

UNCLE SAM NEEDS THE MONEY NOW AS MUCH AS EVER. BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS.

VOLUME XXXI

TUCKERTON, OCEAN COUNTY, N.J., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 5, 1918.

NUMBER 18.

WHY NOT GIVE THE BEACON TO THAT FRIEND FOR CHRISTMAS? A WEEKLY REMINDER FOR 52 WEEKS.

West Creek

Miss Edith Leigh spent the Thanksgiving holiday in Philadelphia with friends.

Mrs. Leona Cox and two children, Ronald and Madeline, of Beach Haven, recently spent the week end with Mrs. Margaret Cox.

Mrs. Bertha Reeves, of Lakewood, was a recent visitor with her sister, Mrs. Alice Rutter.

Chester Kelly is still at Camp Humphreys, Va., where he has an excellent record as a soldier. He will probably be among the first of our boys to return home.

Mrs. Ezra Brown spent part of last week visiting at Amato. Where your treasure is there will your heart be also.

Paul Cranmer, of the U. S. Naval Reserve spent Thanksgiving with his mother, Mrs. Anna M. Cranmer. Paul is operator and instructor at the Gun Range at Sewell's Point, and has also spent some time on a submarine chaser along the coast, having been promoted several times, and continuing a good record as we know all of our boys in Uncle Sam's service have done.

Our local Red Cross are busy working on hospital garments, as well as keeping up their knitting for the boys in Uncle Sam's service.

Misses Lena and Eva Holloway, of Warren Grove, are spending the winter with H. P. Holloway.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall, of Long Island have purchased Oscar Parker's farm on Uriah's branch, and have moved there.

The Baptist Ladies Aid Society will hold their annual Christmas Fair and Festival in the Hall on December 14th.

Miss Sara R. Rutter spent the week end in Ventnor as the guest of Miss Alma Salmons.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cranmer and daughter, of Pitman, are spending a month with Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cranmer.

Miss Miriam Glenn, who teaches at Woodridge, was home for the Thanksgiving vacation.

BOYS AND GIRLS TO EXHIBIT WORK ACCOMPLISHED

The Boys and Girls Clubs, organized through our country public schools, will hold their exhibit of work done, chicken raised etc., on Friday and Saturday, December 6 and 7, at Toms River. The poultry show will be at the town hall, ground floor, Friday afternoon and evening, and Saturday. Prizes to the winners among the 600 contestants, will be awarded Saturday afternoon at the courthouse. F. J. Halper will speak and V. G. Aubrey will tell how to pick a chicken from the utility standpoint.

ANXIOUSLY WAIT FOR CASUALTY REPORT

Painful has been the anxiety experienced by Tuckerton and other Ocean County people while waiting for the completion of the casualty lists from overseas so they could get some definite information about their boys and know whether or not they figured in the closing battles of the war. There have been all kinds of reports about the Ocean County boys in the 29th division and the 79th Division as a result of their having been in the fiercest fighting and suffered terrific losses. It is hoped that the true information will come soon to relieve the dreadful suspense.

NOTICE!

Resolved: That the Township Committee, of the township of Eagleswood, hereby declares its intention to contract with the Ocean County Gas Company for lighting by gas, the streets and public places of the township of Eagleswood, for the term of five years, commencing on the first day of January, 1919, for (\$30.00) Thirty Dollars per lamp per year.

A meeting will be held on December 21st at 7 o'clock P. M., at O. U. A. M., Hall, at which time and place a hearing will be given on above proposition.

C. A. SEAMAN, Clerk

The Tuckerton Bank
CAPITAL, SURPLUS and PROFITS \$85,000.00
DIRECTORS: F. R. Austin, Geo. F. Randolph, John C. Price, W. G. Conrad, T. Wilmer Speck, S. J. Ridgway, Thomas Cole

ARE YOUR VALUABLES SAFE?

Have you ever asked yourself this vital question? You insure your property to be safe against fire. You record your deed to be safe, BUT do you go far enough? If your house burned today would not the loss of your deeds, insurance papers, Bonds, Mortgages, Jewels and many other things of value seriously inconvenience you, if not work a great loss? Why take this chance with papers and articles of value? A safe deposit box in The Tuckerton Bank costs \$2.00 per year. When your Bonds and valuables are stored therein, they are safe from Burglary and fire, and accessible to you any moment during the hours of business. Why delay? Rent a box now and use it all of the year 1919 and the remainder of 1918 for one year's rent—\$2.00

THE TUCKERTON BANK

3 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS
Deposit Boxes for Rent in Fire and Burglar Proof Vault

THREE BOYS WELL KNOWN IN TUCKERTON REPORTED WOUNDED

Everett Pharo, son of Merritt W. Pharo, of Haddonfield, is reported wounded and in a hospital in France. The lad writes that he was wounded in the fore arm with shrapnel and is not likely to prove serious.

William Brown, of Parkertown, and Edward Lipman, a former clerk in Gerber's Tuckerton Store, appeared on the casualty lists as wounded this week. There is no details at this time.

ENTERTAINMENT AND EXHIBIT GIVEN AT TUCKERTON SCHOOL

At the Tuckerton School on Tuesday evening of last week was held an exhibition of the work of the Boys and Girls Club, under the direction of Miss Maude Ireland, who has had charge of that work during the summer.

An entertainment was also given in charge of Supervising Principal Edwin Morgan. Following is the program: Solo—Hettie Smith. Reading—"President Wilson's Thanksgiving Proclamation."—Mary Cranmer.

Recitations by Dorothy Allen, Louis Speck and Dale Washburn. Song—Third Grade girls. Recitation—Earle McCoy.

Dialogue—Second Grade girls. Recitation—Erma Mott. Solo—Gertrude Brown.

Recitations by Katherine Kumpf, Sarah Mae Allen and Elizabeth Marshall.

Solo—Lottie Steinhauer. Recitation—Edith J. Marshall. Piano Solo—Elizabeth P. Mathis.

Recitation—Margaret Marshall. Chorus—Six girls. Recitation—Ralph McConomy. Solo—Beatrice Driscoll.

Solo—Alice Ford. Following this program the following were awarded prizes in the Boys and Girls Club:

Sewing—1st prize, Fanny Elizabeth Marshall \$2.00; 2nd prize, Kathryn Kumpf \$1.75; 3rd prize, Lillian Blackman \$1.00.

Canning—1st prize, Aetna Mathis \$2.00; 2nd prize, Bella Marshall \$1.75; 3rd Lillian Blackman \$1.00.

Jelly—1st prize, Lillian Blackman \$1.00; 2nd Bessie Marshall \$1.00; 3rd Lillian Blackman \$1.00.

Chickens—1st prize, Grant Morrison \$2.00. Garden Products—Largest pumpkin, Sadie Stevens 50c; largest 6 turnips, Sadie Stevens 50c; largest 6 onions, Earl McCoy 50c; white potatoes, Earl McCoy 50c; largest squash, Catherine Fiske 50c.

Beach Haven

The following pupils were neither absent nor late during the month of November:

Primary Room—Frances Lane, Agnes Martin, Virginia Todd, Gerald Allen, Herbert Cranmer, Walter Sharp, Stanly Cranmer, Earle Cranmer, Grammer Room—Ruby Grant, Myrtle Brewer, Lillian Willis, Elizabeth Willis, Harriet Lane, Mary Inman, Ronald Cox, Benjamin Crane, John Daniels, Roscoe Brewer, Arnel Todd.

DEATH OF THOMAS A. GAVIN

Thomas A. Gavin, of Beach Haven, N. J., died in the Soldiers' Home of Vineland, N. J., December 2, after an illness of four weeks due to a paralytic stroke.

Mr. Gavin was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 12th, 1844, enlisted in the Volunteer Army 1862 serving three enlistments, discharged in 1871, in Philadelphia.

In 1881 he went to Bonds, N. J., living there until 1888; from there he came to Beach Haven.

He entered the Soldiers' Home in May 1917. He always took an active part in the affairs of Beach Haven borough.

He is survived by a widow and four children: James Gavin, of Jersey City, Lillian Gavin, of Vineland, Mrs. E. Hennessy, of Vineland and Mrs. P. Burns, of Philadelphia.

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

RED CROSS ROLL CALL THIS MONTH

"All You Need is a Heart and a Dollar."

Toms River, N. J., December 2—"All you need is a heart and a dollar" is the slogan of the Red Cross Christmas roll call, which begins all over the United States on Monday, December 16, and closes Monday, December 23.

This is not a drive or campaign for funds for the Red Cross, but an attempt to secure the renewal of every Red Cross membership of last year, and to increase that membership. It is a roll call because it will show who is and who is not still loyal members of the Red Cross.

In some quarters it is assumed that the war being over, the mission of the Red Cross is ended. That is far from the true situation—in some ways the work of the Red Cross is just begun. The boys are to stay in Europe, some of them perhaps another year. It is evident that reconstruction workers from this country will be in Europe for several years.

The signing of the armistice allows the Red Cross organization to reach out in Poland, Galicia, Armenia, Belgium, where before it could not go, and where there are millions of people who must starve or freeze, unless somebody comes to their aid. This is true also of Rumania, and of much of Russia.

Then we have the wounded soldiers who are coming home, and their families at home. Somebody or some organization must look after them.

Really this opens up even bigger avenues to the Red Cross than the managers of that organization could see a year ago, for at that time the succor by means of physicians, nurses and hospital supplies, of the wounded at the front, was the chief concern and almost the only objective of the Red Cross. Now the horizon has widened wonderfully, and perhaps the end is not yet.

Mrs. Edward Crabbe, of the County Chapter at Toms River, whose name is known all over Ocean County as one of the most active Red Cross organizers and workers in the county, said today: "The work of the Red Cross has not ended by the signing of the armistice, nor will it end with peace. It has only changed. Greater demands are being made on the county chapter by the National organization now than ever before. It is true, that except for the work being done at Lakewood for army hospital (General Hospital No. 9) at that place there is but little of the gauze and bandage work to do. The supplies in France are enough to cover all the needs there. But it would seem to a large degree that Ocean County must take care of the wounded at Lakewood hospital. We are also told, though we do not know if it is true, that 1000 wounded men are due from Europe at Camp Kendrick this week or next. Kendrick has been particularly unfortunate in that it is an unfinished camp, and its hospital has had no supplies even during the influenza plague, except what the Ocean County Chapter was able to furnish them. If it becomes a reception hospital for men overseas, we will have another big work here.

"Meantime the demand for sweaters, socks and other knitted goods is as strong as ever. Our men are still in camps, on the seas, and overseas, more men than we had in these camps last winter. We can't get too much knitted goods.

"The change in the Red Cross work has been largely from gauze bandages to refugee garments for the people in the war-torn countries of Europe. It is impossible apparently for us to get too many of these. Then we are at work on large numbers of hospital garments and pajamas. Remember we have 200,000 of our own boys reported on the casualty lists as wounded and gassed.

"Our work is not over. It is only changing. We need the aid of every woman who can and will sew or knit. We need the aid of every man who has a heart and a dollar."

Judge William Howard Jeffrey, chairman of the County Chapter, has designated Louis A. Cooley, of Toms River, County Farm Agent, as director of the Red Cross Christmas roll call. Mr. Cooley is organizing the county, and he expects to get every member now on the roll paid up for another year. He says that a patriotic county like this ought to double its membership, and that he will not be satisfied with less than 5000 members on Christmas eve.

Judge Jeffrey calls attention to another matter. It is the work of the County Chapter. During the past year the Chapter has done a great deal of work, at almost no expense, because nearly everything in the way of service and of rent, coal, etc., has been donated. There are however expenses that must be met.

If the people of Ocean County come across with 6000 members, that will mean \$6000, of which one half will stay in the county. Of this half \$1500 will be available for the expenses of the County Chapter, and the other \$1500 will go back to the local branches to aid in their expenses.

If you have a heart and a dollar, give the dollar for the Red Cross membership. You will be surprised how warmly it will make your heart glow.

Importance of the Past. To think of ourselves as masters of our habits is to bait a trap for our own moral death. What we are at this moment, what we can do at this moment, depends not only upon making up our minds at the time being but also upon how we have made up our minds countless other times in thousands of minutes already gone by and now out of our control. The one thing we cannot control is the past; it may, however, control us for good or evil.—Youth's Companion.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Elva Webb spent the holidays with Mrs. Daniel S. Susmond in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Disbrow and son, Russell Jr., of Philadelphia, have been visiting Rev. and Mrs. William Disbrow at the M. E. Parsonage.

James Bishop and Fred K. Brown, of the New York Ship Building Company, Camden, were home to spend Thanksgiving with their parents.

Albert McConomy, of Philadelphia, was at his home here for a brief visit this week.

James Parker, who is employed in the Packard Auto Works in Philadelphia, has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Parker.

Miss Marjorie Darby was a guest of Miss Eleanor Conover at Pleasantville during the Thanksgiving holidays.

W. I. Smith, of the Tuckerton-Philadelphia R. P. O., is enjoying a two weeks' vacation. Arnold Stevens is running on this route during his absence. L. T. Blackman has returned to the Tuckerton-Philadelphia route after a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Bella Hayes, of Perth Amboy, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Etta V. Hayes.

Leroy Atkinson and Russell Brittain, who are in an Engineers Company at Camp Humphreys, Virginia, were home on a furlough last week.

William Morris, who is attending the student's training school at Blacksburg, Virginia, was home for Thanksgiving.

Miss L. C. Crosby has returned from a week's visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Crosby at Bridgeville.

Mrs. Serena Shourds and Mrs. Benjamin Holman have returned from a visit to Germantown, Pa.

Miss Rose Morway spent the Thanksgiving holidays with friends in Germantown, Pa.

Benjamin C. Mathis, of the DuPont Police Force, at Gibbstown, was home to spend Thanksgiving with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Mathis.

Francis Maher, of the U. S. N. R. F., who is on a Navy Transport, was a Thanksgiving visitor at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. E. Kelly.

Master Howard and Miss Eleanor Sleeper, of Mt. Holly, were recent guests of Mrs. Ida A. Stiles.

In some of the South Jersey towns located near Government works there are now a few vacant dwelling houses for the first time in three years.

The American and British soldiers get along all right so long as they keep away from two subjects. One is Ireland and the other the relative merits of baseball and cricket.

According to reports received by Game Warden Morton, 77 deer were killed in Burlington county during the season that closed November 6.

Harold L. Brinley, of Toms River, has been named as speakers leader for Ocean county of the State Food Administration. Co-operating with the county food administrator, Bertram H. Borden, Mr. Brinley will name other speakers for the Food Administration for the various localities of the county, and will arrange for public meetings this week at which food saving will be urged.

Next is the rush to have all the members of the Red Cross to renew their membership, and get all who are not members to join.

Conductor George Willis is enjoying his annual vacation this week.

Mrs. Jennie V. Mathis was a Philadelphia visitor this week.

The following subscriptions for the expense of the Service Flag raising during the past week:

Mrs. S. N. Lippincott 1.00
Capt. Alex. Falkenburg 1.00
James W. Parker 1.00
Eber Rider 1.00
W. I. Smith 1.00
Wesley Hamilton 1.00
Oscar Parker 1.00
John H. Kohler 1.00
Archie Pharo 1.00

This is a total of \$9.00 and as the balance left to be raised last week was \$14.30, there is still a \$5.30 deficit. Several people who expressed a desire to subscribe have not done so as yet—now is the time.

Frank A. Stone, of Palisades, N. J., is here on a gunning trip this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Susmond and daughter, Elizabeth, of Atlantic City, Mrs. Harry Blow and son, Hunter, of Riverton, were visitors in town Sunday.

The fourth quarterly conference was held in the M. E. Church Sunday evening, with the District Superintendent, J. W. Marshall presiding for the last time. Dr. Marshall will retire in the near future. He preached to a large congregation Sunday evening from the subject "Everyday Religion." At the conference Rev. William Disbrow was invited to return to this charge for another year.

Mrs. George Roth and daughter, Christine, have returned to their Philadelphia home after spending a week in Tuckerton.

Mrs. Sidney Downs and daughter, of Atlantic City, were recent visitors in Tuckerton.

Mrs. R. P. Colburn and son, George, of Accomac, Va., are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Kelley.

Don't forget the Red Cross all day every Thursday. They need help as much as ever.

Mrs. Walter Sawm and son, Walter Jr., are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. Wilbur C. Parker.

The W. C. T. U. held a social on Monday evening at the home of Mrs. Rebecca Parker. A very interesting program in charge of Mrs. Jessie Smith, Mrs. Mamie Ridgway and Miss Lydia Leake was rendered as follows: Guessing games

Piano Duet by Mr. Ward of the Radio and Miss Margaret Jones. Recitation, Alvin Smith. Song by three boys, Mathis Bishop Alvin Smith and Joseph Marshall. Vocal Solo, Miss Allie Dayton. Piano Solo, Mrs. E. Moss Mathis. Miss Jones and Mr. Ward rendered several other selections.

Piano selection, Miss Estella Spencer. A few other numbers not on the program were much enjoyed. Refreshments, in charge of Mrs. Lida Leake, Mrs. Serena Shourds and Mrs. Rebecca Parker were served to the following people notwithstanding the fact that some have been recorded as being dead for a long time: Napoleon Bonaparte, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Fannie Crosby, Dr. Talmage, Christopher Columbus, Helen Hunt Jackson, Tom Pepper, Adeline Patti, Marie Corelli, James Whitcomb Riley, President and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Tom Thumb, Thomas A. Edison, Charlie Chaplain and Frances Willard and several others not quite so prominent.

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STRASSBURG, OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH UNDER MANGIN



Strassburg, the capital of Alsace, which was occupied by the French under General Mangin. That commander is shown in the insert.

GETTING READY FOR AN OLD-TIME CHRISTMAS



In spite of all war work, the American toy manufacturers found time to make plenty of toys for American kiddies. Photograph shows toy guns being made to help the celebration of the coming holidays.

STARTING HOME FROM THEIR WORK



This British official photograph shows a number of women millers in a Lancashire factory shooting the chute, which is a general method of getting downstairs quickly by the sack chute after the day's work is done.

WHERE FORMER KAISER LIVES



This is Middelacht castle, at Amersfoort, Holland, where William Hohenzollern, one-time emperor of Germany, is now residing. The Dutch do not relish having the former kaiser in their midst, so he may have to move out.

Speaker's Office Important

The office of the speaker of the house of representatives is of great importance on account of the power of the speaker in shaping and controlling legislation, which is now much less than formerly. His influence on national legislation was believed by many even to exceed that exerted by the president. It carries with it so much political prestige and influence that it is generally regarded as a stepping stone to the presidency, but up to the present time only one speaker has been elected president, viz. James K. Polk of Tennessee. Henry Clay, three times elected speaker, was a lifelong aspirant for the presidency, but did not attain it. James G. Blaine, speaker from 1859 to 1875, was nominated and defeated for president in 1884.

Frogs Hide Their Eggs

In many species of frog exhibit remarkable peculiarities. One of the most curious, a tree frog, native of Paraguay, makes its nest in a bush overhanging a pond. The lower ends of a number of leaves are drawn together and fixed in that position by a number of empty egg capsules. The eggs are also covered with a shield of empty capsules to protect them from the sun and air. When the eggs are hatched the plug at the bottom appears to fall out and the tadpoles tumble into the water.

Just Girl, After All!

She wore khaki pants, flannel shirt and a cap, with a pencil behind her ear; had a businesslike looking leather money pouch swung from a strap over her shoulder, and looked like a war-time laundry wagon driver or collector. Yet, in passing a street mirror, she pulled a chamois rag out of her pants pocket, gave her nose a few dabs and straightened her cap. La femme eternelle.—Los Angeles Times.

Latest Malady

Doctor—So of late the slightest unexpected noise startles you, eh? Little bit afraid of the flu, aren't you? Caller—Why, er-r, to tell the truth, doctor, I am. But what's that got to do with my condition? Doctor (smiling)—Old man, you're suffering from a severe case of sneeze shock.—Buffalo Express.

Red Cross Honor Record

The American Red Cross keeps a record of all donations, with the names of the donors.

Its Kind

"I tell you, she was quite a picture of wrath when she saw the man take her furniture out of the house and let it fall before they got it in the van." "I dare say. Quite a moving picture."

The Contrary

"I hear the young man who is courting your daughter has a great deal of go about him." "I am more impressed with his staying power."

CONDENSATIONS

A cedar tree requires more than a century to grow large enough to yield a 30-foot telephone pole. The eucalyptus will attain a larger growth in 30 years and its wood is quite as durable.

The American-born duchess of Marlborough, who was recently honored with election to the London county council, has the reputation of being one of the best golf players among English women of title.

Cerberus in ancient Greek story was the sleeping dog which guarded the entrance to hades, the lower or infernal regions in which dwelt the shades of the dead. He is usually represented with three heads and with serpents around his neck.

In Spain there has been invented a steel automobile wheel with steel tires, which is said to have most of the advantages and none of the disadvantages of the rubber-tired wheel.

A powerful searchlight mounted on a telescoping tube that can be thrust under water has been patented for investigating sunken vessels.

The Latest Flag

The latest addition to the flags of nations is the standard of the new Siberian republic. It is plain white and green, symbolizing the country's snowfields and its virgin forests.

Bronze Casting an Ancient Art

The art of bronze casting was introduced into Spain by the Chinese about the eleventh century and many statues of the Indian divinities were cast from it for religious purposes.

U. S. Flag Standards

The president of the United States has no official flag, but as commander in chief of the army and navy his presence is notified by distinct standards. The army flag is red, and bears in the center the official coat of arms of the United States. Bearing the same coat of arms and somewhat similar, except in color—blue—is the navy flag.

Why the Setting Sun Seems Larger and of Oval Shape

We all know an optical illusion makes the setting sun seem larger and often of an oval shape, says Popular Astronomy, but a recent explanation by W. F. Badgley of some of the causes which bring this about is interesting. The atmosphere near the earth's surface, when hot and dusty, acts as a magnifying glass. Looking upward, we see through more rarefied air, which does not possess the magnifying power. The oval appearance is due to the fact that the sun is seen through the edge of an aerial lens, which may be clearly illustrated by drawing a small circle on a piece of white paper and placing a reading glass over it. Under the center of the lens the circle appears round, but if the glass is moved until the circle is near its edge its shape changes to an oval.

Save the Paper Bags—Carry Your Trusty Market Basket

Little as it may seem—the market basket can play an important role in the war program. Every woman should proudly carry her war basket and help spread the gospel of paper economy. To the individual this seems but a trifle—and it is—but when a million shoppers decide to carry unwrapped packages—when a million housewives point with pride to their way of helping Uncle Sam send ammunition and gases to our boys "over there" then it is that millions of paper bags will be saved, literally made into the material used to bring the Hun to his knees.

Cigar Makers Now Propose The Conservation of Boxes

The Tobacco Merchants' Association of the United States would save a total of 29,738,586 feet of lumber through a conservation program which they will submit to the war industries board for approval. One of the most expensive features in connection with the sale of cigars is the container. The most common container is the wooden box. Under the plan, which is now be-

CIDER VINEGAR CAN BE MADE ON FARM

Unmarketable Apples Converted into Table Condiment

Good cider vinegar which will meet the requirements of both federal and state food laws can be made on the farm, say the specialists of the bureau of chemistry, United States department of agriculture. Cider vinegar is made by subjecting apple cider to a process of alcoholic fermentation by which the sugar in the apple juice is changed to alcohol, producing what is commonly called hard cider, and then subjecting the hard cider to a process of acetic fermentation by which the alcohol is changed to acetic acid. The acetic acid gives to vinegar its characteristic sourness.

Winefall apples which are not green or rotten, small apples, and any sound apples that cannot be marketed as fruit may be used profitably for vinegar making. Neither green nor rotten apples will make good cider or



Apple Cider is Changed into Alcohol, Which in Turn is Converted into Acetic Acid in Making Vinegar.

vinegar. Dirt, grass, leaves, and any foreign substance, if allowed to get into the press with the apples, will not only injure the flavor but may retard the vinegar-making process. The apples should be ground fine and then pressed slowly. As much of the juice as possible should be pressed out, but it is not profitable to add water to the pomace for a second pressing. The cider should be allowed to settle for a day or two in loosely stoppered barrels or other covered receptacles.

There are two well-known processes for converting hard cider into vinegar. One is known as the slow-barrel process. This is the simplest and requires the least work and attention, but the disadvantage of requiring a long time for completion. The second method is known as the rolling generator process, which is more elaborate and requires daily attention.

USE OF CORN

United States Consumes More Than Any Other Country

Consumption of corn in the United States is 20.40 bushels per capita, the largest of any country in the world. It is also the largest corn producer in the world, raising over 80 per cent of the entire crop. Austria-Hungary is the second largest consumer, using 3.77 bushels. The Netherlands uses 3.05 bushels, Italy 2.99 bushels, and it is a large manufacturer of macaroni, and Belgium uses 2.16 bushels. Japan is the smallest corn consumer, using only .57 bushels. Crops in most countries this year are below average. The average production and consumption of corn, including cornmeal, as given by the department of agriculture, is tabulated below in bushels:

	Av. Yield	Consump.	Per Cap.
Austria-Hungary	178,206,000	128,153,387	2.77
Belgium	No data	15,489,822	2.16
France	22,489,900	26,829,969	.94
Germany	No data	24,965,553	.57
India (British)	No data	No data	...
Italy	91,599,400	100,075,324	2.99
Japan	2,285,036	3,293,036	.07
Netherlands	No data	17,824,019	2.56
U. Kingdom	No data	85,009,797	1.93
U. S.	2,510,182,500	2,543,812,435	20.40

Pithy Paragraphs

A polite man never meets a stranger. Self-possession is nine points with the lawyer. One week in the country should make one strong in the city. When a man is looking for difficulties he will find two where he expects one. Every time a girl gets a small dent in her heart she imagines it is broken. At some period in his career every man carries something in his pocket for luck.

One Striking Definition of the Popular Name Poilu

A humble man who, one July afternoon in 1914, left at two hours' notice his Parisian shop or workshop, or his ripe wheat fields or his ripening vines, for a military depot he had never liked, and had managed to tolerate only because soldiering and all things soldierly are livable to the Frenchman and take on halo in his imagination, was packed to the Belgian frontier; made the acquaintance of danger under all its forms; fought, hungered, hungered and thirsted—for days; knew the trenches when they were in their crudest novelty and worse than

Catches Thirty-Five Bushels of Grasshoppers in One Day

Joseph L. Tober, supervisor of Ruyle township, Jersey county, Illinois, is the inventor of a device which he claims copes with the hordes of grasshoppers that infest farms. Tober caught 35 bushels of grasshoppers in one day in his alfalfa field near Kemper. The device consists of a large box containing shallow vats of kerosene. The box is dragged across the field by a team and the grasshoppers, disturbed at their pastime of devouring the alfalfa, jump up and light in the kerosene. They die where they fall.

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BOY SCOUTS

Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America

AFTER HUN SCOUTMASTERS

No man exercises a greater influence over an American boy than his scoutmaster. The Hun understands this. Before the war some Germans sought commissions as scout leaders. Why?

Since the war began facts have come to light showing that Germans and pro-Germans have endeavored to escape detection and continue their connection with the organization, although it is committed to patriotic service for the United States of America, the defeat of Germany and the stamping out of German militarism.

It is time for every scout official to keep awake. Is any troop sluggish in selling Liberty bonds and War Savings stamps? Find the reason—there's no time to be lost.

Who is teaching the boys? What is he teaching? Who endorsed his application for a commission? Did the applicant tell the truth on his application?

A scout is kind—but he does not befriend those who are killing his brothers in battle and murdering women and children for no reason except the love of slaughter, and greed.

The Boy Scouts of America are Americans. They obey the orders of the government.

GOVERNOR PRAISES SCOUTS

Gov. W. L. Harding of Iowa thus expresses his approval of the scout movement:

"Now that we have come to recognize the vital importance of making every citizen of the United States a true American, we must arrive also at a fuller realization of the benefits of each great movement which aims to accomplish this. Among these truly splendid movements is that of the Boy Scouts of America, and it is highly to the credit of the organization that it has the vision and begun the work before the nation as a whole had come to the crisis.

"I see ahead of us, not only for the period of the war but during the generations to come, no single work finer or more hopeful than that which inspires to direct the boys of America into loyal, idealistic, intelligent manhood. I wish the tenets of scout law, as taught to the boys of this body, might be written also into the hearts of every man."

PERSHING WRITES TO SCOUTS

A letter from General Pershing praising the fine war work of the boy scouts has been received by Mr. Colin H. Livingston, president of the Boy Scouts of America. General Pershing writes:

"To the splendid army of four hundred and forty-two thousand American boy scouts, the American expeditionary forces send greetings and appreciation for all you are doing for our great cause. Upon you will soon fall the burden of our civilization. Every act and thought of yours, in keeping with the scout law, will help to make good citizens and good soldiers. Obey it in letter and spirit, and all the older scouts who are fighting for you and all we hold dear will shake hands with you as comrades who helped them win the war. Three cheers for the Boy Scouts of America!"

SCOUTS, HOW ABOUT WALNUT?

Many carloads of black walnut have been reported to the forest service as the result of the scout canvass. This is fine. But what about the troops that haven't sent in any reports? Where are the trees? Where are the scouts?

The government must have the proper material for its gun stocks and propellers. It needs black walnut. It needs scouts to locate and report the timber. Scouts must not fall down on the job at this critical period when every bit of effort counts.

SCOUTS HELP THE DRAFTEES

A letter from a scout official in Memphis says: "A major of the United States army who has had a great deal of experience in receiving and transporting draftees in their camps states to the head of our draft board here that it would be impossible to get along without the scouts; that everywhere they were more helpful in handling crowds than even the police."

EMBLEMS TO 36,000 SCOUTS

The treasury department awards war service emblems to scouts who secured ten or more subscriptions in the Liberty Loan campaign.

It is the hope of the officers of the national council that this recognition by our government of their achievement will stimulate them as scouts to greater service to the government and to others.

Awards will be made to about 36,000 scouts for third Liberty loan service. This establishes what is believed to be a world record of awards.

BRITISH SCOUTS AS FLIERS

The boy scouts in Great Britain from seventeen years to seventeen years eleven months who desire to make a career in aviation are given an opportunity to obtain the red instruction. Boy scout aviation classes have been formed all over England.

Crash Went the Picture

He (hanging small picture)—Any thumb tacks in the house? She—No, dear. Will finger nails do?

All the Facilities

"Got any Circé tooth powder?" "Yep." "Gimme a bottle of that, a box of Helen of Troy lip rouge and a cake of Cleopatra soap. I don't see any reason why I can't be as beautiful as the next one."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Not That Aspiring

"Are you going to rusticate this summer, Mrs. Comeney?" "Oh, no; times are too hard. We're just going down on the farm."

HOW TO FIGHT OFF THE GRIP

Commonsense Rules Every-body Should Follow to Avoid Danger From Great Epidemic

To keep well—keep clean. Avoid the person who sneezes. Warmth is necessary,—be well clothed.

Keep well, eat well, play well. Avoid over-exertion. Do not let yourself get run-down. Those who are weak and run-down are the earliest victims.

Remember that Father John's Medicine makes fighting strength to ward off the attacks of the grip germ. Keep away from houses where there are cases of influenza.

A neglected cold leads to grip or pneumonia. Take Father John's Medicine at the first sign of a cold. It has had more than 40 years of success treating colds and coughs.

Do not take medicine containing narcotic drugs, derivatives of opium or other poisons. You are safe when you take Father John's Medicine because it is guaranteed free from alcohol or dangerous drugs.



While the war lasts remember Baco Rubbers. They are scarce this winter. A. J. BACO & CO., INC. NEW YORK. RED & BLACK SOLES. The Face Looked Familiar. "It's a little old world after all," commented an artillery corporal, as he accidentally ran into his father, a Y. M. C. A. secretary, recently a minister in Columbus, O. The corporal was in a Y. canteen line when he noticed a familiar face behind the counter. "That bird looks like someone I knew over in the states," he said. He certainly did.—Stars and Stripes, France.

Lives 200 Years!

For more than 200 years, Haarlem Oil, the famous national remedy of Holland, has been recognized as an infallible relief from all forms of kidney and bladder disorders, its very age is proof that it has never had unusual merit.

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

JAPAN LARGER THAN GERMANY

Land of Nippon Also Can Boast of a Greater Population, as Well as Area.

In World's Work there is a chart which shows a comparison of Germany and the Japanese empire. Japan is the greater of the two, both in territory and population. Germany's area (exclusive of colonies) is 208,780 square miles, while that of the Japanese empire is 260,738 square miles. This includes the peninsula of Korea, which is a part of the Japanese nation, but it does not include Manchuria and other Asiatic territory in which Japan has secured 90-year leases of ports and railroads as well as business advantages of all sorts and mining rights. Germany's population at the beginning of the present war was about 67,000,000. There are now 71,000,000 people living under the Japanese flag and there are also great numbers of them scattered over the islands of the Pacific and in foreign countries.

Leisure Moments

Mrs. Gaddabout—I am told that Mrs. Giddigan earns all the money she spends for her clothes.

Mrs. Gablot—Then that evening dress she had on the other night must have been a regular vacation for her.

Quite at Ease

Sergt. Henpeque (after fighting 48 hours)—They say there's no place like home, but the guy who wrote that never seen no trench fighting, I imagine.

Thousands of under-nourished people have found that Grape-Nuts food a scientific blend of nourishing cereals helps wonderfully in building health and happiness. Needs no Sugar

WRIGLEYS

Announcement:

To help meet the needs of the government, Wrigley's has discontinued the use of tin foil as a wrapping for **JUICY FRUIT**

Hereafter all three WRIGLEY flavors will be sealed in air-tight, pink-end packages.

So look for

WRIGLEYS

in the pink sealed wrapper and take your choice of flavor. Three kinds to suit all tastes.

Be SURE you get WRIGLEYS—

The Flavor Lasts!



SEALED TIGHT—KEPT RIGHT

NEW BRIDAL VEIL

White Chiffon Edged With Silver Gauze Ribbon.

Cut in Wide Panel Back and Front, Gathered at Top to Bandeau That Fits Low on Head.

One cannot help but notice the change to square, bottle lines in garments or accessories worn above the waist, while the skirts take on bias lines and spiral draperies. It is an odd combination. Even a bridal veil, observes a fashion correspondent, has been made in an entirely new manner and was shown at an exhibition which always includes one quite fascinating bridal costume. This veil, by the way, may be worth describing in detail for November brides.

It is of thin white chiffon, a novelty indeed. It is cut in a wide panel back and front, gathered at the top to a bandeau that fits low on the head, on a level with the eyebrows. There is nothing over the top of the head. The chiffon falls over the face to the toes in front and to the hem of the trainless skirt in back. It falls apart from the bandeau, down each side, where it is bordered with a supple quality of silver gauze ribbon.

The bridal veil, while it is the most novel touch, is a companion to another novelty in veils that looks peculiarly like the chin band which is held out by the beauty specialists as a trick, above all others, to reduce a double chin.

It has taken the place of the floating veil of October among those who go in for the smart thing. It is usually of mauve, gray or black lace net. It is drawn tightly over and under the chin, then upward to the top of the hat, where it is fastened with a jeweled ornament. It is called the "bandage" veil. It does not cover the eyes and drapes a little loosely just below them. It leaves the back of the neck and the hair exposed. This chin veil, by the way, is as effective as the chin band, as it draws up all the surplus

Jackets to cling to the figure; they are as shapeless as a sacque, and they are made of heavy, shaggy materials. There is an evidence of warmth and protectiveness there, but not sleekness or curves. And yet, those who are looking for the new thing, like them better than the slim, long, pointed jacket of September.

SILK GLOVES ARE IN FAVOR

Hand Covering That Is Not Only Economical but Is Happily in Height of Fashion.

Do you remember when you somehow associated the wearing of silk gloves with old ladies in general and rather fussy old ladies in particular? If you were young and prided yourself on your smart dressing you would sooner have gone gloveless than don gloves of silk.

Just why you felt this way it is hard to say. Silk stockings carried no such odium or distinction. And surely silk gloves have always had a good deal in their favor for warm weather wear.

Cotton gloves, of course, we thought of as well, something that you would endure bravely if you were reduced to them. They were associated with the last stages toward the poorhouse in the minds of most of us.

Then France began to wear fabric gloves and gradually we discovered that they were more easily washed and cooler than wash canvas or doekin gloves. But the best thing that ever happened to silk gloves or cotton fabric gloves was the fact that because of the war their price went up.

For the first time people were willing to try them without feeling that in doing so they would be effecting an enormous economy. Moreover, being economical has come in favor since the war. Now, although silk gloves cost probably very little less than kid gloves did before the war, still kid gloves have gone soaring so that they are in the category of luxuries.

NEW AND SMARTER JACKETS

Boxlike; Ends at Hips; Large Sleeves in Low Armholes; Fastens to Neck; Unbelted.

Everyone's mind is not quite easy about the jacket that appeared in September, observes a fashion correspondent. It was longer than usual, and in the American designs, it was cut with the irregular hem, some of the points reaching to and below the knees. These were especially effective over the tubelike skirts.

They seemed to be established, but now there creeps into the fashion a much smarter, newer jacket that had its sponsors in Cheruit and Lucelle and Donnet in the Paris houses. It is boxlike, it ends at the hips, it has large sleeves put into low armholes, it fastens to the neck, and it is unbelted. In one instance, there is a touch of a belt in the middle of the back, which keeps the fullness from being too capelike.

It is arranged in this manner: Through two long buttonholes about five inches apart comes a band of the material which has a large oblong buckle covered with the material, or with suede in a color to match the fabric.

Doublet's jacket, which is cut out in square battlements at the neckline, where they are mounted on a strip of fur that runs up the front, is especially attractive to the individualists, and it is copied in the best of the new models.

There is no inclination in these new

box into a cretonne bag and fasten firmly to one of the braces of the covering.

Heavy Velours Popular. For midwinter wear, some very smart dresses are brought out made of rather heavy velours in various popular colors. Some of these dresses are severely plain and straight, while others show side or back draperies and a few surplice models are seen. One of the popular shades shown in velours frocks is reindeer gray. Most of them are made with high collars, or at least equipped with collars that may be worn high if desired.

The Cracking Remedy. Women's shoes have a tendency to crack across the top near the toe, especially if the shoe is a little longer than the foot. Hair combs may be inserted in the shoe, thus forming a soft cushion for the toes and forcing the shoe so that the leather will not crack. It has been the custom with many to use cotton for filling up the toe of the shoe, but this soon becomes hard, uncomfortable and useless.

Following Directions. Nell—"The doctor told her her life was too sedentary; that she required more excitement." Belle—"What did she do?" Nell—"Became engaged to three fellows at once."

Butter Believed Long Buried. While cutting turf in a bog near Portadown, England, workers found a keg of butter many feet under the surface in perfect state of preservation. It is believed to have been buried for a great number of years.

Nets for Smugglers. A curious method of preventing smuggling instituted by the Italian government is the fixing of a metallic net along the length of the Swiss frontier. The net is made of fine mesh steel wire about nine feet high, and there are gateways at different points.

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TRIMMED WITH HUDSON SEAL



Cafe au lait duvety, with collar and pockets trimmed with Hudson seal, is the material in this smart little suit. The outfit is interestingly designed with many bone buttons.

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box into a cretonne bag and fasten firmly to one of the braces of the covering.

Heavy Velours Popular. For midwinter wear, some very smart dresses are brought out made of rather heavy velours in various popular colors. Some of these dresses are severely plain and straight, while others show side or back draperies and a few surplice models are seen. One of the popular shades shown in velours frocks is reindeer gray. Most of them are made with high collars, or at least equipped with collars that may be worn high if desired.

The Cracking Remedy. Women's shoes have a tendency to crack across the top near the toe, especially if the shoe is a little longer than the foot. Hair combs may be inserted in the shoe, thus forming a soft cushion for the toes and forcing the shoe so that the leather will not crack. It has been the custom with many to use cotton for filling up the toe of the shoe, but this soon becomes hard, uncomfortable and useless.

Following Directions. Nell—"The doctor told her her life was too sedentary; that she required more excitement." Belle—"What did she do?" Nell—"Became engaged to three fellows at once."

Butter Believed Long Buried. While cutting turf in a bog near Portadown, England, workers found a keg of butter many feet under the surface in perfect state of preservation. It is believed to have been buried for a great number of years.

Nets for Smugglers. A curious method of preventing smuggling instituted by the Italian government is the fixing of a metallic net along the length of the Swiss frontier. The net is made of fine mesh steel wire about nine feet high, and there are gateways at different points.

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THE KITCHEN CABINET

Looking too far ahead is likely to bring doubt-doubt of our ability and fear of the result of five-cent meals with what is just before us is the surest rule of success for that which is further on.

USE UP THE SMALL PORTIONS.

HERE the family is small and the recipe for ordinary things should serve five or six. It is economy to divide the recipe when preparing the food or hold over the leftover until the dish will appeal to the taste. The same kind of food, no matter how good, loses its charm if it appears too often. Here is a true demonstration of "familiarity breeds contempt."

When beans are baked it seems a better economy to bake with the bean pot well filled, than a small dish, as both will bake in about the same time. Beans may be set away in cool water or near ice and kept for a week in good condition, then their reappearing will be welcome.

A good-sized cabbage may be divided, shredded, and served as coldwater one day, then the third or fourth day another portion may be cooked and seasoned with salt, sweet fat and milk; then if there is any left it may be chopped and added to potato or tomato or other vegetable as a salad.

In these days, when it is a crime to waste any food that may be eaten, one may substitute corn oil for lard, still saving quite an amount if oil is used freely.

Instead of using the bread for toast when it is slightly stale, try steaming it and serve it well buttered and a nicely seasoned dish of stewed tomatoes poured over it. A few slices of bread buttered and placed in a baking dish and a custard, using an egg to a cupful of milk, salt and cayenne pepper to taste, poured over it, a half cupful of grated cheese, sprinkled over and baked until the custard is set, makes a good hot supper dish and is wholesome as well as economical.

When a cupful of leftover meat of any kind is at hand, add to two cupfuls of cooked macaroni, a white or brown sauce and seasoning of onion, salt and pepper. Baked until thoroughly hot, it is a dish that will be sustaining enough for a main dish.

Small bits of leftover pastry may be rolled into tart or turnover pies, thus having a variety of filling if small portions of jelly, jam or fruit are waiting to be saved.

When making spice cake or molasses cookies use the cupful of cold coffee left from breakfast, for the liquid, saving milk for other foods.

A man compares courtship to running after a street car. He will put every energy into the chase, but when he has reached the car he catches all his effort is over. He takes his place naturally and is content. He does not look around and say, "Oh, what a beautiful, swift, comfortable car!" and keep on beaming his delight all the way to his destination. But a woman who is courted by a man who is as good as the street car, exclaiming to the journey end: "Oh, I'm so glad I caught it!"

GOOD THINGS FOR THE TABLE.

APPLES in various forms furnish a great variety of dishes, from soup to dessert.

Apples Baked With Bread.—Remove the cores from good-sized apples, fill with jam and dot with bits of butter.

substitute. Place round slices of stale bread in a baking dish and put an apple on each slice. Pour scalded milk to which sugar has been added over the bread and bake in the oven until the apples are soft. Serve in the dish in which it was baked.

Corn Waffles.—Sift a cupful of corn flour with a teaspoonful of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Add the beaten yolks of two eggs with a cupful of milk. Mix in a cupful of canned corn, strained dry. Melt and add a tablespoonful of fat and the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Fill the waffle irons two-thirds full, and when baked a golden brown, serve with a tomato sauce. The liquid may be made into a delicious soup, adding milk and seasonings.

Banana Custard Pie.—Fill an unglazed pastry shell three-fourths full of sliced bananas. Sprinkle a few drops of lemon juice over them and add half a cupful of strained honey, a pinch of salt and a few drops of lemon extract, and enough milk to fill the tart, with a beaten egg added.

Baked Hominy.—Take two cupfuls of cold cooked hominy, the small cracked grain variety, or one of the larger grains; two cupfuls of milk, a tablespoonful each of fat and sugar, a sprinkling of salt and two eggs yolks. Beat well, then fold in the stiffly-beaten whites and bake in a buttered dish.

Salt macaroni soaked in plenty of water overnight, skin side up, then put to bake for twenty minutes with cream, makes a breakfast dish hard to equal.

Save the whey from cottage cheese to use in place of milk in cakes, gems, muffins, gingerbread and doughnuts.

Nellie Maxwell

Little Progress Made. My nephew on returning from school the first day was asked what he had learned. He replied: "Nothing but how to stand up and sit down, and I thought I knew that before I started to school."—Chicago Tribune.

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DANDRUFF MAKES HAIR FALL OUT

A small bottle of "Danderine" keeps hair thick, strong, beautiful.

Girls! Try this! Doubles beauty of your hair in a few moments.



Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine for a few cents at any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine.—Adv.

A Random Guess. "Politeness costs nothing." "That may be one reason why so many people don't care for it."

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous purgative for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Pinkham. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt of New York, is the official "godmother" of the Italian Alpine soldiers.

Women of the Mena Indian tribe living in the Sierras, near Duulap, Cal., are active in Red Cross work.

HOW MRS. BOYD AVOIDED AN OPERATION

Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well.

"My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. I relieved me from my troubles and I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."—Mrs. MARY BOYD, 1421 6th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Sometimes there are serious conditions where a hospital operation is the only alternative, but on the other hand so many women have been cured by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after doctors have said that an operation was necessary—every woman who wants to avoid an operation should give it a fair trial before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

If complications exist, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of many years' experience is at your service.

Every Woman Wants Partine ANTISEPTIC POWDER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE. Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulcers and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. The extraordinary disinfectant and germicide. Sample, Free. 50c. All druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

Woman's Work. Well, I've got more respect for my wife than I ever had before in all my life. How in the world a woman will live a lifetime with a man and wash dishes three times a day without rebelling I don't know. I never knew what a slave's task washing dishes was until I got to France and had to wash my own mess kit.—Soldier writing to the Stars and Stripes.

Women billposters are adding to the fame of Coney Island.

W. N. U., NEW YORK, NO. 48-1918.

WEAK KIDNEYS MEAN A WEAK BODY

When you're fifty, your body begins to creak a little at the hinges. Motion is more slow and deliberate. "Not so young as I used to be" is a frequent and unwelcome thought. Certain bodily functions upon which good health and good spirits so much depend are impaired. The weak spot is generally the bladder. Unpleasant symptoms show themselves. Painful and annoying complications in other organs. This is particularly true with elderly people. If you only know how, this trouble can be obviated.

For over 200 years GOLD MEDAL HAMBERG OIL has been relieving the inconvenience and pain due to advancing years. It is a standard, old-time home remedy, and needs no introduction. It is now put up in odorless, tasteless capsules. These are easier and more pleasant to take than the oil in bottles.

Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill, with a small swallow of water. They soak into the system and throw off the poisons which are making you old before your time. They will quickly relieve

those stiffed joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "back ache," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs.

GOLD MEDAL Hamberg Oil Capsules cleanse the kidneys and purify the blood. They frequently ward off attacks of the dangerous and fatal disease of the kidneys. They have a beneficial effect, and completely cure the disease of the bodily organs, allied with the bladder and kidneys.

If you are troubled with soreness across the loins or with "simple" aches and pains in the back take warning, it may be the preliminary indications of some dreadful malady which can be warded off or cured if taken in time.

Go to your druggist today and get a box of GOLD MEDAL Hamberg Oil Capsules. Money refunded if they do not help you. Three sizes. GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original imported Hamberg Oil Capsules. Accept No Substitutes.—Adv.

Spending. Jimpsberry and Harkaway had been hauled up before the court for spending.

"Fifty dollars apiece," said the judge. "All the evidence before this here bench goes to prove that you fellows was racin' along at 50 miles an hour."

"But, Judge," protested Jimpsberry, "my car can't possibly go more than 30 miles an hour."

"And the limit of mine is thirty-five," pleaded Harkaway.

"You—'sposin' it is?" demanded the judge. "Thirty and thirty-five comes to sixty-five, don't it? By gorry, I'll add a dollar a mile onto the fines of both of ye."—Mrs. Abbie Wayland, Georgia.

Don't trifle with a cold—it's dangerous. You can't afford to risk Influenza. Keep always at hand a box of

WILLIS HILLS CASCARA QUININE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—16, 30 or 60 tablets—relieves a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money refunded if it does not help you. Get Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

Boys and Girls Clear the Skin with Cuticura

Influenza Checked WITH MUNYON'S COLD & GRIPPE REMEDIES

SAFE GUARD yourself and avoid the undermining disease of Spanish Influenza by taking, alternately, every hour

MUNYON'S COLD REMEDY MUNYON'S GRIPPE REMEDY

Upon the first indication of watery eyes, running nose and soreness of the throat, headache or tired feeling, step into your nearest drug store and purchase a 50c bottle of MUNYON'S COLD REMEDY and a 50c bottle of MUNYON'S GRIPPE REMEDY, and take them according to directions faithfully and you will check the unpleasant discharges and remove the headache within a few hours and within a few days all symptoms of Influenza will disappear.

These simple remedies have saved thousands of lives in the past 30 years. Munyon's doctors are always at your service. Consultation and advice absolutely free. Address

MUNYON'S LABORATORIES 54th and Columbia Ave. Phila., Pa.

To Come Later. Patience—Is that young man I saw Peggy with today the one she's engaged to?

Patience—I guess so. Patience—But why isn't he fighting? Patience—Oh, dear; they're not married yet.—Yonkers Statesman.

Definition. Knicker—What is marriage? Beligerent—An alliance of associated belligerents.

Nonmilitary Definition. "Pa, what's a masked battery?" "Fifty shells concealing a shrewish tongue, my son."

Hard Work Alone Never Kills. Hard work never killed anybody. But hard work with irregular hours and neglect of rest does weaken the kidneys and keeps one tired, miserable and

U. S. HEALTH SERVICE
ISSUES WARNING

Increase in All Respiratory Dis-
eases After the Influenza
Epidemic Probable.

Influenza Expected to Lurk for Months.
How to Guard Against Pneumonia.
Common Colds Highly Catching—Im-
portance of Suitable Clothing—Could
Save 100,000 Lives.

Washington, D. C.—With the subsi-
de of the epidemic of influenza the
attention of health officers is directed
to pneumonia, bronchitis and other
diseases of the respiratory system
which regularly cause a large number
of deaths, especially during the winter
season. According to Rupert Blue,
Surgeon General of the United States
Public Health Service, these diseases
will be especially prevalent this win-
ter unless the people are particularly
careful to obey health instructions.
"The present epidemic," said Sur-
geon General Blue, "has taught by bit-
ter experience how readily a condition
beginning apparently as a slight cold
may go on to pneumonia and death.
Although the worst of the epidemic is
over, there will continue to be a large
number of scattered cases, many of
them mild and unrecognized, which
will be danger spots to be guarded
against." The Surgeon General illu-
strated the present situation to that after
a great fire, saying, "No fire chief who
understands his business stops playing
the hose on the charred debris as soon
as the flames and visible fire have dis-
appeared. On the contrary, he con-
tinues the water for hours and even
days, for he knows that there is dan-
ger of the fire rekindling from smol-
dering embers."
"Then you fear another outbreak of
influenza?" he was asked. "Not neces-
sarily another large epidemic," said
the Surgeon General, "but unless the
people learn to realize the seriousness
of the danger they will be compelled to
pay a heavy death toll from pneumo-
nia and other respiratory diseases."
Common Colds Highly Catching.
"It is encouraging to observe that
people are beginning to learn that or-
dinary coughs and colds are highly
catching and are spread from person
to person by means of droplets of
germ laden mucus. Such droplets are
sprayed into the air when careless or
ignorant people cough or sneeze with-
out covering their mouth and nose. It
is also good to know that people have
learned something about the value of
fresh air. In summer, when people
are largely out of doors, the respira-
tory diseases (coughs, colds, pneumo-
nia, etc.) are infrequent; in the fall,
as people begin to remain indoors, the
respiratory diseases increase; in the
winter, when people are prone to stay
in badly ventilated, overheated rooms,
the respiratory diseases become very
prevalent.

Suitable Clothing Important.
"Still another factor in the produc-
tion of colds, pneumonia and other re-
spiratory diseases is carelessness or ig-
norance of the people regarding suit-
able clothing during the seasons when
the weather suddenly changes, sitting
in warm rooms too heavily dressed or,
what is even more common, especially
among women, dressing so lightly that
windows are kept closed in order to be
comfortably warm. This is a very in-
jurious practice.

Could Save 100,000 Lives.
"I believe we could easily save one
hundred thousand lives annually in
the United States if all the people
would adopt the system of fresh air
living followed, for example, in tuber-
culosis sanatoria. There is nothing
mysterious about it—no specific medi-
cine, no vaccine. The important thing
is right living, good food and plenty of
fresh air.

Droplet Infection Explained in Pictures
"The Bureau of Public Health,
Treasury Department, has just issued
a striking poster drawn by Berryman,
the well-known Washington cartoonist.
The poster exemplifies the modern
method of health education. A few
years ago, under similar circumstances,
the health authorities would have is-
sued an official dry but scientifically
accurate bulletin teaching the role of
droplet infection in the spread of re-
spiratory diseases. The only ones who
would have understood the bulletin
would have been those who already
knew all about the subject. The man
in the street, the plain citizen and
the many millions who toll for their living
would have had no time and no desire
to wade through the technical phrase-
ology."

What to Do.
In his statement to the public Sur-
geon General Blue points out how
those who have had influenza should
protect themselves against tubercu-
losis. "All who have recovered from in-
fluenza," says the Surgeon General,
"should have their lungs carefully ex-
amined by a competent physician. In
fact, it is desirable to have several ex-
aminations made a month apart. Such
examinations cannot be made through-
out the clothing nor can they be carried
out in two or three minutes. If the
lungs are found to be free from tuber-
culosis every effort should be made to
keep them so. This can be done by
right living, good food and plenty of
fresh air."

Danger Signs.
The Surgeon General warned espe-
cially against certain danger signs,
such as "decline" and "colds which
hang on."
These, he explained, were often the
beginning of tuberculosis. "If you do
not get well promptly, if your cold
seems to hang on or your health and
strength decline, remember that these
are often the early signs of tubercu-
losis. Place yourself at once under the
care of a competent physician. Tubercu-
losis is curable in the early stages.
Patent Medicines Dangerous in Tubercu-
losis."
"Above all do not trust in the mis-
leading statements of unscrupulous
patent medicine fakers. There is no
specific medicine for the cure of tuber-
culosis. The money spent on such
medicines is thrown away; it should
be spent instead for good food and de-
cent living."

Pulse in Animals.
The normal pulse beats per minute
in the domestic animals are as fol-
lows: Horses, 36 to 42; cattle, 38 to
50; sheep, goats and hogs, 70 to 80;
and dogs, 80 to 100. The pulse beats
faster in young than in old animals.
Excitement and a nervous tempera-
ment may cause a more rapid pulse.
When exercising and immediately af-
ter, the rate is higher than when the
animal is at rest.

Shedding Light.
There are persons whose very pres-
ence spells cheer and inspiration.
There may be times when we can do
nothing to help our friends, but we can
always be something to help them if
our own lamp of faith and love burns
clear.

A cedar tree requires more than a
century to grow to its full size and
a 50-foot telephone pole. The qual-
ity will attain a larger growth in 50
years and its wood is quite as durable.
It is like getting a letter from home
to pick up an old-time newspaper and
find the men who were chasing polit-
ical office ten years ago still engaged
in the sport.—Toledo Blade.

The Youth's Companion

Is worth more to
family life today
than ever before

THE COMPANION gives the greatest
amount of everything worth reading,
an abundance of fiction, of entertain-
ment, of informing reading, of fact
and humor, besides the Special Pages
for each one of every age. It appeals
to the families with highest ideals.

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Calendar Free

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The Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company is the origina-
tor of a plan which means—
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TUCKERTON RAILROAD CO.

and Tuckerton Railroad Company operating
Philadelphia and Beach R. R., and Barnegat R. R.
IN EFFECT OCTOBER 13, 1918
Trains from New York and Philadelphia to Tuckerton, Beach Haven and
Barnegat City

STATIONS	Daily Ex. Sun.		Mon. Wed. & Fri. only		Daily Ex. Sun.		Sun. only	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Lv N. York PRR	6.00		1.20					
" N. York CRR	3.30		3.40		7.15	2.30		
" Trenton	8.35		3.00		4.04	8.30		
" Philadelphia	8.31		4.04		8.38			
" Camden	8.25		4.12		9.16			
" Mt. Holly	9.09		4.49		9.16			
" Whiting	10.10		5.52		10.21	6.15		
" Cedar Crest	10.19		6.01		10.21	6.24		
" Lacy	10.33		6.05		10.39	6.28		
" Waretown Jct	10.35		6.17		10.45	6.40		
" Barnegat	10.39		6.20		10.49	6.44		
" Manahawkin	10.53		6.34		10.50	6.54		
" Cedar Run	10.55		6.36			6.56		
" Mayetta	10.57		6.38			6.58		
" Staffordville	10.59		6.40			7.00		
" Cox Station	11.03		6.43			7.04		
" West Creek	11.07		6.47			7.08		
" Parkertown	11.09					7.10		
" Ar Tuckerton	11.14		6.54			7.15		
" Lv Hilliards	11.05		6.44		11.04			
" Martins	11.09		6.48		11.08			
" Barnegat C Jt	11.12		6.50		11.11			
" Ship Bottom	11.15		6.52		11.14			
" Brant Beach	11.17		6.54		11.17			
" B. H. Crest	11.19		6.57		11.19			
" Pehala	11.21		6.59		11.22			
" B Haven Ter	11.25		7.02		11.25			
" Spray Beach	11.27		7.04		11.27			
" N Bch Haven	11.29		7.06		11.29			
" Ar Beach Haven	11.30		7.07		11.30			
" Lv Surf City			12.05			5.19		
" Harvey Cedars			12.16					
" High Point			12.21					
" Club House			12.27					
" Ar Barnegat City			12.35					

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

STATIONS	Daily Ex. Sun.		Mon. Wed. & Fri. only		Daily Ex. Sun.		Sun. only	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Lv Barnegat City			1.20					
" Club House			1.26					
" High Point			1.34					
" Harvey Cedars			1.42					
" Surf City			1.50					
" Beach Haven	6.45				2.47	4.30		
" N Bch Haven	6.47				2.47	4.32		
" Spray Beach	6.49				2.49	4.34		
" B Haven Ter	6.51				2.51	4.36		
" Pehala	6.55				2.55	4.39		
" B. H. Crest	6.57				2.56	4.41		
" Brant Beach	6.59				2.59	4.44		
" Ship Bottom	7.02				3.02	4.47		
" Barnegat C Jt	7.05				3.06	4.51		
" Martins	7.07				3.08	4.54		
" Hilliards			3.12			4.58		
" Tuckerton	7.00		3.04		8.40			
" Parkertown	7.05		3.09		8.45			
" West Creek	7.07		3.11		8.47			
" Cox Station	7.10		3.14		8.50			
" Staffordville	7.14		3.18		8.53			
" Mayetta	7.16		3.20		8.55			
" Cedar Run	7.18		3.22		8.57			
" Manahawkin	7.25		3.29		9.00	5.05		
" Barnegat	7.30		3.39		9.10	5.15		
" Waretown Jct	7.39		3.43		9.14	5.19		
" Lacy	7.52		3.56		9.26	5.31		
" Cedar Crest	7.56		4.00		9.30	5.35		
" Ar Whiting	8.05		4.09		9.40	5.44		
" Mt. Holly	9.13		5.15			6.32		
" Camden	9.58		5.57			6.35		
" Philadelphia	10.05		6.05			6.35		
" Trenton	10.08		7.37			9.15		
" N. York PRR	11.51		9.18			11.00		
" N. York CRR	12.15		9.42		1.00	8.45		
" Mon. only	10.45							

"*" Indicates flag stations.

Horner's CASH STORE

We are still aiming to save you money and when you consider quality—We believe we can do so. We know that we buy right and we are trying to sell right. The market seems to be going higher on most all lines of goods, and we advise you to buy your needs now. The money you save can buy War Saving Stamps, thus helping the government to meet its obligations and keep taxes down. We take account of stock on or about January 1st, some bargains await you. First come, first served.

War Flour 12lb bags 50c While it lasts
Corn Flour 5c lb
Best Country Lard 31c
Best Corn Meal 4 1/2c lb
Best Tub BUTTER 58c lb | Compound LARD 27c lb

Tall can Evaporated Milk 14c
THIS MILK WE SELL AT 14c. TO BUY TO DAY WOULD COST US 16c

Teas 12c 1/2 lb
Green, Black or Mixed
Fancy Cream Cheese 36c
We can't buy cheese to sell at this price.
Our Grade Coffee 23c
For us to buy this grade of coffee to day will cost us 24c

MASCOT LAUNDRY SOAP 4c
SCRUB BRUSHES 15c
BEST FANCY RICE 13c lb
PEANUT BUTTER 13c glass
HORSE RADISH 15c glass
COTTOLINE 55c can
POTTED MEATS 5c can
MINCE MEAT 17c lb
PRUNES 16c lb
TRENTON CRACKERS 20c lb
TID BITT'S PINEAPPLE 17c

BLUE KARO SYRUP 13c can
WHITE BEANS 15c lb
LIMA BEANS 17c lb
LARGE JUICY GRAPE FRUIT 6 and 7c
FANCY OLEO 36c lb
FANCY PEAS 16c can
CAMPBELL'S SOUPS 16c can
HECKER'S PAN CAKE 14c pkg
PRESTO 13c pkg
WAX BEANS 17c can
BREAKFAST BUCKWHEAT . . 18 and 25c

CIDER VINEGAR 10c qt.
CORN PUFFS 14c
PUFFED RICE 13c box
KIPPERED HERRING 17c can
PURE JELLY 13c glass
GRAPE NUTS 13c pkg
ALMONDS 40c lb
MIXED NUTS 33c lb
FIGS 20c pkg
TECO 12c pkg

ONIONS 2c lb Ritter's Catsup 12c Sweet ORANGES 40c doz Juicy

"It Pays to Buy at Horner's"

Victrolas Talking Machines and Records
Player Pianos and Talking Machines Sold on Easy Terms

You are invited to hear a demonstration of the WONDERFUL
JANSSEN--DE LUXE Player Piano
Plays any composition in the way you want to play it. Remarkable in its expression and almost human in reproducing the works of all artists
I want all the musical people in this section to hear this great piano and see what it can do.
Make an appointment and my auto will call for you any time and at any place.
I also have the Langdon Player Piano a popular priced instrument
Write or Phone me
HAROLD B. COX Phone 24-R 5 Barnegat, N. J.

WHEN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION THE BEACON

Try a Cent-a-word adv. in the Beacon

TUCKERTON BEACON
TUCKERTON, N. J.
Thursday Afternoon, Dec. 5, 1918.

SOCIETIES

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

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

EVERETT POST NO. 17, G. A. R.
Meets at Town Hall, every first and third Friday evening of each month at 7:30 o'clock.
Charles White, Commander.
Stephen Keetch, Quartermaster.
Kavin A. Tate, Adjutant.

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

WOMAN'S CLUB, TUCKERTON.
Meets every Thursday evening in the Men's Hall, corner Main and Green streets, at 8 o'clock.
Addie Cox, Councilor.
Mrs. L. W. Frazier, Secy.

FOOTBALL CLUB, TUCKERTON.
Meets every Saturday night, 8th St. and 1st Ave. in Red Men's Wigwam, corner Main and Green streets.
Geo. Bishop, Jr., C. of C.
W. H. Kelley, W. L. Smith, C. Ira Mathis, Trustees. WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.
Geo. W. Grant, Secy.
Joseph H. Brown, Treas.

OCEAN LODGE NO. 28, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Tuesday evening in Red Men's Hall, corner Main and Green streets.
Allen Seaman, N. G.
Lipman S. Gerber, Secy.

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

COLUMBIA TEMPLE, NO. 30, I. O. G. T.
Meets every Thursday night, in the Men's Hall, corner Main and Wood streets.
Mrs. Henrietta Cole, N. T.
Mrs. L. W. Frazier, G. of K.

TUCKERTON LODGE NO. 1099, I. O. O. M.
Meets every Wednesday night at 8 P. M. in Red Men's Hall.
W. Howard Kelley, Dictator.
Nathan B. Atkinson, Secy.
Harry White, Treasurer.

LONG BEACH TOWNSHIP
Notice of Sale for Delinquent Taxes For the Year 1917

Public notice is hereby given by H. Earle McConnell, Collector of the Township of Long Beach, in the County of Ocean and State of New Jersey, that on the 9th of December, 1918, at one o'clock P. M., at the Township Hall, 16th Street and the Boulevard, North Beach Haven in said Township, he will sell at public auction each of the following described lands or parcels of real property together with the tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, or any part thereof sufficient for the purpose, to such person as will purchase the same for the shortest term and pay the tax thereon, including interest and costs of sale or in fee where no one will bid for a shorter term, payment to be made before the conclusion of the sale or the property to be re-sold.

The said lands, tenements, hereditaments and parcels of real property so to be sold the delinquent owners thereof and the amount of the delinquent taxes thereon are as follows:—

	Tax	Int.	Cost	Total
Wm. Alder—Ship Bottom	1.37	.11	2.25	3.73
Henry B. McLaughlin—Ship Bottom	45.84	3.61	2.25	51.70
Henry B. McLaughlin—Ship Bottom	412.21	32.43	2.25	446.89
Wm. Alder—Brant Beach	1.84	.12	2.25	4.21
Sec. A. A. Block J. Lot 2				
Sec. B. B. Block D. Lots 5, 6				
Sec. A. A. Block L. Lot 4				
Sec. A. A. Block P. Lot 18				
Beach Haven North Co.—Brant Beach	32.83	1.00	2.25	36.08
Between Sigbee and Kimberly Avenues				
2 portable houses—Station-				
ice house—Power house—Water				
Towers—Freight house—Stables				
One house—17 Acres	179.51	14.12	2.25	195.88
Beach Haven North Co.—Brant Beach				
Between Kimberly and Sumner Aves.				
Ocean to Bay—48.8 Acres	333.70	10.52	2.25	346.47
Beach Haven North Co.—Brant Beach				
Between Bronson and Converse Aves.				
Ocean to Bay—51.2 Acres	139.22	10.95	2.25	152.42
Sarah Devlin—Brant Beach				
Sec. A. A. Block L. Lots 2, 4, 6, 8	7.36	.58	2.25	10.19
Harry P. S. Laussac—Brant Beach				
Sec. A. A. Block A. Lot 12	7.36	.58	2.25	10.19
Sec. A. A. Block G. Lot 14				
Henry B. McLaughlin—Brant Beach				
Sec. A. A. Block 6, Lot 53	4.67	.37	2.25	7.29
Catherine B. Smith—Brant Beach				
Sec. A. A. Block C. Lots 15, 16	8.27	.65	2.25	11.17
Harry M. Wolfe—Brant Beach				
Sec. A. A. Block A. Lot 14				
Sec. A. A. Block L. Lot 33	5.97	.47	2.25	8.67
Fidelity				
Land Co.—Beach Haven Terrace				
Lying North of Ohio Ave.				
Bay to Ocean, 76.7 Acres	210.63	15.57	2.00	228.07

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

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

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

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

Waiting room in the store of my GARAGE on Main street, opposite The Tuckerton Bank.
PHONE 26
WALTER ATKINSON, Proprietor.

Our Hobby
Is Good Printing
Ask to see samples of our business cards, visiting cards, wedding and other invitations, pamphlets, folders, letter heads, statements, shipping tags, envelopes, etc., constantly carried in stock for your accommodation.

Ge. our figures on that printing you have been thinking of.

New Type, Latest Style Faces

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Ge. our figures on that printing you have been thinking of.

New Type, Latest Style Faces

All Sizes FIRESTONE RUBBER BOOTS
Hip and Sporting Tops
A Big Reduction in Price This Week
\$6.60 PER PAIR
Send your order at once or phone.

M. L. CRANMER
Phone 3-R-14
Mayetta, N. J.

Our food Gospel
eat less serve less waste nothing

America's Pledge of Food Gave Heart to the Allies in Their Darkest Hour

Whatever is necessary America will send. That was America's pledge to the International food council. And because the American food army has hitherto made good they took heart and went forward.

Farm enterprise and much soft corn increased pork supplies, food conservation increased exports—total shipments doubled.

Patriot's Plenty
Buy less - Serve less
Waste nothing
Your guests will cheerfully share simple fare
Be Proud to be a food saver

His Last Hope Gone.
In an Oklahoma court an attorney had been many times overruled by the court during the morning session. The attorney arrived in the court room at 1:35 p. m., whereas the court had adjourned to 1:30. The court and the attorney disagreed as to what was, in fact, the correct time, and the discussion ended with the despairing statement by the attorney: "Very well, your honor. Let's have it that way. I had hoped, however, that the time of day was one subject on which we might agree."—Law Notes.

Prices Effective October 1, 1918

Model "490" Chassis	—	—	List Price \$815.00
Model "490" Roadster	—	—	List Price \$845.00
Model "490" Touring Car	—	—	List Price \$865.00
Model "490" Coupe	—	—	List Price \$1225.00
Model "490" Sedan	—	—	List Price \$1325.00
Model "FA2" Roadster	—	—	List Price \$1095.00
Model "FA5" Touring Car	—	—	List Price \$1095.00
Model "FB2" Roadster	—	—	List Price \$1245.00
Model "FB5" Touring Car	—	—	List Price \$1245.00
Model "FD" Sedan	—	—	List Price \$1825.00
Model "D" Touring Car	—	—	List Price \$1685.00
Model "T" Truck Chassis	—	—	List Price \$1375.00
Model "T" Truck with Express Body	—	—	List Price \$1510.00
Model "T" Truck with Express Body and Eight Top	—	—	List Price \$1595.00

ALL CARS SOLD F. O. B. FLINT, MICH.

If in the market for an auto please get in touch with me at once and I will show you why that you should buy a Chevrolet auto.

Call, Write or Phone: Always at Your Service
M. L. CRANMER, Mayetta
Phone 3-R-14

MEAT PRODUCERS DID FULL DUTY
Increase in American Hogs Will Help to Meet World Fat Shortage.

FARMERS SAVE SITUATION.
Government Justified in Stimulation of Pork Production—Sevenfold Increase Over Pre-War Exports.

Through increased production and conservation we will be able this year to export seven times our pre-war average exports of pork products. With the heavy demands added in caring for the millions who have been freed from German oppression, the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration are justified today in our every action of stimulation of hog production. In the coming year the greatest world shortage will be in fats, and pork will help to save this situation. The efficacy of the policy of stimulated production has built up in this country supplies which will enable us to supply a very large part of the fat deficiency of the world. In beef there must be a shortage in Europe, due largely to limited refrigeration ship capacity. All freezer ships available, however, will be filled by America, Argentina and Australia.

The contribution made by the producers of this country to the war program as applying particularly to animal food products is illustrated by the following:

Reports compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate an increase in cattle of 10,234,000 head and 12,441,000 hogs. These figures were compiled to January 1 last.

In this period there was a decrease in sheep of 213,000 head. The indications are that this decrease will show an increase, according to recent reports.

Since January 1 unofficial information indicates an increase in hogs of not less than 8 per cent, and not more than 15 per cent, as compared with one year ago, with an increase in the average weight.

Following the request of the U. S. Food Administration for an increase in hog production for marketing in the fall of 1918 and the spring of 1919 the increase may yield not less than 1,600,000,000 pounds more of pork products than were available last year. Without this increase the shipping program arranged by Mr. Hoover regarding animal food products would have been impossible.

The dressed hog products during the three months ending September 30, 1917, amounted to 903,172,000 pounds, while for the corresponding months of 1918 the dressed hog products totaled 1,277,589,000, an increase of over 374,000,000 pounds for the quarter.

During the same period for 1917 the records of inspected slaughter of dressed beef showed 1,283,000,000 pounds as against 1,454,000,000 pounds for the three month period ending September 1, this year.

URGED TO STOP WASTE OF PAPER
War Industries Board Asks Merchants to Cut Down on Wrapping Paper.

PULP NEEDED FOR MUNITIONS
People Asked to Use Market Baskets—Curtailed in Use of Tissues, Paper Bags, Boxes and Stationery Asked.

Washington.—Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the war industries board, has issued an order affecting every retail store throughout the United States. All merchants are directed to reduce their consumption of wrapping paper, bags, paper boxes, stationery, etc., to what is absolutely necessary.

The necessity for this order became apparent when it was realized that the government would soon be obliged to divert to the ammunition manufacturers a large quantity of chemical pulp formerly used in making wrapping, tissue, book and other strong papers. The increasing production of ammunition and the short cotton crop make this necessary.

Ask Public to Co-Operate.
The co-operation of the public in complying with this ruling can be counted upon. If they are properly informed that it is necessary as a war measure. To secure this co-operation merchants should place placards in their windows calling attention to the order of the war industries board. Stamped labels bearing the slogan, "Don't Waste Paper," should be used on all packages and attention should be directed to the government order in newspaper advertising.

In addition to the discontinuance of unnecessary wrapping, consumption of wrapping paper can be reduced by the following methods:

Do not use more paper than necessary to wrap merchandise.
Do not use heavier paper than necessary. Consult your paper dealer as to the most serviceable and economical grade.
Use the old paper taken from parcels delivered to you.
Use newspapers when possible.
Other Savings Possible.
The consumption of tissue paper can be reduced by eliminating as far as possible the use of tissue paper for packing.
Consumption of paper boxes can be reduced by eliminating Christmas boxes for holiday gifts and for candy, by using lighter weight boxes and using old boxes over again.

A considerable saving in paper bags can be effected by using the smallest size bag possible and encouraging customers to use a market basket for vegetables.

Consumption of office stationery can be reduced by the following methods:
Use lighter weight paper and smaller size envelopes.
Write on both sides of the paper for long letters.
Use one-half and three-quarter sheets of correspondence paper for short letters.
Use the backs of letters for carbons.
Make use of spoiled sheets and backs of envelopes for scratch pads.

MEAT PRODUCERS DID FULL DUTY
Increase in American Hogs Will Help to Meet World Fat Shortage.

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OUR FOOD GOSPEL
eat less serve less waste nothing

America's Pledge of Food Gave Heart to the Allies in Their Darkest Hour

Whatever is necessary America will send. That was America's pledge to the International food council. And because the American food army has hitherto made good they took heart and went forward.

Farm enterprise and much soft corn increased pork supplies, food conservation increased exports—total shipments doubled.

FAITH JUSTIFIED BY EVENTS

I do not believe that drastic force need be applied to maintain economic distribution and sane use of supplies by the great majority of American people, and I have learned a deep and abiding faith in the intelligence of the average American business man, whose aid we anticipate and depend on to remedy the evils developed by the war.—Herbert Hoover, August 10, 1917.

EARN \$64.45 IN ONE DAY, FEELS "SORRY"
Chicago.—Hugh McNulty is feeling sorry for himself. He worked recently on a Sunday as a riveter at the Chicago Shipbuilding company's plant, and for his day's work his pay was only \$64.45. The reason was he was forced to work on a scaffold, otherwise, he says, he would have made twice as much.

Judge Now Milliner.
Gary, Ind.—The defeat of John Barclay in Indiana, where he was defeated last April, has convinced Judge John A. Gross, J. P., that there is more money in millinery than in dispensing justice. Fines have been growing scarce since drunks have disappeared and the judge has opened a millinery shop.

German Huntin' License.
Newman, Ga.—Garland Jones has just received his little blue registration card and was proudly showing it. "Whass dat?" asked a curious negro. "Dat's mah German huntin' license," said Garland with a grin.

"Earn Your Salt."
When any one earns a salary he is really "earning his salt," for the word salary has a very interesting story. When the Roman governor traveled on his rounds through the provinces which he governed, the people at each stopping place had to provide him with food for his horses and salt for himself. This was his salary—salt being the Latin for salt—or his "salt money."

Jackson's Masonic Record Lost.
General Jackson was a noted Mason of the War of 1812, and it is claimed that he received his Masonry in an army lodge. As a matter of fact, no absolute record has ever been found of when and where Andrew Jackson was made a Mason. He afterward became grand master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. It is believed that the records of a lodge in Tennessee which were burned years ago would show it.

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The co-operation of the public in complying with this ruling can be counted upon. If they are properly informed that it is necessary as a war measure. To secure this co-operation merchants should place placards in their windows calling attention to the order of the war industries board. Stamped labels bearing the slogan, "Don't Waste Paper," should be used on all packages and attention should be directed to the government order in newspaper advertising.

In addition to the discontinuance of unnecessary wrapping, consumption of wrapping paper can be reduced by the following methods:

Do not use more paper than necessary to wrap merchandise.
Do not use heavier paper than necessary. Consult your paper dealer as to the most serviceable and economical grade.
Use the old paper taken from parcels delivered to you.
Use newspapers when possible.
Other Savings Possible.
The consumption of tissue paper can be reduced by eliminating as far as possible the use of tissue paper for packing.
Consumption of paper boxes can be reduced by eliminating Christmas boxes for holiday gifts and for candy, by using lighter weight boxes and using old boxes over again.

A considerable saving in paper bags can be effected by using the smallest size bag possible and encouraging customers to use a market basket for vegetables.

Consumption of office stationery can be reduced by the following methods:
Use lighter weight paper and smaller size envelopes.
Write on both sides of the paper for long letters.
Use one-half and three-quarter sheets of correspondence paper for short letters.
Use the backs of letters for carbons.
Make use of spoiled sheets and backs of envelopes for scratch pads.

URGED TO STOP WASTE OF PAPER
War Industries Board Asks Merchants to Cut Down on Wrapping Paper.

PULP NEEDED FOR MUNITIONS
People Asked to Use Market Baskets—Curtailed in Use of Tissues, Paper Bags, Boxes and Stationery Asked.

Washington.—Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the war industries board, has issued an order affecting every retail store throughout the United States. All merchants are directed to reduce their consumption of wrapping paper, bags, paper boxes, stationery, etc., to what is absolutely necessary.

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SIMS' MEN FIGHT U-BOATS DAILY
Win Exciting Battles With Huns Near the Bay of Biscay.

KEEP TRANSPORT LANE OPEN
Because of Unceasing Watch and Gallantry of Crews Shipping Losses Have Been Confined Largely to Freighters.

American Naval Base, France.—American destroyers, aided by French and British vessels, are battling with the enemy submarines day and night to keep open the lane through which American troops are bringing the great army of American soldiers to France.

Hardly a day has passed during the last month in which the American naval convoy fleet has not had an encounter with a submarine foe lurking near the Bay of Biscay, beyond the waters of Spain and Portugal. August was the month of greatest danger and greatest vigilance, for the number of American troops coming to France reached its maximum in that month.

Keep Transport Lane Open.
Because of the unceasing watch, never-ending readiness to pounce upon the German submarines, and the gallantry of the men on board the American and other destroyers, the shipping losses have been confined almost exclusively to freight vessels. The steady arrival of American troops has progressed uninterrupted throughout the period of chief menace. Most of the vessels successfully attacked by submarines have been outward bound from French ports.

Ten American destroyers took part in one of the most successful submarine hunts on August 9. They were heading south in column when the leading destroyer sighted a periscope on her port bow at 800 yards and gave chase. The submarine submerged, but the destroyer steamed ahead of her and dropped two depth bombs in her path and then let go 14 charges in a circle. Suddenly the bow of the submarine emerged and became the target for the shells of the destroyer. As the submarine again submerged, apparently helpless, the destroyer passed directly over her and dropped two charges directly on her at a depth of 200 feet. Nothing further was seen of the enemy, and it is believed his craft was completely destroyed.

Another encounter followed a submarine attack on a big American repair ship entering port here. The submarine's torpedo, fired at close range, just missed the rudder of the American vessel. An American destroyer dashed to the attack and dropped a barrage of depth charges. A streak of oil came to the surface, indicating that the submarine was following a zigzag course.

Destroyed by Depth Charge.
Another destroyer and several submarine chasers joined in the hunt, dropping depth charges on oil patches along the route. It is believed the submarine was damaged and that several days later it was destroyed by a depth charge.

Unusual activity was displayed by the submarines in the Bay of Biscay for two days on August 15 and 16. One American destroyer reported that she had destroyed or damaged a large enemy submarine on August 15. But the same day three American freighters were attacked and two of them, the Montanan and Cubore, were sunk.

More than 450 of the crew of the French cruiser Du Petit Thouars were rescued by American destroyers when she was torpedoed on August 8, eliciting a note of thanks from French naval authorities to the American naval commander. Highest tribute was paid by the American naval commander in France to American, French, and British destroyers which managed to bring into port the American freight steamer Westward-Ho after she had been torpedoed, thus saving an extremely valuable cargo of airplanes, field artillery, rifles, machine guns, and ammunition.

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The Fusilier Giants Under Fire

Sergeant Arthur Gay Empey

Author of "Over the Top" "First Call," etc.

Mr. Empey's Experiences During His Seventeen Months in the First Line Trenches of the British Army in France

We were sitting on a freestep in the front line trench. It was bright and sunny and we were bubbling over with good humor. There were two reasons for this: First—our battalion was to be relieved at nine that night and we were going back for a two weeks' rest. Second—it was spring. We could smell it in the air. Even the wind blowing from the German trenches in our direction had a sweet and "springs" smell.

About thirty yards down a communication trench to the left was an orchard. The trees were scarred from bullets and fragments of shell; but even these battered trunks could not resist the feel of spring, because here and there on the twigs and branches could be seen budding buds. Flitting around were numerous birds, chirping, and sometimes wrangling among their selves.

To me it seemed odd that birds could accustom themselves to war. Occasionally a German shell, or perhaps one of ours, would go screaming over the orchard. The birds did not seem to mind the noise—just carried on with their nest-building.

In our company was an American named Alexander Stewart. Naturally he and I were very chummy.

Stewart and I were the chief "amusement promoters" in the company, the Tommies constantly looking to us for some new diversion.

In the English army a Tommy seems to have the idea that an American's chief vocation in the United States is to invent, and to keep on inventing. Of course, Stewart and I did not in any way try to dissipate this idea; in fact, we encouraged it, and took great pride in being looked up to in this way; but, believe me, it kept us hustling to keep the Tommies amused.

It was getting too warm for soccer football, and we knew as soon as we got into rest billets that the issue would be put right up to us: "How are you going to amuse us while behind the lines?"

We were Americans, and red-blooded; spring was in the air, and our thoughts turned to what every American boy is thinking of upon the arrival of spring—baseball.

I turned my eyes to the muddy parapet (rear wall of the trench) and fixed my gaze on a fragment of German shell embedded in the mud. Pretty soon this fragment seemed to change into a baseball player, with mask, protector and catcher's mitt. He was crouching behind the home plate and signaling to the pitcher. Just then Stewart said: "Say, Emp, I wonder if we could teach the Tommies how to play baseball?"

I immediately turned in his direction. He was also staring at that fragment of shell.

I answered: "Did you ever try to teach a Chinaman how to speak French?"

He got it right away and a dejected look spread over his countenance, and he let out a long-drawn sigh.

A Tommy sitting on my right butted in with: "Did you see baseball, Yank? Why, I saw a game in London, and it is awfully easy to play, but I can't see I fancy it."

With a look of disgust Stewart turned to me and said: "I guess you're right, Emp. It would be easier to teach the Chinaman French."

That night we were relieved and went behind the lines.

The next afternoon, after parade, we were sitting in an orchard drinking tea. About a month before, Stewart and I had taught the Tommies how to pitch horseshoes. There was great rivalry among the different squads, each squad having a team.

Just then Corporal Watkins came over to us and asked: "Where are the 'orse shoes? I can't find 'em."

Another Tommy answered: "Strafe me pink, where are your h'eyes? Can't you bloomers well see the h'oficers using 'em behind that billet over there?" Blimey, me, they're always a'gummin' the g'ine."

Sure enough, the officers were using our horseshoes.

Stewart, with a look of depression on his face, turned to me and said: "Well, here goes, Emp. Steve Brodie took a chance, so I might be able to get away with this."

Then, turning to the Tommies, he said: "Did any of you blokes ever hear of John McGraw?"

Three of the Tommies answered, "Yes."

A sunny smile and a look of hope flitted across Stewart's face, and he breathlessly asked, "Who is he?" The three started to answer at once, but Stewart, majestically extending his hand, called them forward, said, "Get in line, one at a time. Now, Perkins, who is John McGraw?"

Perkins answered: "Why, he's a lance corporal in the Royal Irish Rifles."

According to Stewart's look, that Tommy should have immediately dropped dead.

Turning to the next, he said, "Curly, for the love of Mike, who is he?"

Curly, with a knowing look, answered, "E runs the King's Arms public 'ouse, down Rye lane."

With a piteous look, Stewart glanced in my way and I jerked my thumb in the direction of the other Tommy, who seemed to be bursting with suppressed eagerness. Stewart, looking at him, ejaculated, "Spit it out before you choke."

This fellow, with a superior air, turned in the direction of the two dejected Tommies, and answered, "John McGraw, why everybody knows 'im; 'e was the fellow in the London Scottish who clobbered 'erewit'ion for stealing the run issue at 'Wipers.' 'E was a lad, not 'arf 'e weren't."

A hissing noise issued from Stewart's lips, and he seemed to collapse like a punctured toy balloon. After a few seconds he straightened up and a look of determination came into his eyes. Addressing the Tommies, he exclaimed: "You blokes are enough to

make Billy Sunday take to drink. Now listen here, and let it sink in deep. John McGraw is the manager of the New York Giants. He is a baseball player; get it? A baseball player. A guy what manages a baseball team. And any fellows who can't make good on his team, or in the bush leagues, he sends 'em a cricket bat with their name inscribed on it and pays their passage to England. Get me?"

Several Tommies took exception to this, and said that they had followed cricket all their lives, but had never heard of any American cricketers being sent over by a Mr. McGraw. At this I exploded, and Stewart went up to the air. Standing up and turning to the bunch under the trees, pointing his finger in their direction, he let out:

"Now listen, this is good. I'm going to send down to the ordnance corps and get a dozen gimlets and some funnels. With these gimlets I'm going to bore holes in your 'nappers,' and using the funnel I'm going to pour into those garrets of yours a little gray matter. I'm going to teach you the great American game of baseball; and then when through teaching you, I'm going to retire to the Old Soldiers' home as physically and mentally unfit, because I know the job will put me there."

The Tommies did not take exception to his pointed remarks about their lack of brains. They overlooked this because they were very eager to learn how to play baseball.

A chorus of, "Go to 'it, Yank, that's what we want; something new out 'ere in this bloody mess of mud and 'ooties'."

Stewart said that we would have to talk the matter over, and beckoning to me, went in the direction of the billet. I followed. He then outlined his scheme.

We were to form two baseball classes, Stewart in charge of one, I of the other. On the plaster of the billet we carefully scratched out a baseball diamond, and then called the Tommies in. They sat around like little children in a school, eagerly intent. For two hours we explained the game to them. When we got through they all knew how to play baseball—on paper. We dismissed them, telling them another class would be held the following afternoon. That night, Stewart and I, around the stump of a candle, went into details for organizing two teams. Everything appeared rosy, and we were highly jubilant. A Tommy eased over in our direction and innocently asked:

"I see, Yank, isn't it necessary to 'ave byeshalls and clubs? We can't 'ave very well 'ply without 'em."

This was a bombshell to us. In our eagerness and excitement we had quite forgotten that bats, balls and gloves were necessary. I thought Stewart was going to burst, letting out a "Well, I'll be blowed!" which nearly blew the candle out; he turned a sily look in my direction, and I looked just as cheap.

At last the Tommies had stumped us, and we could see our reputation fading into nothing. A dead silence reigned for over five minutes. Then Stewart started madly to open his haversack. I thought he had suddenly gone crazy. I reached my hand in the direction of my bayonet, fearing that when he drew his hand out, hanging to his fist was a writing pad. I let go of my bayonet. Borrowing a pencil from me (Stewart was always borrowing), he started writing. I thought perhaps he was going to commit suicide and was writing a farewell letter home, and asked him what was up. He whispered to me:

"Emp, we're two bloody fools not to have thought of this long ago. All we've got to do is to write home to one of the New York papers, asking the readers to send out baseball stuff to us, and it will only be a matter of a few weeks when we will have enough to equip two teams."

I offered to write the letter, and with Stewart bending over me, I eagerly wrote an appeal to the readers of a New York newspaper, and turned the letter over to the mail orderly.

We then explained to the Tommies that equipment was necessary and that we had written home, but while waiting for the baseball stuff to arrive we would carry on with our instruction classes.

The next day Stewart and I made a woolen baseball out of an old puttee, fixed up a temporary diamond, and showed the Tommies the general run of the game. Their antics were awful. If we had used a regular baseball I don't think there would have been a Tommy in the squad without a black eye. Did you ever watch a girl trying to catch a ball? Well, the girl's team alongside of some of these Tommies would have looked like the winner in our world's series. It was hard work keeping their interest up.

Two weeks later we went up into the front line; then came back again for another rest. The interest in baseball was dying out and we were at our wit's end. This passed, and we figured out that we ought to be hearing from our appeal, but nothing came. Then, once again we went into the front line trench.

The Tommies were very skeptical and every time baseball was mentioned they would gaze in our direction with a sneering look. This completely got our goats.

One evening we were sitting in a dugout of the support trench; it was raining like the mischief, and we were cold and downhearted. Pretty soon the rations came up. The ration party generally brings the rations down into the dugouts, but the two men carrying our "dixie" set it down in the mud of the trench and almost "shot the chutes" down the entrance to the dugout. They were breathless with excitement. One of them yelled out:

"Yank, there's a limber full of parcels down in the reserve dugout. They're all addressed to you, H'Empy, and they're from America."

Stewart let out a shout and I felt warm all over. How we lorded it over those poor Tommies. That night we were to be relieved and go back to rest billets. We could hardly wait for the time.

The next morning was Sunday, and after church parade we made a mad rush to the orderly room to get our mail.

The quartermaster sergeant was waiting for me, and behind him stood every officer in the company, trying to disguise the expectant look on their faces. Every eye was turned in the direction of a heap of parcels. I thought the "quarter" never would start. Even the captain could not stand it, and giving way to his eagerness, said: "Sergeant, you had better issue the mail."

Stewart and I were all anxiety. Then, stooping down, the sergeant took up a parcel and read off: "Empy, No. 5233," and threw it over to

strengthen some weaknesses and to teach the bunch a little "inside" baseball. Then the jinx popped up again.

On the morning of the game with the Canadians, our cleverest infielder, the first baseman, picked up an old German hand grenade and brought it to the billet. This man was a great souvenir collector; always hammering at "dud" shells, trying to remove the non-expos.

Seeing him fooling around with the German bomb, I told him to throw it away; that one could never trust those things, and that I did not want to take any chances of losing a first baseman; but being of a naturally curious disposition, he refused to do so. Taking the bomb out behind the billet, he proceeded to take liberties with its mechanism; result, right hand blown off and another vacancy to be filled at first base. What we said about him would not be fit for publication.

The game was scheduled for two o'clock, and exactly at one-thirty-five Mr. Fritz plunked a stray "five nine" shell into our infield between home and first base, making a hole big enough for a limber to hide in. This meant picks and shovels for all hands to fill in the hole.

By this time a large crowd of rooters for both sides had lined themselves along the foot lines. The compliments that were wanted back and forth made the chaplain pack up and leave before the game started.

Then the betting commenced. It waxed hot and furious. I don't believe there was a loose penny in the crowd after all bets had been placed. Stewart and I tried to discourage this betting because we knew that if we lost we would be ostracized from that time on. We explained to the Tommies that the Canadians were baseball players, and that we were in for an awful trimming, but they wouldn't listen, saying that anybody who could make a ball curve in the air the way Stewart could was enough to win for any team, and that all the Canadians would strike out. We insisted no further.

We came to bat first. Our first man up got behind, and instead of taking first base he went out into the pitcher's box to lick the pitcher. After a little argument we managed to get him on first.

The Canadian pitcher was wild. The next ball went over the catcher's head and our runner took second.

I batted third, hit to the outfield, the right fielder dropped the ball, and I reached second, the runner ahead of me moving to third base. Then Stewart got up and placed a corking double out into left field. Stewart was a fast runner. I started for home, touched third, the runner in front of me plowing along for home plate. He ran like an ice wagon. I was shouting to him to hurry up. I could hear Stewart pounding behind me. The Tommy's cap blew off, and instead of going home he stopped to pick it up. Stewart was shouting, "Let it here come the ball," as he slid into third base. I could not precede the runner in, so we were trapped for a double play. Stewart's angers were bristling and mine was tugging at his chain.

The Canadian rooters were tickled to death, their sarcastic remarks burning into Stewart and me. Stewart was fast losing his temper.

The first two Canadians struck out. The third man up got his base on a passed third strike. My error.

Then our substitute first baseman pulled a stunt which turned the tables on the Canadians and we were somewhat appeased.

The Canadian runner was laying a few feet off first base. Suddenly our first baseman shouted to him, "Look out, 'er come a shell; duck low!" The Canadian dropped to the ground. Stewart instantly sized up the situation and tossed the ball to the first baseman, who touched the baserunner and three were out. We had got our own back. Stewart and I could have both kissed that rube first baseman of ours. Right then and there we put him in a class with Hal Chase.

Up to the fourth inning neither side scored. Stewart was pitching in fine form. The Canadians just couldn't connect with his delivery. All they were doing was fanning the air. The Canadian rooters commenced to get frightened because they saw their mascot disappearing into the Tommies' pockets. They had the greatest contempt for the rest of the team, myself included, but realized that if Stewart did not weaken it would be a case of their going back to billets broke.

Then old Mr. Jinx butted in again, and it happened.

In the British army there is an order to the effect that gas helmets must be carried at all times, even while sleeping. To disobey this order is a serious offense, and means immediate confinement. These gas helmets are in a canvas bag and are slung around the left shoulder by means of a canvas strap.

In pitching, Stewart's gas helmet bothered him greatly, and after the second inning he took it off. I warned him to be careful, because to offend several military police in the crowd, but Stewart would not listen. He always was pig-headed.

One of the Canadian rooters spotted that Stewart had laid aside his helmet, and artfully communicated this fact to the rest of his team's rooters. I noticed the rooters crowd around him for three or four minutes, and then a great laugh went up and they stretched out along the foot lines.

Suddenly, one fellow, getting out in front of the bunch, like a cheer leader, counted, "One, two, three." Then up went a mighty chorus of, "Hey, Stewart, where's your gas helmet, where's your gas helmet, where's your old gas helmet, where's your old gas helmet?" They kept this up and it got Stewart's goat. I went out into the pitcher's box and warned him to put on his gas helmet, but still pig-headed, he refused to do so. He was in an awful temper.

A sergeant of the military police was watching the game, and hearing the cries of the rooters he walked out on the diamond and asked Stewart where his helmet was. By this time Stewart had completely lost his temper and answered with a sneer: "Where do you think it is? I sent it home for a souvenir." The sergeant explained to him that it was against army orders to be without a gas helmet during the game. Stewart and I also began to get frightened, and decided to chuck up the whole thing before we got it ourselves.

Then we went further back behind the lines. During this stay we rounded out a passable team.

A Canadian battalion, just sent out from England, on their way to "Wipers," went into billets about a mile from us. This was our chance. Stewart went over and challenged them to a game for the following Sunday. The challenge was accepted.

We had a week's time in which to

party, one or two of the players would get wounded or killed; in fact, being a baseball player got to be a perfect Jonah, and the Tommies commenced getting superstitious. If one of our team happened to be working among ten or twelve other company men, he was sure to get hit, while the other fellows came through without a scratch. Stewart and I also began to get frightened, and decided to chuck up the whole thing before we got it ourselves.

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get the laid Canadian out, it would be an easy matter for them to retire us in the next inning because our weakest hitting order was up. Then the Canadians would come to bat and slaughter would commence.

I was in despair. Stewart must have realized that the game was hopeless unless it could be finished in this inning, because as he passed me he whispered, "Watch out for me; I'll make them hunt for their gas helmets. It'll be a long time before that bunch of 'naple leaf' forget this game. Now, get wise. Delay the game as much as possible while getting a dub to pitch in my place. Then watch for happenings. Get me? Are you wise?"

I didn't "get him," nor was I "wise," but I answered in the affirmative. I followed his instructions, while out of the corner of my eye I watched him on his way to the company billet.

He called a man named Stein, a member of our company, who thought no more of losing a franc than he did of having his right arm shot off. Stein went over to Stewart, who whispered to him and passed him something. What struck me as strange was the fact that Stein, who had fifteen francs on the game, instead of coming back to watch the game, disappeared behind the billet, while Stewart was marched off to "clink."

The rooters were getting impatient, so I put a big Welshman in to pitch. I told the umpire that according to the rules a pitcher being put in "cold" was allowed four balls over the plate to warm up. The umpire agreed to this.

I whispered to the Welshman, "Get out in that box and take your time, delaying the game as much as possible between each pitch. Now, you are allowed four balls over the plate in which to warm up. Slam 'em into me, but if you put one of them over, our goose is cooked."

The Welshman was mystified, but followed my instructions to the letter. He threw four balls which nearly broke my back to get. Then the umpire held up his hand and called, "Play ball!" I immediately went over to him and explained that these four balls had not gone over the plate. He fell for this and agreed with me. After that rube of a pitcher had thrown about fifteen or sixteen balls, several passing me, which I chased to the billet to waste time, the umpire got impatient and the rooters were yelling like mad to carry on. I still insisted that none of the balls had gone over the plate, and the umpire was in a quandary. Just then one of our men passed in the rear of me and whispered: "Stewart says to go on with the game." Wondering at this information, I started in.

The pitching of that Welshman was awful. He hit the first two men up and walked the third. I was in despair, bases full and two out. Some of the Canadian rooters were jumping up and down, throwing their hats in the air, and one fellow was whistling "The Star-Spangled Banner." This got my goat completely.

Near every billet hangs a gas gong. This is a triangular piece of steel or an empty shell case. Beside this gong hangs an iron striker. Upon the sounding of the alarm, by striking on the gong with the striker, every man is supposed to put on his gas helmet and repair immediately to his proper station. These gongs are to warn soldiers that German poison gas is coming over.

While I was signaling to my rube pitcher and beseeching him to put one over, the clanging of the gas gong rang out. I dropped my goat, and my chest protector and mitt, and rushed for my helmet and soon had it on, the rooters and players doing the same. Then I got wise. I remembered Stewart's instructions: "Watch out for gas, I'll make 'em hunt for their gas helmets." The nerve and daring of his scheme took my breath away. The Canadians had a mile to go to get to their stations, and believe me, it is no fun double-timing for a mile while a gas helmet is choking you with its chemical fumes.

Well, those Canadians beat it, and so did we, but the game was saved and all bets were off.

I nearly smothered with laughter in my gas helmet. To the rest, not being "in the know," it was a genuine alarm. Shortly after the stampede it was discovered that the alarm was false, and a rigid investigation immediately took place. But the Canadians had left and our money was safe. It certainly would have gone hard with the culprit had he been caught. As it was, our battalion got two weeks as extra fatigue on working and digging parties.

Afterward, I was let into the secret. Stewart had given Stein ten francs to sound the gas alarm, which, with his fifteen francs bet on the game, Stein did not have it in his heart to refuse.

Many a time a quiet little laugh when we pictured the Canadians stampeding for their billets.

Then orders were received to take over a new sector of the line, and baseball was forgotten. The work in front of us was to be of the grimmest nature.

Not long after that, in my first going "over the top," Stewart was killed and Stein was wounded. I was also slightly wounded.

Thus ended the career of the Fusilier Giants on the western front.

Wanted to Know. Mother—Writing to Harry? Why, he's only gone five minutes, and surely you must have said all you wanted to say to each other when you were on the porch? Lillian—No, mother, I asked him if he really, truly loved me, and he said he did; but I forgot to ask him if he would go on loving me for ever and ever, and that's why I am writing.

Real Hardships. Said the next cyclist: "Next to observing all the traffic regulations, the hardest thing is to remove a fashions from the mouth on 'er fork."

BURGLAR IS NOW REAL WAR HERO

Ike Kaminsky, One-Time Chicago Crook, Is Missing in Battle.

IS MADE A SERGEANT

Claims He Was Persecuted Into Life of Crime by Police—Illinois Paroled Convicts Given Work in Munitions Plants.

Chicago.—While 600 paroled convicts from three prisons in Illinois were marching as free men, to enter munitions works and help in the winning of the war, the people of Chicago warmed with sympathy as they read of the heroism of Ike Kaminsky, erstwhile all-round crook, who made good as a soldier in Uncle Sam's army in France.

Sergeant Ike Kaminsky, whose name appeared in General Pershing's casualty list as "missing," and who is either dead or a prisoner in Germany, is the same Ike Kaminsky who, in 1915, was implicated in the Chicago police graft scandal. Kaminsky was a burglar. He himself admitted that he had a record as long as Milwaukee avenue.

Kaminsky came to this country 11 years ago, an ignorant Russian immigrant boy. Kaminsky swore that he never committed a crime till the police drove him to it. He was picked up by a policeman as a suspect and, although freed on that occasion, the police hounded him, and he eventually turned to crime.

Decided to Go Straight. After extricating himself from his last "scrape" in 1915, Kaminsky decided to "go straight" and went to Youngstown, O., where he obtained work in the steel mills. Then when America entered the war Kaminsky enlisted. To a friend in Chicago he wrote:

"I want to show them that I can be a man. I have enlisted."

Once in France, Kaminsky showed himself to be of good soldiering material and he won his sergeant stripes in a few weeks. On July 19, his company went over the top, and when the action was over Sergeant Kaminsky was missing. Whether he fell into the hands of the enemy, or whether his body lies in No Man's Land may never be determined.

Illinois has 600 more "Kaminskys" now at work in munitions plants. All these men were released from the



He Was in an Awful Temper.



Went Over the Top.

state prisons on parole and every one of them has made good so far. They are employed in the Rock Island shops, working without a guard, and as free men.

Honor Among Convicts. Their severest criticism and most jealous observation, it is said, is among their own number. A man who would break his parole, or otherwise endanger the belief of the parole board in the advisability of the plan, would be literally in danger of his life at the hands of his comrades, whose liberty he would be jeopardizing.

The addition of this number of workmen is valued by employers. It is said. One plant engaged in war work would have been compelled to close, but for it. They say the convicts work well, and are paid good wages, averaging from \$4.50 to \$9 a day. Their earnings for the month are estimated at \$40,000, and they are on the basis of a half million a year. The men say they intend to invest practically all their savings up to the present time in Liberty bonds. Their quota is expected to be over \$100 a man.

Fifty Cents to Run House. Chicago.—Sometimes it was as much as 50 cents a week he allowed her to run the house on, but usually it was a quarter. No wonder, said Mrs. Lulu Gamber in her divorce suit filed here against Detective Sergeant Ludwig Gamber, he has property worth \$8,000.

New Kind of Swindle. St. Louis.—A new kind of swindle has been discovered here. H. T. Hinton, clerk in a pharmacy, received a telephone call requesting that a quart of ice cream and ten cents' worth of aspirin tablets be sent to 4917 Page boulevard, and that change for a ten-dollar bill be sent with the goods. A boy was sent out and a man on the front steps of the address given gave the boy a worthless ten-dollar check and took \$9.90 in change. The man is unknown to the occupants of the house.

Limited Requirement. "Has Germany a 'work or fight' rule?" "I don't know. Anyhow, just now it isn't a question of either. All that's expected of a Prussian soldier is to run."

Cutting Down. Censor—How much do you get for this stuff? Author—Ten cents a word. Censor—Sorry, but I'll have to set you back about \$50 worth.—New York Sun.

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

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

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

An Imitation Takes For Its Pattern the Real Article. There was never an imitation made of an imitation. 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 ability of the dealer to sell you something claimed to be "just as good" when you ask for the genuine, because he makes more profit on the imitation. Why accept imitations when you can get the genuine by insisting? Refuse Imitations. Get What You Ask For!

If Your Business Isn't Worth Advertising. One of the strangest things in advertising or in printing is that a man will start out with the intention of having the best that is on get. He will find, let us say, that it is going to cost \$100, but that by skimping it a little bit he can get it for \$100. Taking that \$100 off the price and out of the quality is just like taking the edge off a knife. You can cut good things with a dull knife, but there are some things you can't cut with it, and you can't cut anything as quickly, smoothly, cleanly and thoroughly as you can with a sharp knife. Advertising ought to have a razor edge, even if it does cost a little bit for grinding. It ought to be keen enough to enter the brain of potential resistance. It is the last few dollars that are spent on advertising that give it value. It is the last pound of power that lifts a weight. If it takes a strain of 1000 pounds to break a weight, 999 pounds wouldn't do any good. You can spend 999 pounds on it, and leave off just where you started. If you want to break that chain you will have to spend those 1000 pounds over again and add the other pound to it after all. It would have been better to have used 1001 pounds at the start. It is better to spend \$100 for a thoroughly effective booklet than to spend \$100 for one that is inefficient.—Shon and Leather Foots.

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

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

New Halifax Rises From Ruins

T. SHEPHERD ROGERS, CHAIRMAN HALIFAX RELIEF COMMISSION

Handsomesomes Replace Those Demolished in the Great Disaster That Wrecked Big Area One Year Ago

YEAR ago, on December 6, one-fifth of the city of Halifax was blasted off the map by the explosion of the steamer Mont Blanc's cargo of TNT. About 2,000 people were killed, between 5,000 and 6,000 were wounded, 36 were made totally blind, the sight of about 350 people was seriously impaired, a large number of dependents were left uncared for, and about \$35,000,000 worth of property was wiped out in a few seconds.

A year has passed. What has been done for Halifax and what has Halifax done for itself? A generous and sympathetic world—headed Halifax \$3,500,000 to aid in alleviating its distress. The British government gave \$5,000,000 and the Canadian government, already under vast expense because of the war, gave \$5,000,000 shortly after the TNT explosion occurred, and later added \$7,000,000 more so that Halifax would be assured of a square deal.

The sum totals \$20,500,000—one of the greatest contributions ever made by a big-hearted public to a stricken city.

What has been done, or is being done, with this vast sum? Many people who opened their hearts and their purses to Halifax would like to know, and this article is designed to supply the information.

The figures given above tell in part what was done for Halifax, but what Halifax has done for itself is a far longer story. Although the victim of a disaster which at once ranked her among the great tragically cities of the world—Pompeii, Martinique, Galveston and San Francisco—Halifax staggered to her feet a few seconds after the Titanic blast had laid waste her streets, destroyed her homes and littered the snow with her dead, and went to work to fetch order out of chaos.

"From a spectacular and heroic point of view," declared George MacDonald of the Canadian Press, "this continent has never produced such a daring set of civilian heroes as sprang up at the call of duty in those bleak December days in Halifax. History teems with horrors—recent history particularly—but no parallel exists for the sequence of affliction with which Halifax was deluged. Swift and appalling death from the withering explosion, mad panic at the fear of a worse disaster from a magazine disruption, horror from the fires which greedily devoured the ruins, torture from the rapidly changing weather conditions which went from blizzard to rain and from rain to zero conditions in the three days succeeding the day of the catastrophe. Fate seemed to have ceased its assaults only when it had exhausted its repertoire of calamities.

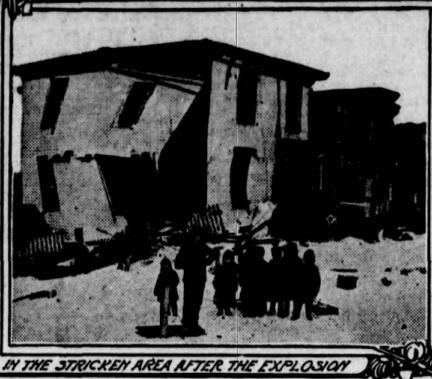
"Set against this appalling challenge was the unknown and untired courage of Halifax's citizens. How they battled through the combination of anguish and misery, almost alone for a week, is one of the most inspiring dramas of history."

So much for what Halifax started to do, from the pen of "one who watched this Homeric battle" as a press correspondent. Chief among the plain business men of heroic mold was Robert T. MacLreith, an ex-mayor of Halifax, who had organized an emergency relief station at the city hall within an hour after the Imo had rammed the Mont Blanc and let loose the devastating explosives pent up in the hold of the latter ship. MacLreith and his loyal associates not only got on the job at once, but stayed there, practically without rest or sleep for ten days, succoring the wounded, housing the homeless, feeding the destitute, caring for the dependents, providing fuel and transportation, fighting fire and burying the dead.

Every man of force and initiative and managerial ability went to work without a moment's delay. The private car of George E. Graham of the Dominion Atlantic was partly wrecked by the blast, but General Manager Graham at once became a leading spirit in the great task of organizing temporary relief and his railroad gave invaluable assistance in the crisis.

In a week the emergency shelter committee, directed by W. S. Davidson, chairman, housed 6,000 people and a large number were even cared for the very first night. Hospitals were established and 4,000 patients treated in an incredibly short time. Two thousand bodies were handled by the mortuary department.

The reconstruction committee, headed by G. Fred Pearson, a newspaper proprietor, lost no time in organizing the work of building temporary homes for the homeless to cover the period which must elapse before permanent construction could be inaugurated. Mr. Pearson asked Col. Robert S. Low, the man who built the cantonments for the Canadian army, to give Halifax the benefit of his experience, and the colonel went to work at once with plenty of energy, and without pay, to put roofs over the heads of thousands of Halifax people. When he had struck his stride, the man who built Valcartier camp for the Canadian ex-



IN THE STRICKEN AREA AFTER THE EXPLOSION



SOME OF THE 400 NEW HOMES ERECTED BY RELIEF COMMISSION

peditionary force in record time, was finishing a four-room apartment, with bath, every hour. His apartment houses were much like the cantonment buildings at the army camps in Canada and the United States, and housing accommodations were soon ready for 5,000 people.

These various forms of temporary relief caused the expenditure of about \$4,000,000, and while this imperative task was being performed plans were formulated for the rebuilding of the devastated area, the settlement of claims and the care of dependents.

The Canadian government, after receiving full reports of the property losses and the needs of Halifax for permanent pensions, rehousing, etc., announced that although no legal liability rested upon the crown, nevertheless the explosion was an incident of the great war which had done enormous damage to Halifax and its environs and for which Halifax was in no way to blame. Steamers loaded with great cargoes of explosives sought Halifax harbor to secure convoy across the Atlantic to the seat of war, and in numerous instances the people of the city whose homes had been destroyed did not even know that they were living on the edge of a volcano. In view of the fact that the French steamer Mont Blanc was "using the harbor in pursuance of the common purpose of the allied nations in carrying on the war," the Canadian government determined to pay all legitimate property losses and establish a pension fund to care for those made dependent by the disaster. The sum of \$5,000,000 had already been appropriated, but an additional sum of \$7,000,000 was at once placed at the disposal of the stricken city and the Halifax relief commission was appointed and given extraordinary powers to expend the money and afford the necessary relief.

The commission, consisting of T. Shepherd Rogers, K. C., chairman; Judge William Bernard Wallace and Frederick Luther Fowke, with Ralph P. Bell as secretary, has been hard at work for months straightening out the tangled affairs of the devastated district, paying claims for damages, erecting new homes and providing permanent pensions for those who were made dependent. The broad powers of the commission were granted by two orders in council and by an act of the Nova Scotia legislature. There were so many complicated matters to settle that the commissioners were empowered to use their own judgment in settling individual claims, in awarding pensions, in expending all the money contributed with the exception of special sums donated for certain purposes, and in replanning and rebuilding the devastated area.

Through the generosity of the Canadian government, every individual who lost his home valued at not more than \$5,000, has already had or is having built for him, free of charge, a new home better than the one destroyed by the blast. Claims exceeding \$5,000 are being settled by the commissioners, and over 15,000 claims for household and personal effects have already been paid. Five hundred people are receiving permanent pensions and disability allowances.

The Halifax relief commission, upon taking office, secured the services of a first-class firm of architects, and also employed a town-planning adviser. There was a splendid chance to put over a town-planning scheme, architecturally and otherwise, that would be a credit to both Halifax and to Canada, and the commission did not overlook the opportunity confronting it. One thousand homes, not only thoroughly practical, but beautiful, have been planned by the architects, new streets and avenues have been laid out in the devastated area and the replanning and rebuilding program is being carried out with the idea of making Halifax more beautiful than ever.

Months ago contracts were let for 400 houses which were to be completed before winter set in. This work has been done and the remaining permanent homes needed are also under way. The new houses are artistic in design, and of many

TEMPORARY BUILDINGS ERECTED TO HOUSE THE HOMELESS

different types. There is a natural granite procurable in Halifax, and a hydro-stone material closely resembling this is being used, as well as cream-white stucco and rough textured brick.

In the Gittingen street area the houses are grouped around courts, and lawns and playgrounds are part of the general development. The architects have considered the devastated area as an entirety for development purposes, and as the commission backing them has full power to carry out its ideas, the result should be a very interesting experiment in housing and town planning.

The new main boulevards laid out by the commission are 80 feet wide, and the secondary streets vary in width from 50 to 60 feet. Fort Needham, a very picturesque spot of historic interest, has been taken over for park purposes by the commission, and throughout the new development large spaces have been set apart as places of amusement and recreation.

The demolition and Imperial government owned the water front property which bore the brunt of the Mont Blanc explosion, and the reconstruction of this area is in charge of governmental departments. A part of this section of the devastated area is now the site of a new steel shipyard employing about 5,000 men, who are engaged in building steel steamships of 10,000 tons. This new industry, of vast benefit to Halifax, was established following the disaster, and, no doubt, because of the disaster.

One of the most common ailments in the past, Halifax may well lift with pride a head "bloody but unbowed," and say with W. E. Henley, the author of "Invictus":

"Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquered soul."

Keeping Workers Amused

"The greatest problem with war workers is keeping them amused," says J. H. Connor, who is in charge of the welfare work at the United States Explosives Plant "C" at Nitro, W. Va. "For unless the workers are able to find entertainment they won't work."

"At the present time there are 15,000 workmen at Nitro and it is planned to increase that number to 40,000. But despite the high wages it is difficult to keep the 15,000 there. Wages are almost unbelievably high. For example: Office boys are started at \$75 a month; stenographers at \$150, and I have seen the weekly pay envelopes of many carpenters with more than \$100 inside. However, it is an actual fact that 20 per cent of the workmen who are transported there at the expense of the government disappear en route and more than 50 per cent of those who arrive do not stay more than two or three days.

"You see, Nitro is a new town about twelve miles from Charlestown, W. Va. It's in a dry section of the country with absolutely nothing to attract workers except high wages. And as soon as the majority of workers save a bank roll they depart for pleasant and wetter climes.

"That's why a welfare department has been established at this plant, where a million pounds of powder will be manufactured daily when everything is in operation. It was found that unless the men were amused when they finished their work they simply wouldn't remain—no matter what wages were paid.

"Of course we do all the welfare work that is being done in the most modern plants. We have various kinds of hospitals, free medical attention and all that sort of thing. We even fill the teeth of the workmen free of charge. Houses are being built so that the workmen may bring their families and there is everything for their own comforts, but that isn't enough. The workmen miss the excitement of life in the big cities—they miss the lights, the rush and that feeling of being 'in the swim,' so to speak. While they were merely onlookers they felt that they were taking part in the day's events. When they get to Nitro they soon become dissatisfied and depressed.

"A person who has never worked in a place of this kind cannot appreciate how essential amusement is to his well being. But I must say that we are doing everything possible to keep the workers happy and contented. I'm here in New York to recruit a band and arrange for the appearance of a few musical plays. Of course the summer months will not be so depressing. For we have built scores of bath houses on the river near the plant and hundreds of rowboats and canoes have been ordered. It's the dull winter we're most afraid of."

QUITE SO.

Kaiser—I say, Max, what does Wilson mean by all this talk he's giving us?

Max—He means, All Highest, to say, "If you'll come down, we won't shoot."

The Vatican contains 1,000 halls and rooms and covers 14 acres of ground.

A Question.

Lawyer—It will cost you \$50 to have me take hold of your case.

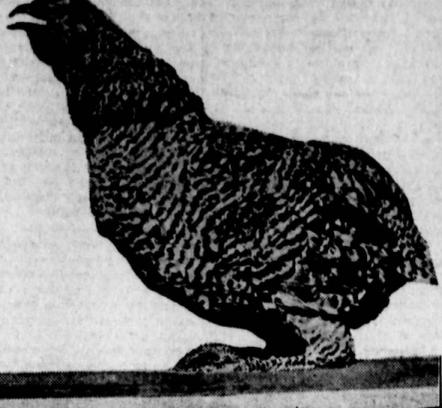
Client—And how much for you to let go?

New Orleans has a school for teaching colored women to drive motorcars and delivery trucks.

A Bird in the Hand

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

GUARD AGAINST CHICKEN "FLU."



A Hen With the Roup—Your Chickens May Get in the Same Condition Unless You Take Proper Precautions to Prevent the Disease.

ROUP IS SERIOUS DISEASE IN FALL

In Many Respects This Ailment of Fowls is Similar to Influenza of Humans.

ISOLATE ALL AILING BIRDS

Symptoms, Preventive Measures and Treatment, Described by Specialists of United States Department of Agriculture.

As cold weather approaches poultry raisers should take every precaution to prevent their chickens from getting colds. If the flock is not properly cared for it is easy for this ailment to get a start and so reduce the vitality of the birds that other more serious diseases are readily introduced. One of the most common as well as serious diseases which follow colds is contagious catarrh, more generally known among poultrymen as roup. It resembles the more malignant forms of influenza in the human family and among animals. It attacks principally the membranes lining the eye, the sacs below the eye, the nostrils and other parts about the head. It is attended with high fever and is very contagious. New birds and those which have been in exhibitions should be isolated and kept under observation for two weeks before they are put with the flock and all animals and wild birds excluded so far as possible. The houses should be kept clean and dry and occasionally disinfected. If the disease appears notwithstanding these precautions, isolate the affected fowls at once at a distance from the well ones and apply disinfectants freely about the houses and runs. Also place sufficient permanganate of potash in all drinking water to give the latter a deep purple color. If the disease proves of a severe type it is often better to kill the entire flock, and after a thorough cleaning and disinfection of the premises to begin with new birds. This radical method avoids the retention of the birds which may harbor the contagion and cause the development of subsequent outbreaks.

Prevent Introduction of Disease.

Roup appears to be a strictly contagious disease; that is, one which arises only, so far as known, by contagion from other diseased birds. The nature of the microbe which constitutes the virus is not known. The contagion is generally brought into the poultry yard by infected birds. Sometimes these are birds which are purchased from other flocks in which the disease exists; sometimes they are birds of the home flock which have been in exhibitions and there exposed to sick fowls; and sometimes they are wild birds or pigeons which fly from one poultry yard to another.

The saliva and the discharge which escapes from the nostrils carry the contagion and soon contaminate the drinking water and feeding troughs so that all the fowls are infected. Even the flocks in adjoining yards are infected by the particles of mucus projected into the air when sneezing, or by the contagion carried on the feet of persons, animals, or small birds that pass from one yard to another.

Delicate birds are inclined to severe attacks and to recover slowly, and often a chronic condition persists for a long time. Birds so affected may carry and spread the contagion for months or more and become the cause of new outbreaks of the disease.

How Roup Affects Poultry.

The symptoms first seen are very similar to those of an ordinary cold, but there is more fever, dullness, and prostration. The discharge from the nasal opening is at first thin and watery, but in two or three days it becomes thick and obstructs the breath-

ing. The inflammation, which begins in the nasal passages, soon extends to the eyes and to the spaces which exist immediately below the eyeballs. The eyelids are swollen, held closed much of the time, and may be glued together by the accumulated secretion. The birds sneeze and shake their heads in their efforts to free the air passages from the thick mucus. The appetite is diminished, and the birds sit with their heads drawn in and their wings drooping, having a general appearance of depression and sickness.

When the inflammation reaches the spaces or sacs beneath the eyes it causes the formation of a secretion very similar to that of the nose, and as this becomes thick it collects, distends the walls of these spaces, and produces a warm and painful swelling, which is seen just below the eyes and may reach the size of a hickory nut. This swelling presses with much force on the eyeball, which is displaced and more or less deformed, and in extreme cases even the bones of the head may give way before it.

The closure of the eyes prevents the badly affected birds from finding food; the accumulation of mucus in the nostrils completely obstructs these passages, so that the beak must be kept open in order to breathe; the obstruction of the windpipe and the smaller air tubes causes loud breathing sounds and difficult respiration.

In the severe and advanced cases the birds sit in a somnolent or semi-conscious condition, unable to see or to eat; their strength is rapidly exhausted, and many of them die within a week or ten days. A part of the affected individuals recover, but others continue weak and have a chronic form of the disease for months, during which time they continue to disseminate the contagion.

PREVENTION IS BEST

The treatment of sick birds requires much time and patience and there is always the risk that they may carry the contagion for several months after they are apparently well. Prevention of colds and roup is, therefore, much more satisfactory and profitable than treatment, say specialists of the United States department of agriculture. The poultry house should be kept free from drafts, and measures should be continually enforced which will exclude contagion of all kinds.

To Distinguish Roup.

Roup is distinguished from diphtheria by the absence of the thick, tough, and very adherent newly formed membranes (false membranes) in the nostrils, mouth, and throat which are characteristic of the latter. There may sometimes be a deposit of yellowish material on the walls of the mouth and throat, but it is easily broken up and removed.

Box for Dust Bath.

Provide a box partly filled with road dust or wood shavings so as to give the hens an opportunity to take a dust bath. It gives them needed exercise and keeps them free from lice and mites.

Uniformity of Poultry.

Purebred poultry means uniformity of products. Uniformity of products means increased profits if they are properly marketed. Given the same care and feed, purebred fowls will make a better profit than mongrels.

Profit-Producing Period.

The hen's greatest profit-producing period is the first and second years, and unless a hen is an especially good breeder she should be disposed of at the end of her second laying season and before starting to molt.

As a general rule, feed mashers early in the day and scratch grain in the evening.

Never make a mash wet, just crumbly.

Dried milk (milk albumen) is splendid for little chicks or fattening.

The possibilities of the small flock of chickens under present conditions are very great.

It is folly to slacken your efforts to raise poultry and say that "it can't be done." It is being done and done at a profit.

A chicken farm should always have a hospital with good-sized grounds, used only in case of sickness, and fumigated after each case is well.

To get anything like a good profit from poultry today it must be taken up as a business and carefully followed.

The skin of the best layers should be rather loose and flabby on the abdomen between the vent and the breastbone.

The situation for poultry raising is brighter than ever before.

Poultry can do more toward increasing the food supply than any other one single factor.

Always use milk, either sour or sweet, to mix with mashers if it is possible to get it, otherwise warm water.

The great trouble in farm poultry rearing is the lack of system, and a real deal of the farm poultry is not bred.

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

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

HAVE GOOD HOME-CURED PORK.



Hams Before and After Curing.

RIGHT METHODS OF CURING PORK

Directions Given for Butchering Hog at Home and Preparing Meat for Keeping.

RECIPES WORTHY OF TRIAL

Recommendations Made by United States Department of Agriculture—Combination of Salt and Sugar Makes Good Cure.

On many farms the butchering of a hog or two to furnish the home supply of meat would be more generally practiced during late fall and winter if methods of keeping the meat were more generally understood. Some people who would like to reduce their meat bill by the home butchering method fear that a part of the meat might spoil and thus be wasted before it could be used. To assist such people and others who do butchering in curing pork properly, the United States department of agriculture recommends the following:

Curing Agents.

Salt, saltpeter, sugar and molasses are the principal preservatives used in curing pork. Borax, boric acid, formalin, salicylic acid, and other chemicals are sometimes used, but their use is prohibited in connection with meat and products to which the federal meat-inspection law is applicable.

Salt when applied alone to meat makes it very hard and dry, because its action draws out the meat juices and hardens the muscle fibers. Saltpeter is used to preserve the natural color of the meat. It is more astringent than salt and should be used sparingly. Sugar and molasses act differently than salt. They soften the muscle fibers and improve the flavor of the meat, hence the combination of salt and sugar makes a good cure.

Brine Curing and Dry Curing.

Much diversity of opinion exists as to the merits of the two ways of curing—brine and dry curing. It is less trouble to pack meat in a barrel and pour on brine than to rub meat three or four times with salt. The brine keeps away insects and vermin. If directions are followed closely and pure water is used in making the brine, it will not spoil and should keep for a reasonable length of time. If the brine becomes "ropy," it should be poured off and boiled or a new brine made. A cool cellar is the most desirable place for both brine and dry curing, though more moisture is required for dry curing. When meat is cured during warm weather the dry salt method of curing is far safer than the brine method.

It is advisable to rub with fine salt the surface of the meat and allow it to drain, flesh side down, for 6 to 12 hours before being put in the cure. This applies to both brine and dry curing.

Brine-Cured Pork.

There are many different formulas for curing pork by the brine method, but the recipe given below if followed closely will give very good results.

For each 100 pounds of meat use—
6 pounds salt. 2 ounces saltpeter.
2 1/2 pounds sugar or 4 gallons water.
syrup.

In warm weather 9 or 10 pounds of salt are preferable.

Allow four days' cure for each pound in a ham or shoulder and three days for bacon and small pieces. For example, a 15-pound ham will take 60 days; a piece of bacon weighing 10 pounds, 30 days.

The brine should be made the day before it is used, so that it will be cool. All the ingredients are poured into the water and boiled until thoroughly mixed. Place ham on the bottom of the container, shoulders next, bacon sides and smaller cuts on top. Four men in the brine, and be sure it covers the off the brine and change the meat, placing the top meat on the bottom and the bottom meat on top, then pour

back the brine. Repeat this operation again on the tenth and eighteenth days. If the pickle becomes ropy, take out all the meat and wash it off thoroughly, also the container. Boil the ropy pickle; or, better, make new pickle. When each piece of meat has received the proper cure, take it out of the pickle and wash in lukewarm water, string, and hang in the smokehouse. The temperature of the smokehouse should not exceed 125 degrees Fahrenheit. Smoke the meat until it has a good chestnut color.

An excellent cure, in which the meat is preserved in brine formed from the mixtures of the juices brought out of the meat by the application of the following ingredients:

For each 100 pounds of meat use—
5 1/2 pounds salt. 2 ounces saltpeter.
3 pounds melted 2 ounces red pepper, sugar or warm 2 ounces black pepper-syrup.

All the ingredients should be mixed thoroughly. Rub each piece of meat with the mixture. Pack the meat in a container, hams on the bottom, shoulders next, and bacon sides on top. Enough liquid will be formed to cover the hams. Allow the meat to cure for six weeks; string and hang in the smokehouse. The bacon and smaller pieces of meat, after they are cured, should be eaten first. The hams are better after they have aged.

Dry-Cured Pork.

Dry-cured pork requires more work than brine-cured, though it is somewhat less expensive. Danger from rats and other vermin is less in the case of brine-cured pork. Both methods of curing are very successful if care is taken to see that each operation is executed correctly. Following is the method of dry curing:

For each 100 pounds of meat use—
7 pounds salt. 2 ounces saltpeter.
2 1/2 pounds sugar.

Mix all the ingredients thoroughly, then rub one-third of the quantity of this mixture over the meat and pack it away in a box or on a table. The third day break bulk and rub one-half of the remaining mixture over the meat and again pack the meat. Break bulk the seventh day and rub the remainder of the mixture over the meat and pack the meat to cure. Allow one day and a half cure for each pound of the pieces of meat average. After the meat has cured, wash each piece with lukewarm water and hang it in the smokehouse.

Another dry cure is as follows:

For each 100 pounds of meat use—
8 pounds salt. 3 ounces black pepper-syrup. 2 ounces red pepper.
2 ounces saltpeter.

All the above ingredients should be mixed together thoroughly. Rub each piece of meat thoroughly with this mixture and pack the meat in bulk on a clean floor or table or in a container. In ten days break bulk and repack the meat. This is done to make the cure more uniform and to prevent souring. Allow the meat to cure five or six weeks.

Pickled Pork.

Fat backs cut into suitable pieces for curing are generally treated in the following manner: The pieces of meat are packed in a container and a pickle made of the following ingredients is poured over the meat: To 4 gallons of water add 10 pounds of salt and 2 ounces of saltpeter for each 100 pounds of meat.

MEAT COOL AND FRESH

The proper time to begin curing pork is when the meat is cooled and is still fresh. Twenty-four to 36 hours after killing is the opportune time. It is essential that the pork be thoroughly cooled. Meat should never be frozen either prior to or during the period of curing. A clean hardwood molasses or sirup barrel is a suitable vessel in which to cure pork. The barrel should be clean and tight so as to prevent leakage. A large stone or metal jar is the best container in which to cure meat, but the initial cost is high. Stone or some metal containers are very easily kept clean. If a barrel is used repeatedly for curing pork it is necessary to scald it out thoroughly before fresh pork is packed into it.

Our soldiers must have meat. Use self-feeders for finishing market hogs.

Aim to improve the quality of your hogs by keeping only the best individuals.

Pumpkins are very excellent for feeding cows, especially because they are ready to use in the fall when cows are being transferred from succulent pastures to dry feed.

Poultry is profitable. No source of meat supply is as rapid or as cheap.

Every cow not kept for dairy purposes should be bred to a registered beef bull.

Constitution is a big asset to a breeding bull, for he must have vitality, vigor and wearing qualities for continued usefulness.

Healthy hogs that have as much feed as they will consume give good returns for all they eat.

LET'S CHICKENS HAVE WINE

French Professor Says They Thrive on It, and Lay Many More Eggs for Their Owner.

Mrs. Hen says to her lord and master, "Another little drink wouldn't do me any harm." It'll be no use for him to argue the point. She is backed by authority.

The professor of agriculture at Fontainebleau, France, has been making a discovery about eggs.

"Archie."

The shells from "Archie" still are most feared by allied armies. Few armies get hardened to the villainous, noise of a loud woff, wuff! at 12,000 feet, especially when it is near enough to be followed by the shriek of shell fragments. To anybody who has seen a machine broken up by a direct hit at some height between 8,000 feet and 15,000 feet, "Archie" becomes a prince among the demons of destruction. Direct hits are few, but bits by stray fragments are many. Yet, though the

damage on such occasions is regrettable, it is seldom overwhelming. Given a skillful pilot and a well-rigged bus, miracles can happen, though a machine stands no technical chance of staggering home. In the air uncommon escapes are common enough.

Amazed 'Em.

At transportation department headquarters they tell of the day an American engineer took an American locomotive and American freight cars equipped with airbrakes out on the line

quite conceivable that all hens will go on strike and refuse to lay eggs unless they get their beer.

Literary Simile Discredited.

Since powder came into use in war-writers have been fond of comparing the roar of cannon to a thunder storm, thunder being given first rank as the greatest imaginable noise. But nature must take second place hereafter as a noise producer. The gunfire in Flanders has been heard frequently in London, while the limits of the sound pro-

duced by the famous mine under Vimy ridge have not been determined. On the other hand, no peal of thunder has ever been heard, so far as is known, more than twenty miles. When lightning destroyed a church at Lostwithiel, England, to the accompaniment of one of the most terrific thunder crashes ever recorded, not a sound of it was heard thirty miles away.—People's Home Journal.

The Vatican contains 1,000 halls and rooms and covers 14 acres of ground.

A Question.

Lawyer—It will cost you \$50 to have me take hold of your case.

Client—And how much for you to let go?

New Orleans has a school for teaching colored women to drive motorcars and delivery trucks.

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POULTRY NOTES

Keep the pullets which mature quickly and that start laying earliest.

Keep the birds that have rather large, plump combs and wattles.

Always provide plenty of roosting space for every bird under all climatic conditions.

The situation for poultry raising is brighter than ever before.

Poultry can do more toward increasing the food supply than any other one single factor.

Always use milk, either sour or sweet, to mix with mashers if it is possible to get it, otherwise warm water.

CENT-A-WORD COLUMN

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

FOR RENT—House on Otis Avenue. James D. Brown.

ROOMERS WANTED—Apply to Mrs. John Driscoll, 151 W. Main St.

FOR SALE—112 Stuts Roadster. Enquire Joseph H. McConomy.

LOST—Monday night, Small black purse containing money. Please return to Miss Lucy Gifford.

FOR SALE—Parlor stove in good order. Mrs. George Grant, Marine street.

WANTED—A second-hand bicycle. Tyrrel Austin, Tuckerton.

FOR RENT—Apartment on first floor in Palace Theatre Building. Can be used for living apartment or store. Has gas, water and steam heat. Apply to James W. Parker, Tuckerton.

FOR SALE—Go-cart, first class condition. Inquire Beacon Office.

WANTED—Power Garvey, without engine. Full particulars desired, including dimensions, condition, price. Walter L. Peers, New Gretna.

FOR SALE—Power Garvey. 5 h.p. Mianus Engine. Darnell Parker, Tuckerton.

FOR SALE—Team of good work horses. Apply to George Taylor, Tuckerton.

Mayetta

Charles Carpenter is spending a few days with his daughter, Mrs. Ashbrook Cranmer.

Timothy Parker, of Atlantic City, spent Friday with M. L. Cranmer.

Several of our men are taking advantage of the good weather and taking up their oysters. They are in good demand.

M. L. Cranmer and family motored to Cologne with friends last week.

Samuel Johnson of Mansfield, was in town on Monday last.

M. L. Cranmer has sold Chevrolet autos the past week to Frank Cobb, of Collingswood; Elton Carter, of Barnegat.

Miss Marion Muller spent Thanksgiving with her parents.

J. Henry Paul was in town last week on business.

Mrs. Lamson is spending a week in Mayetta.

Spasmodic Sermon.

Because a fellow gets a reputation as a rounder is no indication that he is moving in high social circles.—In dianapolis Star.

Incurable, Too.

Little Edith was very fond of hearing her father play the guitar, but one evening he placed a table knife across the strings and it sounded somewhat like a ukulele. Edith listened for a moment and then said: "Papa, what makes the music sound so sick?"

FREE OIL WORLD

Write at once for the OIL WORLD. Gives important and valuable up-to-the-minute information regarding the KENTUCKY and TENNESSEE OIL FIELDS. Do not delay; get posted on wonderful recent developments in OIL; it may mean a fortune to you. The stock boom is here and OILS lead. Read the OIL WORLD. E. P. GAGE COMPANY 161 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass.

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 water-proof and stone 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 rock 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 manufacturers 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. A. L. HAMMELL, Vice-Pres., Bluebon, N. J., for Cambridge, Cape May, Burlington, Ocean and Atlantic Counties. F. HAIGHT, Camden, N. J., for Camden, Salem and Gloucester Counties. W. DUBOIS, Clayton, N. J., for Clayton and vicinity. H. B. HALE, Cape Charles, Va., for state of Virginia.

O. J. HAMMELL CO.

MAIN OFFICE, PLEASANTVILLE, N. J.

SHERIFFS

By virtue of a writ of F. Pa. issued out of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, and to me directed, I will sell at public vendue on

Tuesday, December 21, 1918, At the Courthouse in the village of Toms River, in the County of Ocean and State of New Jersey, between the hours of 12 m. and 5 o'clock p. m., to wit at one o'clock p. m. on said day, the following described real estate:

All that certain tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate at Beach Haven Crest, in the County of Ocean and State of New Jersey, and described according to an official map or plan of Beach Haven Crest, which said map is on file in the office of the Clerk of Ocean County at Toms River, New Jersey.

Beginning at a point at the intersection of the Western line of the Philadelphia and Long Beach Railroad right of way and the Northern line of Beach Haven Crest Tract, which said line is also the Southern division line of a tract now or formerly known as the Hobart Tract, and from said point extending along said division line a distance of fourteen hundred and thirty-five (1435) feet, more or less, to the high water line of the Barnegat Bay, thence along said high water line Southeastwardly a distance of eleven hundred and ninety (1190) feet, more or less, to the Southern line of the Beach Haven Crest Tract, which line is also the Northern line of the First Tract, thence extending Southeastwardly along said division line a distance of fourteen hundred and thirty-five (1435) feet, more or less, to the Western boundary line of the above mentioned railroad right of way, thence Northeastwardly along the Western line of said right of way a distance of eleven hundred and ninety (1190) feet, more or less, to a point and place of beginning in this description.

The above inclusive description including Block Numbers Fifteen (15), Sixteen (16), Seventeen (17), Eighteen (18), Nineteen (19), Twenty (20), Twenty-one (21), Twenty-two (22), Twenty-three (23), Twenty-four (24), Twenty-five (25), Twenty-six (26), Twenty-seven (27), Twenty-eight (28), Twenty-nine (29), Thirty (30), Thirty-one (31), Thirty-two (32), Thirty-three (33), Thirty-four (34), Thirty-five (35). Excepting hereout and therefrom the following mentioned lots of land, viz.: Lots Numbers (3), (4) and (6) of Block No. 1. Lots Numbers (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (20), (30), (31) and (32) of Block Numbers (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) of Block No. 18. Lots Nos. (3), (4) and (5) of Block No. 20. Lots Nos. (25) and (24) of Block No. 23. Lots Nos. (1) of Block No. 25. Lots Nos. (25), (26) and (26) of Block No. 26. Lots Nos. (3) and (4) of Block No. 29. Lots Nos. (8) of Block No. 30. Lots Nos. (1), (6), (7) and (8) of Block No. 31. Lots Nos. (1), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11) and (12) of Block No. 32. Lots Nos. (1) and (8) of Block No. 33. Lots Nos. (1), (2), (7) and (8) of Block No. 34. Seized as the property of Mary W. McMurray and James McMurray, defendants, taken in execution at the suit of Wilfred B. Wolcott, complainant, and to be sold by HAROLD CHAFFEY, Sheriff, WILFRED B. WOLCOTT, Solicitor, 229 Market street, Camden, N. J. Dated at December 2, 1918. P's. fee \$20.00.

RETURNING SOLDIERS INVITED TO SETTLE IN NEW JERSEY

An Official Farm Registry

The Government of the United States is concerning itself for the future welfare of our boys when they return from "over there". It is proposed that every one of them shall find an occupation as good as or better than the one he left when he answered the call to arms of his country. Hundreds of thousands of these young men in khaki have come off farms; other hundreds of thousands of town bred fellows, with a hankering for homes of their own in the open country, have had this longing stimulated by a year of life out of doors, away from the reeking, pent-up city. One of the plans suggested by Secretary Lane, of the U. S. Interior Department is to establish settlements on large tracts of forest, swamp and arid lands, which by drainage, stumping, and irrigation could be made productive in a few year's time the men supplying the labor, and the Government the capital needed to make homes for themselves.

New Jersey has opportunities better than these. We have in our State approximately 500,000 acres of cleared land that was once farmed, whose soil is capable of producing a great variety of crops—which are located close to the biggest markets in the world. In many cases these vacant farms have usable buildings ready for occupancy, or which could be made so with little expense of time and money. Moreover of 1,800,000 acres of farms now under cultivation in this State, there are many which the present owners desire to dispose of. New Jersey has millions of acres of swamp and forest that could be made tillable; but the immediate need is for more farmers not for more farms. The State authorities would be remiss if they should fail to acquaint the homecoming boys, who will soon be passing through, with the opportunities which are open to them here.

In order to make the information available the Department of Conservation and Development, with the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture, is making a registry of all the farms of the State which are

vacant, or which, though being under cultivation, are for sale. The land to be listed should be moderate enough in price to attract home-seekers. The Department has no present interest in woodland that would have to be cleared, or marshland that would have to be drained. Neither is it desired to list land that is held for suburban or resort development. It is designed to register and classify only real farms for farmers (20 acres or more) in communities that are rural and likely to remain so. The glamor of the "West" still attracts. If we expect to hold our boys, we must be ready to justify the advice to "Stay East."

Township assessors and collectors have been requested to send in the preliminary information. However, the aid of everybody interested is needed so that the proposed farm registry may be completed as quickly as possible. Speed is essential. Owners and agents who have farms for sale can obtain the required blanks to be filled up by addressing the Department of Conservation and Development, Trenton, N. J. It should be understood that this Department is not a selling agency in any sense. It is a source of information only, which information will be given free to those who seek it with a view to making homes in the State. Existing arrangements between owners and agents will in no way be disturbed or affected. The townships cannot afford to miss this opportunity of attracting numbers of most desirable settlers, and increasing local prosperity.

Barnegat

The Misses Alma Corlis, Gladys Tolbert and Phyllis Rutter, of Trenton, spent Thanksgiving week with their parents.

Alvin Bowker, of Carneys Point, spent the holidays with his family. Not many turkeys eaten here on Thanksgiving. They roasted rather high.

John Predmore expects to remain here during the winter occupying the W. G. Conrad house, N. Maple Avenue. Lloyd Chadwick has moved in J. H. Perrine's house on Brook st.

The Almont Inn, since the closing of the bar is still running and is doing some business notwithstanding the bar being closed.

Elmer Mick, of Watertown, seems to be doing most of the wood business. His auto truck is in town almost every day loaded with wood.

Mrs. Peter Lewis and two daughters spent Thanksgiving with Mrs. M. E. Bowker.

Mrs. L. V. Hazelton, of Maple avenue, spent the week in Jersey City with friends.

The Thanksgiving services were held on Wednesday evening at the M. E. Church instead of Thanksgiving day, a new innovation.

W. G. Conrad, of Trenton, spent Friday in town motoring down. Walter Perrine is very busy taking hunting parties out.

W. Hayes Cranmer, wife and two daughters, motored to Long Branch (Thanksgiving and spent the day with Mr. Cranmer's sister.

J. Everett Cox, of University of Pennsylvania, spent the holidays with his parents on Main street.

George Hollingsworth is building a new garage.

The bar of the Hotel Barnegat closes on the 12th. Our town will then be dry. We presume the hotel will continue to accommodate the public as they have always been well patronized by the travelling public and given the best of satisfaction.

T. Arnold, of Mayetta, is a new comer in our place having moved here.

H. A. Tolbert has been confined to his home some days by illness.

J. H. Sprague Jr., of the U. of P., spent Thanksgiving with his parents, Louisa Imann, of Williamsburg, Virginia., Capt. Randolph's granddaughter, is visiting relatives here.

Grove Conrad of the U. S. Navy, has returned from a trip to France. While absent he met Adolphus Cranmer, a Mayetta boy, who is also in the Navy.

Samuel Taylor, of Asbury Park, spent Thanksgiving with his family.

Miss Elizabeth Reeves has returned to Rider-Moore & Stewart School at Trenton after spending Thanksgiving at home.

The policy pursued by the Government in withholding the truth about the American casualties for weeks and then giving out figures which place the relatives of some million and a half men in the anxious seat, merits the severest censure. It was unnecessary secret for so long a time. Why was it not the part of wisdom to continue that policy until all the names could be given and thus relieve the suspense of these wives mothers, and sisters at once. The daily scanning of the casualty lists by anxious relatives, who do not know whether their boys are safe or not is altogether too much to ask. It is plain that somebody has made a blunder in this business. Postmaster Matthews spent Tuesday at the county seat on business.

Dogs' Claim on Humanity.

Canine capacity for untiring and unflinching loyalty is the dog's strongest hold on human friends and protectors. It is the quality which gives dogs their greatest advantage over all other animals as pets.

SHELL SHOCK CURED

Physicians Say Ailment is "War Neurosis."

Men "Scared Stiff" Often Get Back to Normal in Ten Minutes.

With the American Armies in France—Shell shock isn't shell shock after all. It's war neurosis, so doctors have discovered.

That takes all the prestige and distinction out of being shell-shocked, so much so that a lot of people who know about it won't even admit there's shell shock anywhere. Here's why:

Were you ever surprised speechless or scared stiff? Well, that's the same thing going on within you as when you have so-called shell shock. The fellow who went time after time to propose to his girl and couldn't make his tongue work, had the same thing, only on a smaller scale than they do at the front.

These discoveries about what they used to call shell shock are interesting and valuable, because they show that the victim merely has lost control over some faculty. He may stutter or his head may shake or he may have the trembles, but it's far from being incurable.

Just as the chap who wants to propose finally gets his tongue and gets the idea over to her, so the shell-shock patient gets back to himself again. Doctors got busy and figured out just what ordinary shell shock is. Nobody is scared of it any more, since it can be cured, sometimes in less than ten minutes.

The best cure, it seems, is to put your mind on practical and concrete work. Washing dishes, sawing a log, or knitting socks would be good for shell shock because they would give you something you can concentrate your mind and hands upon.

In the shell-shock hospital they work on manual training objects, making toys, building boxes, boats or making designs. Anything one can concentrate on is good.

Just figuring out what the proposition is has taken all the honor and danger out of shell shock, and since nobody's scared of it, everybody gets well pretty quickly. Most of the boys go right back to the trenches and never get it again.

GERMAN CANARIES HIS PETS



British official photograph taken of the British western front in France showing two tiny German roller canaries on their master's sign. They were rescued from an evacuated village are being tended and well-cared for by the British.

INTERNED YANK TRIES FLIGHT

Lieutenant Duncan Caught by Swiss After Bold Attempt to Escape From Camp.

Geneva.—Lieutenant Duncan, the American aviator who, with a companion, landed in the Jura Alps with his undamaged machine a month ago and was interned, made a bold but futile attempt to escape from the internment camp at Andermatt on Wednesday night.

He made a rope with bedclothes and slid down the wall around the barracks, but when he was some distance from the ground the rope broke and Lieutenant Duncan was badly injured. He continued his attempt to escape, however, and walked in the direction of Goeschenen, along the railroad line. His escape, however, was discovered almost immediately, and the alarm was sent out by telegraph and telephone.

There is a long tunnel between Andermatt and Goeschenen, and when the aviator emerged from it he was arrested. He was taken back to Andermatt and the guard at the camp was doubled.

HERE'S ONE BARBER WHO KEEPS SILENT

London.—It's in the Daily Mirror, so it must be true.

In Muswell hill, which is in North London, is a barber who picks up a slate and shoves it in front of his patient. It contains such phrases as: "Hair cut?" "Shave?" "Don't use clippers." "Short at the back."

He is stone deaf and never speaks a word.

Losses by Poisonous Weeds.

The loss of cattle and sheep due to poisonous weeds is very great. On the United States national forest ranges alone the loss in 1916 amounted to 6,648 cattle and 16,273 sheep, besides a number of horses, goats and other animals.

Happiness Above All.

He is a fool and worse than a fool who trades his happiness for any other thing that the world has to offer. If, with a crust you are happy, do not trade the crust for a feast. If you buy a fortune with a penny and lose happiness, you have made the worst of bargains.—Aristotle.

Worse'n Job.

Said the facetious feller: "When it comes to genuine misfortune that much advertised giraffe with sore throat is slow traffic compared with a centipede for corns."

MARMON "34"

"The Easiest Riding Car in the World"

A CAR OF INDIVIDUALITY AND PERFORMANCE

The Marmon "34" combines power, speed, comfort and economy of operation. Owing to its light weight, it gives unusual gasoline and tire mileage, being 1100 pounds lighter than any other fine car made. Its long wheel-base and special design of spring suspension justify the slogan, "The easiest riding car in the world."

Made by Nordyke & Marmon Co., Indianapolis, Ind. ESTABLISHED 1851

REBUILT MARMONS

We make a specialty of rebuilding in our own shop, Marmon cars in such a way that they have the appearance of new cars—and yet sell at prices as reasonable as many other makes of new cars of much inferior quality.

Exceptional Bargains in used Passenger Cars

Table listing various car models and their specifications, including 1917 Marmon 34, 1917 Owen Magnetic, 1917 Stutz, 1914 Pullman, 1914 Fiat, 1913 Cadillac, 1912 Royal Tourist, 1917 Chandler, 1916 Packard, and 1917 Hudson Super-Six.

Standard MOTOR TRUCKS

One of the highest grade Motor Trucks made 2, 3 1/2 and 5 ton Capacities

Chassis Prices range from \$2,800 to \$4,650 f. o. b. Detroit

LEADING SPECIFICATIONS: Worm drive; Continental Motor; Timken axles, full floating rear and Timken bearings throughout; Brown-Lipe transmission; Borg & Beck plate clutch; high tension magneto; three speeds forward and reverse; irreversible worm gear; specially heavy frame, with various wheel bases for purposes required.

Send for catalogue---prompt deliveries

Fanning-Mathis Company

720-22 North Broad St. (Cor. Brown St.)

PHILADELPHIA