



TUCKERTON BEACON

VOLUME XXXII.

TUCKERTON, OCEAN COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 26, 1920

NUMBER 30

Gunners' Increase License and Beer Bill Passed in Assembly

Amid a scene of tumult and cries for recognition by members on the floor after two hours of debate, the New Jersey Assembly late Tuesday night passed a compromise wet bill fixing three and a half per cent. alcohol by volume, which is declared to be slightly stronger than the 2.75 beer of war time prohibition days, as the legal limit of intoxicants in New Jersey.

The bill was agreed to by wet Democrats and wet Republicans, and had the sanction of Governor Edwards. It was presented to the house in the form of a committee substitute for the Barrett four per cent. bill which was the Democratic measure, and it was passed by a vote of 37 to 21.

The house, after passing the bill, adopted a resolution to hurry it to the senate for quick action there, but as the Senate had then adjourned for the week, nothing more can be done with it until next Monday, when a senate hearing has been arranged for it.

The passage of the bill was prompted by the desire of Attorney General McCran to have the measure on the New Jersey statute books in order to fore the United States supreme court next Monday to upset the Prohibition amendment and the Volstead act, proceedings for which he has been directed to institute by Governor Edwards who was elected last November on a distinctly wet issue.

GUNNER'S INCREASED LICENSE BILL PASSED HOUSE

After a bitter fight by the Fish and Game Commission which has lasted for two years, they finally got their increased license bill through the Assembly last Tuesday night. Assemblyman W. S. Crammer was absent on account of illness and could not fight against it. Last year Senator Haganam, who was then in the Assembly, prevented the passage of this bill.

Cat License Defeated

Assemblyman Gaede's bill to license cats was lost by a vote of 10 to 38. The cat licensing bill, introduced annually, was treated as usual, in a jocular vein by most of the members, although advocated seriously by some.

The House also defeated a bill by Mr. De Voe authorizing the construction of public comfort stations.

Assemblyman Pierson introduced a bill reversing and codifying the election laws of the state. The Pierson measure is the first serious attempt to replace the Geran election law passed during President Wilson's term as governor. The Geran act has proved cumbersome and in many respects almost unworkable. Nevertheless, Republican Legislatures have hesitated to interfere with its provisions, fearing the political effect. One feature of the Pierson revision is the restoration of the party column as a substitute for the present form of ballot.

An Ocean County Man's Opinion of Sink Box Bill

The following by Iris Kolb, appeared in the Ocean County Leader last week:

Trenton, Feb. 16.—Gunners and sportsmen from all sections of the state are entering most strenuous objections to a bill introduced by Assemblyman Bowen, which would allow gunning from sink boxes in the bays and inlets along the Jersey coast; the sinkboxes or batteries to be anchored not less than 2,000 feet from the shore. The law would prohibit the anchoring of these batteries in channels or inlets, and the use of them would be permissible only two days a week, Friday and Saturday, thru the season which it is claimed would eliminate.

Governor Opposes Taking Over of Highway System by State

Governor Edwards on Tuesday sent word to the State Highway commission, of which he is ex officio a member, and which he is trying to wipe off the state books by a law creating a single-headed department, that he was opposed to their plan to take over the whole state road system on May 1, as they had announced they would do. He said it would take years at the present rate of tax to replace those 500 to 600 miles of roads with improved roads, and meantime the state and not the counties, would bear the expense of their maintenance. He asserted the project was illtimed.

Establishing a course in aviation at Rutgers College.

Amending the military law respecting credits of members of the National Guard and naval militia who served in the late war.

Enabling any person to waive a requisition from the governor of the state when willing to return to another state to answer any charge made against them.

Creating a commission to investigate the question of a proper tax and control of all motor vehicles licensed by the state.

Whether the young man profited by the advice or not is not recorded, but we will all agree that it was worth listening to. Should we not all heed these words of wisdom and apply them to ourselves?

The habit of saving, once fixed—becomes a pleasure, and the slight sacrifices made for its sake are cheerfully borne and richly compensated.

THE TUCKERTON BANK

stands ready to assist you in this most laudable enterprise

BEGIN NOW

3 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

Deposit Boxes for Rent in Fire and Burglar Proof Vault

and not feasible.
Meter Surcharge Bill Stirs Sharp Debate in Senate

Senator Reeves, of Cumberland, was unable to muster more than six votes for his bill prohibiting the Public Utility Corporation from exacting surcharges for the installation or use of gas meters. The bill was finally laid over after a sharp debate, the rollcall showing six affirmative and nine negative votes.

Senator Allen, of Salem, opposed the measure on the ground that public utility companies must have some means of recouping for the increased cost of operation. Taking the Salem County Gas Co. as an example, he said that prior to the war the company had an income of \$7000 a year, part of which was used for the payment of dividends. The surcharge for meter service, he said, helped the company out of its most pressing difficulties altho last year it passed its dividend, having an income of only \$1700. Had it not been for the surcharge, Senator Allen said, the year's operations would have shown a loss of \$4000, thereby forcing the company into bankruptcy.

Senator Runyon, admitting that he had previously agreed to support the bill, said the argument of Senator Allen had made him doubtful. If passage of the act meant bankruptcy for South Jersey companies, Senator Runyon said he could not support the measure.

White Favors Measure

In advocating the bill, Senator Charles D. White, of Atlantic City, said he had learned that the practice of exacting a surcharge for meter service was not universal. He argued that the custom works a hardship on the poor and expressed the belief that an increase in rates rather than a surcharge was the proper way to obtain increased revenue.

Senator Brown, of Middlesex, opposed the bill as stripping the public utility commission of the functions for which it was created. He questioned the wisdom of such legislation, saying that the practice of authorizing a surcharge was a temporary expedient designed to meet present high costs without permanently establishing higher rates.

Senator Runyon withdrew from the files a bill he had introduced providing for the increase of teachers' salaries by adding a tax of one mill to all ratables in the state. The measure was favored by the state board of education and was withdrawn because as a bill to raise revenue it must originate under the constitution in the House. It will be reintroduced in that body.

Senator Whitney succeeded in securing the passage of his bill providing a uniform system for reporting births and deaths. Senator Sturges, of Gloucester, was the sole opponent of the measure, which he said, would place additional and unnecessary burdens upon physicians. He argued that vital statistics in the larger municipalities of the state are 100 per cent accurate, while in the smaller communities they average 80 per cent of accuracy. He regarded the bill as unnecessary and undesirable legislation.

Senator White introduced a bill to prohibit employment of minors in industries or occupations deemed by the commissioner of labor a menace to children. Also specifies various positions which minors must be barred from holding.

I remember an instance of this several years ago, when I was gunning from a point in Barnegat bay, and although it was against the law at the time, some "game hog" from Barnegat put out a battery about a quarter of a mile to the south of my stand. That settled it, that gentleman probably bagged a hundred geese and duck that morning, while I never got a shot.

There is little doubt but that this most unjust piece of legislation will be strenuously objected to by the sportsmen of New Jersey, and will go down to defeat.

Absentee Vote Bill in

Senator Mackay introduced the absentee voting bill advocated by the Commercial Travelers of New Jersey and designed to enable persons absent from home on registration or election days to vote. He was also the introducer of a bill to ratify an agreement between New Jersey and New York for the construction of a tunnel under the Hudson River.

Senator Haines, of Camden, introduced by request a bill simplifying the procedure of dispensing alcoholic liquors on physician's prescriptions.

Amending the election law relating to house-to-house personal registration to comply with the new census.

Forbidding the use of metal tags on bags containing food for cattle.

Increasing the salaries of Common Pleas judges in first-class counties to \$16,000.

Establishing a course in aviation at Rutgers College.

Amending the military law respecting credits of members of the National Guard and naval militia who served in the late war.

Enabling any person to waive a requisition from the governor of the state when willing to return to another state to answer any charge made against them.

Creating a commission to investigate the question of a proper tax and control of all motor vehicles licensed by the state.

A farmer's apprentice who had "served his time"—having attained his majority—and who was leaving the farm with the stipulated "new suit of clothes and \$100.00 in cash", was given the following gratuitous advice by the old Quaker whom he had been serving:

"Samuel thee must bear three things in mind if the expects to succeed:

It is not what thee reads but what thou remembers that will do thy mind good.

It is not what thee eats but what thy stomach digestes which will make thy body strong.

It is not what thee makes but what thee SAVES that will ever make thee rich."

Whether the young man profited by the advice or not is not recorded, but we will all agree that it was worth listening to. Should we not all heed these words of wisdom and apply them to ourselves?

The habit of saving, once fixed—becomes a pleasure, and the slight sacrifices made for its sake are cheerfully borne and richly compensated.

THE TUCKERTON BANK

stands ready to assist you in this most laudable enterprise

BEGIN NOW

3 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

Deposit Boxes for Rent in Fire and Burglar Proof Vault

EARL MCANNEY

Big Auction Sale

IN the rear of Predmore's Hall at MANAHAWKIN, N. J.

MARCH 13, 1920

There will be Bed room suits, Chairs, Dishes, Tables, One Safe, Towel racks, Screens for both windows and doors, Carpets, etc.

These goods are from the Oceanic Hotel at Barnegat City and will be sold at starting prices. You will be sorry if you do not attend this sale. Don't forget that we are selling lumber as good as new at Barnegat City for less than half dealer's price.

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Nightmare Ends In Tragedy

DANGER OF SERIOUS ILLNESS

Lurks in every cold. Do not neglect it but remember that Father John's Medicine is best for colds and has had more than 60 years' success in the treatment of colds, coughs and throat troubles. Father John's Medicine is a safe medicine because it does not contain alcohol or dangerous drugs.



Vaseline

Regd. Pat. Off.

PETROLEUM JELLY

For burns, cuts, sprains and all skin irritations. Relieves dryness of scalp.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

CHESHIRE MFG. CO. (CONCENTRATED) State Street New York

Here's a Fine Tonic Laxative, Says Druggist

If you want better blood, clear complexion and sparkling eyes take

Celery King

Normal bowel action, perfect working stomach and sweet breath follow its use. Children drink it with enjoyment.

OLIVE TAR

Dr. STAFFORD'S

For internal and external use

Proven best for sixty years—in thousands of homes—for all bronchitis and catarrhal troubles, inflammation, chills and all cold weather ills.

HALL & RUCKEL, Inc. for ASTHMA

The wise worm turns in before the early bird turns out.

Important to all Women Readers of this Paper

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer pain in the back, head, and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and may be despondent; it makes you one so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine, will do for them. Writing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., you may receive sample size bottle by Parcel Post. You can purchase medium and large size bottles at all drug stores.—Ad.

Yes, Alfred, a kiss in the dark is one kind of an electric spark.

NOSE CLOGGED FROM A COLD OR CATARRH

Apply Cream in nostrils to Open Up Air Passages.

Ah! What relief! Your clogged nostrils open right up, the air passages of your head are clear and you can breathe freely. No more hawking, sniffling, mucous discharge, headache, dryness—no struggling for breath at night, your cold or catarrh is gone.

Don't stay stuffed up! Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic cream in your nostrils, let it penetrate through every air passage of the head; sooth and heal the swollen, inflamed mucous membrane, give you instant relief. Ely's Cream Balm is just what every cold and catarrh sufferer has been seeking. It's just splendid!—Ad.

Clean hands and clean teeth are conducive to a happy stomach.

MURINE Night Morning Night

Keep Your Eyes Clean—Clear and Healthy



THE SCENE AS JAMES SAPENZA SAYS HE DREAMED IT

AN person commit a crime while asleep?

To answer this question in a word is like saying yes or no to the famous inquiry, "are you still beating your wife?"

If a person, while asleep, does commit an act which the law defines as a crime, is it a crime punishable under the law or is it something different?

Is there such a thing as "somnambulistic automatism" which relieves the person committing such an act from responsibility under the law?

Anyway, James Sapienza of Irvington, N. J., a well-to-do manufacturer, shot his wife as she lay beside him in bed at six o'clock in the morning. He told the police when arrested that he saw in a dream two "Black Handers" kidnapping his seven-year-old son. Taking his revolver from under his pillow he shot at one of the kidnappers. He waked to find that he had fired the bullet into the head of his wife. He insisted that he had no further knowledge of the act. Here is his story told in detail to a reporter for the New York Tribune:

"It seemed to me that two men had come through the window of my home; that one had a handkerchief about my boy's eyes and had then placed him in a large sack. It was so very real that, even now, I swear to you on the holy name of the Virgin Mother, I can hardly believe it was not so."

"I had never been a man to dream. I never walked in my sleep. But for several weeks I had been very nervous over the 'Black Hand' letters. You know, among my people it is a common practice for a certain class of men to try to prey on others who have been successful and have made a little money. Well, I had determined not to permit myself to be robbed in that way, and I had provided myself with a revolver. This revolver, an old one, had been in the house before that time, but I had always kept it wrapped in a handkerchief and on a high shelf, because I was afraid one of the children might find it and hurt himself."

"Well, when the letters kept on coming, I got this revolver and I placed it under my pillow, thinking to defend my child. I was not afraid for myself, but the letters made me very nervous, and I kept thinking all the time of the men who had been writing me the letters."

"I want to say, as I have said to the police, that I loved my wife. For the ten years while we were married she had been a good wife to me. It was through her, perhaps, more than anyone else that I was able to improve our condition a little bit and get ahead. Before taking up the manufacture of concrete building blocks I had a store, and my wife, in addition to her duties, used to help me there. I always left her in charge when I was called away on other business, and I always knew that things would go right. She was a good woman, who always worked hard, and we never had a quarrel that people could call serious. There was no other woman for me after we were married."

"Well, as I say, on this particular night, or morning, I dreamed that the two men had come through the window of my home and were carrying off my boy. Then, though I was never a man to kill, I decided to kill. I saw my boy in the hands of those devils as plainly as I see you and the blood rushed to my head. All the fear and the suspense that I had felt in the past months overwhelmed me, as well as a terrible hatred of the men who, as I thought, were before me, and I grabbed my revolver which I had under the pillow."

"Although terribly excited I acted as coolly as I act now. I pointed the revolver at the nearest man and took good aim so that I would not miss. 'I will kill this beast,' I told myself, and then—suddenly I was awake."

"I was sitting up in bed with the revolver in my hand and my wife, who was lying beside me, said: 'Jimmy.' That was all she said, just

"Jimmy.' This was the last word she spoke, and it was my name she spoke. I looked at her, and God in heaven! I saw that there was a great hole in her head, and I realized that it was she I had shot and not a bandit."

"I pounded on the floor of my home with my shoe and my brother, who lived on the floor below with his wife, hurried upstairs in accordance with the signal we had arranged in case of danger. He saw what had happened and ran for the doctor. When the doctor came my wife was dead."

"Investigation by the authorities uncovered these facts:

"For several months Sapienza had been receiving 'black hand' letters demanding \$2,000, under penalty, if he refused, of having his son, the eldest of three children, kidnapped and killed. More than six weeks before Mrs. Sapienza was shot the manufacturer had taken one of these letters to Chief of Police A. S. Green of Irvington, and had begged that detectives be assigned to catch the men who, he said, were threatening his son's life."

"Chief of Police Green detailed two of his men to follow Sapienza, but when they arrived at the place where the money was to have been paid over they found no one there to meet the manufacturer. The chief of police of Newark also sent men to watch for the writers of the letters, but they did not find them."

"Nevertheless, additional letters continued to arrive, the last being received by Sapienza a few days before the shooting. In addition to the usual signature this missive was gruesomely decorated with what seemed to be the blood spots, as a vivid reminder of the fate in store for young Sapienza unless the father desisted from his efforts to catch the criminals and paid over the money demanded by them."

"Residents in the vicinity of 180 Court street, where Sapienza lived, agreed that he and his wife had always lived affectionately together. The manufacturer, the neighbors said, had never been seen with any other woman."

"Chief of Police Green of Irvington asserted that Sapienza had always had an excellent reputation. 'I don't want to prejudice the case,' said the chief, 'but I can't help but be inclined to believe his story.'

"The prosecutor of Newark (of which Irvington is a suburb) therupon established a precedent in 'murder cases' in his jurisdiction by moving for the release of Sapienza on \$10,000 bail, and the manufacturer left court in company with Louis A. Fast, his lawyer."

"Mr. Fast said 'If the case went to trial'—which he then seemed to think it would not—he would defend his client by citing cases in which it had been proved that the defendants had taken life, or committed other acts of violence, when asleep. Although few such cases have found their way into the courts, there are several on record."

"This Sapienza tragedy is fascinatingly interesting to all of us because it touches so closely on our own experiences in connection with the 'World of Dreams.' Most of us dream. We dream of flying; of falling; of appearing in public scantily clad. These dreams and others appear to be common to all of us. Then there are our own individual habitual dreams—of child loved scenes, of relatives and friends, of personal experiences. Most of us have or have had our own individual

memories upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

We have had several orders for monocles from women recently," he said. "In every case there was genuine trouble with one eye only. Rather than wear pince-nez, fitted with one plain glass for the good eye, women preferred monocles as being the least disfiguring. They all chose those fit-

ted with gold rims as being the most comfortable and the easiest to keep in the eye. They take cords, also, for it reduces the confidence born of long experience to wear a monocle without a guard."

"After all, why should the monocle be a masculine glass only? It is a mistake for some people to regard it as only a facial decoration for dukes and politicians. Where only one eye is defective a superfluous glass is a nuisance."

The monocle lends distinction to

the right kind of face. It best suits people with sharp features. It is about time that the monocle came into its own."—London Globe.

Properties of Zinc

Zinc is ductile between 212 and 302 degrees Fahrenheit, and can then be shaped as required. But when either above or below these limits it becomes brittle and unpliant, and therefore not adapted for treatment. It melts at about 786 degrees Fahrenheit if volatilization is guarded against.

Assuming that James Sapienza has told the whole truth, is the unfortunate man answerable to the law for killing his wife?

"I would never disgrace the family name of Pig," ended Porky.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GABRIEL BONNER

Illustrated by Alice

PORKY PIG'S SURPRISE.

"I've a great surprise for you," said Porky Pig.

"What is the surprise?" asked Brother Bacon; "what kind of food?"

"How do you know it is food?" asked Porky Pig.

"Your voice is so happy," said Brother Bacon; "that's an easy question to answer."

"Yes, anyone could tell it was food you were talking about," said Miss Ham.

"Anyone at all," said Sammy Sausage.

"Without a doubt," agreed Mrs. Pink Pig.

"Grunt, grunt, that is right," said Pinky Pig.

"Squeak, squeak, it is most certainly right," said Master Pink Pig.

"Tell us," said Brother Bacon, "where have you got this food?"

Porky Pig laughed, a loud and grunting sort of laugh. He put his hand on his fat tummy and still he laughed.

"You'll split your sides laughing," said Miss Ham.

"Nonsense," said Porky, "no one ever really did such a thing."

"There might be a first time," squealed Miss Ham.

"Porky Pig Laughed."

"How careful you are," squealed Porky.

"And," he added, "you're much too personal."

"What does that mean?" asked Miss Ham.

"You shouldn't speak of your neighbors and friends in such way, or speak to them in such a way. When you say to a lady that her hair isn't pretty that's making a personal remark."

Those of us who have had such experiences can readily understand why J. S. Plumb, a manufacturing chemist of Jersey City, was impelled to write the following letter to the prosecutor of Newark:

"I am strikingly reminded of a painful experience of mine many years ago, and I relate it to you for what it may be worth as bearing somewhat corroboratively upon the Sapienza case."

"Early in my married life I was in the habit of sleeping with a revolver under the mattress at the head of my bed. I kept it there because it was equally as accessible but much less in danger of accidental discharge as when under my pillow. One night I had a wild dream of grappling with a burglar, and was awakened by my wife's scream, or by my own action, or both, to find, to my horror, that I had my wife's head under my left arm while I was digging for my revolver with my right."

"It was all over in a minute, with no serious damage being committed, but it was a dreadful thing, as I had naturally grabbed my wife roughly. It made me realize that I might have killed my beloved wife had I secured the weapon before fully awaking, as would have been quite probable had it been little hinder under the pillow."

"Never again, I said, and the revolver has been banished to an even less accessible place."

The literature of dreams is voluminous, as is to be expected from man's interest in these mysteries of that mystery we call sleep. Science, attempting to classify dreams, has set aside a class which it calls nightmares or incubus. To those which go beyond the limits of the ordinary nightmare it has applied the name "somnambulistic automatism." In this class are included the nocturnal adventures in which persons commit violent acts of which they retain no waking knowledge. Apparently the person is sleeping. He appears to have entered a state which is short of total oblivion yet beyond the dividing line of consciousness. Evidently to them the real and the unreal are confused; the unreal is to them as real as real itself. Dream results in physical action.

"Certain it is that we have little exact knowledge of the essential nature of consciousness, even in our waking hours. We do know, however, that merely a portion of the mental life is represented in clear consciousness. Many complex brain processes are carried on in the presence of a consciousness so slight as to be practically absent, and the organic functions of the human machine are performed without any consciousness whatever."

There is a theory that dreams are frequently merely the "working out of suppressed desires."

"Several of the criminologists, somewhat in corroboration of this theory, hold that the commission of crimes during sleep is entirely possible under certain conditions. They express the belief that the power of suggestion is so strong that in some cases of somnambulistic automatism the sleeper is the victim of self-hypnosis and carries out the idea which in his waking moments had obsessed him."

"It was a mean trick," said Brother Bacon, "but I guess all of us would have done the same."

"That's so," said Sammy Sausage.

"Perfectly, absolutely true," said all of the others.

"I would never disgrace the family name of Pig," ended Porky.

Grandmother Was Needed.

Little Alice looked thoughtfully at a spinster friend of her mother's who had just requested Alice to call her "Auntie." Said Alice: "But you know I have plenty of aunts and lots of uncles. I am short on grandmothers. Couldn't you be a grandmother to me?"

Wanted to Punish Tooth.

Little Mary astonished the dentist who had just extracted an aching tooth for her, by asking for the tooth and a piece of candy.

"What do you want with the tooth?" inquired the dentist.

"I want to put candy in it," replied the child, "and watch it ache."

A Sharp Cat.

Little Willie, aged three, came in bringing a scratched finger for peroxide and consolation. "I cut it on the cat," he explained.

Biblical Petroleum.

Petroleum is first mentioned in the Bible in the account of the destruction of the tower of Babel. The partially evaporated fluid is there referred to as "slime," which "they had for mortar."</p



At All Drug Stores

TOO LATE

Death only a matter of short time,
Don't wait until pains and aches
become incurable diseases. Avoid
painful consequences by taking

GOLD MEDAL HARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney,
liver, bladder and uretic acid troubles—the
National Remedy of Holland since 1850.
Guaranteed. Three sizes, all druggists.
Look for the name Gold Medal on every box
and accept no imitation.

WANTED Black Walnut Logs

We pay highest cash prices for
logs 12" and up, 8 to 16 ft.
long, in carload lots, f. o. b.
cars at loading points.

ADDRESS
Lock Box 18, St. Bernard Branch
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They do not
fear coughs,
colds and allied
complaints. For
over 60 years they
have relied on

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM

for prompt results. With the lowered
strength and vitality of age they realize
more than ever before the importance
of having Gray's Syrup on hand for
immediate use.

They always buy the Large Size
Montreal D. WATSON & CO., New York

Let the labor of your hands show
your worth to the community.

Infections or inflammations of the Eyes,
whether from external or internal causes,
are promptly healed by the use of Roman
Eye Balsam at night upon retiring. Adv.

God gave us our relatives but, thank
God, we can pick our friends.

When the baby has the croup give Rose's
Croup Remedy at once. 60 cents—Adv.

Eighty-six counties of the 250 in
Texas have women among their elective
officials.

Sure Relief

BELL-ANS
FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Sure Relief

BELL-ANS
FOR INDIGESTION

Cuticura Talcum
is Fragrant and
Very Healthful

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

Acid-Stomach Makes 9 Out of 10 People Suffer

Doctors declare that more than 70 non-
organic diseases can be traced to Acid-
Stomach. Starting with indigestion, heart-
burn, ulcers, constipation, etc., and ending with
gas, stomach, the entire system eventually
becomes affected, every vital organ suffering
to some degree or other. In fact, in this
time of acid stomach everywhere—people
who are subject to nervousness, headache,
insomnia, biliousness, rheumatism, sciatica and aches
and pains all over the body. It is safe to say
that about 9 people out of 10 suffer to some
extent from Acid-Stomach.

If you suffer from stomach trouble, or
even if you do not feel exactly like it,
you are not alone. Feels tired and
dragged out, lack "pep" and enthusiasm
and know that something is wrong with you
cannot be a cause of your trouble
—you naturally want to get back your
grip on health as quickly as possible. That
is why we offer Acid-Stomach Remedy
that brings quick relief from pains of
indigestion, belching, gassy bloating, etc. Keep
your Acid-Stomach Remedy on hand, so that
how your general health improves—how
quickly the old-time vim, vigor and vitality
comes back.

Get a big 50c box of EATONIC from your
druggist today. It is guaranteed to please
you, and when you have finished your druggist
will refund your money.

EATONIC
FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH

DON'T GO TO BED
WITH A COLD

TAKE
HALE'S HONEY
OF HORSEHORN AND TAR

relieves a cold, coughing,
coughs, etc., and is
safe, quick, home way.

See at all drugstores.

For aching teeth—
Pine's Toothache Drops.

PARKER'S
HAIR BALM
Removes Dandruff
Restores Color and
Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
Natives Chem. Co., Patented, N. Y.

HINDERCORNS Removes Cracks, Callus-
es, etc., from all parts, ensures comfort to the
feet, relieves pain, etc. Hindercorns
Natives Chem. Co., Patented, N. Y.

STAMPS
Cent Stamps
Old Postage Stamps. Get busy. Circular
Fred Althoff, 773 Ebner, Columbus, O.

W. N. U., NEW YORK, NO. 8-1920.

The KITCHEN CABINET

You do surely bar the door upon your
own liberty if you deny your griefs
to your friends.—Shakespeare.

MEATS, NOT COMMON.

The following dishes are all easy to
prepare and common in most markets:

Haricot of Oxtails.—Cut three
oxtails in four-inch pieces; add
one-half cupful of carrot, the same
of minced onion and four table-
spoonfuls of sweet fat. Cook ten minutes, add four
tablespoonfuls of flour and four cupfuls
of stock or water. Cook one hour;
season with salt and pepper. Serve
the vegetables in the center and ox-
tails around the edge; garnish with
potato balls and parsley.

Tripe Ragout.—Wash one pound of
tripe and cut in two-inch strips for
serving. Sauté the tripe in two table-
spoonfuls of butter or butter substitute;
after adding two tablespoonfuls
of chopped onion cook ten minutes;
add one cupful each of tomato and
celery, the latter cut in bits, and simmer
until all is tender. Serve garnished
with toast points.

Lyonaise Tripe.—Cook two table-
spoonfuls of onion in two tablespoon-
fuls of butter. Add two cupfuls of
cooked tripe, cut in strips; cook ten
minutes. Serve on buttered toast;
sprinkle with salt and pepper, dot with
bits of butter and garnish with finely-
chopped parsley.

Stuffed Calvados Heart.—Wash the
heart and remove the tough portions;
fill with stuffing used for chicken;
sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge
with flour and place on a rack in a hot
oven to roast for two hours. Baste
while roasting with beef stock, pork
fat, hot water or butter.

Café Brûlé Heart.—Parboil the
hearts and remove the tough portions;
fill with stuffing used for chicken;
sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge
with flour and place on a rack in a hot
oven to roast for two hours. Baste
while roasting with beef stock, pork
fat, hot water or butter.

Cheese Brûlé Escalloped.—Parboil
the brains; sprinkle with salt, pepper
and lemon juice. Cut in inch pieces.
Arrange in layers in a buttered baking
dish, alternating with tomato sauce.
Cover with buttered crumbs and serve
with chopped pickles.

Baked Sweetbreads.—Soak sweet-
breads in acidulated water; drain,
wipe dry and lard them with salt pork.
Place on slices of pork in a dripping
pan. Cover with stock and bake until
tender. Serve with tomato sauce.

Creamed Sweetbreads.—Soak sweet-
breads in acidulated water; drain,
wipe dry and lard them with salt pork.
Place on slices of pork in a dripping
pan. Cover with stock and bake until
tender. Serve with tomato sauce.

Creamed Sweetbreads.—Soak sweet-
breads in acidulated water; drain,
wipe dry and lard them with salt pork.
Place on slices of pork in a dripping
pan. Cover with stock and bake until
tender. Serve with tomato sauce.

Chestnuts With Chocolate Cream.—Boil one
quart of large chestnuts; remove shells and press
through a sieve or potato ricer; add four table-
spoonfuls of powdered sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt,
four tablespoonfuls of cream and three
tablespoonfuls of maraschino syrup. Whip one cupful of heavy
cream; add two tablespoonfuls of maraschino
sugar and four tablespoonfuls of melted chocolate. Fill molds
with the blended mixture; chill and beat well. Steam four hours. Serve with
a rich fruit sauce.

Bread Crumb Pudding.—Take two
and one-half cupfuls of bread crumbs,
one cupful of sour milk, half-cupful of
shortening, one egg, one teaspoonful
of soda, one cupful of raisins, one cupful
of any kind of preserves, one cupful
of sugar, cinnamon and nutmeg to
taste. Steam two hours. Serve with
a rich fruit sauce.

Prune Pudding.—Take one pound of
prunes soaked over night and pitted,
half cupful of butter substitute, one
pint of coarse bread crumbs, one cupful
of sugar, one-fourth cupful of molasses,
three beaten eggs, half a tea-
spoonful of soda dissolved in one ta-
blespoonful of milk, one teaspoonful
of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful
of cloves. Steam three hours.

Wedding Pudding.—Take one cupful
of fat salt pork chopped fine, one cupful
of chopped raisins, two cupfuls of
sugar, three and one-half cupfuls of
flour, two cupfuls of milk, one tea-
spoonful of soda, one clove of cloves and one
cupful of raisins, one cupful
of any kind of preserves, one cupful
of sugar, cinnamon and nutmeg to
taste. Steam two hours. Serve with
a rich fruit sauce.

Bread Crumb Pudding.—Take two
and one-half cupfuls of bread crumbs,
one cupful of sour milk, half-cupful of
shortening, one egg, one teaspoonful
of soda, one cupful of raisins, one cupful
of any kind of preserves, one cupful
of sugar, cinnamon and nutmeg to
taste. Steam two hours. Serve with
a rich fruit sauce.

Julienne Soup.—Into three
quarts of water put one-half cupful
each of diced carrots, turnips, finely
chopped onion and celery, one bay leaf and
one tablespoonful of minced parsley. Bring to the
boiling point, then add two tablespoonfuls of Worcesterhire
sauce, two teaspoonsfuls of beef extract,
and one teaspoonsful of salt. Simmer one-half hour, strain and serve.
Three quarts of good soup stock may be used in place of the beef
extract and water.

Cocoa Cream.—Mix half a cupful of
cocoa, half a cupful of sugar and the
yolks of two eggs, beaten; add two
cupfuls of cream and one-quarter of
an inch of stick vanilla; cook until
thick in a double boiler. Add two
tablespoonfuls of gelatin, softened in
one-quarter cupful of cold water, and
stir until dissolved over hot water.
Add one-quarter teaspoonful of salt,
one teaspoonful of vanilla and one
cupful of heavy cream, beaten thick.
Cool the first mixture before adding
the cream. Mold and chill; serve with
whipped cream and sugar.

Cocoa Tutti-Frutti Cream.—Use the
recipe for cocoa cream, adding one-
half cupful of macaroons, which have
been dried and pounded, one cupful of
candied cherries cut in small pieces,
one-half dozen marshmallows cut in
bits, one-half dozen raisins, one
tablespoonful each of citron and orange
peel, chopped fine; add the last
just before putting into the molds.

Chocolate Jujubes.—Melt one ounce
of chocolate; add three tablespoonfuls
of boiling water. Crush one jujube
tablet and dissolve in one spoonful
of water. Warm one quart of milk
until lukewarm; add one-quarter
cupful of sugar and the dissolved tablet
with the melted chocolate. Mix well and
stir until dissolved over hot water.
Add one-quarter teaspoonful of salt,
one teaspoonful of vanilla and one
cupful of heavy cream, beaten thick.
Cool the first mixture before adding
the cream. Mold and chill; serve with
whipped cream.

Hot String Bean Salad.—Drain a
can of beans and heat the liquor
boiling hot; reduce it to a quarter of a
cupful. Fry two slices of bacon until
crisp, pour the hot fat with the liquor
and three tablespoonfuls of boiling
vinegar over the beans. Add the chopped
bacon, and season highly with salt and
a few dashes of cayenne. A bit of
onion juice or a fried onion may be
added for flavor, if liked.

Good Boiled Dressing.—Take two
tablespoonfuls of flour, one table-
spoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt,
one-half teaspoonful of mustard, a
few dashes of cayenne, and when well
blended add a cupful of cold water,
two eggs and one-quarter cupful of
strong vinegar. Cool until smooth and
thick. When ready to use add four
teaspoonfuls of the dressing to half
a cupful of whipped cream. This
dressing, well covered, will keep for
weeks in a cool place.

Chocolate Sauce.—Cook the follow-
ing ingredients in a double boiler:
One cupful of milk, two egg yolks,
one-quarter cupful of sugar, a pinch of
salt, one teaspoonful of butter, two
ounces of chocolate or one-quarter
cupful of cocoa. Cook until the
mixture coats the spoon. Serve hot on
ice cream.

Stenographers Long Employed.

It is not generally known that stenogra-
phers as a profession was followed
as long ago as the days of the Roman
empire. Poets, who are sometimes
ridiculed nowadays for having
private stenographers, had them in
the fourth century of our era.

The Four Flush.

"A four flush," says Cactus Joe, "is
entitled to a certain amount of respect
as something to build on. It's mostly
objectionable because of efforts to im-
prove it from the bottom of the pack."

First American Grammarian.

The first American grammarian to
attain distinction, Lindsey Murray,
died nearly a century ago. He was a
native of Pennsylvania and a Quaker,
and his famous "Grammar of the English
Language" was the first textbook
of its kind written by an American to
be used in the schools on this side of
the Atlantic. It first appeared in 1795.

No Music is Written, but

Useful Wedding Presents.

Wedding presents in Hungary are
given only to poor couples to help them
to get their home together.

Opportunity Not to Be Missed.

My small boy thinks all babies are
cupids with wings, sent from heaven.
Recently I took him with me to see a
baby just a few days old; after looking
at it for a few minutes, he said to the baby's mother: "Oh,
please take his clothes off. I want
to see where you cut his wings off."

Exchange.

Use Water Sparingly.

An Arab drinks cold water with a
spoon and never bathes in it unless
his home be on the seashore.

Practical Features of Costume Appeal

to Majority of Women; Suitable

for All Occasions.

Wherever you go now, to an after-
noon or evening affair, you see quantities
of black velvet gowns. The very
practical features of such a costume
appeal to most women. Black velvet
gowns are smart—nothing could be
smarter!—and one can wear a hand-
some black gown anywhere. It looks
dressing without the coat, and not too
dressy, under the coat, or even on a
suburban train. Almost all these
black velvet gowns, you will note,
have quite plain skirts, below fur
coats, and above smart buttoned street
coats, have a perfectly correct look
outdoors in daylight or dark. The
elaborate part of the gown is always
hidden under the coat, and the cut of
the bodice decides whether one's black
velvet costume is intended for a fash-
ionable afternoon affair, for restaur-

Sport Togs are of London Kind

At this time of the year we begin
to buy our sport clothes, not only for
wear in the South, but also for the
country this summer. This is a part
of our wardrobe which can be attended
to early in the season, as styles in
sport clothes are fairly well crystallized
now, writes a prominent fashion
correspondent.

Our American importers have turned
to London for their models this
spring, because the English designers
and manufacturers are offering an unusually
smart collection. Not since pre-war days have we seen such striking
English sport clothes, although before
the war England was looked to for the
best in this line. During the war years such new things as we had in
sport togs came from the Paris market, and consequently there was
considerable change in this type of dress. Directly the war was over, as
well as during it, our designers got
their inspiration from the more fussy
type of so-called French sport clothes.
Now the London dressmakers have
regained their prestige in this line.

Jacket Suit for Sport Wear.

Most noteworthy in these new
clothes are the bright-colored woolens
woven in bold patterns. These are especially attractive in the striped materials,
which form short, separate skirts,
as well as complete costumes,
consisting of a short skirt, either plain
or plaited, and a straight, full jacket,
which is unbelted and rather of the
wrappy type, cut with kimono sleeves.
These jacket suits, which are very
young looking, are ideal for sport
wear, because they are comfortable
and do not hamper the movements of
the wearer, but permit her to take
part in games with ease and at the
same time to be very smartly dressed.

Replacing the quiet plaid, such
hues as orange, brick color and bright
lavender striped cloths will make gay
splashes of color on our tennis courts
and golf courses this spring. Stockinet
and plaided cloths, as well as rough
cambric-s'hairst cloth, will feature in
the coming suits. A new idea in the
stockinet suits is the addition of cor-
duroy collars and cuffs.

Fabric Hats for Many Uses.

With the turning of our thoughts to
ward spring and summer clothes there
comes the question of hats for this
season; what will they be like? Al-

ready we have a very good idea of what
will be offered, but what will be ac-

cepted is another matter. The indica-

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Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 26, 1920

As the Editor Sees It

Wet Rule Spells Revolt

The Republican party lost the Governorship of New Jersey last fall because its bone-head leadership failed to consider the sentiment in the party in favor of Prohibition, and could see nothing but the organized armament liquor interests.

With a Presidential campaign this fall, and with the stage all set for Republican success, is it possible that this same bone-head leadership will smash the party and cause a revolt by passing any kind of a measure to attempt making lawful the manufacture and sale of intoxicants in this state in defiance of the constitution and the act of congress?

Those Republicans in the legislature and those near-leaders who think they control the party should think twice before they make the fatal plunge.

If both the Democratic and the Republican parties in New Jersey are wet, THERE WILL BE A DRY PARTY AND IT WILL WIN OVER THE OTHER TWO.

If the Republican legislature vies with the Democratic governor to-day to the brewers and put New Jersey in the light of defying the constitution, THEN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS RIDING TO A FALL.

At present indications, only one man can elect a Democratic president this year—for the Republican national convention to go "wet" or to dodge the enforcement issue on the eighteenth, and for the Democrats, as they surely will, to put up an enforcement candidate, A REPETITION OF REPUBLICAN ACTION IN NEW JERSEY THIS PAST FALL in the wider scope of the national campaign, MEANS A DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT. And his name will not be Teddy Edwards—it will be a Democrat who is for enforcing the eighteenth amendment.

In New Jersey the BULK OF THE REPUBLICAN VOTE IS DRY. This has been proven for three years straight in the primaries of Essex county, considered the stronghold of "wet" Republicanism. PARTY TIES SIT LIGHTLY in these days. If there is either brains or leadership in the Republican majority in Trenton, they should see that any effort on their part to help Governor Edwards carry out his campaign pledges, merely strengthens him and weakens the Republican party with the wets. He will CLAIM and GET the glory, and he will DESERVE it.

It will also DISGUST and DRIVE OUT of the Republican party the majority, or dry element; or it will make the wet and dry issue the PARAMOUNT ISSUE in New Jersey, both in primary and election. The present course means REPUBLICAN REVOLT and DEFEAT.

That revolt is emphasized by the fact that from next Fall onward, WOMEN WILL VOTE. The brewers and the liquor men have always fought votes for women, and with good reason. Wherever women vote, the LIQUOR TRADE IS DOOMED.

Under these conditions for the Republican leadership, which has already angered the women by doing its utmost to defeat suffrage, to come out for the brewers is to ADD INSULT TO INJURY.

Is the shrunken war-size beer schooner the utmost limit of brain capacity in Republican leadership at Trenton? It looks so, alas!

Ocean County can proudly say that her Senator and Assemblyman STAND TRUE to the constitution, and refuse to vote to legalize what has been FORBIDDEN by the SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.—N.J. COURIER.

News Print's 300 Per Cent Jump

When the publisher of a country newspaper hears, as he often does, someone complain that this or that article has advanced to double its old price, he smiles a tired little smile all to himself. For the paper he uses has jumped not 100 but 300 to 400 per cent, and now costs, not double, but four or five times what it did before the war. In the old days news print (the trade term for the grade of paper on which most newspapers are printed) sold in sheets in ton lots at two to two and a half cents. Today this paper costs nine and a half cents to twelve cents, the grade is poorer, and it is with difficulty that it can be bought.

All other papers and paper products have soared, but none so high as news—yet so high that a printer feels he must be halfway between a highway robber and pirate every time he makes out a bill!

PRINTERS' INK

HAS been responsible for thousands of business successes throughout the country. Everybody in town may know you but they don't know what you have to sell.

Advertising Will Help You

Hobo Now Scorns the Breadline



SURVEY MADE BY INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT SHOWS THAT EVEN THE CHEAP LODGING HOUSE IS GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

The old "bread line" is gone from its accustomed place in the cities. In the slums throughout the country huddled queues of men no longer wait to be fed. Their passing is a symbol of the passing of the hobo.

Everywhere, for lack of guests, the cheap lodging houses are being abandoned. Only a few old, decrepit men remain in the Salvation Army Industrial Homes. In Kansas City the once crowded dormitories of the "Helping Hand" building are closed. In Lincoln, Neb., in 1915 there were 1,758 non-resident single men who applied for aid, while in 1918 there were only 106.

The hobo, the wandering worker who went to the lodging house and the bread line between his seasonal jobs, is determining how this may best be achieved.

MINISTERS COST LESS THAN AUTOS

World Survey Figures Reveal How Badly United States Is Paying Its Pastors.

MANY LIVING ON \$600 A YEAR.

One of the aims of Present Protestant Co-operation is to end disgrace of Underpaid Preacher—Pensions Also to Be Provided.



DR. S. EARL TAYLOR,
General Secretary Interchurch World Movement.

What are the chances of a young man who intends to be a lawyer of making \$3,000 a year? What are the doctor's chance? What of the minister or the manufacturer?

The lawyer has exactly one chance in five. The doctor's chances are one in seven. It is ten to one against the manufacturer. The modern minister, however, who formerly ranked with the doctor and lawyer as member of the "learned professions," has fallen hopelessly behind. He is a 100 to 1 shot.

These figures are part of a mass of astonishing facts brought to light by the world survey being made by the Interchurch World Movement, and whose sources of information are such that many economists and statisticians are availing themselves of the results.

This survey puts America's minister at the bottom of the ladder of the nation's income receivers—and with responsibilities which equal those of any captain of industry.

A worker in a silk mill, a laborer in a rubber plant, a paper maker, a worker in a shoe factory—all are getting higher average wages, the survey shows, than does America's minister, city or country. Nor does the city man receive the luxurious salary that many persons, including many country persons, believe he does. Not four ministers in a thousand, according to the survey, receive \$6,000 a year. In no instance, whatever the denomination, does a majority receive \$1,000.

Cotton Pickers Better Off.

Are you a Congregationalist? In 2,783 churches the yearly pay to your ministers has been less than \$1,000. Are you a Presbyterian? You are then on the less than \$1,000 list with 6,415 ministers. In the event that you are a Methodist the charge is that 4,719 pastors are trying to exist on the \$20 a week that you pay them. Episcopalian do a little better, yet half of their rectors receive less than the \$1,500 a year which government economists regard as the minimum on which a family can be decently maintained.

The initial cost of the cheapest "flyer" on the market is less than \$600, but a very good, conscientious pastor, it is shown, can be hired for a year for that sum.

Ministers in the South are preaching to fifty or more cotton pickers who individually are paid more for picking cotton than their entire neighborhood pays to the preacher in a year.

One of the aims of the present operation of the world's Protestant denominations is to end this disgrace of the underpaid minister. With universities, business houses and municipalities daily taking action to provide for the comfort of their workers, the church is to keep pace with the times, and to arrange not only for adequate pay for its workers, but to provide pensions for those no longer able to work.

It is to move the public to prevent unfavorable comparison of pastors and pудлини. Until then, as for a pудлини swapping jobs with a pastor drawing an "ordinary" salary—never! The lowest salary paid to pastors is lower than any wages paid in the entire steel industry.

Apes Fear Fire.

Explorer Stanley has given an account of apes that carry torches at night. It was doubtless mistaken, for all the monkey tribes are afraid of fire. Nevertheless, gorillas will gather about a deserted campfire for the sake of warmth—though it never occurs to them to keep the embers alight by adding fresh fuel.

WALK IN FAITH.

Have faith, then, oh you who suffer for the noble cause; apostles of a truth which the world of today comprehends not; warriors in the sacred fight whom it yet dignifies with the name of rebels. Tomorrow, perhaps, this world, now incredulous or indifferent, will bow down before you in holy enthusiasm. Tomorrow victory will bless the banner of your crusade. Walk in faith and fear not.—Mazzini.

—

Chilean Traffic Rules.

There are no road rules nor speed limits in Chile outside of the cities, but the speed limit in the cities is 25 kilometers (15½ miles) an hour. In the traffic rules of the various Chilean cities there is a lack of uniformity, the Valparaiso regulations requiring an automobile to pass to the right of a coming car, while in Santiago it must pass to the left.

—

Hawaiian Impartiality.

The old algaroba tree in the Catholic mission grounds on Fort street is no more. Parents of all algaroba trees in the Hawaiian Islands, it has been cut down to make room for Knights of Columbus club house. The word "parent" is used advisedly, for one newspaper, in reporting the removal of the historic tree, referred to it as the "father" of algarobas in Hawaii, and another speaks of it as the "mother"—Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

SOUND BUSINESS BASIS FOR CHURCH

Interchurch World Movement Natural Growth of Tendency to Eliminate Waste.

AVOIDS USELESS COMPETITION

Religious Financiering Revolutionized by Success of Men and Millions Movement and Co-operation Is Result.

The Interchurch World Movement of North America is an attempt by forward-looking leaders of the various evangelical denominations of the United States and Canada to co-ordinate the resources in men, money and material of Protestant America.

Historically it is the logical outgrowth of a tendency of the national boards in each denomination to form working alliances among themselves, in which each board shall preserve its identity and control its own personnel and treasury.

In former times, the home mission society, the foreign mission society, the church extension society and the various philanthropic and eleemosynary agencies of any denomination conducted their affairs independently of one another. Each surveyed its own restricted territory, prepared a budget of money and workers for its own purposes and made its own appeal to its constituency for support.

This could only mean that these agencies were more or less in competition with one another; that there were waste and duplication of work and money, and that among them all some work was neglected and some denominational resources were entirely overlooked. Because of their specialized training, the leaders of each agency regarded themselves as peculiarly fitted for their tasks, and jealously regarded attempts at outside interference.

DECIDE ON EXPERIMENT

After decades of such haphazard methods, the leaders of one denomination decided on an experiment. They thought it would be possible for the agencies to get together for a common study of all the opportunities and resources of their brotherhood, to make out a unified budget of men and money, and to conduct a concerted appeal for funds. It was made clear that each constituent board should preserve complete autonomy.

When the board representatives met they found it possible to eliminate a great amount of organization expenses. They ultimately worked out a budget and plan of campaign that was satisfactory to all. This resulted in the famous "Men and Millions Movement" of the Disciples of Christ, which brought in what was then considered the staggering sum of \$6,300,000 for a five-year program. The members of this communion were so pleased with this business-like method of conducting affairs that they contributed even more generously than had been expected.

The success of this enterprise revolutionized the whole business of church financiering. The other great denominations immediately adopted the plan. The denominational associations have come to be known as "forward movements," and some thirty of them are in existence today. Each one has clarified all the information in relation to enterprise within the denomination, and has reduced the business of collecting and spending money to a science.

WORLD BUDGET FORMED.

The success of the Interchurch World Movement is simply a plan to do interdenominationally what the forward movements have done within the various communions. It means that every denominational budget will be made in the light of world needs instead of in the semi-obscure of incomplete information. It means that contributions to one denomination will not be in wasteful competition with contributions to another, because all the fellowships will have worked out their program together.

The functions of the Interchurch World Movement are threefold. First, it collects, by means of world surveys, all the pertinent facts on which denominational programs may be built.

Second, it sets up the practical machinery of co-operation. Third, it acts in an advisory capacity whenever its advice is requested.

The Movement has nothing to do with organic church union or matters of creed or doctrine. Each constituent unit preserves complete autonomy, and is bound only so far as it wishes to be bound. Financial appeals are made by each denomination to its own constituency. Any surplus in undesignated funds, over and above the actual cost of administration, will be prorated among the denominations engaged in a given financial undertaking.

An illustration of one thing the Movement can do is to be found in a western community of 1,600 persons in which thirteen denominations have been supporting separate churches with missionary funds while an adjacent territory of 50,000 persons has only three churches. By seeing that all missionary boards are supplied with information in such cases, the Movement will make possible a wiser distribution of funds.

Unheard of though he is to thousands of his fellow workers, it was for him that the immigration regulations of three countries—Canada, the United States and Mexico—were modified during the war. This permitted freedom of movement to many hundreds of this strange craft, and the means of employment to thousands in factories and stores.

Yet, for all his importance in the ranks of the nation's great Marching Army of the Employed, what sort of life does this man lead? The migrant fruit packer, or wheat harvester, or farmhand, or lumberman often roams inland through cities and the contested spots of civilization. But the sheep shearer, by the nature of his trade, is cut off from such influences.

Through a survey of the nation's migrant labor now being made by the Interchurch World Movement, it is suggested that for men of this class relief may be afforded through churches in outlaying districts. For social and other purposes these men, with proper co-operation by church bodies, could make use of many of the facilities without which they are doomed to a life of isolation.

It is to move the public to prevent unfavorable comparison of pastors and pудлини. Until then, as for a pудлини swapping jobs with a pastor drawing an "ordinary" salary—never! The lowest salary paid to pastors is lower than any wages paid in the entire steel industry.

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TARZAN AND THE Jewels of Opar

By
EDGAR RICE
BURROUGHS

Author of
"Tarzan of the Apes"
"Son of Tarzan"

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CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

—11—

But he did not flee alone. As the frightened beast had pressed in upon him, Werper had not been slow to note the quickly emptied saddle and the opportunity it presented. Scarcey had the lion dragged the Arab from one side, than the Belgian, seizing the pommel of the saddle and the horse's mane, leaped upon the horse's back from the other.

A half hour later they returned, dragging Mugambi among them. The first person the big black's eyes fell upon as he was hustled into the presence of the Abyssinian officer was M. Jules Freecout, the Frenchman who had been the guest of his master and whom he had seen entering the village or Achmet Zek under circumstances which pointed to his familiarity and friendship for the raiders.

Between the disasters that had befallen his master and his master's house and the Frenchman, Mugambi saw a sinister relationship, which kept him from recalling to Werper's attention the identity which the latter evidently failed to recognize.

Pleading that he was but a harmless hunter from a tribe farther south, Mugambi begged to be allowed to go upon his way; but Abdul Mourak, admiring the warrior's splendid physique, decided to take him back to Adis Abeba and present him to Menelek.

Mugambi had not the slightest doubt but that during the course of the journey he would find ample opportunity to elude the vigilance of his guards and make good his escape.

Then there came a time when he learned a very surprising thing, by accident.

The party had camped early in the afternoon of a sultry day upon the banks of a clear and beautiful stream. The bottom of the river was gravelly, there was no indication of crocodile, those menaced to promiscuous bathing in the rivers of certain portions of the dark continent, and so the Abyssinians took advantage of the opportunity to perform long-delayed and much-needed ablutions.

As Werper, who, with Mugambi, had been given permission to enter the water, removed his clothing the black noted the care with which he unfastened something which circled his waist, and which he took off with his shirt, keeping the latter always around and concealing the object of his suspicious interest.

It was this very carefulness which attracted the black's attention to the thing arousing a natural curiosity in the warrior's mind, and so it chanced that when the Belgian, in the nervousness of overcaution, fumbled the hidden article and dropped it, Mugambi saw it as fell upon the ground, spilling a portion of its contents on the sand.

Now, Mugambi had been to London with his master. He was not the unsophisticated savage that his apparel proclaimed him.

The instant that the jewels of Opar rolled, scintillating, before his astonished eyes, he recognized them for what they were; but he recognized

Then Tarzan fitted an arrow to his bow, and drawing the slim shaft far back let drive with all the force of the tough wood that only he could bend. As the arrow sank deeply into his side, Numa leaped to his feet with a roar of mingled rage and pain. He leaped furiously at the grinning ape-man, tore at the protruding end of the shaft, and then, springing into the trail, paced back and forth beneath his tormentor. Again Tarzan loosed a swift bolt. This time the missile, aimed with care, lodged in the lion's spine. That great creature halted in its tracks, and lurched awkwardly forward upon its face, paralyzed.

Tarzan dropped to the trail, ran quickly to the beast's side, and drove his spear deep into the fierce heart. Then after recovering his arrows turned his attention to the mutilated remains of the animal's prey in the nearby thicket.

The face was gone. The Arab garments aroused no doubt as to the man's identity, since he had trailed him into the Arab camp and out again, where he might easily have acquired the apparel. So sure was Tarzan that the body was that of he who had robbed him that he made no effort to verify his deductions by scent among the conglomeration odors of the great carnivore and the fresh blood of the victim.

He confined his attentions to a careful search for the pouch, but nowhere upon or about the corpse was any sign of the missing article or its contents. The ape-man was disappointed—possibly not so much because of the loss of the colored pebbles as with Numa for robbing him of the pleasures of revenge.

Wondering what could have become of his possessions, the ape-man turned slowly back along the trail in the direction from which he had come. Taking to the trees, he moved directly south in search of prey, that he might satisfy his hunger before midday, and then lie up for the afternoon.

Scarcely had he quitted the trail when a tall, black warrior, moving at a dogged trot, passed toward the east. It was Mugambi, searching for his mistress. He continued along the trail, halting to examine the body of the dead lion.

The black looked furtively about him. The body was still warm, and from this fact he reasoned that the killer was close at hand, yet no sign of living man appeared. Mugambi shook his head, and continued along the trail, but with redoubled caution.

All day he traveled, stopping occasionally to call aloud the single word, "Lady." In the hope that at last she might hear and respond; but in the end his loyal devotion brought him to disaster.

From the northeast, for several months, Abdul Mourak, in command of a detachment of Abyssinian soldiers, had been assiduously searching for the Arab raider, Achmet Zek, who, six months previously, had affronted the majesty of Abdul Mourak's emperor by conducting a slave raid within the boundaries of Menelek's domain.

And now it happened that Abdul Mourak had halted for a short rest at noon upon this very day and along the same trail that Werper and Mugambi were following toward the east.

It was shortly after the soldiers had dismounted that the Belgian, unaware of their presence, rode his tired mount almost into their midst, before he had discovered them. Instantly he was surrounded, and a volley of questions hurried at him, as he was pulled from his horse and led toward the presence of the commander.

Falling back upon his European nationality, Werper assured Abdul Mourak that he was a Frenchman, hunting in Africa, and that he had been attacked by strangers, his sash killed or scattered, and himself escaping only by a miracle.

From a chance remark of the Abyssinian, Werper discovered the purpose of the expedition. Lest he might again fall into the hands of the raider he disengaged Abdul Mourak in the further prosecution of his pursuit, assuring the Abyssinian that Achmet Zek commanded a large and dangerous force, and also that he was marching rapidly toward the south.

Convinced that it would take a long time to overhaul the raider, and that the chances of engagement made the outcome extremely questionable, Mourak, none too unwillingly abandoned his plan and gave the necessary orders to his command to pitch camp where he was, in order to take up

the return march toward Abyssinia the following morning.

It was late in the afternoon that the attention of the camp was attracted toward the west by the sound of a powerful voice calling a single word, repeated several times: "Lady! Lady! Lady!"

True to their instincts of precaution, a number of Abyssinians, acting under orders from Abdul Mourak, advanced stealthily through the jungle toward the author of the call.

A half hour later they returned, dragging Mugambi among them. The first person the big black's eyes fell upon as he was hustled into the presence of the Abyssinian officer was M. Jules Freecout, the Frenchman who had been the guest of his master and whom he had seen entering the village or Achmet Zek under circumstances which pointed to his familiarity and friendship for the raiders.

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A sudden crashing of the bushes at the point from which Jane Clayton had emerged into the clearing stopped the ape and the watchful eye of the Arab.

Puzzled, troubled eyes they were, for all their gray savage glint, for their owner was struggling with an intangible suggestion of the familiarity of the face and figure of the woman below him.

The woman wheeled about to see what new danger menaced her from behind, and as she did so a great anthropoid ape waddled into view. Behind him came another and another; but Lady Greystoke did not wait to learn how many more of the hideous creatures were so close upon her trail.

With a smothered scream she rushed toward the opposite jungle, and as she reached the bushes there, Achmet Zek and his two henchmen rose up and seized her. At the same instant a naked, brown giant dropped from the branches of a tree at the right of the clearing.

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IN THE LIMELIGHT

CHARLES W. ELIOT YOUNG AT EIGHTY-FIVE



Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, is an object lesson of what correct living will do for a man, according to Dr. George S. Meylan, professor of physical education and medical director of the gymnasium at Columbia. He says:

"The striking thing about every man I meet who is an exception in health, vitality and long life is that each mentions moderation as the reason for his long and active life. Charles W. Eliot is eighty-five (portrait herewith) and his long, active, working life still continues without the slightest bit of slowing up. He still works as hard as ever, but also still takes his early-morning exercise. I remember Doctor Eliot many years ago. In rain or shine, sleet or snow, the bitterest cold, each morning found him cycling, horseback riding or walking. And Doctor Eliot is as hard a walker as ever."

Exercise, however, is only one of the links in Doctor Meylan's chain. His friend, Doctor Eliot, was always sure to get as much sleep every night as his system demanded; enough and yet not too much to eat, and, above all, to refrain from eating between meals; to get enough and proper recreation, and to bathe and dress properly.

In other words, Doctor Eliot was careful to forge each link carefully. The result is a man of eighty-five, who stands splendidly erect. He is a man who has the spring of youth in his step. He attends committee and business meetings of all kinds, makes lucid and clever addresses and is as active in hard work as he was at twenty-five.

LODGE, "REALITY OF THE UNSEEN"

Sir Oliver Lodge's American spiritualistic campaign is now in full swing. Here are some of the things he says in his lecture, "The Reality of the Unseen."

We are separated from those who have gone before only by a veil of the senses. There is no gulf between us. If there is a gulf it is between heaven and hell. If there is a chasm—love bridges the chasm.

The spiritual universe is the foundation of all religion. The communion of saints, the communion of the spirits with the people on the earth—is a reality. They and we are agents of the Almighty.

My message to you is that those who have gone before and through the veil are all of one family. The other life is all around us. The brain is the screening organ. During our short period on earth we have practical work to do. If our minds are centered on the glories beyond we could hardly attend to our work here.

Do not let a horrible thing like war break up your family ties. It is sad for those young fellows to have been cut off from their youth, but they died in a noble cause. They are not gone from us entirely. They have merely emigrated before us. They are not disembodied. They are incarnate.

The saints of history have not been foiled. We trace the grades of existence beneath us but not above us. But it is a spiritual universe. We ought not to allow ourselves to be limited to what allows us to do our daily work.

CHANDLER GETS PERKIN MEDAL



Eighty-three years old and still hard at work at the top of his profession, Dr. Charles F. Chandler of New York city, technical advisor to the Chemical Foundation, has received the Perkin gold medal awarded to him by the Society of Chemical Industry for his notable scientific achievements.

This honor comes to Doctor Chandler at one of the busiest periods of a career of sixty years devoted to the advancement of American industrial chemistry, of which he is hailed as the dean. He retired from the professorship of chemistry at Columbia university in 1911, saying that he wished to give up teaching before he was overtaken by the infirmities of old age. He has kept so far ahead of them that he goes to his office in Fulton street every day and advises the chemical manufacturers of the United States as to how they may best employ the four thousand foreign chemical patents taken over by the alien property custodian. He is also consulted by large corporations, makes researches in his private laboratory and thus in his eighty-fourth year he has entered upon a new phase of activity. The Perkin medal is given annually to that American chemist who in the opinion of a jury of his profession has done the most to advance the progress of chemistry. The original medal was conferred upon Sir William Perkin by the British Society of Chemical Industry, in recognition of his discoveries which led to the founding of the coal-tar dye industry.

SELECTED FILMS FOR CHILDREN



Beautiful films of animals, stories and fair tales are being shown in New York at the series of children's Saturday morning matinees, under the auspices of the National Kindergarten association. These films have been carefully selected with the co-operation of the National Motion Picture league, 381 Fourth avenue, New York.

The league has been working for six years for the improvement of films, and has met with success through the efforts of its president, Mrs. Adele F. Woodard, and her efficient corps of workers. The films that receive the endorsement of the league are included in a weekly bulletin which is distributed to members throughout the country. Millions of children visit motion picture theaters daily, and parents need such a list in order to have the right kind of picture shown.

The programs arranged for the series of entertainments given by the National Kindergarten association will be printed in the bulletins of the league.

DOCTOR COPE'S DASH FOR SOUTH POLE



Dr. John L. Cope, commander of the British Imperial Antarctic expedition, which will leave England on the steamer Terra Nova next June for a five years' tour of exploration in the Antarctic, says an attempt will be made to dash to the South pole by airplane.

"The plane we are taking with us," said Doctor Cope, "is being specially constructed and will be so designed that it can land on the ice by means of skids. Three men will make the dash for the pole from the top of the great ice barrier at the Bay of Whales."

From the starting point it will be a continuous climb, since the plane will have to cross a mountain range with peaks 11,000 feet high. With a full load and crew the airplane will weigh 12,000 pounds. Its speed will average 93 miles an hour.

"If the weather is favorable I intend to commence the flight for the pole next Christmas day. The journey will have to be made in two stages since we could not hope to cross the highest peaks with a full load."

Remarkable Launching Sidewise of Vessel 95 Per Cent Complete



Nine thousand, six hundred-ton steamer City of Sherman launched at Pensacola, Fla. The vessel went overboard 95 per cent complete and is the second vessel in the world to go overboard with steam up and sounding her own salute. The vessel was named for the city of Sherman, Tex., one of the first cities to go over in the Victory loan drive.

FEED FOR THE HEN

Many poultry feeders have a very meager idea of the feed required for one hen a day. This information would enable them to feed more intelligently and more economically.

The question before all poultry growers is how to feed their chickens more economically and yet get satisfactory results. In making changes in rations one must remember that any quick or marked change will have a bad effect on the hen. Changes should be made gradually. It takes a month for a hen to respond to a new method of feeding and if this new method can be adopted generally no ill effects are likely to follow.

If time were money the average man would have his watch geared to run 48 hours a day.

About once in a thousand years there is a girl who really is surprised when a man proposes to her.

HERE AND THERE

A short-sighted man always expects his neighbor to look through his glasses.

Occasionally a man remains in the bachelor class because he is true to his first love.

If time were money the average man would have his watch geared to run 48 hours a day.

About once in a thousand years there is a girl who really is surprised when a man proposes to her.

Children Provided For in Inheritance Laws of Belgium

The law of inheritance in Belgium is of a nature to promote thrift, or rather, to prevent the dissipation of property, because it makes the family possessions a common fund in which children have defined rights, observes an exchange. The law treats the property of the father and mother as one.

When either dies the whole property is valued and half goes to the survivor.

The remaining half is divided into equal parts among the children.

On the death of the other parent the second half, with whatever accretions he or she may have made in the interval, is subdivided among the children. The law is automatic, the children know the proportion in which they will benefit and the parents can not alienate their property.

Do More Than Your Duty.

Don't be content with doing only your duty. Do more than your duty. It's the horse that finishes a neck ahead that wins the race.—Andrew Carnegie.

Versatile Soldiers.

It is said that all of the soldiers in the armies of Sweden and Denmark can read and write.

Gathered Smiles



Fatal Originality.

She—Men are such dull creatures. I should simply drop dead if one of them should say something to me I'd never heard before.

Her Dear Friend—What a stunner for you a proposal would be.

Civic Cleanliness.

Owen Mutch—Let's see, your name is Zimmerman, isn't it? Sorry, mom, but I'm paying off all my creditors in alphabetical order.

Will Take a Week Off.

John—She is a proud beauty. Last night we parted in anger.

Albert—Going to make up?

John—I expect so. But I think I'll continue angry about a week and spend some of my money on myself.

Auto Classification.

"What kind of people are the Grubciks?"

"In what respects?"

"In all respects."

"They are seven car people."

Followed Doctor's Order.

He—The doctor said I needed a change of air.

Mike—And what did the missus say to that?

Ike—Oh, she just bought a new record for the phonograph.

Brute!

"How did you get on?"

The sweet maiden breathed the words into her lover's manly ear as she met him in the passage. He had been seeing "seeing father," and she wanted to know the result.

"Oh, your father is heartless!" said the young man, indignantly. "I told him I could not live without you, and—"

"Yes, yes!"—Impatiently. "What did you say?"

"He merely offered to pay my funeral expenses!"

Penalty of Greatness.

"I wonder," said the young man, grandly, "what place history will give me?"

"History never gives any man a place," responded the older man wisely.

"You've got to earn it."

Important Man.

"So your brother has got a job as a reporter on a newspaper."

"Yes'm; he draws the crosses on the pictures to show where the crime was committed."

To Insure Silence.

Wife (during the scrap)—My dear John, don't harbor the idea that I am ignorant. I know a good deal more of some things than I care to tell.

Hub—I wish, my dear, that you'd fill up with that sort of knowledge.

Thrifty Idea.

"She is a proud beauty. Last night we parted in anger."

"Going to make up?"

"I guess about a week. But I think I'll stay mad about my money on myself."

No Wonder.

"Marriage is a failure," said the cynic, with a sneer.

"No wonder," replied the philosopher. "Look how many inexperienced people go in for it."

Well-Worn Attire.

"I see that your friend has again thrown his hat into the political ring."

"Yes," rejoined Senator Sorghum.

"I've got to give him credit for being economical. He's using the same old hat he has been throwing for the last fifteen or twenty years."

Protected From Witches.

Flanders mud, the bane of all armies operating in Belgium, is of some use after all. Lime is practically unavailable in Belgium today and in many of the ruined villages the refugees are laying stones and bricks with mud for temporary shelter. Others fill the cracks in their chimneys and walls with it, and altogether it becomes as much of a comfort to the refugee as it is a handicap to the soldiers who lived in it for months.

PROTECTED FROM WITCHES.

A bride and bridegroom in olden days used to be protected from the evil influence of warlocks and witches by using gray horses to pull the bridal carriage. To be lucky, they should not be married in a month the name of which contains the letter "A." Further, none of the wedding guests should be dressed in black or green. They will be unfortunate if the engagement ring has contained either opals or emeralds.

Same Old Story.

"My wife always votes for the candidate I favor."

"How did you manage to get her so docile?"

"I pretend I am going to vote for the other man."

Modernized.

"The stage line used to be: 'My lord, the carriage awaits.'"

"Well?"

"Should to be: 'Up—the servant's outside, waitin'!'"

Stop Your Coughing.

No need to let cough persist. Stop the irritation, and remove the mucus.

How to Make Automobile Polish: prev. page; fastest body finish; cost \$5.00 gallon; full directions 25¢ extra stamp.

Automotive Mfg. Co. Box 1827, Washington, D.C.

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Belgium Sketches

Glory of the Morning

By Katharine Eggleston Roberts
(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

The world was opaline. From high up in the citadel I looked down into the heart of it. The sun, half hidden by a cloud, sent streaks of flame across the pearl-gray sky. Within the shadowy grille of the hills a rainbow haze enmeshed the valley. It melted the red and yellow of the peaked roofs that crowded by the streams of flowing gold, thinning where the waters met. There in the wold and mystic light lay the unreal earth, and I was far away—up there alone in reality. Suddenly I longed for someone else to look with me and feel the eerie beauty of it all. The loneliness pinched at my heart and made it ache.

To be sure, the war cleaned him out, but even so, he was a diminishing quantity before the bugle called.

Chief Thomas Shaughnessy of Madison, Wis., like many other police chiefs, reports that the tramp has ceased to be a problem for him and that the hobo is extinct.

Despite the war, it is still a puzzle to Madison's custodian of the law what has become of the 2,000 hobos who have disappeared from Madison in the last five years. In 1914, the total number of lodgers at the police station was 2,820, in comparison with 215 in 1919.

The extinction or execution of the saloon is one contributing factor to the lack of "boozes" according to Chief Shaughnessy. Disappearance of free lunches and slumbering joints have set the tramps to working for bread and butter. Scarcity of labor during the war forced a lot of the trillers to work. And a lot learned how to work in the army, says the chief.

In 191

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

wood on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1920.
CLARENCE A. SEAMAN,
Clerk.

LOST—White Sneak-box, fully equipped for gunning, sail, oars, ice-hook, 10 gauge Remington gun, shells, geese, and black duck stools. Solid row-locks with a piece of brass tacked on the bow. Suitable reward offered. CHARLES M. CRAMER, Beach Haven, N. J. 2tc

I WILL RENT two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, of my house on E. Main Street. Mrs. M. B. Driscoll.

FOUND—Rubber wagon tire. Inquire John H. Kohler.

WANTED—Girl for General House work in family of three at Beach Haven. Must be good, plain cook. State wages per week. Apply at Beacon Office, Tuckerton. Itp.

FOR SALE—Stafford Greenhouse 36 x 14 ft. Stafford Greenhouses, Manahawkin, N. J.

WANTED—Lady canvasser for house to house work for Tuckerton and vicinity. Right person can make excellent wages. Write to Beacon Office, Tuckerton, N. J.

NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance relating to taxes for the year 1920" was finally passed by the Township Committee of the Township of Eagles-

FEBRUARY 24, A. D. 1920

NOTICE

The following ordinance was finally passed by the Council of the Borough of Beach Haven and approved by the Mayor of said Borough on

February 24, A. D. 1920:

1920

LOCAL BUDGET

BOROUGH OF BEACH HAVEN

COUNTY OF OCEAN, STATE OF NEW JERSEY

This Budget shall also constitute the Tax Ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1920
BE IT ORDAINED by the Borough Council of the Borough of Beach Haven, in the County of Ocean, that there shall be assessed, raised by taxation and collected for the year 1920, the sum of Twenty-nine thousand, three hundred ninety-five dollars and ten cents (\$29,395.10) for the purpose of meeting the appropriations set forth in the following statement of reasons and appropriations for the fiscal year 1920:

(Actual amount of surplus in surplus revenue account None)

A. TOTAL ANTICIPATED REVENUES 1920 1919

1. Surplus Revenue Appropriated none \$ 1 665.00

2. Miscellaneous revenue:

(a) Surplus from water account \$ 3 500.00 4 600.00

(b) Surplus from gas account nothing 100.00

(c) Surplus from sewer account 2 000.00 nothing

(d) Hotel and bar licenses nothing 150.00

(e) Peddler and huckster licenses 75.00 45.00

(f) Fines 25.00 50.00

(g) Fees nothing 10.00

(h) Permits nothing 40.00

(i) Sale of materials 100.00 200.00

(j) Franchise tax 125.00 90.00

(k) Poll tax 75.00 50.00

(l) Interest and costs 500.00 600.00

3. State Railroad and Canal tax nothing 200.00

4. Amount to be raised by taxation, including State Railroad and Canal tax 29 395.10 15 414.00

APPROPRIATIONS

1. General Government

(a) Administrative and executive \$ 1 250.00 \$350.00

(b) Assessment and collection of taxes 925.00 525.00

(c) Interest on current loans 2 000.00 1 200.00

2. Street improvements and repairs 2 500.00 3 150.00

3. Preservation of life and property 1 900.00 2 100.00

4. Health and charities 50.00 50.00

5. Debt service

(a) Sinking Fund 1 729.84 1 730.01

(b) Expenses, Sinking Fund Commission 35.00 35.00

(c) Interest on bonds 7 000.00 6 494.00

(d) Instalment, Flying Buttress Assessment 560.00 620.00

6. Lighting streets 1 600.00 1 600.00

7. Boardwalk maintenance 100.00 100.00

8. Garbage disposal 900.00 900.00

9. Sewers, maintenance of plant, etc. 1 000.00 900.00

10. Repairs to public dock 100.00 100.00

11. Publicity Advertising 200.00 300.00

12. Library 30.00 31.00

13. Office rent nothing 118.00

14. Extension of gas mains 150.00 400.00

15. Extension of sewer mains nothing 600.00

16. Stationery nothing 250.00

17. Jail improvement nothing 300.00

18. Auditing Collector's accounts 1 411.00 400.00

19. Deficiency 10 568.26 nothing

20. Contingent expenses 900.00 675.09

21. Retiring emergency note, Series A 500.00 nothing

\$35 795.10 \$23 214.00

This ordinance shall take effect as provided by law.

A. PAUL KING,
Borough Clerk

MANAHAWKIN

Notice is hereby given that an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance relating to taxes for the year 1920" was finally passed by the Township Committee of the Township of Long Beach, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1920.

A. L. KEIL,
Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance relating to taxes for the year 1920" was finally passed by the Township Committee of the Township of Little Egg Harbor on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1920.

NORRIS L. PARKER,
Clerk.

Few Fat Men Fainted.

Fat and fume have not very often been combined, perhaps because stout men are generally inclined to be easy going, and therefore lacking in that push which brings a man to the fore, says London Answers.

The only great statesman one can recall who was a fat man was Charles James Fox, as can be seen even by his effigy in the palace of Westminster, where he would make three of his great rival, Pitt the younger.

Sign of Equality.

Parallel lines of equal length as the sign of equality were first adopted by Robert Records, who wrote a book on

in 1557.

Miss Phoebe Martin spent Friday and Saturday with her sister, Mrs. Katie McGee, at Barnegat.

Miss Katie Elberson spent a day this week in Toms River on business.

Mrs. Lottie Cramer spent a day this week in Mayetta with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cramer.

Frank Haywood, of Pointville, was a Monday caller in town.

Chester Shutes, of Jersey City, spent a few days at home.

Mrs. Laura Letts is on the sick list.

New Gretna

Mr. Forest Cramer, of Atlantic City, and Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cramer of Philadelphia, were week end guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Cramer.

Mrs. Joseph McNeil attended the funeral of her sister in Baltimore last week.

Edward Black, of Camden, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Cramer.

Eugene Sears, of Philadelphia, spent the week end with his family.

John Adams is visiting relatives in Tuckerton.

Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Hickman have moved in the bungalow owned by James McNamey.

Herbert Maxwell, of Jenkins, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Post.

Mrs. Harvey G. Cramer has been quite ill for the past week but we are glad to note that she is recovering.

Mrs. Leonard Sooy was called to Stone Harbor on Tuesday on account of the illness of Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Robbins.

H. Z. Mathis, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday here with his family.

Harold Gerew is at home with his family for a few weeks.

A number of our people met for the school election on Tuesday evening. A majority of the Board of Education was absent and no election was held.

"Half-Mast High."

Everyone knows when he sees a flag flown at half-mast that it is a sign of mourning, but few have any idea how the custom originated. It arises from the old naval rule that the sign of submission was the lowering of the flag by the vanquished.

West Creek

Mrs. Thomas Hazelton has returned home from Jersey City after spending two weeks with her son, Harry.

Mrs. Sarah Ware spent Friday in Toms River.

Lawrence Fenimore has been entertaining a friend from Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Steelman have returned to Woodbury after spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Lots.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shafato are spending some time in New York.

Mrs. Anna Paul, Mrs. Fannie Paul and Mrs. Kate Letts spent Friday in Barnegat City.

Silver Lake Temple had their anniversary supper on Wednesday night last in the K. G. E. Hall.

Mr. Lewis Stone is on the sick list.

Edith and Charles Mathis, of Tuckerton, were over Sunday visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Paul.

Raymond Cramer, wife and brother, Stanley, of Trenton, were over Sunday visitors at home with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cramer.

Miss Edith Hazelton, of Philadelphia, spent a few days at the home of her parents this week.

Mrs. Millie Johnson entertained her sons from Philadelphia, this week.

Raymond Palmer, of Barnegat City C. G. S., is home for a few days.

Mrs. Carrie Stiles is quite ill at this writing.

Miss Phoebe Martin spent Friday and Saturday with her sister, Mrs. Katie McGee, at Barnegat.

Miss Katie Elberson spent a day this week in Toms River on business.

Mrs. Lottie Cramer spent a day this week in Mayetta with her parents.

Frank Haywood, of Pointville, was a Monday caller in town.

Chester Shutes, of Jersey City, spent a few days at home.

Mrs. Laura Letts is on the sick list.

Edward Black, of Camden, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Cramer.

Eugene Sears, of Philadelphia, spent the week end with his family.

John Adams is visiting relatives in Tuckerton.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Bunnell, of Camden, recently spent a few days at their home here.

Warren Hayes spent a few days home from New York last week.

Our bay is now opened and some of our oystermen are again making shipments.

Parkertown

Mrs. Frank Wilson, who has been quite ill is reported to be improving.

Clarence Price, of Avalon C. G. S., and who has been home on sick leave for some time, has returned to his duties at that place.

Russell Parker, of Avon-by-the-sea C. G. S., spent Monday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Norwood Parker.

Chas. A. Mathis, who is employed in Camden, was a week end visitor with his family here.

Mrs. Charles Allison and daughter, Julia, of Cedar Run, spent the week end at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mason Price.

John Cramer and son, Melford, are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Reuben Parker, at White Hills.

Miss Grace Parker was the guest of Miss Frances Mosier, in Tuckerton, last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Vere Parker, of Camden, spent Sunday at the home of the former's father, Filbert S. Parker.

Mrs. Norwood Parker has returned to her home here after spending several weeks in Brooklyn and Ridgewood as the guest of her sisters, Mrs. Joseph Johnson and Mrs. A. D. Bennett, also several days at the home of Miss Annie Fuller, of Jersey City, a former school teacher here.

Mrs. Chas. A. Mathis entertained the Ladies Aid Wednesday afternoon of this week.

Mrs. Serena Shourds, of Tuckerton, spent Tuesday as the guest of Mrs. Norwood Parker.

The Daughters of Liberty of West Creek, of which Parkertown has a large percentage of members, initiated four new members Monday evening. In spite of the weather, quite a number attended and an enjoyable evening was spent. At a late hour refreshments were served. Those initiated were Mrs. Catherine Cramer, Miss Jennie Shinn, of West Creek and Miss Grace Parker and Imogene Cummings of this place.

Word was received here that Miss Estelle Cummings, of Camden, a former resident here, that she was the winner of a diamond ring in a recent contest held there.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. Edward Inman, who has been quite sick, is much improved.

Grace Parker, Harold Parker, and Alton Mathis, attended a game of Basket Ball at the Radio Station, Friday evening between the Tuckerton High School and the marines.

Lester Mott, of Brigantine C. G. S., spent a few days here recently with his