land now remain in the government's hands. This is the great remaining storehouse of government land for reclamation. Under what policy and program millions of these acres could be reclaimed for future farms and homes remains for legislation to determine.

The amount of swamp and cut-over lands in the United States available for farming is extensive. Just how much there is has never been determined with any degree of accuracy. Practically all of it has passed into private ownership. For that reason, in considering its use, it would be necessary to work out a policy between the private owners and the government unless the land was purchased. It has been estimated that the total area of swamp and overflowed lands in the United States is between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000 acres. Of this amount, about 60,000,000

JUST A BATTLE INCIDENT

This is the story of three men, representing the navy dental corps, the hospital corps and the United States marine corps. All are dead now—a part of the toll of the battle of Bourbesches, won by the marines early in June. The marine, Capt. Donald F. Duncan, had charged, leading his men against the shower of machine gun bullets to the aid of a platoon that was

almost cut to pieces. And as he went forward he carried a pipe in his mouth and dallied with the stick he carried. The marines behind him, steeled by his coolness, pressed forward. Then the machine gun stream caught Captain Duncan, drilling him through and through again. His men went on. The captain fell, gasping with pain. Dental Surgeon Osborne of the United

STORIES

States navy, and a hospital corpsman, unidentified, ran forward to his assistance. They carried him to shelter. Then—the roaring boom of a big shell. A great, gaping hole where the shelter had been. The three men were gone, literally blown out of existence.

Woman's Way.
Ma Grump says: "A woman with a man is a good deal like a cat with a mouse; she don't care much about him till he shows signs of getting away."

BRIEF INFORMATION

One agricultural college and three experiment stations are maintained by the government of Norway.
A patent has been issued for a silk gauze face shield to keep dust from the eyes and noses of automobilists.
Platinum is so ductile that a wire 1,800 miles long could be drawn from a single Troy ounce of the metal.
Pennsylvania's mining laws require a mule shall have 700 cubic feet of air a minute and a miner 200 cubic feet.

An aerial rubber helps to steer a French racing automobile and lessens its skidding.
The Brazilian government has adopted a number of measures for the encouragement of sheep and goat raising. In China there are oil and salt wells more than 2,000 feet deep which have been drilled through solid rock by hand with the most primitive implements.
Chicago's Liberty bond buyers with the longest name is Constantinos J. Papatheodoroumoudougluotomelch-alakopoulos. He bought a \$200 bond and wrote his entire name on a stock application blank.

FEW STATE LINES CHANGED

Sentiment Has Proved Too Strong, Even When Good Business Reasons Could Be Advanced.
The time proposals are made to change the boundaries of states. One is the scheme to transfer a part of western Florida, extending for 100 miles to the coast, to the state of Alabama, and another project is to annex the northern neck of Idaho to the state of Washington.

In support of the proposed change in each case the chief argument advanced is that it would place the region to be transferred in the state with which it is most closely allied in interests. Most of the business of Pensacola, the leading city of west Florida, is with Alabama, and if it were a part of that state its importance would doubtless be heightened. It is also considerably nearer Montgomery than Tallahassee and nearer Birmingham than Jacksonville.
Proposals for rectifying boundaries

as well as for dividing states have been many, the changes actually made few. Where historic associations gather around a divisional line they are not easily effaced, whatever may be the commercial considerations working in that direction. In cases in which railway connections have made the business relations of a region closer with another state than with its own the remedy is found in the construction of new lines. Political geography enters somewhat into railway building.

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HUN EVER ALERT WITH MANY LIES

German Agent is Using His Whispering Propaganda. PROOF IS NEVER SUBMITTED

Centers Efforts on Religious, Racial, Agricultural, Commercial and Such Topics as Are Likely to Cause Friction.

(From the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.)
By HARVEY O'HIGGINS.
(This is the second of three articles by Mr. O'Higgins dealing with the propaganda of the enemy in our country.)
In a previous article we have noted how the German agents in this country are using their "whispering propaganda" to set us against the French, the British and the Japanese by circulating among us all sorts of slanders and ill reports against these allies. In the campaign to promote domestic disunity the pro-German rumor-monger has been even busier. He is working here exactly as he worked in Italy, upon religious prejudices. He has spread the report that the Masonic orders have protested to the government against the Knights of Columbus being permitted to build recreation huts in the camps. No such protest was ever made. He has circulated stories that Catholic nuns were refused permission to do Red Cross work unless they wore Red Cross uniforms and that Catholic soldiers—and Jewish soldiers—were being discriminated against by Red Cross officials. All such stories are outright inventions. At the same time he passes around every kind of rumor of Catholic disloyalty, such as the famous one that President Wilson's secretary, a Catholic, had been executed for treason. He has filled the mails with printed copies of an alleged "bloody oath" of the Knights of Columbus, giving it on the pretended authority of the Congressional Record. It was printed in the Record because it was read into a debate before the house of representatives on an election protest. In order that it might be denounced as a forgery and a libel upon a Catholic candidate. A pro-German agent has been caught distributing copies of this "bloody oath" in New Jersey and sent to prison for it.

How the Kaiser Poses.

In Spain and the Catholic countries of South America the Kaiser poses as "the champion of Catholicism against Protestant England, infidel France, and socialist Italy, the enemy of the Vatican." He does not preserve that pose in Catholic Belgium or Catholic Poland. And in America the Kaiser uses this very claim of the Kaiser to arouse animosity against the Catholics, just as in Italy the German agent used it in an unsuccessful attempt to seduce the Italian Catholics, and now in America accuses the Italian Catholics of having succumbed to the seduction. As a matter of fact, the Catholic chaplains in the Italian army were among the first to discover this propaganda among the soldiers, reported it to the officers, and combated it diligently.

Various persons and publications that made a living out of sectarian animosities before the war are unconsciously doing the work of the enemy by assisting the spread of anti-Catholic and anti-Protestant slanders. They can only be stopped by an appeal to public reputation. They are representing the trouble in Ireland as purely a religious trouble, and the opposition to conscription in Quebec as the same sort of thing. Even Rudyard Kipling recently fell into the trap and denounced the pope and the Kaiser and the neutrals in one breath. Such denunciations overlook the fact that Cardinal Mercier, the Catholic prelate of Belgium, has been the most effective popular opponent of the Kaiser of nations, not of creeds. Prussia is as Protestant as Germany, England is as Catholic as Austria. Anyone who raises the religious question in America today is acting as a German agent, whether he knows it or not, as truly as if he were blowing up munition plants. All loyal citizens should discourage him.

Aggravating Our Race Problems.

Among the negroes the German propagandist first began work in the South and failed. He has been more successful in the middle West, where the presence of a large loyal German population gives him better cover. He is promising the negroes that the Kaiser will give them social equality with the whites. An agent, recently captured in New York, was offering a German "Black republic" under German protection, and he was denounced to the authorities by the negroes themselves. Another was spreading reports of discriminations against negro soldiers in the camps, reporting that the negroes were being trained as "shock troops" to be sacrificed in the front lines, and even circulating a story that the German military authorities had ordered all negro prisoners killed. Thus far this sort of German effort to aggravate a race problem has been an absurd failure. Its only danger is that it may lead to charges of disloyalty against our colored citizens and a suspicion of them which is not justified. To allow the German intrigue to arouse a prejudice against the negro would aid the enemy as much as if he succeeded in organizing the negro in disloyalty. Discourage such a prejudice wherever you find it, Mr. Citizen. It is being promoted by the Kaiserite.

The Truth About Price Fixing.

It is not true that there has been an attempt to regulate the prices of farm products. There has been no attempt to regulate the price of any farm product but wheat. The allied governments in Europe had set up single agencies to buy food supplies in America. Their purchases of American wheat were sufficient to control the price. They could drain America of its wheat and leave our poorer classes to starve. In order that rich

and poor might be treated alike, it was necessary to establish a government control of price and distribution. And the price of \$2.20 a bushel for No. 1 northern wheat based on Chicago was agreed upon by an independent commission, appointed by President Wilson, upon which commission the farming community was represented by six members out of eleven.
In some instances the food administration has intervened, at the request of the producers, to obtain a settlement in a local dispute about the price of milk. In the case of pork products the food administration, on the recommendation of the producers, undertook to use the purchases of the allied governments for the purpose of maintaining a minimum price for live hogs in Chicago. Beyond this invited assistance in the case of milk and pork, and the regulation of the price of wheat, the food administration has not interfered with the price of farm products, except in so far as the control of sugar prices has affected the price of sugar beets.

The Truth About Profiteering.

Those measures of food control have been directed more against the middle-man than the producer. While fixing for the farmer an arbitrated price for his wheat, they have established a system of licensing, by which millers, bakers, grocers and wholesale and retail dealers have been prevented from profiteering on the farmer's dollar. The fuel administration has fixed the price of coal, because the miner would not work for reasonable wages as long as the mine owner was making an unreasonable gain. Profiteering in army and navy contracts and in shipbuilding has been stopped by the power obtained from congress to fix the price at cost plus a reasonable profit; and the increase in cost has gone to the workman, not to his employer. All profiteering has not yet been ended. The way to end it has not been found in any country. But the tax on excess profits and on swollen incomes confiscates the illicit harvest and pours it into the country's war chest. The grievances that remain are not class grievances. They are chiefly the inevitable common hardships due to a war that has drawn millions of productive workers into the world's armies and increased the cost of the necessities of life by decreasing the available supply. In that hardship the farmers share, as we all share.

Kaiserites on Both Sides.

Along with this campaign to set the farmer against the government's war measures there has been proceeding a campaign to arouse feeling against him by accusing his western farmers' leagues of disloyalty. That is equally a work in aid of the enemy. The western farmers have contributed their quotas to enlistments and to the drafts as loyally as any citizen. They have subscribed to the Liberty loans and contributed to the war relief work with unflinching patriotism. They have had their quarrels with the men whom they suspected of exploiting them, just as labor has had its quarrels with its employers. But it is an economic quarrel, and as long as it is conducted without interfering with the nation's war work the charge of disloyalty is itself traitorous. In all these disputes it is certain that enemy agents will be found on both sides. They at once preach violence among the L. W. W.'s, and lead mobs to attack workmen accused of being I. W. W.'s. They play the same game in every quarrel with which they can hope to divide the country. Beware, Mr. Citizen, of any attempt to make you believe that any class of American citizens, as a class, are disloyal. It is a German lie.

The Parson.

At an Ashland evening home they have the fashion of giving names to chickens and other creatures about the place. Some days ago the mother bought a fine black rooster in market. "We'll name him 'The Parson,'" said the mother.
A few days later the new preacher and his wife were invited to dinner. They were in the parlor awaiting the event. Margaret, age six, came hurriedly into the next room. There the mother admonished her to be on her good behavior, "for today," said mother, "we have the parson for dinner."
"No, no, mamma," said Margaret. "Don't you know we killed and ate the Parson three days ago."
This cannibalistic statement, overheard in the parlor, created some disquiet until mamma made an explanation.—Indianapolis News.

Knights of Health.

Throughout the United States half a million children are at present enrolled in an enterprise which bids fair to achieve a decidedly important end. It is a crusade against the disease. Half a million children between the ages of five and sixteen are enrolled under a banner bearing a Crusader's cross, and have pledged themselves to undertake a round of hygienic duties for one year and to do what they can to improve the health conditions of their homes and communities. There is health and mental discipline in regular duties of this sort.

How Wine Is Kept.

In the region of Campagne, France, during times of peace, the wine in bottles was stored in vaulted cellars which were hollowed deep down in the chalk strata; but cellars of this kind are not always of the healthiest, for infiltrations of water are likely to occur. This not only has a bad effect on the quality of the wine, but may give rise to a cave-in of the roof. Re-enforced concrete is therefore used to furnish a solid vaulting that does not depend on natural conditions. The result is a water-tight construction which can be kept perfectly clean.

Skunk Not Affected by Snake Bite.

A South American physician found that a young skunk, tame and brought up in captivity, attacked and ate venomous snakes. The skunk was repeatedly bitten by cobras, but showed no ill effects at the time or later. Skunks are plentiful in Brazil, and so are snakes, and it is suggested that if the pretty little beast should prove in general as fond of snake diet as the one individual mentioned they should be praised and protected.

Potatoes Saved by Dynamite.

A resourceful farmer, it is said, found a new way to use dynamite and saved a newly matured crop of potatoes in a badly flooded field. Unusually heavy rains filled all the neighborhood ditches and ditches; in his emergency the owner put down a number of holes 8 to 12 feet deep with a post auger, and exploded a charge of dynamite in the bottom of each. This opened up passages into the sandy subsoil, through which the surplus water drained rapidly, and the crop was saved, although many nearby crops were ruined by the excess of water standing in the fields.

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES

GENERAL BUSINESS PURPOSES ON APPLICATION

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

An Imitation Takes For Its Pattern the Real Article

There was never an imitation made of an imitation. Imitators 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 advertiser's failure to sell you something claimed to be his own. When you ask for the genuine, because the advertiser never profit on the imitation. Why accept an imitation when you can get the genuine by inquiring?

Refuse Imitations. Get What You Ask For!

If Your Business

One of the strongest things in advertising or in getting to know a man will start out with the intention of having his best work done. He will find, let us say, that it is going to cost \$100 to get a job done. He will find that he can get it for \$150. Thinking that the quality is just like taking the edge off a knife. You can get a knife with a dull knife, but there are some things you can't get with a dull knife. Advertising ought to have a razor edge, even if it is dull.

Isn't Worth Advertising

Just a little bit for grinding. It ought to be even enough to cover the wear of greatest resistance.
It is the last few dollars that are spent on advertising that give it value. It is the last pound of power that gives a wheel its spin. It is the last ounce of strength that breaks a weight, 999 pounds, and makes it good. You can spend \$999 pounds on it, and have it all gone and started. If you want to break that chain you will have to add the 1000th pound over again and add the other pound to it after all.
It would have been better to have used 1000 pounds at the start. It is better to spend \$100 for a thoroughly effective method than to spend \$100 for one that is inefficient.—Shoe and Leather Trade.

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 to THIS PAPER

Don't Overlook the MONEY

CENT-A-WORD

No advertisement inserted in this column for less than 15 cents.

WANTED—Good, steady, reliable men wanted for the grocery business. Salary averages \$30 per week. This is essential work. Food will win the war. Write or apply to The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 442 Kaighn Ave., Camden, N. J. St. 11-14-18

WOULD LIKE to rent a piano for several weeks. Mrs. Ochionero, Parker flat, next to theatre, Tuckerton.

LOST—A pocket book yesterday. Near Tuckerton Bank. Contained money and key. Return to Mrs. Walter E. Gels, Centre street, Tuckerton.

WANTED—A whole lot of Decoys. Must be in good order. Correspond Box 7, Barnegat, N. J. and state price.

LOST OR STOLEN—On Sept. 29th, flat bottom row boat from Holgates on Long Beach. Boat 14 ft. long, two seats. Square both ends but narrow forward. White outside. Copper paint on bottom. Pair 8 ft. oars, Anchor, Cable & small shovel. Any information as to where the Boat can be found or the return of Boat will receive suitable compensation. Ellis Parker, Beach Haven, N. J.

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.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY

Te 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 HIGGINS,
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 HIGGINS,
Solicitors of petitioner.
P. O. Address, Court House Square Building, Camden, N. J.

Barnegat

Capt. Hankins and family and Bert Ellis and family have closed their Maple avenue homes and will spend the winter in Jersey City.
Mrs. W. S. Cranmer was a caller on imitation for coffee to me is about as

Mrs. W. F. Lewis who is ill at her home.

The township politicians are now on the alert.
Wood is in demand but none to be had for love or money.

The Principal of the High School has moved in the Conrad property on Railroad avenue.

C. Hutchinson, a former resident, who is employed at U. S. C. G. B. near City, has moved his family there and will occupy a bungalow.

The sweet potatoes raised in our locality this year seem to be of an extra quality and are sold at the same price as white ones.

Mrs. Howard Conover, who has been seriously ill, was downstairs for the first on Sunday.

Nelson Taylor, wife and 2 children, of Jersey City Heights, are guests of Mrs. Taylor's mother, Mrs. M. E. Bowker.

All of the sick in our community are doing very nicely and many are now convalescing.

Miss B. Hazelton has returned from a visit to Asbury and other points.

Many people think that coffee is injurious. In the army during the 60's, I drank gallons of it and it never harmed me and I am still alive and good, I hope, for some years yet.

During the fall and winter of 1861 and 62 we were ordered for company drill before breakfast. When the medical director of the army heard of the order he at once issued an order "that all troops who are ordered for company drill before breakfast, shall be provided by the cook with at least a pint of hot coffee before such drill." It was a relief to us I can assure you as it was rather tough going out in the cold for an hours' drill on an empty stomach. Those in the present war, who do not think so let them try it for a few days and see the result.

Coffee in the army was one of the best of foods and at that time we had better coffee for the reason that no swindling contractor had got in his fine work as they did later on in the Spanish-American war. I have conversed with many who have been in the regular army since the Civil War and have been informed that the coffee furnished was not of the best. We had good old Government "Java" during the 60's furnished us in the bean and ground by the company cook.

I only wish I had a few pounds of it now as it would be quite a treat. I am drinking coffee daily and feel no effects from it. The so-called stuff, good as boiled hay.

Miss E. Carter spent a week as the guest of Mrs. W. T. Woodmansee.

Dr. Fred Bunnell, who is at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., has been in the hospital ill but is reported much improved at this writing.

Clarence Harris, of Newark, is visiting his parents for a couple of weeks.

Frank Hays, of Camp Upton, is spending a couple of weeks at his home here.

Miss Edna Willits, of Smithville, was a week end guest of her aunt, Mrs. M. E. Bawker on Brook St.

Our old friend Cranmer, of the Hub, is still quite busy with the auto business. Has sold 30 Buick autos in 3 months and has the agency for the Fordson Tractor. You can see autos going or coming from his place continually.

Word has been received by Mrs. M. E. Bowker, that her son Carlton, of

Monuments, Headstones and Markers Finished and Ready To Letter and Erect Immediately

Now is the opportunity to purchase a cemetery memorial. We have over 500 completed monuments, headstones, markers, corner posts, etc., in our warehouse and show yards in Camden and Pleasantville, the largest and the finest stock we ever carried. We manufactured these goods prior to the present advance in price of material and labor and are selling them much less in price than we can manufacture them today and because of this these goods are being sold rapidly.

Call at our yards in Pleasantville or Camden and make your selection. We are equipped with every labor saving device to letter and erect them promptly. We have the electric crane, surface cutter, polishing mill, pneumatic tools, plug drills, etc., and can manufacture most anything you want in special work, as we also have a large supply of rough stock on hand for this purpose.

Call and purchase now. Orders are coming in so fast we expect to have all we can handle this year by November 1st and the sooner you call the better display you will have to select from.

The government has placed the monumental business on the non-essential list and if they force our mechanics to change to essential work all manufactures of monuments will have to close their plants until after the war. This will mean goods in our line cannot be secured until after the war at any price and conditions will be such that for many years thereafter the price must be in advance of present prices, therefore, it is to your interest to purchase immediately.

Camden Yard Opposite Harleigh Cemetery Bell Phone 2737
Pleasantville Yard Opposite Atlantic City Cemetery Bell Phone 1

REPRESENTATIVES

O. J. HAMMELL, Pres., 117 N. Cornwall Ave., Ventnor, for Atlantic City.
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W. DUBOIS, Clayton, N. J., for Clayton and vicinity.
H. B. HALE, Cape Charles, Va., for state of Virginia.

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To make Shelter Tents for Our Soldiers

Slackers are the enemies of the Nation.

Now is the time when every person; man, woman and child should work. We pay you good wages. The work is light. The place is well heated, ventilated, and clean.

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Learners will get \$1.00 a day to Start.

At West Creek and Parkertown, auto will call—we pay one-half of transportation.

Report or Phone to the factory.

VICTOR MORVAY, Proprietor

or JOHN STEINHAEUER, Foreman

PHONE: TUCKERTON 4.

the 311th Regiment, has been wounded in the shoulder and is now in a hospital. His wound is not dangerous.
Mrs. W. F. Lewis is seriously ill but at this writing is somewhat improved.
John W. Taylor died at New Port News on Thursday last. He was drafted some months ago and was a guard. Cause of death as pneumonia. His remains arrived on Monday evening last. He was an employee in the Barnegat Bank for a number of years and was assistant cashier when called to the defense of his country. He is survived by father, mother and one brother. He was an estimable young man and much esteemed by our citizens. He was 30 years old.
Mrs. Blanche Collins, of Brookville, was in town on Tuesday.

MARMON "34"

"The Easiest Riding Car in the World" A DISTINGUISHED CAR

Distinguished by its owners as well as by its design and construction. The Marmon "34" combines Power, Speed, Comfort and Economy of Operation, giving unusual Gasoline and Tire Mileage, owing to its light weight for a car of its size; 1100 pounds lighter than any other fine car made.

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	Sedan	- \$5,500	Landulet	- \$5,750

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Exceptional Bargains in used Passenger Cars

1917 Marmon 34, 7-pass. Sedan in A-1 condition	1917 Owen Magnotic; 7-pass. Slip covers; equal to new.	1917 Stutz, only run 5000 miles: equal to new, 6 wire wheels, 6 tires, at a very reasonable price.
1916 Marmon 34, 7 pass; A-1 shape.	1917 Chalmers Town Car, beautiful shape.	1914 Pullman; touring car; very low figure.
1916 Stutz 4-passenger, A-1 shape at a bargain.	Hudson 1917 Super-Six, Town Car, beautiful shape, at a great sacrifice.	1914 Fiat Landulet 4-cyl.; 55 H. P.; great saving.
1917 7-pass. Marmon 34; equal to new.	1917 Chandler; 7-pass; repainted; equal to new.	1913 Cadillac-5 pass., very reasonable, A-1 shape.
1915 Marmon; good mechanical condition.	1916 Packard, 1-35. 7-pass.; wire wheels; fine condition; make offer.	1912 Royal Tourist 7 pass.; Touring car; will make good truck; at a bargain.
1918 National Sedan, like new, at a sacrifice.		All of the above cars are in A-1 mechanical condition.

Standard MOTOR TRUCKS

One of the highest grade Motor Trucks made 2, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 ton Capacities

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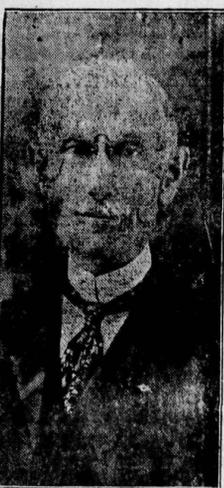
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PREPARE FOR PEACE



ROBERT CARSON
Republican Candidate for Congress in the Third District

UNCLE SAM WANTS YOU TO SEND ROBERT CARSON TO CONGRESS

GERMANY is whipped. The peace that we have sacrificed blood and treasure for is even now in sight. The next Congress must prepare the country for the return of normal industrial activity.

Adjustments that mean the happiness and prosperity of the nation must be made. American labor and American industries must be protected.

Remember 1913. That was before the war storm burst over Europe. Conditions had been normal. Peace and plenty had reigned all over the land before a Democratic administration had assumed control. What happened?

Democratic policies paralyzed industry. Millions of men were out of work. Soup houses and relief stations dotted the country from coast to coast. Misery, suffering and starvation prevailed everywhere. Remember, this was under normal conditions.

If the Democratic policies failed so miserably under normal conditions in 1913, can you imagine what a catastrophe it would be to have a Democratic administration under the abnormal conditions that will prevail when the war ends?

Remember 1913, when you vote on November 5th. Remember peace is close at hand. Remember, 4,000,000 of our fighting men are coming back to their jobs and they have won the right to the best jobs this country can give them. Remember the history of Democratic administration built on Democratic industrial policies.

Remember the nation-wide industrial activities—good wages and prosperity that always resulted from an administration of Republican policies.

Your responsibility as an American citizen was never so great as it will be when you cast your vote on November 5th. Be guided by the facts as they are disclosed in history and you will have done your full duty.

You know what you have enjoyed as the result of Republican policies. You know what you have suffered as the result of Democratic policies. VOTE ACCORDINGLY!

VOTE FOR ROBERT CARSON FOR CONGRESS

Paid for by N. J. Republican State Committee, Trenton, N. J.