



TUCKERTON BEACON



VOLUME XXXIII.

TUCKERTON, OCEAN COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 25, 1920.

NUMBER 17

Tuckerton School Activities

In order to clear the doubt in the minds of any parents of our school children, we are taking this opportunity to announce through the columns of the Beacon that no beginners will be admitted in the kindergarten department until April. Furthermore we wish to say that no beginners have been admitted since the opening week of school in September.

Thanksgiving vacation will begin at 2.30 on Wednesday and extend until Monday, November 29, at usual time. Christmas vacation will begin on Thursday, December 23, and extend to January 8.

Palmer Writing Report

The following awards have been received by Tuckerton pupils: Martha Jones, Thelma Andrews, Alton Adams, Esther Sooy, Milton Mott, Gladys Cornwell, Samuel Andrews, Calvin Falkenburg, Jennie Seaman, Ralph McConomy, Mathis Bishop, Myrtle Bennett, Earl Cox, Edward Heinrich, Eleanor Allen.

Progress Pins
Grant Morrison, Margaret Marshall, Winifred Kelly, Lottie Steinhauer.

Student Certificates

Martina Westervelt and Elizabeth Hickman.

Bridegroom Disappears

at Last Minute
A pretty little home wedding was about to take place at Restview, the residence of Miss Sara Adams, when suddenly the bridegroom vanished. Bridesmaids became hysterical and the bride wrung her hands in agonized suspense.

The Seniors of Tuckerton High School have become interested in the domestic problems of this unfortunate couple, and are successfully ferreting out the mystery. They have already several clues but they do not desire to make them known at present. If you are interested in further information, read your next week's Beacon carefully.

Lunch Room Reports

Housekeeper: Ruth Jones. Associates: Sadie Stevens, Erma Mott, Lottie Steinhauer, Katherine Fiske, Marian Morrison.

Date	No. Served	Receipts
Monday	24	\$1.70
Tuesday	63	5.30
Wednesday	44	3.30
Thursday	34	3.55
Friday	34	2.80
Total	199	16.65
Expenditures		13.17
Profit		\$3.48

The sewing demonstration and exhibition of the Boys' and Girls' Achievement Club will be given on Friday evening, December 3, at the

schoolhouse. All are cordially invited to come out and see what the Achievement Club is doing.

Modern Health Crusade

Parents are invited to co-operate with the elementary school teachers in assisting the children in carrying out the Modern Health Crusade, which has just been introduced into the school. This is the greatest opportunity that has ever been offered the children to develop habits of sanitation and personal hygiene.

It will not require much of your time. Read the instructions which the children have brought home. It might be a wise plan to post the chart in the bath room or near the wash bowl. It may be necessary to remind the boys and girls from time to time that they are not giving the health chart the proper attention; but be not weary in helping to carry out a good work. Urge the children to enter whole-heartedly into the plan and where they have qualified for the different degrees sign their chart and see that they are brought to the teachers for credit. The actual working of this plan must be carried on out of school so your co-operation is necessary to make it most successful.

The Last Game of the Series

The last of a series of four basketball games, between the girls' teams of Tuckerton and Barnegat High Schools was played on our home field last Friday afternoon. The Barnegat "rooters" came down in a large truck, fully confident even before the contest began that the final score would be in their favor; but how pitifully were they disappointed.

Tuckerton's center made the first dent in the score board, and soon after, due to Barnegat's misplays, gained two straight points on fouls.

The visiting team began to wake up; in went a goal! Tuckerton blundered with the ball and Barnegat scored on a foul. In the mad rush up and down the field both teams were fouled several times, but Barnegat scored only one of them, while Tuckerton scored two. The cheering section shouted. The first half was over with one point to boot for the home team.

While the fair players were resting, a rather wild contest took place between the High School scrub team and the Eighth Grade boys in which the latter carried off the honors. Mr. Gerber refereed the game.

When the varsity team appeared, the line of sweaters and coats on the bleachers became more noticeable. Cheers and yells came in rapid succession; but Reeves, the Barnegat forward, made her foul and the score was tied. Excitement ran riot and the

rooters watched with such intensity that they almost forgot to shout until "pep" Jones made the sensational play of the game and popped in a goal in almost the last minute of play.

The cheering section went mad. There was no further hope for Barnegat for the score remained 8-6 in favor of the home team.

Line-up:
Tuckerton High
Jones Forward
Swain Forward
Allen Center
Cramer Guard
Parker Guard
Substitutes: Baker for Cramer.
Field Goals: Jones 1; Allen 1; Creby 1.
Foul Goals: Allen 3; Swain 1; Reeves 4.

Total score: Tuckerton 8; Barnegat 6.
Referee: J. Wade Wimer.
Umpire: Miss Orgill.
Timers: Misses Ely and Cressman.
Scorer: Miss Abel.

Time of Quarters: 8 minutes.

The fourth game of basketball was played between the boys of Barnegat and Tuckerton High School teams at Barnegat on November 12. Tuckerton was the first half and the period ended with a score of 13-4 in Barnegat's favor. The Tuckerton boys came back with the second half and out-pointed their opponents, but were unable to overcome the handicap of the first half. When the final whistle blew the score stood in favor of Barnegat.

The series stands 2-2. The finals will likely be played some time in the spring.

Line-up:
Tuckerton High
Hoffman Forward
Parker Forward
Honor Center
Blackman Guard
Marshall Guard
Sub: Cranmer for Blackman.
Field Goals: Parker 1, Cranmer 1, Barber 1, Lumadue 1.
Foul Goals: Hoffman 4, Parker 2, Barber 12.

Total score: Tuckerton 10; Barnegat 12.
Referee: W. H. Brown.
Umpire: J. Wade Wimer.
Timer: Misses Ely and Cressman.
Scorer: Walter Cranmer.

Time of quarters: 10 minutes.

The third game of the series was played between the girls' teams. The score being 6-5 in favor of Barnegat.

Line-up:
Tuckerton High
Swain Forward
Baker Forward
Allen Center
Jones Guard
Parker, G Guard
Sub. Jones for Swain; E. Parker for Jones.

Field Goals: Swain 1, Baker 1, Creby 1, Reeves 1, Elbersson 1.
Foul Goals: All.
Total score: Tuckerton 6. Barnegat 5.
Referee: Miss Orgill.
Timers: Misses Cressman and Ely.
Scorer: J. W. Wimer.

GAS CO. ASKS INCREASE

Application for permission to increase the present gas rate to \$2.75 per 1000 cubic feet, has been filed by the Ocean County Gas Company of Toms River, with the State Public Utility Commission. A hearing has been set by the latter body for Tuesday, November 30, at 11 a. m., at the State House in Trenton.

Increased costs of oil and coal, also labor, is the reason given for the increase in gas rates asked for. The new tariff asked is \$2.75 per 1000 cubic feet, less five cents per 1000 discount if paid by the 10th of the following month; the company also asks to have the \$3 a year service charge maintained as at present. The Ocean County Gas Company now supplies the Tuckerton Gas Company with gas at \$1.45 per 1000; they ask to be allowed to charge the Tuckerton Company, \$2.20 per 1000.

BILLIE BURKE HAS A HOYDENISH ROLE IN HER NEW PHOTOPLAY

Billie Burke is seen in a hoydenish role that recalls Mary Pickford or Dorothy Gish, in "Away Goes Prudence," which will be the feature at the Palace Theatre next Saturday, November 27. This is a new departure for Miss Burke, who has put over many delectable bits of comedy, but was never so completely a romp before.

Miss Burke has the part of Prudence Thorne, a society girl, who is infatuated with flying and insists on indulging in her hobby even at the risk of losing the love of her sweetheart, Hewitt Harland. To obtain funds from her father for a new airplane she goes into hiding at the home of the washerwoman and writes a black hand letter to her father pretending she is being held for \$50,000 ransom. Hewitt gets wind of this and plans to teach her a lesson by faking a kidnapping of his own.

The crooks he has hired, however, do away with him and take Prudence to their headquarters. At first she treats the situation laughingly, but after she has accompanied the crooks on housebreakings galore she sighs for home land Hewitt. One night, when the band is at work on a job, they are captured by the police, but Prudence escapes to her own home, where, when she is about to be taken by the police, her father appears and recognizes his daughter. Hewitt then invites her to fly with him all her life and she accepts.

OBITUARY James Farley

James Farley died at his home in Tuckerton, Sunday afternoon last, November 21, at the age of 68 years. He was a pioneer railroad man of this section, helping in the construction of the Tuckerton Railroad and worked in the capacity of brakeman and conductor for eleven years.

For the past thirty-seven years he was employed by the Central Railroad and lived in Newark, moving to Tuckerton only a few months ago after retiring.

Mr. Farley leaves a widow, who before her marriage, was Deborah Elizabeth Grant, and four children, Harold, James and Walter Farley and Mrs. William Helming.

Funeral services were held yesterday (Wednesday) at the home of George Wills, interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Tuckerton.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pettiner of Brooklyn, were guests of Mrs. Dorcas Letts last week.

James O. Horner and son, Charles former Tuckerton people, now residing in Camden and Gloucester, were visitors with relatives in town during the past week. Mr. Horner has been enjoying the gunning and made several trips to the woods and fields.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Gooch of Washington, D. C. are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Leek.

The New Egypt Press says that Rev. C. S. Ford, who has been pastor of the Jacobstown and Cookstown M. E. Churches during the past conference year, has been unanimously asked by the official boards of both churches to return for another year. Mr. Ford is now conducting a ten-day revival assisted by Ensign Holtz and wife of the Salvation Army. Mr. Ford recently resided in Tuckerton and is well known here.

There is a minister down in Atlanta who, whether he pays his bills or not, is Owen Still.

Our idea of a smart girl is one who can make her complexion taste as good as it looks.

Mrs. S. Barton Parker accompanied her daughter, Mrs. Myrtle Arehart to Newport News, Va., where Mrs. Arehart will make her home with her husband, I. F. Arehart. Mrs. Parker is expecting to spend several weeks with her daughter.

Miss Mae McConomy, of Trenton, was an over Sunday visitor with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. H. McConomy.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Mathis were week end visitors with their parents in town. Mr. and Mrs. Mathis returned to Rahway Sunday afternoon.

Rev. S. K. Moore was a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Sprague last week. Mr. Moore brought Mrs. Sprague and Miss Kirtman here by automobile last week. Mrs. Sprague has been spending some time at the home of the Moore's in Pointville, recuperating from a recent operation. Miss Kirtman, is a friend of Mrs. Sprague, and also a trained nurse, residing in Philadelphia.

Mrs. W. Albert Sprague is spending several days in Philadelphia and Mt. Holly.

Mrs. Claude Ellison and daughter, Miss Garnie accompanied Mr. Ellison to Philadelphia on his return to that city two weeks ago. Miss Garnie remained a week with her father, but Mrs. Ellison remained for two weeks, returning to her home here this week.

Miss Anne Palmer was called to Jersey City on Sunday on account of the serious illness of Herbert Patton, a friend, who spent his vacation periods at the Palmer's. Mr. Patton died Monday.

Miss Frances Mosher was given a surprise party by her parents on her birthday, November 17th at her home. A very enjoyable evening was spent and Miss Mosher was the recipient of some very nice presents.

A full coal bin or a big woodpile is mighty comforting these days.

Time for hot cakes and sausage—also pumpkin pies and doughnuts.

Winter begins December 21. We have had a few sample days, however.

William E. Blackman of Trenton, was in town Tuesday on a business trip.

Deer hunters are spying on the deer and getting the location of their favorite haunts, so as to know where to "lay" for them during those ten days in December.

Gunning parties from all over the state and from nearby cities came in larger numbers than ever before into Ocean County the first few days of the hunting season. Gunners are increasing with the increased population, while the wild lands are decreasing. Wonder if it wouldn't pay the farmer and land owner to encourage game, even to the extent of breeding birds, on his land, and renting the gunning privilege. We are told that has been done in Europe.

J. A. Wimer of Quarryville, Pa., is visiting his son, J. Wade Wimer.

Myer Gerber was home from Philadelphia for a visit this week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben A. Gerber.

Houston Driscoll, Jr., of Hammon-ton is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Houston Driscoll. Houston was here to attend the Masonic Centennial celebration. He also enjoyed a few days gunning.

S. E. Badanes, proprietor of the factory on West Main street, was in town during the past week.

Miss Fanny Brown, of Trenton, was a visitor with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Brown the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Piper. Miss Berta Mathis and Raymond Jones met with an accident Sunday evening while returning from a motor trip to Bridgeton. About a mile this side of Hammon-ton, Mr. Jones, who was driving, became confused in the heavy fog and in making a sharp turn hit a telephone pole. Although he was running very slow, Miss Mathis was thrown from the seat and received a

(Continued on last page)

100th Anniversary of Tuckerton Lodge, No. 4

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

F. M. Dowlin, Pastor
Sunday, November 28, 1920—
Morning service at 10.45.
Sunday School at 12 M.
Evening service at 7.30.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the State Council, Lakeside Council No. 24, Jr. O. U. A. M. will attend the next Sunday evening, where a special sermon will be preached by the pastor, Rev. F. M. Dowlin. There will be special music for the occasion.

On Friday evening next there will be a lecture and recital in the Presbyterian Church, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the debt fund of the church. Rev. F. M. Dowlin, formerly with the Radcliffe Chautauqua, will lecture on "The Funny Side of a Minister's Life."

Mrs. Gertrude D. Brown, who is well known as a vocalist to the members of this church, will be present and render a part of the program.

Mrs. Phebe Mays Grey of West Creek, a former organist of the Jamaica Presbyterian Church, will give one or more selections on the organ. There will not be any regular admission fee, but a silver offering will be taken, to be used to reduce the debt fund of this church.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

Prayer Service on Wednesday evening at 7.30.

TUCKERTON VISITOR SUCCUMBS TO SPINAL MENINGITIS IN JERSEY CITY HOSPITAL

Spent Part of Summers here for 12 Years

Herbert Patton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Patton of Jersey City, died at Christ's Hospital, Jersey City on Monday November, 22nd, of Spinal Meningitis, being ill only three days.

Mr. Patton was thirty years of age and has been making visits to Tuckerton every summer for twelve years as the guest of Mrs. Lydia Palmer.

He thought Tuckerton one of the garden spots of the world, always regretting he could not spend more time here. He was a splendid specimen of manhood and well known to many of our people.

At the time of his death, Mr. Patton was private secretary to J. Pierpont Morgan, which position he has held for some time. He leaves beside his father and mother, one sister, Miss Edna Patton.

After this entertainment the members and guests attended a banquet at Masonic Hall. The entire building had been converted into a dining hall and two hundred and fifty people were seated at the same time, presenting a scene long to be remembered. After the banquet a social hour interspersed with several speeches, was enjoyed. This concluded the festivities of the centennial celebration of Tuckerton Lodge No. 4, and will not soon be forgotten by those who attended.

On Friday evening, November 16th, Tuckerton Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M., with their wives and lady friends and members of Tuckerton Chapter, No. 54, Order of the Eastern Star attended a reception at the Palace Theatre. The address of welcome was delivered by W. M. Samuel S. Anderson and the history of Tuckerton Lodge was read by Secretary W. I. Smith. Vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. John T. Grey, of West Creek, and Rev. F. M. Dowlin, of the Tuckerton Presbyterian Church. Rev. DeWitt C. Cobb, of Glassboro, delivered a lecture followed by the movie comedy "Are You a Mason?" It was an unusually pleasing program and thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

On Tuesday evening, November 16th, an emergent communication was held at the lodge rooms.

District Deputy Grand Master Clayton B. Corliss represented the Grand Master and gave an interesting talk. At this meeting members of Mariner's Lodge of Barnegat were guests of No. 4 and in spite of the stormy weather there were several present. A history of Tuckerton Lodge was read covering the one hundred years of its work and several speeches were delivered that were exceedingly interesting especially those of some of the older members, whose experience in Masonry, in some instances covered a period of forty years.

A banquet followed this meeting.

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EFFICIENT SERVICE SAFETY

We insure these vital essentials to our depositors by—

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Your account solicited.

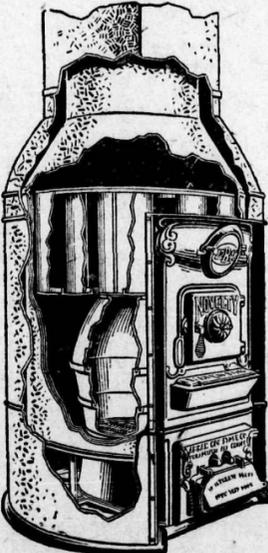
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While You Are Thinking Of The Heat Question

Novelty Pipeless Furnaces

Simplified Heating for the Home at a Moderate Cost.

Beach Haven Plumbing Co. Beach Haven, N. J.



BEACH HAVEN NATIONAL BANK BEACH HAVEN, NEW JERSEY

Opened for Business, May 1st, 1920

Has Demonstrated Its Usefulness and Service to Long Beach and Main Land Towns

Individuals or Business Concerns who appreciate the service a National Bank is capable of rendering, will find this institution a valuable banking connection.

LET US SERVE YOU?

Total Resources Over \$200,000

WM. L. BUTLER, President J. E. CRAMER
C. W. BECK, Vice-President Cashier

FIRST CLASS MOTION PICTURES AT PALACE THEATRE

PROGRAM

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27th
BILLIE BURKE in the popular screen production for Paramount

"Away Goes Prudence"

MACK SENNETT COMEDY

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30th

Selznack presents a special production with an all star cast

KINOGRAMS

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2nd

WILLIAM FARNUM and popular supporting cast in Fox play

"Heart Strings"

MUTT AND JEFF CARTOON

Sat. Dec. 4th—ROBERT WARWICK in play entitled "IN MISSOURI"

SHOWS START AT 8 O'CLOCK

W. C. JONES, MANAGER

Thirteen Years of Successful Banking

Runs to the Credit of

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BARNEGAT

Proving competent, careful officers, sound banking methods, and the confidence of a thriving community including the entire shore section, which it serves.

DEPOSITS OVER HALF A MILLION RESOURCES OVER \$630,000.00

Customers of the First National Bank of Barnegat have absolute safety, courteous treatment, careful advice on all financial questions when wanted, and the continuous use of MODERN BANKING SERVICE.

Wills and U. S. Liberty Bonds kept FREE in our

Fire and Burglar Proof Vaults

BOXES FOR RENT - \$2.00 AND UPWARDS

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BARNEGAT, N. J.

Ezra Parker, President Daniel S. Holmes, Vice-Pres. A. W. Kelley, Cashier

AT OUR TWO STORES YOU WILL FIND A NICE STOCK OF

Crockery, Hand Painted China, Glassware, Games, Music Rolls, Victrola Records, Pyrex Oven Ware, Community Silver, Ladies Wrist Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Cut Glass, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Stationery, Confectionery, Kodaks, Cameras, Films, Post Cards, Dennison's Paper Goods, Dinner Sets.

W. C. JONES, Tuckerton, N. J.

The Furrow

News and Views About the Farm

FIFTH ANNUAL FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

Harrisburg, Pa.—In connection with and as a part of the Fifth Annual Farm Products Show to be held in Harrisburg, January 24-28, the greatest assemblage of agricultural organizations in the history of the State will take place. No less than ten different and distinct agricultural organizations will hold their annual conventions and business meetings in Harrisburg during the show. In addition, these meetings will bring thousands of agriculturists together from every nook and corner of the State.

Included in the list of organizations that will meet in connection with the show are:

State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania Breeders and Dairy-men's Association, Pennsylvania Holstein-Friesian Association, Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association, Pennsylvania State Bee-Keepers' Association, Pennsylvania State Poultry Association, Tobacco Growers' Association, Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association and the Pennsylvania Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association.

In addition, the Pennsylvania State Veterinary-Medical Association will hold its annual convention as a part of the show, the veterinarians being closely allied with the agricultural interests of the State.

Every available hall in Harrisburg has been secured by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for the holding of the various meetings. In addition to the business session, the various organizations have prepared educational programs and speakers of State and Nation-wide reputation are being furnished by the State Department of Agriculture and by Pennsylvania State College.

The show will be officially opened on Tuesday morning, January 25 and will close Friday afternoon, January 28. More than twice the amount of space available last year has been secured for the show proper, this year and it is believed that all attendance figures will be broken.

The Potato Growers' Association alone is expecting at least 400 of the leading potato growers of the State in attendance at the show and the Association meetings while the other organizations are expecting equally large crowds, while practically all the farmers will be accompanied by their families, in addition there will be a small army of agriculturists who are interested in the show alone and are not affiliated with the various organizations.

NEW JERSEY CROP REPORT

The weather during the past month has been favorable for harvesting and maturing of all late crops and there has been very little damage from early frost except in cranberry bogs.

Corn

The corn crop this season was one of the largest ever harvested in the State; the average yield per acre is estimated at 44 bushels and the total production at 11,264,000 bushels as compared with 10,800,000 bushels last year and 10,603,000 bushels, the average production for the past ten years. The quality of this year's crop is 93 per cent of a normal as compared with 86 per cent, the average quality for the past ten years. The per cent of merchantable corn is unusually high this season due to favorable weather and is estimated at 89 per cent of the total crop as compared with 82 per cent last year, and 84 per cent, the average for the past ten years. The stock of old corn remaining on farms November 1 is estimated at 4.5 per cent of last year's production or 486,000 bushels as compared with 489,000 bushels, the average stock on farms November 1 for the past ten years. Silage: It is estimated that 15 per cent of the total corn acreage this season was cut for silage as compared with 15 per cent last year, and 13.5 per cent, the average area cut for the past five years. The yield of silage this season is estimated at 9 tons per acre as compared with 9 tons last year, and 8.7 tons, the average for the past five years.

Weight of Grains Per Bushel

The average weight per measured bushel of this year's crop is estimated at 59 pounds as compared with 58.4 pounds last year, and 59.4 pounds, the average weight for the past ten years. The average weight of oats this season is estimated at 31.5 pounds per bushel as compared with 29 pounds last year, and 30.3 pounds, the average weight for the past ten years.

Buckwheat

The average yield per acre this season is estimated at 20 bushels and the total production at 200,000 bushels as compared with 197,000 bushels last year, and 252,000 bushels, the average production for the past ten years. The quality of this year's crop is 91 per cent of a normal as compared with 87 per cent last year, and 89 per cent, the average quality for the past ten years.

Potatoes

This season's potato crop was larger by 5,000,000 bushels than any crop ever produced in the State. The average yield per acre is estimated at 150 bushels and the total production at 16,050,000 bushels as compared with 10,560,000 bushels last year, and 9,903,000 bushels, the average production for

the past ten years. The quality of this year's crop is 93 per cent of a normal as compared with 86 per cent last year, and 89 per cent, the average quality for the past ten years. It is estimated that 85 per cent of this year's crop was grown for market as compared with 73 per cent last year, and 75 per cent in 1918.

Sweet Potatoes

The average yield per acre this season is estimated at 143 bushels and the total production at 2,002,000 bushels as compared with 1,750,000 bushels last year and 2,627,000 bushels, the average production for the past ten years. The quality of this year's crop is 94 per cent of a normal as compared with 94 per cent last year, and 92 per cent, the average quality for the past ten years. It is estimated that 88 per cent of this year's crop was grown for market as compared with 90 per cent last year and 87 per cent in 1918.

Apples

The total production of apples this season is estimated at 106 per cent of normal or 4,134,000 bushels as compared with 2,113,000 bushels last year, and 2,241,000 bushels, the average production for the past ten years. The commercial crop is estimated at 1,075,000 barrels as compared with 587,000 barrels last year and 524,000 barrels in 1918. The quality of this year's crop is 93 per cent of a normal as compared with 78 per cent last year and 82 per cent, the average quality for the past ten years.

Pears

The total production this season is estimated at 83,000 bushels as compared with 500,000 bushels last year, and 605,000 bushels, the average production for the past ten years. The quality of this year's crop is 94 per cent of a normal as compared with 84 per cent last year, and 86 per cent, the average quality for the past ten years.

Grapes

The total production this year is estimated at 85 per cent of a normal as compared with 87 per cent last year, and 84 per cent, the average production for the past ten years. The quality of this year's crop is 84 per cent, as compared with 90 per cent last year, and 89 per cent, the ten-year average.

Cranberries

There was considerable damage on cranberry bogs by early frost. The average yield per acre this year is estimated at 12.4 barrels and the total production at 122,000 barrels, as compared with 156,000 barrels last year's revised estimate. The quality of this year's crop is 84 per cent of a normal as compared with 87 per cent last year, and 89 per cent, the average quality for the past five years.

Egg Production

The egg production on commercial plants during October is estimated at 18 per cent as compared with 24 per cent in September and 15 per cent in October, 1919.

(100 per cent equals 1 egg per day per hen during period reported for.)

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 16.—A sweeping crusade against the sale of bleached flour that will reach every county in Pennsylvania has been ordered by Fred Rasmussen, Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania. Already more than 500 samples of flour have been secured by agents in the Bureau of Foods, while three chemists and eight field agents have been relieved of all other duty and will work exclusively upon the flour crusade.

The advent of new flour from the West has prompted the crusade. Many of the large Western millers, unwilling to let their flour age in the natural way, have bleached their flour by the electric process, this adding nitrous acid to the flour. The pure food laws of Pennsylvania provide that flour containing nitrous acid is adulterated and cannot be legally sold here.

Director James Foust, of the Bureau of Foods, who is actively in charge of the crusade, has announced that a milling company offering flour containing nitrous acid for sale in Pennsylvania will not escape with one prosecution and fine, but will be prosecuted in every case where the impure flour is offered for sale.

Twenty prosecutions are already prepared against one large milling house in the Middle West, while up to this time the chemists have found eleven different brands of flour containing nitrous acid being sold in the State.

The crusade will be extended until the impure flour has been driven from the market.

There are 1,800 millers in Pennsylvania and not a pound of flour containing nitrous acid is produced by this industry. The Department is determined that millers in other States who ship their flour into Pennsylvania must comply with the pure food laws the same as the Pennsylvania millers. The crusade against the flour containing nitrous acid has been instigated to protect not only the consuming public, but the milling interests of Pennsylvania as well.

USE OF FARM TRACTORS SHOW GREAT INCREASE

The shortage of labor on the farms of Pennsylvania during the past year has brought about a greatly increased use of the farm tractor, according to

statistics secured by the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The figures show that during 1920 the number of tractors on the farms of the State have increased fifty per cent.

In 1919 there were approximately 4,315 tractors on the farms of Pennsylvania. At the present time there are approximately 6,323 tractors in use on the farms. These figures are based on reports from 705 townships in the State.

The reports do not indicate that horses are being generally discarded on the farms, but that the tractors are used as auxiliary power, requiring less man-power to operate than the use of horses.

BURN THE FALLEN LEAVES TO DESTROY FUNGUS DISEASES

Fallen leaves are nature's mulch and they should be composted, dug into the soil or allowed to lie and rot wherever possible. In some cases however, it is better to burn up the old leaves in order to prevent fungus diseases from wintering on them. There are numerous leaf spots, molds, blotches, and mildew which affect the leaves of certain kinds of plants, and one can greatly reduce the amount of these diseases for next year by destroying the old leaves, and of course the wintering stage of the fungus at the same time. Rose diseases are kept down readily in this way; rust on hollyhocks is rendered less prevalent if every scrap of material above ground is burned before winter; the disfiguring leaf spot on tatalpa trees and the ugly leaf blotch on horse chestnut are never so severe when the leaves have been burned the fall before. Currant leaf spot and leaf spot diseases of cherry and plum can also be lessened by destroying the fallen leaves either by burning or burying them. In general any foliage disease which winters on the fallen leaves can be controlled to a greater or less extent by destruction of these leaves in late autumn.

For information on the control of plant diseases and insect pests write to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania, Department of Agriculture.

APPLE STORAGE

Apples keep longer and retain their flavor better when stored in a cool place, say those in charge of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. A temperature between 36 and 40 degrees Fahr. is best, and this temperature should be kept as constant as possible. The storage house should be fairly dry, so that there will be no danger of deposits of water on the fruit when the temperature drops a few degrees. Apples also need air and the storage house should be provided with ventilation or the air changed frequently by opening doors and windows on mild days. Shallow boxes, baskets or bags or small bins slotted so as to allow air to circulate on all sides are best for storing apples.

BLUE MOLD ROT IN APPLES

The peculiar strong musty smell so often encountered in apple cellars is due to the Blue Mold Rot, one of the most destructive rot fungi in stored apples. When this musty smell is present this rot exists somewhere on the bin or boxes, and if it is strong it is likely to impart a decidedly unpleasant flavor to the contents of the cellar. This smell also indicates that the fungus is forming innumerable spores which will infect and rot other apples. To keep down loss from Blue Mold Rot, pick out and destroy the rotten fruits at frequent intervals and keep the cellar cool, clean, well aired and dry. The Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, will gladly answer questions regarding the diseases of plants and gives methods of controlling insect pests.

PEACH YELLOWS PREVALENT IN MAJORITY OF ORCHARDS

The result of the Peach Yellows survey conducted by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, during the late summer and early fall, shows a serious condition confronting the peach growers of Pennsylvania.

Nine Eastern counties were covered in the survey, particular attention being devoted to Cumberland, Lancaster and Lebanon counties, and it was found that 12.5 per cent of the peach trees in this area are infected with the Yellows.

There were 104 peach orchards visited, and of this number only 18 were found to be free of Yellows. There were 111,437 trees inspected and of this number 13,987 were either definitely affected by the disease or were suspected. This condition entails a loss of 69,935 on the growers, valuing each tree at \$5, while the danger from the disease spreading cannot be figured in dollars and cents.

The amount of disease in one orchard ran as high as 95 per cent, while in six orchards more than 75 per cent of the trees were suffering from Yellows.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is now seeking the support of the peach growers of the State in its plans for the eradication of the disease. The proper methods of control and eradication will be one of the important subjects which will be taken up and discussed with the growers at the State Farm Products Show in Harrisburg, January 14-18.

STATE CORN SHOW TO BE OPEN TO WORLD COMPETITION

The Pennsylvania State Corn Show, held in connection with the Annual Farm Products Show, will this year be open to the competition of the entire world. For the first time the bars will be let down to corn growers outside of Pennsylvania and the Sweepstake winners in the Pennsylvania competition will be matched against ten ear exhibits from any state in the Union that cares to exhibit.

A prize of \$25 will be awarded the winner of this world class and it is believed, that more than a dozen states will endeavor to wrest the honors away from Pennsylvania.

The Fifth Annual Farm Products Show will be held at Harrisburg, January 24-28 and will easily be the greatest exhibition of agricultural products ever shown in Pennsylvania. Already farmers and farm bureaus from every section of the state have announced their intentions of entering their choicest products of field and orchard at the show. Many of these exhibits have already won honors at the county fairs and agricultural expositions, so that the show will really bring together the prize winning products from each community.

The Corn Show alone will be a feature of no small magnitude. In order to secure more even classification and judging of the corn, the state has been divided into five districts. The winners in these districts, together with the honorary classes, will compete for the sweepstake prizes, which in turn will compete with the entries from other states in the world class.

In each of the districts, the prizes will be the same. Five cash prizes, \$5, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2 and \$1 will be offered the winners in each of the four varieties—Yellow Dent, White Dent, White Capped Yellow Dent and Flint, except that there will be no prizes offered for the Flint variety in the Fifth district.

The counties are arranged in districts as follows:

District No. 1—Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Montgomery, Philadelphia and York counties.

District No. 2—Adams, Berks, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Lebanon, Lehigh, Northampton and Perry counties.

District No. 3—Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Butler, Cambria, Center, Clinton, Columbia, Fulton, Huntingdon, Indiana, Juniata, Lawrence, Lycoming, Mercer, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset and Union Counties.

District No. 4—Bradford, Cameron, Carbon, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Luzerne, McKean, Monroe, Pike, Potter, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Venango, Warren, Wayne and Wyoming counties.

District No. 5—Allegheny, Fayette, Greene, Washington and Westmoreland counties.

The honorary state class consists of exhibitors who won a first premium in a district in 1918, 1919 and 1920. These exhibitors are barred from competing in the same classes in which they won either last year of the year before, but their exhibits may be entered in competition with this year's district winners for the sweepstake prizes. Four prizes of \$4, \$3, \$2, and \$1 will be offered for the winners in each of the four varieties of corn.

The grand champion prize of \$10 will be awarded to the best exhibit of ten ears, regardless of variety.

A special prize of \$10 will be awarded the ten ears shelling the greatest amount of corn.

Three prizes of \$10, \$8 and \$5 will be awarded for the best exhibit of thirty ears of White Dent, Yellow Dent, White Capped Yellow Dent and Flint. The prizes will be offered for each of the four varieties.

A special prize of \$5 will be awarded to the champion ear of the show, which must not be a part of any other exhibit.

In addition, the Challenge silver cup will be awarded to the county making the best exhibit consisting of ten exhibits of ten ears each. All the corn entered in a county exhibit must have been grown in that county.

Four prizes for each of the four varieties of corn grown by boys and girls under 20 years of age on July 1, 1920, will also be offered. The prizes for each of the four varieties are \$3, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50 and \$1. This class covers the entire state and will be judged also with the state classes of district winners.

PENNSYLVANIA CROP REPORT

The Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, makes the following report relating to crops and livestock, November 1, 1920:

The farmers of Pennsylvania have been seriously handicapped this year by lack of the necessary help, and as a result there has been a decrease in acreage of practically all crops; yet, with favorable weather and persistent effort, abundant crops have been harvested.

Corn—Pennsylvania farmers have harvested this year a corn crop estimated at 65,755,660 bushels, based on an average yield of 44.5 bushels per acre. The crop last year was estimated at 70,086,000 bushels, and the average yearly yield during the past five years was 61,560,000 bushels. The corn this year was harvested without damage by frost and as a result the quality is good.

Buckwheat—The total crop of buckwheat in the State is estimated at 4,952,860 bushels, which is an average yield of 204 bushels per acre. The

buckwheat crop last year was estimated at 5,552,600 bushels and the average production for the past five years was 5,466,800 bushels.

Potatoes—Potatoes are a splendid crop, but have been considerably damaged in some places by rot, due to late blight. The average yield per acre is estimated at 121 bushels and the total production at 29,158,435. The crop last year was estimated at 26,000,000 bushels, and the average yearly yield for the past five years was 24,090,500 bushels.

Tobacco—The yield of tobacco in Pennsylvania is estimated at 1,470 pounds per acre and the total production at 57,911,880 pounds. Last year's production was estimated at 53,768,000 pounds, and the average for the past five years was 50,812,000 pounds. Lancaster county produced over 82 per cent of the total crop.

Apples—November 1 report shows that the average price of apples over the State during the fall was 90 cents per bushel, varying in price from 45 cents per bushel in Fulton to \$1.75 in Fayette county. The average price one year ago was \$1.75, and two years ago, \$1.12 1-2 per bushel.

Alfalfa—The total area of alfalfa in Pennsylvania is estimated at 62,640 acres, which is a small increase over the 1919 acreage. The total production is placed at 183,360 tons, which is an approximate yield of 2.9 tons per acre from all cuttings. Chester county ranks first in the production of this crop.

Clover Seed—The prospect for clover seed is 95 per cent, compared with normal, and indicates an average yield of 1.6 bushels per acre. The total production is estimated at 14,000 bushels, compared with 17,000 bushels last year, and 16,000 bushels in 1918.

Hogs—The average condition of hogs throughout the State is fully up to normal. The estimated number of hogs to be slaughtered this year seems to be five per cent, less than the usual number.

Silos—Reports show that 20 per cent of the farmers of Pennsylvania are using silos this year, which is the same as last year. The total number in use is 41,568 and is slightly under the number in use last year. This apparent decline is due to the decrease of over 17,000 farms in the State, as shown by the 1920 census.

Wheat and Rye—Owing to the joint crop average survey which is being made by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, and which is not yet tabulated, the acreage of wheat and rye sown this fall for next year's harvest will not be published until December.

HONEST DEALERS AIDED BY NEW APPLE PACKING LAW

The inspectors of the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, handling the enforcement of the Apple Packing Law, have practically completed visits to most of the distributors of apples in the state. These visits have familiarized dealers with the provisions of the law and the regulations which have been made under the law.

It can safely be said that almost all sections of the state are being supplied from local sources of apples. The movement of barreled stock has hardly begun, and it will not become important until local supplies are exhausted. Most of the dealers report a hesitancy toward the purchase of Pennsylvania fruit, except in the cases where the packer is personally known to be honest. In other words, apples sell at present upon the reputation of the packer, and not on the quality of the fruit offered. Certainly the new orchards of Pennsylvania can not find a market for their product if conditions of packing and grading are not remedied before that time.

The Apple Packing Law is a step in the direction of improvement of quality, and its provisions are directly for the benefit of every honest grower in the state who has the good of the industry at heart. For this reason, any persons who know of violations of the law are requested to communicate with the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, giving complete information regarding the case.

14,306 Still On the Rhine

Of the total of 213,067 officers and men enrolled in the U. S. Army, 162,918 are in the continental United States and 14,306 are in the army of occupation on the Rhine in Germany. There are 18,947 in the Philippines, 6,927 in Hawaii, 5,600 in Panama, 1,493 in Porto Rico, 1,406 in China, 867 in Alaska, 101 in France and 5 in England.

During October the enlisted strength of the national guard was increased by 4,649, making the total strength on November 1st of 67,552 men, as compared with an authorized strength of 182,830.

New York state has the largest national guard organization, with 8,843 men, and Texas is next, with approximately 8,000 men. Pennsylvania is third, with 6,800 men and Wisconsin next, with 5,270 men.

Bertie—"You say he called you a donkey. What did you do?"

Fred—"Nothing."

Bertie—"Well, if a man called me a donkey, I'd kick him with both feet."

Fred—"Just so! Any donkey would do that!"

Linen and Lace, Says Paris

Rather heavy but very soft linens in charming tints are being combined with lace in French afternoon frocks for autumn wear. Madam Lanvin herself wears such a frock and was seen in it at a Paris tea room the other afternoon. The skirt was of black satin opening in front over a black chantilly apron panel, the charmingly veiling oyster white linen. The blouse of oyster linen fastened down the back with small buttons and had a flat line at front and back, with rounded neck. Set-in sleeves in three-quarter length were stitched with several rows of black above the edge, and the blouse ended under a wide, draped belt of the linen, which gave a low awistline effect.

This use of linen with satin and lace is a feature of the season, for linen is one of the exclusive fabrics and is very much the mode. A frock for indoor wear has a blouse and low sash of rose linen and a skirt of cream lace flounces. Another frock of gray linen is trimmed with bands of cluny lace dyed in the soft gray tint. Linen in close weave is warm enough to be classed as a cold weather fabric, yet it launders as successfully as any batiste or lawn summer frock would do. The shades in costume linens are charming and the browns, tans and grays are particularly favored for winter house wear, with trimming of dyed lace or cluny or other heavy pattern.

Knee Bracelets and Ankle Watches

Fashion always shows a tendency toward exaggeration after the strict simplicity of war-time. It is a natural reaction and by and by styles get back to normal. The latest form of exaggeration is the knee bracelet, which is not new at all, but a revival from Directoire days, when feminine dress went to extremes which far surpassed the present extremes in fashion.

The knee bracelet is made of metal ribbon with dangling festoons of chains and jewel-set pendants. Of course, you cannot seek a knee bracelet unless the wearer chooses to make the ornament obvious—by crossing her knees so that the skirt "rides up," or by having the skirt slashed so that the sparkling bracelet is revealed at every step. It is not supposed to show in its entirety, but in just a flash of brilliance now and then.

Women in Paris are also sporting ankle watches, the timepiece mounted on a ribbon with clasps around the ankle. The watch is set on the outer side and when milady desires to know the hour she bends her knee and brings her foot up backward, glancing down over her shoulder at the lifted ankle—a rather graceful and piquant attitude, provided she has good eyesight and does not have to lift the watch too high.

The Smart Mode

So far coats have not made their appearance to any great degree. The warm autumn days have kept them hidden, but from the shops we gather that the top coat will once piece costume worn underneath. Fur collars to the eyes and straight lines to the hem, cuffs of fur to the elbows and bands of fur to the knees, and fitted sleeves with either tight or flaring cuffs.

Tailors reveal simplicity in design, as do the dresses, although they are more elaborate in color. Rust and dull greens and shades of browns and grays are noted in velours and velvets. These suits are trimmed in furs and self-tone embroidery and all button to the throat with soft crush collars and normal sleeves with tight or flaring cuffs.

Jackets of these suits follow the figure to the waist line and then flare to the knee or lower; some hang in straight lines from the shoulder to the knee, belted either in front or back but seldom all around.

Such a suit made of heavy silk crepe in a deep rust tone was recently observed at a smart cafe. Self-tone embroidery was the trimming applied in large medallion, giving the effect of two materials. A chic black velvet turban with gaura in a fan-shaped trimming standing high at the back completed the costume with the added bit of lace shading the eyes.

With these glimpses into the thoroughfares of fashion, one realizes the possibilities at hand with which to enjoy life, for woman's greatest joy is self-expression of her clothes.

Tommy—"That's bad cream you get from our milkman every day, isn't it?"

Mother—"No, indeed!"

Tommy—"Then what do you want to whip it for before you let it come to the table."

Shaving is said to have originated from the fact that in battle the beard formed a good grip for an enemy.

NIGHT GOWNS

Buy your Flanette night gowns now, the cold weather will be upon you in a day. These gowns cannot be bought at these prices anywhere else in the country. Very heavy flannel gown 54 in., wide 74 in., long 41 1/2 in. We have one of the heaviest quality one of these flannel same size for \$2.25. We also sell these gowns in extra size 56 in., wide 85 in., long for 50c. additional. These gowns come in Blue & Pink stripes. On receipt of money order or check or we will send same. C. O. D. ADDELPHIA MFG. CO. Philadelphia, Pa.

Foch and His Peace-Time Job

Paris—Marshal Foch, who two years ago, November 11th received the surrender of the German armies at Retobender in Compeigne forest, today holds the theoretically imposing position of military adviser to the world.

His official title is "president of the interallied military commission of Versailles." This body is a continuation of the old supreme command of the war. Its function is to act as general clearinghouse for all military affairs touching the former Allies. It includes representatives from all the former belligerents except the United States and the Central Powers, and upholds frequent meetings in Paris.

Behind the little blue sign "Etat-Major de Marechal Foch," at 34 Boulevard de Courcelles, the conqueror of Germany sits at his office desk every morning from 10 until noon and every afternoon from 2.30 until 5. His aides report he is busy most of the time—reading telegrams from military attaches of Allied nations in various parts of the world, conferring with military representatives of various powers, preparing reports for the council of ambassadors when military counsel is needed, giving advice to some of the younger Allies now carrying on little wars of their own, etc.

From time to time he quits Paris to accompany the premier of France as general military adviser at or of the many conferences of prime ministers which have been one of the new features of European diplomacy since the war.

He generally travels in the same railway coach in which he was living when he received the German commander, November 11, 1918. This coach is always at his personal disposal, whether for official or unofficial trips. Sometimes his wife accompanies him—on unofficial journeys.

Foch's relation to the French army is the same as it was during the latter part of the war. Being head of the interallied military staff he is barred from active command in any of the national armies, but free to give advice whenever required.

In addition to his professional duties Marshal Foch has a secondary but rather time-consuming "ceremonial" role which frequently calls him away from his family hearth to speak at inter-allied or French memorial services, international dinners, cornerstone layings and the like.

For the world at large and France in particular he is still the living personification of the victory for which it paid so dearly in human life.

Tailored Blouses in Satin and Velvet

Blouses in tailored styles in white or colored satin are featured in all exclusive displays. These have high lars and long sleeves set in at the normal shoulder. The collar, the edge of the front closing, and the lower edge of the blouse are scalloped and are finished with a bias band of the fabric.

Velvet blouses in white, black or copper color, embroidered in black silk or in gold threads, have some representation. These also are made with high collar and long sleeves. As a rule, they open down the front from the collar to the belt, showing a flat under-bodice in satin, in a contrasting fabric of metal cloth.

A very smart black satin tailored blouse has been brought out by a celebrated designer. It is trimmed with dull gold upholstery braid. The model shows high collar, log sleeves set in at the normal and short basque across the front. The basque is formed of a straight band of the fabric, which stands away from the figure at the sides forming pockets. The edge of the basque and both sides of the front closing are edged with the gold braid.

The sleeves are long, fit snugly throughout their length to the arm, and button close around the wrist. A soft cravat of black satin ties in a bow at the front.

"Waiter, how long do you keep these eggs?"

"Why, sir, until they are eaten."

OUR WEEKLY LETTER

Will keep you informed from time to time of developments likely to affect the market action of securities in which you are interested.

This letter is a very important part of our statistical service, and we believe you would find it of great assistance in making your commitments.

To secure it regularly each week, it is only necessary to drop a postal card to Desk P. 15 with

New York Letter

New York—"The City of a Million Phones" will be New York's title within a year. At a recent hearing, G. W. Whitmore, valuation engineer for the telephone company, announced that with 670,000 telephones now in use in the city, and with thousands of applications piled up awaiting the necessary equipment, the million mark would easily be reached before the end of next year. No other city in the world can compare with us in this regard. And we use our phones more than most places. In no other few square miles in the world are so many phone bells jangling at once for 24 hours in the day.

One boy in New York was happy on the first night of "The Prince and Pauper"—Hugh Findlay. He is the brother of Ruth Findlay who plays the prince. Hugh is a fifteen-year-old school boy and served his sister as a pattern. In playtime, on the street, even at meals, did she use him as a model, in sitting, walking and general deportment as a boy. He stood it without a murmur until near the end, when he began to complain bitterly. "But, Hugh," she protested, "my work is very hard and you should help me." "Yes," he said, "I do all the work and you get all the fun." Anyway he celebrated on the opening night and spent most of his savings on a huge banquet for his sister, and sent with this note: "Dear Sis: I wish you all luck, and gee, I'm glad you open tonight. Your loving brother."

Republican women of the State will have a club and permanent home of their own as a souvenir of the great victory of 1920. Mrs. Charles L. Sabin—whose husband is a Democrat—is chairman of the club committee. She is househunting and expects to report shortly on the possibility of finding quarters. The clubhouse will be similar to the Men's Republican Club on Fortieth street.

No such point of vantage is there on Manhattan as a Fifth avenue bus. Usually, however, one enjoys it for the things to be seen from its top. But the other day, I had a new experience. It was one of those fresh, bright, cool mornings, when pretty nearly everyone has to feel some happiness. I was sitting just inside the door and as the bus moved down the avenue, I heard really splendid singing, a deep joyful baritone. And we didn't seem to leave the voice behind. I turned around, and there on the platform, quite unconscious of us all, his red head thrown back, his face smiling, stood the conductor, singing. At each corner he assisted the "offs," and "ons," and collected fares. Then he went back to his platform and back to his song.

Frank A. Vanderlip is learning the busy-ness of being a landlord in these crowded times. Since the news appeared that he bought the entire village of Sparta, adjoining Scarborough where he lives, he has been deluged with applications from people who want a house or a cottage or a dat or a room or anything at all there. Mr. Vanderlip is said to have bought the place to rid it of undesirable residents. So everyone within many miles who has grown discouraged over house-hunting apparently believes that all one must do to get a home in Sparta is to produce certification of respectability. And judging from the village-owner's mail, we are a land flourishing in respectables.

The dove of peace is said to be approaching, though on weary wings, the air above the Flatbush Christian Church, in Brooklyn, from which the elders all resigned because the pastor refused to condemn dancing. At an American Legion entertainment in the church buildings the young people danced. The pastor was not present, but he seemed disinclined to take active steps about it when the story was brought to him. So the elders have withdrawn. The pastor has resigned, too, though, and it is expected that in ninety days when his resignation takes effect, the elders may return. All deny that there are any hard feelings. They are only attempting to straighten out the situation.

"Patriotic New Yorkers" is the latest organization announced to date. There is considerable uncertainty over ex-

actly what its function is to be. But as it originated in the over-wakeful brain of Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, it will undoubtedly be carried forward to somewhere—with considerable eclat. Anyhow, Mme. Lular Tetrassini is a charter member. Mrs. Van Rensselaer made her one the day she came as a guest of honor to the exclusive matron's reception for the Rufus King Chapter of the Daughters of American Revolution. "As the wonderful songbird had to have the 'Patriotic New Yorkers' explain to her in Italian, it is a particularly fitting idea," commented one of the guests who is not always in complete harmony with the plans of her that-day hostess.

Shopping guides are nothing new in woman's world. The woman who descends upon New York once a year or once a lifetime has known the value of these professional shoppers who could tell her where to get things and what to get. But such a friend and helper is an innovation in the world of men. He's here, though. War millionaires probably brought him. Anyhow, everyday now you can spot them on the Avenue and in the shops. These male shoppers with one or two clients apiece at their sides. They prevent the taking home of neckties which are with one's hosiery as well as with his personality, and they are supposed to help the gulleless one from throwing away his money without due return. Asked how much it costs for a man to fit himself out properly for all occasions, one shopper placed the sum at \$4500.

They Don't Do it in the Very Best of Spirit Circles

Chicago—If you would mingle with the elite of departed spirits, do not toy with the shades who use the ouija boards as a means of communication; because under ordinary circumstances, only the riffraff of spiritdom speak during the sessions of the great American parlor game was the warning given by Miss Gail Wilson, trustee of the American section of the Theosophical Society. She stands high in the theosophical world.

"Only the low type of soul would make itself manifest on the ouija board," said Miss Wilson, who has given the subject much research. "A high type of spirit would not use such a crude and dangerous method. Why should a highly evolved spirit want to mingle among earth-beings, when they are on a much higher plane."

"Speaking of the slangy language of the earth, most of the spirits we get connected with on the ouija board file like circus posters.

"If you are looking for advice, it is far better to take it from a good living person than a bad dead one. No spirit can tell the future better than the ordinary earth being. It's rare that a respectable spirit rings on the library table, holds."

Miss Wilson holds that there are just a few cases on record of high-class spirits taking via the ouija board route, but these cases are so rare that they may be discounted.

Uncle Treetop (on his way to the dentist's office)—"Most likely it will stop aching by the time I get in the chair. If it does, I'll pretend I've made a mistake and tell him I want a haircut."

"Why do people always say 'Hi!' when they want to stop a horse cab?" "They don't like to tantalize the horses by saying 'Hay!'"

When a man invests his money in the iron trade, he naturally expects to do a heavy business from the start.

"I guess the day for me to be on top is past," soliloquized the battered derby hat in the ash barrel "but even now I'm no slouch, and never will be. See?"

Doctor Jenks—"Why, what's the matter with the boy?"

Sammy Snogges—"I wuz a-seein' how many animals from my Noah's Ark I could hold in my mouth, an' I've been an' swallowed the giraffe an' a zebra!"

Albert—"I'd like to go fishing, but I don't believe that fish would bite."

Arthur—"I guess they would; I notice there is a mackrel sky overhead."

Long Hours Held Necessary to Make Ambitious "Arrive"

By B. C. Forbes

Do successful business men work very long hours, or have they their affairs so well organized and systematized that they can quit at half-past 4 or 5 in the afternoon, forget all about business until 9 or 10 o'clock next morning, and then go off for generous week-ends?

I have been asked to answer these questions.

Nature hates uniformity. No two human beings of all the 1,693,000,000 in the world are exactly alike, either physically or mentally. In the same way, no two conspicuously successful business men work alike. Some toll early and late, with rarely a respite. Others, equally as successful, work comparatively few hours and take frequent vacations. Yet at least one deduction may be made after close study of the careers of a hundred financial, industrial and mercantile leaders.

Daniel Guggenheim, head of the enormously wealthy Guggenheim family of mining and smelting fame, once declared emphatically to me: "The man who works twelve months a year works only six. It is the man who works perhaps ten months who works twelve." Charles B. Sabin, who has built up the greatest trust company in the world, finds that he also can accomplish most by working short hours and darning off frequently for golf or polo or some other form of recreation. This system enables Mr. Sabin to get through a staggering amount of work and serves to keep his brain always clear. Judge Gary, head of the largest industrial enterprise in the world, does not arrive very early at his office and he leaves generally between 4 and 5. Every year, also, he takes at least one long vacation, usually visiting foreign countries. Yet, no man in America handles more matters of gigantic importance. He is never hurried, never flurried. "System" is the explanation.

Thomas E. Mitten, the wonder-working head of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, always appears to have an abundance of time to take up any matter, yet he finishes work quite early. In his case, however, the secret is that he is at his desk promptly every morning at 4 o'clock, so that by the time other business men begin to move around, he has broken the back of his day's duties. Theodore N. Vail, the man who gave America more telephones than all the rest of the world combined, did not work long hours and often scamped off to his Vermont farm. It was said of him, however, that he could in five minutes give a subordinate enough work to keep him going five weeks. His mind worked as swiftly as lightning. It should be added, however, that Mr. Vail spent a great many of his away-from-office hours reading and studying problems incidental to his business.

George Edward Smith, dynamic head of one of the large typewriting companies, works relatively few hours and plays a great deal. Nevertheless, he has made such a notable record that he is in keen demand as a director and factotum in other important enterprises—and finds time to attend to the duties. John D. Rockefeller once told me that the popular notion that he toiled like a galley-slave was all wrong. He added: "The fact is, I stayed away from my office so long and spent so much time transplanting trees and enjoying myself about my home, that I sometimes felt that I was a slacker."

The list of leaders who work long hours is, however, much longer than the list of those who work short hours. The president of the United States Steel Corporation, for example, is up and at it early every morning, keeps his nose to the grindstone all day, and usually takes home a pile of work to do at night. In this way James A. Farrell has earned the reputation of knowing more of the details of his vast enterprise than the head of any other huge corporation. Frank A. Vanderlip, for years president of the largest bank in America, also found it necessary to work like a Trojan from about 9 to between 5 and 6, and to spend many evenings wrestling with problems requiring undisturbed concentration such as was impossible during the hurly-burly of the Wall Street business day. I don't know one of the big Chicago packers who did not early in life make it a rule to be at the stockyards extraordinarily early every morning and to put in long hours—J. Ogden Armour, Louis F. Swift, Edward Morris and Thomas E. Wilson are all in this class.

For many, many years John H. Patterson, who gave us the cash register, rose at an unearthly early hour and put in almost an eight-hour day before lunch time. It was said of E. H. Harriman that he took time neither to eat enough nor sleep enough, so abnormally busy was he all day and every day, with no thought of vacation—once he went on a pleasure trip in California, but a telephone wire was trailed through the woods after him! He killed himself by overwork. One of the most brilliant of the younger generation of bankers in New York is Percy H. Johnston, whose achievements are beginning to make history. He not only works from 9 to quite late

in the afternoon, but devotes some five evenings every week to business problems.

Others who find it necessary to exceed the eight-hour day prescribed by labor unions include Thos. W. Lamont and Dwight W. Morrow, of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Co.; Robert Dollar, lumber and steamship magnate of the Pacific coast; Charles A. Stone, of Stone & Webster and the American International Corporation; Walter C. Teague, president Standard Oil Co.; Matthew C. Brush, of American International Shipbuilding fame; William C. Durant, head of General Motors; George A. Gaston, of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; Edward L. Doherty, now perhaps the largest oil producer of America; Henry L. Doherty, owner and operator of vast public utility and oil properties; Charles B. Seger, president of the United States Rubber Co., and, of course, Thomas A. Edison.

I find that practically every man who has risen to unusual eminence by his own efforts, toiled and sweated very long hours all through his early and even middle-aged years. I know no self-made millionaire who confined himself to an eight-hour day or even a ten-hour day during his struggling period.

Quite a number of financial and business leaders, however, after becoming heads of enterprises, have so organized their duties that it is not necessary for them to spend long hours at work or to be on hand every week of the year. Even in such cases, however, mighty few of them are able to cast off all thought of business or to drop all business activities on leaving their offices or plants. Some do have the faculty of being able to dismiss every thought of business the moment their day's work is over—but not many.

What nearly every man of unusual achievement does say is that a reasonable amount of recreation is absolutely necessary to keep feeling top-notch. More and more executives are striving to delegate duties to subordinates, leaving themselves more time to think and plan. But in order to reach this stage it is almost universally true that there have had to be years and years of brain sweat, long hours and painstaking concentration.

In short, after a man has "arrived" he can sometimes so systematize things as to make short hours possible. But in order to "arrive" the man of ambition must be prepared to work and study far beyond the eight hours of the modern workman—Phila. Ledger.

Boy! Page an Adding Machine

New York—Benny Boynton, alias the Williams Football squad of Williamstown, Mass., is just about all set to become the star individual point scorer in gridiron circles for the year 1920.

There are ten other players on the Williams team, but this story is going to be about Boynton, because everything that has been done this year seems to be "thanks to Benny."

Williams started out the year by trouncing Rensselaer to the tune of 63 to 0. In this game Boynton scored 33 of the points, or better than 50 per cent.

In the next game Williams trimmed Union 35 to 0 and Boynton came through with 15 points. About 50 per cent.

Right here you're supposed to forget that Harvard slipped a 38 to 0 win over on Williams—because Boynton failed to cross the goal line.

And then came Trinity to take a 62 to 0 trouncing. Boynton made up for his loss of points in the Harvard game by totaling six touchdowns for 36 markers. This was better than 50 per cent of the team's total.

Walking Ideal Exercise

Disance walking is the hardest and most strenuous of exercises. It requires a well-kept body and good lasting qualities. In the first place, one must keep in the best condition and take sufficient exercise to keep the muscles from becoming stiff. This requires road work at least once a week.

Each person has a particular stride and she should stick to this and never change it. A good pedestrian stride never varies. To make good time one must go about four miles an hour and be able to walk, if necessary, twenty miles a day. This is considered a good day's walking for amateur pedestrians.

Walking is like other things. You must stick to it to make any progress. Fifty years ago our fathers thought nothing of walking three, four or even five miles to the next village to spend a day with a friend. But times have changed and the prevailing conditions have taken away all idea of walking for health. The modern woman gets but little exercise and she would feel much better and be much better if she would walk and walk intelligently.

Bobby—"Where have you been?" Willie—"Fishing." Bobbie—"Catch anything?" Willie—"Naw, but"—triumphantly—"I spoiled a suit of clothes."

Millions of Pennies Disappear Yearly

Who knows where all the pennies go?

Every year eighty million or more of these coins are made and put into circulation. Some of them come back for redemption, but the most of them disappear in the most mysterious way and are seldom seen again.

They are not extremely smooth and slippery and their slight value should gain for them more care than is given ordinary pins. One reason given is that they change hands more than any other coins, and are therefore, subject to accidents, and owing to their value are treated carelessly.

The first American cent was coined in 1787, and looks similar to the coins of the same value of later years.

The rarest cent is that of the issue of 1799. It is said that the scarcity of this issue was due to the fact that a firm in Salem, Mass., was then engaged in slave trade, procured a large quantity of the coins from the mint, and after drilling a large hole in them sent them to Africa, where they were given to the chiefs, in exchange for slaves.

The cent is the barometer of business, and it is interesting to note that during financial depression a large number of these coins accumulate in the Treasury. Even a big storm or a strike will cut down the number of pennies in circulation, for the penny-spending public is indoors, or else forced to save for "rainy days" that threaten. It is a sign of prosperity when large numbers of pennies are in circulation.

In 1920 a remarkable hoax was perpetrated in connection with pennies. The rumor ran that when in 1902 pennies were in the making a quantity of gold was spilled in with the copper and that the government was anxious to get them back. While this rumor was in circulation an enterprising store in Washington, D. C., advertised that they would pay 18 cents for 1902 pennies. The result can well be imagined; there was a mad scramble for these cents. In certain sections of the country especially in North and South Carolina, speculators bought every penny in sight. The prices ranged from 3 to 10 cents and in some cases rose to 12 cents. Persons having obtained a number of "valuable" 1-cent pieces sent them to Washington to be bought in by the clothing store, and it was not until then that the "hoax" was made public.

The store called upon to "cash up" merely stated that they would pay 18 cents for 1902 1-cent pieces, or 18 cents for \$19.02. The hoax gave the store an advertisement and the speculators a jolt.

A Becoming Breakfast Cap

The difference between a boudoir cap and a breakfast cap is that the boudoir cap completely covers the head and hides curls or any other unpresentable effect in the coiffure; and the breakfast cap merely makes one look fetching and sort of housewifely at the breakfast table. The breakfast cap is not supposed to hide the hair—though it may conveniently hide a rather hastily dressed coiffure.

The popular breakfast cap is decidedly attractive and is a most becoming model. The little brim in front is of gathered white net, the gathers held smoothly down under a garland of tiny embroidered roses. The crown, in two sections—a flat band across the top of the head and a gathered piece at the back—is of sheer linen, with tiny pleated ruffles of the linen on the flat section. No small item in the becomingness of this pretty breakfast cap are the trailing streamers of pink ribbon, attached to a small bow at the back.

Woolen Suitings Favor Homespins

In suitings, owing to the difficulty of production, few novelties are to be noted. The great interest is for wool velours, duvetines and tricelines. A great interest in broadcloth rather for coats and than for suits in plain tailoring. Bures are still a marked note.

In coats for sports wear are favored, such as roys quois, peacock, orange, emerald. Favor continue to wool poplins in plain a striped effects.

Homespins and loosely woven fabrics generally and wool mixtures in gray and black, in gray and white, in tan and brown, and in black and white are strongly emphasized. Both plaid and striped effects are good, but preference is generally given to stripes.

Multi-colored stripes on dark grounds and stripe or check effects in white or in black on neutral colored grounds figure among the novelties.

For coats, use is made of enormous check and plaid patterns in brilliant colors or in black and white on a plain ground. Heavy chevrons, heavy wool velours known as "moufflone," duvetines and satines are the favored coatings.

A fly is never so stupid but that he is able to get a head of the bald man.

Austria Needs More Aid From Americans

Peace has brought no improvement to conditions prevailing among the children of Austria, whose present state is as pitiable as that of the little ones of Poland.

This is the word brought to this country by representatives of the American Relief Administration European Children's Fund, who assert that Austria is the only country among all those in which the fund has operated, where next year's relief programme will not be substantially reduced. Instead of improving since the coming of peace, they say, conditions there have grown steadily worse, and the aid which the United States will render must not only continue, but increase.

Dr. Clemens Pirquet, formerly of Johns Hopkins, and now head of the Department of Children's Diseases in the University of Vienna, has written Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the American Relief Administration, that more than seventy-eight per cent. of the whole child population up to the age of fifteen is underfed. In other words, 930,000 out of 1,182,000 Austrian children are not getting enough to eat. Of Vienna's child population, only about two in one hundred are getting adequate nourishment.

The American Relief Administration began its work of feeding the children of Austria in April, 1919, with an initial distribution of 1500 tons of food, comprising cocoa, milk, sugar, rice, peas, beans and flour. Public soup kitchens were opened in kindergartens, schools, day nurseries, orphanages and even the royal palace of Schonbrunn was turned over to the children's welfare workers. Since the available food supplies were not sufficient to satisfy all, no child was admitted until examination by a competent doctor or nurse had shown an actual condition of serious undernourishment.

295,000 Are Fed Free

The cost to the administration of feeding one child one meal a day for a month has averaged about one dollar, while the remainder of the expense, amounting to two or three dollars for each child, has been supplied by local charity, government and municipal grants. In this way, the rationing system has never been allowed to become a pauperish influence.

By July 1, 1919, of the entire Austrian nation of 6,000,000 people, one-quarter of a million children were receiving one meal a day at the public kitchens. Last winter 170,000 children were fed in the city of Vienna alone, and 125,000 throughout the rest of Austria. Yet less than a third of all the undernourished have been reached.

Consequently, the final budget for the year ending next June contains Mr. Hoover's approval of the proposal to increase the number fed to 300,000 and to undertake, if possible, to supply shoes, stockings, warm underclothing, coats and dresses for 100,000 of the most miserable children. Altogether, for the entire area of Central Europe in which the administration is at work, including Poland, Czechoslovakia and Germany proper, \$20,000,000 will be needed before the next harvest, August, 1921.

Befogged

The morning was cold and foggy when old Farmer Giles and his man started out to drive a bullock into the market. The farmer being uncommonly stout left the work to his employee.

After tramping about eight miles in silence, hardly able to see each other for the fog, the man was startled to hear a voice just in front of him exclaim:

"We're getting along in good style, aren't we, Bill?"

"Lordy!" cried the farm hand. "Be that you, mister? Why, Ah bin a droivin' ye for the last hour!"

And the bullock had vanished in the fog, while Bill herded his bulky master to market.

When a crate of crockery falls through an elevator shaft it's a little worse for the ware.

Every boy has an idea that if his father had lived at the right time he could have thrashed Goliath.

Nails should be sold at auction, they will go well under the hammer.

American Uniform is Curiosity in Paris

Paris—Of the 2,000,000 doughboys who celebrated the armistice two years ago in France, there remain in Europe today:

About 15,000 in the Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

Several hundred in the Graves Registration department, looking after 400 cemeteries in various parts of France.

Perhaps 25 officers with headquarters at 7 Rue Tilsitt, settling up the last of the A. E. F.'s bills.

And nearly all of these are new recruits shipped over after the armistice.

On the boulevards, two years ago people by doughboys, the American uniform has again become a curiosity. Occasionally heads are turned with a reminiscent smile as a khaki-clad man with a big A on his sleeve walks across the Place de l'Opera.

Of the some four or five thousand who hid in the back alley of Paris when their comrades went home, probably not more than a thousand perhaps only several hundred remain. Army authorities still pick up these deserters from time to time—one in a police court, another in a jail, a few on recognition in a cafe or on the street, and ship them home in handcuffs. Most of them were criminally inclined before entering the army and went back to their old trade in Paris.

The second anniversary of the armistice saw the Yankee soldiers in France already receded into history. As to the two military branches in France. It is estimated that another year will be required to complete the removal to America of the bodies whose removal has been requested by relatives. Thus far, requests have been received from about two-thirds of the number buried in France. The remaining third will be concentrated in four or five large burying grounds.

Colonel Warden, military attache at Paris, placed the total claims still to be settled at about 3000, generally small amounts; bills from French civilians for services or supplies.

Have Swamped With Coal as N. Y. Suffers

Paris—While New York apartment houses, according to reports received here, are out of fuel, French shipping officials here admit that the harbor at Havre is temporarily flooded by a score of ships laden with coal from the United States, the shipments, apparently, being a part of the coal contracted for by the Swansea syndicate.

The amount of coal now in the harbor at Havre is about 100,000 tons, while much more is on the way there from the United States. It was purchased by the French Government when the prospect for the winter supply was not brightened by the German coal promises made at Spa.

French consumers of this coal will have to pay about \$40 a ton for it, while the output of the French and the German coal mines, as long as the supplies last from these sources, will sell for a little more than half the price of the American fuel.

Nevertheless a French coal famine has been averted and even the smallest shops are well heated.

Little Molly—"What is a zebra, Tom?"

Tom (wisely)—"A horse with his ribs on the outside."

"Fractions is awful tough," said Tommy. "I'll be glad when I am a man like pa and can forget all about them like he has."

"Look here," he said, indignantly, to the man with the hungry cow, "don't you see that 'keep off the grass' sign?"

"Yes."

"Well, yer cow's on the grass."

"I know it, mister," was the placid answer. "I know it just as well as you do. You see that cow can't read."

"Johnny," said the boy who hates to show that he is scared, "did you ever see a whale?"

"No."

"Would you like to?"

"I should say so."

"Well, if you'll do my examples for tomorrow, and give me that monkey wrench you found, I'll let you watch father and me in the wood shed about half an hour from now."

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Thursday Afternoon, Nov. 25, 1920

Barnegat

The Fourth Roll Call of the Red Cross from November 11th to the 25th is now being collected and the committees are at work in this locality. She is the greatest mother in the world. She keeps faith with you. Be sure you are not left out but help along all you can.

The paint brush is still on the move. Wm. Hankins' residence is one of the latest on Main street and it looks well. Henry Reeves has been setting out a hedge in front of his residence.

Barney Cranmer is occupying his residence on Brook street. Alvin and Carl Bowker are both working at the government plant at Lakehurst.

Henry W. Tolbert has a new up-to-date garage built on his premises on East Bay street.

Capt. John Hankins and family of Jersey City were in town for a few days to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Capt. Randolph.

Candidates for the Post Office at Barnegat are already in the field here. President Wilson put them all under Civil Service after he had the positions filled with good Democrats.

The grounds around the M. E. Church have been much improved by the grading.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Paul Bowker and child of Jersey City, spent the week end and Sunday with relatives on Maple and Brook streets.

Mrs. Lucy Hazelton left on Thursday for Morristown, N. J., to spend a couple of weeks with relatives.

Mrs. S. B. Hemburg is making improvements to her residence on Brook street. New bathing room with hot and cold water.

Miss Stevenson has returned from a visit to Lakewood.

Mrs. J. B. Kinsey of High Point, spent Tuesday in town.

Word has been received from Capt. John R. King that he is improving and is able to be around the room.

I note that Henry Ford and the Ford Motor Company have purchased a Railroad, a 400,000 acre tract in Michigan and a coal tract in Kentucky and have other purchases in consideration. The railroad runs direct to the coal mines in Kentucky. What next?

Since the death of John Baileycorn the sale of ice cream is on the increase or what is called the ice cream jag.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Cranmer and Miss Estella Conklin of Cedar Run, motored up and took tea with Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson Bugbee and also attended services at the M. E. Church Sunday evening.

Capt. Chandler is building a garage. The Thanksgiving services this year were held at the M. E. Church. Rev. W. Wyngarten of the Presbyterian Church delivered the sermon.

The funeral of Capt. Randolph, a former residence of this place for years, was held on Friday last at the M. E. Church. He died at the residence of his son in Virginia after a long illness. He is survived by his widow, three daughters and one son. He was a member of the Masonic Order of this place. Rev. Pennington Corson, Jr. officiated at the services and interment was in the Masonic cemetery.

The services held at the M. E. Church Sunday evening last were very interesting and a good congregation was present. About 12 of the boys and girls of the Sunday School took part with the pastor assisting. The children did exceedingly well.

Mr. and Mrs. George I. Hopper have returned from their two weeks outing.

Mr. Hopper is now ready for business and reports he can now do two days work in one. Give him a call.

W. F. Lewis has been indisposed for the past week but is now on deck again.

Mrs. Levi Cranmer of Cedar Run was a recent guest of relatives in town.

It is to be hoped we will have a mild winter. It was to be hoped it will not be like it was in northern Massachusetts with the thermometer 25 to 30 degrees below freezing and snow in the highways 3 to 5 feet in the level.

We folks down in Ocean County were not in it.

Utah's Bird Sanctuary.

The most remarkable bird colony in the world is on Hat Island, in the Great Salt Lake, Utah. The island is about twelve acres in extent, and on a rocky pinnacle 100 feet above the brine, with not a drop of fresh water to be found and apparently nothing to attract the birds except the sense of security which the island offers.

LONG BEACH TOWNSHIP

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS FOR DELINQUENT TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1919

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Collector of the Township of Long Beach, in the County of Ocean and State of New Jersey, that on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1920, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Township Hall, Sixteenth Street and the Boulevard, North Beach Haven, in said Township, he will sell at public auction each of the following described lands, or parcels of real property, together with the tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, or any part thereof, sufficient for the purpose, to such person as will purchase the same, subject to redemption, at the lowest rate of interest, but in no case in excess of eight per cent. per annum, and pay the tax lien thereon including interest and costs of sale, payment to be made before the conclusion of the sale or the property to be resold. The said lands, parcels of real property, etc., so to be sold, the delinquent owners thereof and the amount of the delinquent taxes, interest and costs due thereon are as follows:

Name	Tax	Int.	Cost	Total
Abe T. Dethlady—One house on "Gowdy Tract" near Coast Guard Station	\$4.01	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$6.41
H. Haasbrunch—East North of Holgate, part of Beach Lot 16-18 Acres	02.15	0.22	2.00	70.37
Nellie Hall—Barnegat City Block 23, Lot 6	2.01	.20	2.00	4.21
Edward McNulty—Beach Arlington One house	2.51	.25	2.00	4.76
Wm. Adler—Ship Bottom Block 1, Lot 9	2.01	.20	2.00	4.21
Herman Koche—Ship Bottom One House Boat	1.51	.15	2.00	3.66
Henry B. McLaughlin—Ship Bottom South 28th St. to 30. 47th St. About 150 Acres	304.78	30.34	2.00	337.12
Henry B. McLaughlin—Ship Bottom South 20th St. to South 28th St.—16 Acres	48.12	4.70	2.00	54.81
Wm. Adler—Brant Beach Sec. A. A. Block J, Lot 2				
Sec. B. B. Block D, Lots 5, 6				
Sec. A. A. Block L, Lot 4				
Sec. A. A. Block L, Lot 18	16.04	1.59	2.00	19.63
Richard M. Bevan—Brant Beach Sec. A. A. Block I, Lots 1, 3	4.01	.40	2.00	6.41
Beach Haven North Co.—Brant Beach Between Kimbrey & Summer Aves., Ocean to Bay—48 Acres	146.37	14.57	2.00	162.94
Beach Haven North Co.—Brant Beach Between Bronson & Converse Aves.—Ocean to Bay—51 Acres	152.38	15.17	2.00	169.55
Beach Haven North Co.—Brant Beach Between Sigsbee & Kimberly Aves.—Ocean to Bay—2 Portable Houses—Station 114, Ice & Power Houses, Water Tower, Stables, etc.	102.40	10.16	2.00	213.05
Sarah Devlin—Brant Beach Sec. A. A. Block 11, Lots 2, 4, 6, 8	10.02	1.00	2.00	13.02
Matthew Greenwood—Brant Beach One house on Hardenburg Tract	7.02	.70	2.00	9.72
Chas. E. Krouner—Brant Beach Sec. A. A. Block F, Lots 14, 16—One house	39.07	3.89	2.00	44.96
James Kehoe—Brant Beach Sec. A. A. Block L, Lots 8, 10	4.01	.40	2.00	6.41
Chas. Kupples—Brant Beach Two houses	4.01	.40	2.00	6.41
Henry B. McLaughlin—Brant Beach Sec. A. A. Block 6, Lot 35	4.01	.40	2.00	6.41
James Neilson—Brant Beach Sec. A. A. Block 6, Lot 10	4.01	.40	2.00	6.41
Beulah I. Pitts—Brant Beach Sec. A. A. Block A, Lots 12, 14	6.01	.60	2.00	8.61
Anna Reel Est.—Brant Beach Sec. A. A. Block 10, Lot 16	3.01	.30	2.00	5.31
Katherine B. Smith—Brant Beach Sec. A. A. Block C, Lots 15, 16	9.02	.90	2.00	11.92
Bessie D. Waukevicene—Brant Beach Sec. A. A. Block 6, Lot 26	4.01	.40	2.00	6.41
Mary Guidic—Beach Haven Crest Block 17, Lots 3, 4, 5, 6	8.03	.80	2.00	10.83
Thos. A. Lee—Beach Haven Crest Block 4, Lots 3, 4, 10, 11	8.03	.80	2.00	10.83
Jennie Lee—Beach Haven Crest Block 9, Lots 3, 4—One house	8.02	.64	2.00	10.66
Chas. Olive—Beach Haven Crest Block 10, Lots part of 22, 24, 27	3.01	.30	2.00	5.31
Pasquale Olive—Beach Haven Crest Block 10, Lot 11	2.01	.20	2.00	4.21
Antonio Vasacchi—Beach Haven Crest Block 17, Lot 9	2.01	.20	2.00	4.21
Louis Watkins—Beach Haven Crest Block 13, Lots 2, 3	2.00	.16	2.00	4.16
Wm. B. Wilson—Beach Haven Terrace Tract 2, Sec. A, Lots 1, 22	8.03	.80	2.00	10.83
Florence V. Moore—North Beach Haven Block 9, Lot 5	4.01	.40	2.00	6.41
Archie P. Willis—North Beach Haven All lots in Blocks D-4, 17, 28. About 50 lots	70.17	6.98	2.00	79.15
Martha L. Willis—North Beach Haven Block 12, Lots 15, 16	8.03	.80	2.00	10.83
Joseph B. Willis—North Beach Haven Block 10, Lots 1, 2, 3	1.20	.20	2.00	3.20
Angelina Campbell—St. Albans Sec. A. Block 60, Lot 27	.51	.05	2.00	2.56
John N. Gallagher Est.—St. Albans Sec. C. Block 174, Lot 4	.51	.05	2.00	2.56
Catherine Giberson—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 40, Lots 1, 3	2.01	.20	2.00	4.21
Mary M. Moore—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 9, Lot 8	.51	.05	2.00	2.56
Warner Rider—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 89, Lot 10—One house	5.52	.55	2.00	8.07
Frances D. Sweeney—St. Albans Sec. A. Block 48, Lots part of 13, 14, 15	.81	.08	2.00	2.89
Joseph Scalone—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 107, Lots 7, 9	1.01	.10	2.00	3.11

H. EARLE McCONNELL, Collector.

TUCKERTON RAILROAD CO.

and Tuckerton Railroad Company operating Philadelphia and Beach Haven R. R., and Barnegat R. R.

IN EFFECT OCTOBER 10, 1920

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

STATIONS	Ex. Sun.	Daily	Mon. & Fri. only	Wed. & Sat. only	A. M.		P. M.	
					Ex.	Sun. only	Ex.	Sun. only
LY N.Y. PRR	9:00	1:24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" N.Y. CRR	8:30	3:15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2:30
" Trenton	8:05	3:00	7:15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Philadelphia	8:10	4:04	8:25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Camden	8:24	4:11	8:35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Mt. Holly	9:06	4:42	9:15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Whiting	9:09	5:31	10:12	6:00	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Cedar Crest	10:12	5:59	10:25	6:13	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Wm. Je.	10:24	6:56	10:37	6:25	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Barnegat	10:28	5:59	10:41	6:29	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Manahawkin	10:38	6:36	10:52	6:39	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Cedar Run	10:44	6:35	10:57	6:41	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Mayetta	10:46	6:37	10:59	6:43	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Parkertn	10:58	6:47	11:11	6:45	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Cox Sta.	10:52	6:22	11:20	6:49	.....	.....	.....	.....
" W. Creek	10:56	6:28	11:20	6:53	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Tuckerton	10:58	6:28	11:20	6:55	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Ar. Tuckerton	11:03	6:31	11:20	7:00	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Hilliards	10:54	6:21	11:05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Bar. C. Jc.	11:02	6:29	11:07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Ar. Tuckerton	11:03	6:40	11:17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Ship B'm	11:01	6:33	11:12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Br. Beach	11:09	6:35	11:12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" B.H. Crest	11:11	6:38	11:14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" B.H. Ter.	11:17	6:43	11:20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Sp. Beach	11:19	6:45	11:22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" N. York CRR	11:21	6:47	11:24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" B.H. Haven	11:22	6:48	11:25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Ly. Surf City	11:55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Ly. Cedar	12:00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Cl. House	12:17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Ar. B'm't C'y	12:25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

STATIONS	Daily Ex. Sun.	Mon. & Fri. only	Wed. & Sat. only	A. M.		P. M.	
				Ex.	Sun. only	Ex.	Sun. only
LY Barnegat C'y	.....	.....	.....	12:45	.....	.....	.....
" Club House	.....	.....	.....	12:51	.....	.....	.....
" High Point	.....	.....	.....	12:59	.....	.....	.....
" Brant C'trs	.....	.....	.....	1:05	.....	.....	.....
" Surf City	.....	.....	.....	1:15	.....	.....	.....
" Bch Haven	7:00	2:43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" N. Philadelphia	7:02	2:45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Spry Beach	7:04	2:47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" B Haven Ter.	7:06	2:49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Penhala	7:10	2:53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" B. H. Crest	7:12	2:55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Brant Beach	7:14	2:57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Ship Bottom	7:17	3:00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" High Arlington	7:19	3:02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Barnegat C'y	7:21	3:04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Hilliards	7:23	3:10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Tuckerton	7:27	3:02	8:40	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Parkertown	7:29	3:07	8:45	.....	.....	.....	.....
" West Creek	7:24	3:09	8:47	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Cox Station	7:27	3:12	8:50	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Staffordville	7:31	3:16	8:53	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Cedar Run	7:35	3:20	8:57	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Manahawkin	7:42	3:27	9:00	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Barnegat	7:52	3:37	9:10	5:11	.....	.....	.....
" Waretown Jc.	7:56	3:41	9:14	5:15	.....	.....	.....
" Lacey	8:00	3:54	9:26	5:27	.....	.....	.....
" Cedar Crest	8:13	3:58	9:30	5:31	.....	.....	.....
" Ar. Whiting	8:22	4:07	9:40	5:40	.....	.....	.....
" Mt. Holly	9:00	4:59	.....	6:30	.....	.....	.....
" Camden	9:47	5:42	.....	7:00	.....	.....	.....
" Philadelphia	10:45	6:20	.....	7:15	.....	.....	.....
" Trenton	10:05	6:20	.....	8:00	.....	.....	.....
" N. York PRR	11:51	8:00	.....	10:00	.....	.....	.....
" N. York CRR	12:15	9:25	12:55	8:45	.....	.....	.....
" Mon. only	10:45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

JOHN C. PRICE, President and General Manager

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT

Notice is hereby given that the accounts of Charles K. Pullen, Deceased, Administrator of the estate of said Charles K. Pullen, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for Settlement to the Orphan Court of the County of Ocean, on Friday, the twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. 1920. Dated October 22, A. D. 1920. BARZILLA PULLEN, Administrator.

The Jury's Difficulty. "Gentlemen of the jury," said a judge as he concluded his charge, "if the evidence shows in your minds that pneumonia, even indirectly, was the cause of the man's death, the prisoner cannot be convicted." An hour later a messenger came from the jury room. "The gentlemen of the jury, your lordship," he said, "desire information." "On what point of evidence?" "None, your lordship; they want to know how to spell pneumonia."

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts unless contracted by myself. THOMAS H. CRANMER, Manahawkip, N. J., Sept. 30, 1920.

SUNDAY AUTO SERVICE

Plan to Send Immigrants Where Needed is Favored

The response to Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis' suggestion that immigrants be distributed according to labor needs has been immediate and general throughout the country, he informed the United Press today.

State and municipal officials, manufacturers' associations and farmers' organizations have endorsed his plan and urged that the proposed system be made effective as soon as possible, offering all possible co-operation. This plan contemplates diversion of immigration—now flowing in at the rate of a million a year—from the congested centers of population to sections where there is a demand for labor of specific classification.

This not only would prevent non-employment in larger cities and tend to reduce high prices and high rents, but would furnish farmers with skilled agricultural workers, manufacturers with artisans, and so on.

Wallis said he hoped to have the plan in active operation shortly. The first step will be a series of tri-weekly lectures for immigrants at Ellis Island, which will be instituted next week. These lectures, under the direction of the war branch of the Y. M. C. A., will provide the newcomers with specific information regarding industrial, social and climatic conditions in various parts of the country. They will be illustrated with motion pictures. State, city and commercial bodies have been invited to send lecturers.

The commissioner also is preparing to seek natural aid from the approaching session of Congress to aid in carrying out this work and to provide for closer inspection of immigrants.

Those Army Mules

After demobilization, two friends met and began speaking of their military experiences.

"I was in the Air Force," began one.

"Were you?" exclaimed the other, in surprise. "I thought you enlisted in the Army Service Corps."

"So I did, but I transferred."

"Why?" the question was asked in astonishment.

"Well, they put me in the horse transport and it's like this. An aeroplane may throw you out, but it doesn't trample on you and bite you when you are down."

"Well Johnnie, are you able to keep your place in your classes?"

Johnnie—"Yes, sir; I began at the foot, and there's not a single boy been able to take it from me."

Cossacks Kill Three American Red Cross Men

London—Complications between the United States Government and the Bolsheviks were foreseen here as a result of the reported murder of Captain Emmet Kilpatrick, Uniontown, Pa., Red Cross man, by Red raiders near Salvadoro station.

A dispatch from Sabstopol, headquarters of the anti-Bolshevik, leader Baron Von Wrangle, said that Kilpatrick and two other Red Cross men had been slain by Cossacks, believed to be part of the command of General Budenny, which took such a prominent part in the operations against Poland. The killings were said to have been marked by cruelties.

There was considerable doubt here as to what action, if any might be taken by the United States government.

The American government never has recognized the soviet government, but at the present time it is permitting its nationals to trade with the Bolsheviks at their own risk.

The immediate result of the report of the raid on Kilpatrick and his companions was fear that other Red Cross workers along the Russian Front would be imperiled.

The Red Cross has a large number of workers stationed at positions where they might be cut off by Bolshevik raids.

Stephen A. Veneer, of Albany, N. Y., and J. D. Hedinger, Baltimore, Md., Red Cross workers, apparently narrowly escaped death in the Cossack raid, according to advices from Sebastopol.

They were in another part and remained concealed until the raiders had departed.

The names of the other two Red Cross workers slain were not given.

"Augustus," said the young man's mother, "you were very restless in church."

"Yes'm," was the penitent response.

"You never see papa behaving in that way. Why couldn't you be quiet, like him?"

"Why, mamma," he answered frankly, "you see, I wasn't a bit sleepy."

A gentleman coming out of his office met another man, who inquired of him if he had seen anywhere around a tall man with one eye named Jones. The gentleman promptly replied:

"No. What is the name of his other eye?"

"I don't know which is worse," languidly remarked the European monarch, as he read of another attempt on his life, "my people's disloyalty or their marksmanship."

If you really want to "keep off the grass," let the boys play on your lawn.

The Largest Flower Known

In Mindinac, the farthest southeastern island in the Philippine group, upon one of its mountains, the Volcanic Apo, a party of botanical and ethnographical explorers found recently, at a height of 2500 feet above the sea level, a colossal flower.

The discoverer, Doctor Alexander Schadenberg, could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw amid the low-growing bushes the immense buds of this flower, growing like gigantic cabbage heads. But he was still more astonished when he found a specimen in full bloom—a five-petaled flower, nearly a yard in diameter, as large as a carriage wheel, in fact. This enormous blossom was borne on a sort of vine creeping on the ground.

The naive who accompanied Doctor Schadenberg called it "bolo." The party had no scale by which the weight of the flower could be ascertained, but they improvised a weighing scale, using their boxes and specimens as weights. Weighing these when opportunity served, it was found that a single flower weighed over twenty-two pounds. It was impossible to transport the fresh flower, so the travelers photographed it and dried a number of its leaves by the heat of a fire.

Thus, one of the leading gown houses of America is showing a collection of duvetyns and velvets whose main deviation from the lines of the chemise dress is found in irregular hem line which curves upward at the front of the gown. The hem continues into a wide contrasting facing. Thus, a model of cochon brown velvet continues its up-and-down hem line into a wide front banding of marigold colored brocade satin. This upward sweeping front line is found in many of the late winter models and gives promise of a directoire or Empire line before long, as a high waistline seems to blend best with this mounting them.

Other houses are sponsoring a new silhouette by inserting umbrella folds at the sides. Rich metallic brocades or satins are combined in this way with the main fabric of velvet, duvetyn, or of a heavy wool velour. This exploitation of the hips is very contrary to the prevailing straight-line mode. Other hints of a coming season's bouffantness are given by horizontal pin tucks at the hips or fan-shaped pleatings of contrasting, lighter-weight fabrics.

Midwinter frocks, however, are not

panels at the sides are also being used. This fad is especially noted in black and white costumes. One house is showing an importation of wide wale white serge or twill banded and paneled in black satin. Small pearl buttons outline the bandings and hip panels. Panels by the way are very chic when used as over-tunics. Another importing house is showing a street gown of midnight blue serge and black satin. The satin is used as a rather clinging underslip and the serge is the tunic. It is about knee-length and is cut into deep points of uneven length. Some of the points are edged with tiny silk tassels that flop about most piquantly.

When the suspicious man sees an airship whizzing away in the clouds he is justified in thinking there is something up.

The first public performance on a piano was given in London over 150 years ago.

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Listen, My Dear, You May Be Stylish and Still Have Hips!

New York—Fifth Avenue's showing of real midwinter dresses is playing some tricks on the straight-line chemise dress. A glimpse at the windows all bedecked with rich gowns for hurly burly winter weather gives a strong hint that by springtide the dresses will be fuller and a wee bouffant.

It is the uptown houses which exploit original models and imported creations that are ringing the "string bean dress." They are following the example of Paris which has swung away from the straight line dress for so long that it is about ready to swing back to it. America's answer from the universally-becoming type of dress will be more gradual, however. The cut-urries are using all their cleverness to merely flick the gowns with some phase of the new trend.

Other houses are sponsoring a new silhouette by inserting umbrella folds at the sides. Rich metallic brocades or satins are combined in this way with the main fabric of velvet, duvetyn, or of a heavy wool velour. This exploitation of the hips is very contrary to the prevailing straight-line mode. Other hints of a coming season's bouffantness are given by horizontal pin tucks at the hips or fan-shaped pleatings of contrasting, lighter-weight fabrics.

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forsaking all the fashion decrees of the earlier fall season. They are more chary of the tinsel and embroidery that greeted the gowns of yesteryear, but they are exploiting the craze for insets of contrasting color and material.

The naivelttle pastime which a popular song epitomized some time ago, known as "looking through the knothole in father's wooden leg" had no view at all compared with that of the flip little rosettes, dabs and beads and other gawgaws that are poked through a slash eyelet in the bodice or skirt of a gown or the front of a blouse.

One house is showing a new model of seal colored duvetyn. If one had seen the fabric "in the piece" it would surely have been called damaged goods for it is erratically covered with oddly shaped holes and slashes. As made, however, the openings come at the top of the skirt over the shoulders, and at the middle front of the bodice. These apertures are filled with almond colored chamois skin.

Other dresses are full of large eyelets embroidered in colored silk and filled in with tiny dabs of gay ribbon or even tufts of fur. One house is showing a gown of black velvet promiscuously slashed. The slashes are underlaid by ermine paillettes.

Sculptor's Life is Harrassed By Tricks of Fate

New York—What grim fate has been stalking David Edstrom, preeminent American sculptor through his entire strange career? And why?

He was born in Smaland, Sweden, and came to America with his parents when he was seven years old.

Barely able to speak English he went out on the streets of Ottumwa, Ia., and sold newspapers. Even then he aspired to become an artist.

Finally, knowing that art centered somewhere in Europe, he quit his job as an engine wiper in a factory and announced to his parents that he was going to Europe.

"Crazy," said they.

But Edstrom went. From New York he secured a job as a stoker on a steamer bound for a North sea port.

Arriving at Copenhagen he presented himself at the Royal academy to find only a chosen few could enter there and only after two years of preparation at the Polytechnical school. Starving, slaving and hardly sleeping he made his way through those two years and gained his victory, entering the Royal Academy in a blaze of glory.

Living on the proceeds of his work as a super in the Royal Opera House, Edstrom has his first real success when he sold his first real piece, "Spring," for \$1000.

About this same time his wife sud-

denly packed up and left London for Paris!

So Edstrom returned to Stockholm with his ears ringing with praise for the work, but with an empty heart. Finally he came to America in 1915 only to find that America, torn by the emotions of war, had no place for a sculptor and he could not secure a single commission. Being finally forced to become a private tutor at Sewanee University in Tennessee. From there he has worked until he has duplicated fame in America that came to him in other places.

But still mysterious things happen. Returning recently to his New York studio Edstrom found a piece of sculpture on which he had worked for years "The Triumph of Man," shattered to pieces and not another piece in his studio harmed.

Yet, Edstrom, declared by many to be the successor of Augustus St. Gaudens, says he must borrow money from his friends to continue his work and his wife is suing him for separation and a large sum of money, although he declares he is practically penniless.

Shells of Land and Ocean

Shell life is probably the oldest form of animal life upon the globe. Its study is an interesting one, and even people who are not of a scientific turn of mind may find pleasure in looking on the exquisite coloring and delicate beauty of many varieties of shells and on their wonderful mechanism.

There is nothing more delights children than to wander along the seashore and gather the little shells which have been washed on the beach by the restless waves. And then, too, when some large specimen is found, with what eagerness the finder, whether young or old, will apply it to his or her ear and hear from within its murmurings, whereby, in the words of the poet, it expresses "mysterious union with its native sea."

In the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, there is a collection of fifty thousand shells, many of them of a huge size, others strangely formed, and some of iridescent colors which rival the hues of many sunsets.

In examining these, there came to mind many fables and traditions about shells. There is the conch shell, which was made into a horn and blown by old Triton and the attendants of Neptune. Then there is the nautilus, of which Pope says:

"Learn of the little nautilus to sail. Spread the thin oar ad catch the driving gale."

Many years ago, a Dutch naturalist went to the Indian seas to study shells. When he came back he told the story that the nautilus sailed in troops over the sea, and were able, when they wished to fill themselves with water and sink to the bottom.

The shells of some are dark but with zebra-like stripes, the tips of aperture being beautifully tinted crimson. Others are creamy with zebra strips of different colors. The natives are said to use them for food, but they have never been fished by white men.

The shells of the Philippine Islands have shells of the most radiant colors. They are of wonderful beauty, some have been found having the color of watered silk. They live in bark of trees and never come down.

All the small tribe, with few exceptions, are egg layers; and in Borneo and other parts of South America eggs are sold in the markets for food.

Enormous shells are found on a mile of the Indian Ocean, twelve hundred miles long, and to the east of Australia. They grow to weigh hundred pounds, and they have been seen as large as a ship's long-boat.

Fishermen are afraid of them, and tell how they have bitten off arms and legs. Scientists believe that they are a hundred years old.

There is another curious shell, the abalone. It resembles a huge saucer and it stays the most of the time on some rocks. Inside, a strong muscle is attached to one end of the shell as a roof for it, and at the other is a big foot, provided with a powerful suction cup.

The abalone covers on the top rock which is covered part of the by the flood. When it is hungry it raises the edge of its shell, and water brings animalculae, on which makes its dinner.

Along the coast of California, the large muscle is dried, and quantities are sent yearly to China.

Don't be a Gloom Chaser

Unrest is in the very air today. read about its results, we think a its grooves. "When conditions more normal," "when" the high of living goes down, "when" we just what is going to happen in st manship; always the word "when" qualify our plans and the statement always harking forward to some in the future which shall in some aculous way change the current of lives.

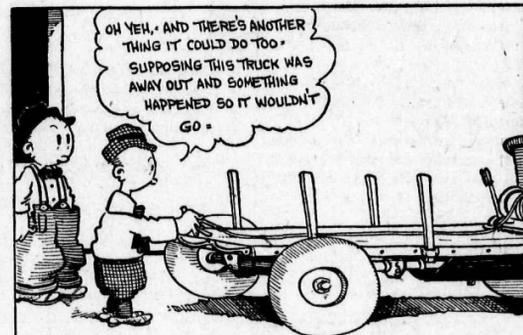
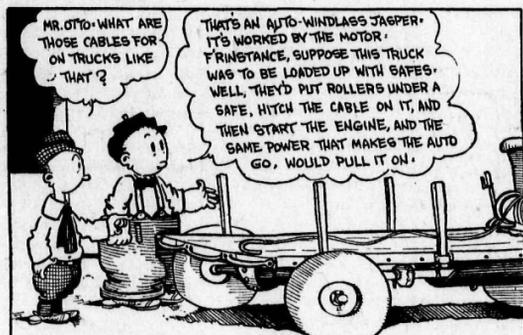
And yet, in a way, all this attitude of expectancy is futile. It is the and here with which we deal. relation toward them is what gro makes the future for us. It is as ish to live in the future as it is to the dead past. Our thoughts t are shaping our future, our deed today are influencing accomplishment to be. We waste much perfect time when we forget this.

It's true that today is different. all the todays which have preced it is true that new conditions con us that new emergencies surround patches. But we must meet them s how—and how depends upon our vision and our understanding. thing we may be certain of—the always some way out of every dif ty. What seems to be life's b walls show doors when we get clo them. Things unnoticed in the ance suddenly loom up as we nearer.

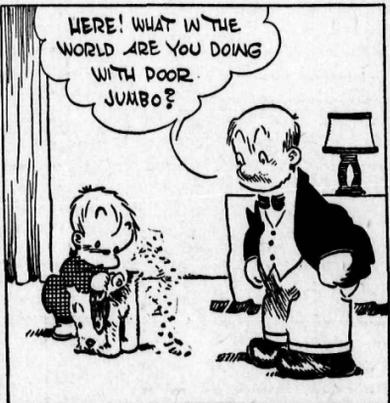
The more we give ourselves to boding and unrest the less of cou and initiative we shall be able to cumulate. Once this is throug learned we can go on undau through troubles and perplex which otherwise would make us spair; we shall be better assoc and companions; we shall ra cheer instead of gloom and best of we shall generally find the de goal much nearer in the distance we had thought.

It is much easier to stop the l of a dog than the singing of a quito.

Auto Otto:



Freckles and His Friends:



Jokes By Will Rogers:



Cafeteria For Mine

Slash C. L. By Bak- ing Your Own Bread

By Edward M. Thierry
Bake your own bread, Housewife. That's the only way to cut the cost of bread.

National campaign, with this as a slogan, is springing into being as the national upheaval in the bread and flour markets.

Head bakers by bakers can't and go down. Bakers say so. Her Hoover concurs. D. P. Chindler, secretary of the American Association of the Baking Industry, is in favor of it. So is Julius Fleischmann, yeast king.

The bake-your-own-bread campaign is blowing out of a market letter sent a few days ago by Hulburd, Warner & Chandler, Chicago grain brokers.

Off to Winters
The campaign's slogan is double-barrelled—Buy a barrel of flour and your own bread!

Our last year was \$16 a barrel and higher during the last few years as compared to \$5.50 pre war. It's about \$10.70 retail. That's 1 1/2 cents a pound, for there are 196 pounds in a barrel of flour. If you buy small quantities, say, 12-pound sacks, you pay about 12 cents a pound!

The housewife has quit making bread, says Winters. "Now is the time for her to start up again."

Four Cents Cheaper!
Bakers tell you—and they're probably right—that drops in the price of bread and flour will not bring the cost down because labor is high. The housewife pays an average of 12 cents for a pound of bread. And she ought to be able to bake her own bread at a cost of more than 8 cents a loaf.

Meanwhile the bakers have a campaign of their own—to stamp out the remaining home bakers.

An article in the current issue of Bakers' Helper, a trade magazine published in Chicago, estimates from 40 to 45 per cent of the nation's bread still being made in the family kitchen.

The article urges bakers to "go gun-

ning for these misguided housewives and teach them the error of their ways." Such housewives are called a menace to bakers' prosperity.

Throughout the country bakers are advertising more extensively. A New Haven (Conn.) baker advertised a whistle free with every double-loaf!

Bakers must have felt it coming. Now the bake-your-own-bread campaign is here.

Report Shows Decrease in Con- sumption of Cotton

Washington—Cotton consumed during October, 1920, totalled 399,837 bales, compared with 556,041 bales for October, 1919, the census bureau announced. These figures are exclusive of linters.

Consumption of cotton in cotton growing States was 243,196 bales compared with 305,876 for October last year.

Cotton held in storage and at compresses on October 31st was 4,167,992 bales compared with 3,687,141 bales on October 31st last year.

Cotton held in consuming establishments October 31st was 943,851 bales compared with 1,365,189 on October 31st last year.

Cotton imported during October 1920 was 13,825 bales compared with 39,180 during October last year. Cotton exported including linters was 582,041 bales this October compared with 352,231 bales last October.

Linters consumed during October this year totalled 39,137 bales, compared with 26,008 bales last October. Linters held in consuming establishments October 31st this year were 234,170 bales compared with 245,570 on October 31, 1919. Linters held in storage and at compresses on October 31, 1920 were 304,546, compared with 235,861 on October 31st last year.

Total number of spindles active during October was 33,669,804, compared with 34,844,095 active last October.

Colors Mellow and Rich

Colors generally, though pronounced are soft and rich in tones, and the crude combinations which have dominated designs and fabrics for the past few seasons seem to be giving way to pasted shades.

An enormous season is predicted for both velvets and satins.

In fancy velvets, an importer shows supple chiffon velvets with self-tone satin figures. The wide, indistinct ribbed velvets of the preceding season are also being carried over for this. These are offered in dark and in neutral colors and are in one-color effects only.

Will Spend \$20,000,000 to Save Europe's Childhood

Paris—Two years after the armistice, the American Red Cross today is still Big-Brothering 18 war-stricken European nations, helping to clean up the human refuse of the war.

Over a thousand American nurses, doctors and relief workers wearing Red Cross insignia, are scattered throughout Europe ministering, in many cases to the same people against whom they were fighting in 1918. It is estimated that around 400,000 received help last month in Austria, Hungary and Poland alone.

At the general headquarters in Paris, the organization holds itself ready to answer the call for help from any part of Europe. When thousands were rendered homeless by the earthquake in Italy, the American Red Cross rushed quantities of provisions and corps of skilled doctors to the devastated Carrara district. When General Denikin's offensive collapsed in South Russia and some two million refugees crowded into Crimea, the Red Cross saw to it that they did not starve.

In devastated France one and a half million francs worth of provisions were distributed free this last year. An equal amount was handed over to the needy in Eastern and Central Europe.

In fact, all Europe has formed the habit of looking toward the American relief organizations to direct "first aid" measures, no matter where the catastrophe of suffering may be. Thanks to it and the Hoover Relief Commission, America has gained the reputation of the world's great altruist and philanthropist.

With the 1921 appropriation of \$20,000,000 already assured for next year's work here, Red Cross chiefs are planning to concentrate on child welfare throughout the continent, thus helping to stave off the ill effects of war—physical and mental—upon the coming generation.

The Red Cross plans to put 150 trained units in the field to look after the physical welfare of 2,000,000 children, whom the American Relief Association is feeding. Up to the present the Red Cross has been able to go into this work on a limited scale only.

"Papa," said Abner, "if you will buy me a printing press, I'll print you a newspaper every day, and then you won't have to spend your money on newspapers."

Jones—"Brown, did you ever see a sawfish?"

Brown—"No; but I once saw a sea-

Launch New Plan for Soviet in Germany

Berlin—Germany's "Neukommunisten"—new communists, as the extreme left of the Independent party is called the Halle convention—want to start putting Moscow principles into practice in Germany.

They believe with Sinowjew, Russian agitator and demagogue, that they can get a dictatorship of the proletariat and a soviet regime in Germany. And, their leaders say, they are prepared to undertake the fight at an early date. As this is written, the new communists are busying themselves with the task of seizing Independent party treasuries and trying to get control of the party organs. They started in immediately after the Halle convention, grabbed the party paper in Halle, "Das Hallesche Volksrecht," threw out the right-wing editors and put in Moscow disciples. They likewise sent a force of strong-arm youngsters to the central office of the Independent party here to seize party documents. A courageous night watchman drove them off. This is merely the first step in the pro-Moscowites fight.

They call themselves Independents still, just as the right wingers do. But they propose to get the party machinery, especially the party organs like the influential "Freiheit" here under their control. Thereafter, according to their ideas, they will be ready for their battle against their "enemy, the capitalists."

If one takes the left-wingers' talk seriously, one can picture a dire and dreadful winter in Berlin and other sections of Germany. But, the truth of the matter as seen by careful observers probably is not as black—or as red—as the new communists paint things.

They are regarded as strong enough to undertake some reign of terror at various points and times. But, on the whole, their strength is everywhere estimated as too small to upset the present order of things. Breitscheid of the right wing, for instance, foresees that the reds will attempt to put through their terroristic program, but he adds confidently that the moderates will have their innings directly afterward.

The creation of a new communist group in Germany has not the dire significance that many persons would attribute to it.

American authorities here are inclined to take this view of the situation namely: 1—that the left wing formation merely separates the sheep from the goats; 2—the creation of a party favoring force and terror is not a new thing, for the persons who now cast their lot with Moscow are the people who have always preached terror and practised it when they had a chance.

And, above all, is the general spirit of the German worker. He has reached the point where things go a little more smoothly for him than for the last few years. Unemployment has decreased slightly since the first of September. The German workers as a whole want sanity and sound conditions rather than the doubtful experiment of Moscowism.

Admissions of even the demagogue Sinowjew that Russia's internal plight is bad have given the worker food for thought.

Such is Life

"Versatility is the secret of married happiness," exclaims Mrs. Adrian Ross noted British writer.

To express it in plainer language, don't be always meeting him with a rolling pin when he strays home late. Be versatile. Sometimes use a baseball bat or a chunk of coal, if fortunate enough to have coal.

"Don't dampen your husband's ardor by declining to go to the theatre with him when he suggests it," continues Mrs. Ross.

When he brings home candy and flowers for you don't tell him that he had better spend the money on a new pair of shoes for himself."

Here's another brilliant gem of an idea:

"You must be unselfishly selfish by spending more money on your own clothes."

In other words don't be a tightwad with your husband's money.

In more other words: get inside of the gladdest glad rags.

Some rather thoughtless persons may imagine the above is to present as handsome appearance before one's husband as other dames do.

But that is only part of the answer. If you spend all your husband's pay envelope on yourself he can't spend it on any other person.

"Don't be tired and worn out in the evening when your husband comes home," advises the writer.

Better let the work alone until he comes home. Thus you will feel more inclined to the theatre party, the dance or another frolic, and there'll be something for friend husband to do.

It goes without saying that the wife will not be as tired if she carefully leaves all the housework for the husbands to tackle.

The neat little trick in the latter arrangement is that when the husband has to stay home of evenings to do the sweeping and ironing he can't be running around to poker parties and things like that.

The Fugians

At the two extremes of the American continent dwell the most wretched races of beings—the Eskimos at the north and the Fugians at the south. Of the two, the Fugians appear to be the lowest in the civilized scale, their general aspect being wretched and degraded.

Their hideously ugly faces express the greatest stupidity, and their persons are both stunted and mishapen. The average height of the men does not exceed 5 feet 2 inches, that of the women 4 feet 8 inches, and, owing to their habit of standing in a stooping attitude, they look even less than their actual height.

But although they are veritable pygmies in stature, yet their bodies are exceedingly large, and their general appearance is such as might result from tacking onto the trunk of a giant the arms and legs of a child.

Their color appears to be a copper bronze, but, as nearly all are begrimed with smoke, it is difficult to specify their precise hue. The very young children are light brown in color, with the exception of the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet which are of a dirty yellow.

The heads of the adults are covered coarse, black hair, which falls in lank masses to the neck behind and on each side of the face, but is cut away from before the eyes.

The forehead is low and retreating; the nose is broad, flat, and furnished with immense nostrils, and the mouth is very wide, with thick, protruding lips, the upper one being very much elongated.

The eyes are small and placed somewhat obliquely; the iris is invariably black in color, and the "white" of the eye has a distinctly yellowish tinge. Moreover, owing apparently to the irritation produced by the smoke of fires over which they are so constantly crouching, they are very generally bleary-eyed.

The teeth, although very much discolored, are, as a rule, regular and sound. The men have, naturally, only a few black bristles scattered over the upper lip and chin; these, however, are carefully extracted from time to time by means of a primitive kind of tweezers, consisting of two mussel shells, and very frequently the hair of the eyebrows is removed by a similar process. The males appear to pay no attention whatever to the dressing of their hair, but the women are somewhat more particular, and may frequently be seen employing in its arrangement the toothed jaw of the porpoise in lieu of a comb.

Boy's Weird Crime Stuns Kansas Town

Almena, Kas.—Nobody knew what Karl what Karl Johnson, 17-year-old farmer boy was thinking about as he and his brother raged the country far and wide night after night, on the old farm horses that were their nearest available approach to firey bronchos.

Nobody knew what Elmer Heiserman, 16-year-old farm boy was thinking about as he trudged into the one picture show in the little country settlement of Almena when the evening chores were done.

And now nobody knows, or can guess by the wildest effort of horrified imagination, what Carl and Elmer were thinking about when, if Carl's confession to Norton County authorities is true Elmer offered him \$200 to kill the whole Heiserman family so Elmer could inherit the property and Carl undertook the job and fired into the family group through a window as they sat together after supper, wounding the sister and aged grandmother.

Carl will ride at night no more for a while, for he is locked in a little square box of stone with iron bars at door and window, in the courthouse yard at Norton; and Elmer is out on \$1000 bond, and goes no more to town unless his father is at his side.

And next February Carl and Elmer will be tried for murder.

It is a preposterous tragedy, an incredible actuality; a melodrama in the exaggerated terms of a boy's lurid fancy, in a setting of staid Kansas cornfields.

Teh bare facts are these:

On the evening of October 26, as Jacob Heiserman, well-to-do farmer, living a mile and a half out of Almena, sat with his wife, her mother, Mrs. Julia E. Sharp, aged 89, and the daughter, Faye, 21, in their lamp-lit sitting room, five shots were fired through the window from the darkness outside. Faye was struck twice and the grandmother once. A deputy sheriff, called by Heiserman, met Carl coming out the cornfield. He confessed having done the shooting, and said Elmer hired him to do it. He was to have shot the other boy, Ord, when he came home that night. Elmer had said he must have money, and if his family were all dead he would get the estate.

Carl told me the same story, in the lockup at Norton, standing first on one foot and then on the other like a small boy caught in mischief. He does not look his 17 years.

Elmer will not talk to anyone about the matter—not even to his father, Jacob Heiserman told me, his ruddy face lined with trouble. Friends of the Heiserman's refused to believe the boy guilty, in spite of corroborative evidence at the hearing.

Some of the circumstances were almost comic. The rifle, which Carl says, Elmer furnished him, was a "22-short," little better than a popgun. The wounds it made proved to be slight punctures.

From the time when Carl claims the plot was hatched, in front of the glittering windows of the "Royal Cafe" in Almena—four tables and a nasal phonograph—until he was arrested in the cornfield, was not more than three-quarters of an hour.

Only three-quarters of an hour! And now there are iron bars between Carl and the country roads where he used to ride the old farm horse at night and Elmer goes silently about his chores and never appears in the village without his father beside him. And both are still thinking the "long, long thoughts of youth." But nobody knows what they are.

Tamer Takes Nap With His Lions

Geneva—When a lion tamer was missed, police searched all the cafes. Finally found him asleep in a cage with two of his lions. After eight hours of snooze he walked out and went home to his wife and breakfast.

Cheer Up Maxims are Worth Trying

Philadelphia—In exchange for \$1.00 annual dues, scores of recruits were reported being added to the "Cheer Up—Don't Worry Club" here which was organized by the Rev. T. W. Davis, chaplain of the Pennsylvania State Senate.

The following seven "commandments," however, were to be observed and strictly abided.

- 1—Cheer up others and yourself.
- 2—Don't worry others or yourself.
- 3—Live and let others live.
- 4—Scatter sunshine wherever you go.
- 5—Don't cuss or get angry—It hurts you.
- 6—Greet everyone with a pleasant smile.
- 7—Laugh out loud three times a day.

The Insider Says

There is going to be an auction in the nation

An 'tis threatenin' to stun the baseball world;

If it's like the past t'will a big sensation

When the swaps and trades of baseball are unfurled.

Every guy who owns a bunch of snappy players

Is just wise enough and smart enough to know,

He can reap a flock of coin if he will parley

And sell sars to those who pay the biggest dough.

The trade winds in baseball are blowing per usual clip.

A ball player's address isn't worth a pretzel in winter time.

Every club owner is a born David Harum. He'll trade off his whole ball club if he can get what he thinks he wants.

You'd never think it, but Branch Richey spilled his at Kansas City; "New York can't buy Rogers Hornsby for \$200,000 or any part of it, but we'll trade him if we can get the players we want for him."

Miller Huggins hasn't suggested anything about putting Babe Ruth under the hammer, yet. Babe's only worth a major league franchise, which at the present rate would be around a million silk flags.

The trade winds swept out from the The trade winds swept out from the eastern seaboard and in from the western coast and met at Kansas City this year.

The lobby system in "tradin' this one for that one" was in vogue at the annual meeting of the minors. That is, the ivory market holds forth in the hotel lobbies, where the "Hello there Bill, how'll you trade" stuff comes off.

Quotations this year are: Anything that wears spikes and has good habits is cheap at 2500 bones; players who do not know how to write letters on typewriters are in good demand; good yearlings with fair batting averages bring around \$5000; extra fast colts who got more than 30 homeruns last season are cheap at 10,000 washers.

Trade is at a standstill in the classification of players who look under their pillows.

Since the minors cut off the major league draft they are establishing banks and backing other financial enterprises too numerous to question.

It is a sure sign that age has come to stay when it gives you the shake.

England Seizes Sinn Fein Funds

London—England's most paralyzing blow at the Sinn Fein was directed at its pocket, according to the Irish office. The office declared there was a marked cessation of Sinn Fein activity following bank raids, in which records and funds were located. Steps have been taken to choke the supply of money from America also, the office said.

A fund of \$2,995,643 was shown to be on deposit in New York. R The Irish Republic had difficulty in raising money in Australia, a captured document saying, "despite large sums reported to have been raised in Australia only 175 pounds have been subscribed."

The Sinn Fein fund for the six months ending December 31, 1920, was shown to total 204,291 pounds.

Art O'Brien, secretary of the Irish self-determination league declared British raiders seized 20,000 pounds from one bank, but that the amount was made good to the Sinn Fein by the banker who had the funds in charge.

Rats! But Not in the Belfry

London—Following a harvest service in a New Barnet church, offerings of fruits and vegetables were missed. Rats! The caretaker discovered a heap of the produce in the cellar where it had been dragged.

For a long time the Boers refused to sanction the construction of railways in the Transvaal on the ground that nowhere were there such contrivances mentioned in the Bible.

HATS TRIMMED FREE OF CHARGE

Lit Brothers

Market Eighth One Yellow Trading Stamp With Every 10c Purchase All Day Filbert Seventh

A World - Famous Talking Machine in Your Home Now, For Christmas!

A WONDERFUL Twenty-ninth Anniversary Sale special offer by Philadelphia's largest talking machine store brings the leading and best-known makes within reach of the most moderate income.



Victrola \$5 DOWN
Columbia \$125, & \$150
Grafonola

Harmona \$5 DOWN
Cheney \$65, \$75, \$95
Phonograph

BALANCE IN CONVENIENT SMALL SUMS, WEEKLY OR MONTHLY

This is your opportunity to avoid disappointment in your home this Christmas. The important thing is to CHOOSE NOW, while stocks are complete and you can obtain any style.

Columbia } \$5 DOWN
\$125, & \$150 }
No refinement than can contribute to artistic perfection is missing in the Columbia Grafonola. Exclusive features permit the adaptation of its tone volume to the acoustic requirements of any room and to every artistic taste.

Harmona } \$5 DOWN
\$65, \$75, \$95 }
Only half the regular price, by virtue of a special purchase of the entire stock on hand at the factory. The Harmona has the universal tone arm, playing all makes of records without extra attachments.

Cheney \$125. & \$150.—\$5 Down
The exclusive sprucewood resonator built like a violin body, gives a really beautiful tone that actually grows mellower as the instrument grows older.

Victrola X—\$125

Victrola } \$5 DOWN
\$125, \$150, \$225 }

Victrola is supreme in beauty and fidelity of tone, and is universally recognized as the favorite of the world's greatest artists.

Seldom have Philadelphians had an opportunity such as this to possess this famous make.

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY

Sonora

CLEAR AS A BELL

"The highest class talking machine in the world."

Sold on Our Club Plan; A Small Sum Brings One

Balance in convenient small amounts, weekly or monthly.

Gay Tea Cosies Part of Smart Tea Service

If you want to serve afternoon tea in the real English fashion, you must have a tea cosy as part of your equipment. The gayest it is, the more festive will it add to the occasion. In England the tea cosy is a very important item in the almost sacred rite of afternoon tea. The Englishman likes his tea hot, and how can you have tea hot, without a tea cosy? any Englishwoman would exclaim.

Cretonne tea cosies have gone out and linen ones have come in—some of the linen cosies are elaborately garnished with lace and fine embroidery. One makes a stunning tea cosy for a gift in luncheon, as one would make a set of luncheon doilies or any other bit of fine needlework, here A very smart tea cosy is made and, of course, the elaborate lace cover is only the outside. Within this removable lace and linen cover is the real cosy, thick and wadded and soft, and of proper size to fit over the teapot.

There are plain linen tea cosies, too, with just a little hand embroidery—perhaps the hostess' monogram or initials surrounded by a dainty medallion. The upstanding strip of crocheted lace—like a rooster's comb—gives the tea cosy a specially gay and jaunty look as it presides over the pot of "drawing" tea.

The stunning ribbon bags for theatre and restaurant use will suggest Christmas gifts, and some women are making up these bags at home and mounting them on pierced metal frames. An effective opera glass bag is of black and yellow brocade ribbon with shirred back satin at the base and a lining of black satin. A bag of beaver and turquois ribbon is attached to a frame of imitation shell, and American Beauty ribbon bag has a silver frame.

Gentlemen, Here is Your Chance-- Suit of Clothes for \$2.50

Chicago—Cleaners and dyers will retire from business if Americans take kindly to the paper suits, overcoats, suspenders and other garments, a shipment of which just arrived in Chicago from Germany and Austria. All one needs to freshen up his clothes is a wad of artgum or an eraser.

One of these suits, made entirely of paper, from the buttons to the price tag, sells for 575 crowns, or about \$2.50 in American money. A large shipment of the paper goods is on its way to Milwaukee.

In addition to the garments for men and women, there are aprons of all kinds, table covers, elaborately embroidered, curtains, hoods, twine, collars and cuffs. The clothing is treated with some sort of shellac that is supposed to make it waterproof. Otherwise a man wearing a paper suit who was caught out in a heavy rain would return without any clothing.

It is not thought the paper clothing will make much of a hit with American buyers, especially at this season of the year, but the shipment was sent over to show that the Germans and Austrians are still on the job and that the people over there have something to wear.

Lace corsets are new, and stouter than they sound, for the lace is strong Battenburg or Cluny and stitched bindings of silk stay the edges and make a foundation for the eyelets through which laces pass. Very light bones are placed under silk casings here and there. These lace corsets are dainty affairs and are in demand for autumn trousseau.

Join Our Anniversary Record Club

\$12 Worth of Victor or Columbia Records, \$1 a Month

Plan to Send Immigrants Where Needed is Favored

The response to Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis' suggestion that immigration be distributed according to labor needs has been immediate and general throughout the country, he informed the United Press today.

State and municipal officials, manufacturers' associations and farmers' organizations have endorsed his plan and urged that the proposed system be made effective as soon as possible, offering all possible co-operation. This plan contemplates diversion of immigration—now flowing in at the rate of a million a year—from the congested centers of population to sections where there is a demand for labor of specific classification.

This not only would prevent unemployment in larger cities and tend to reduce high prices and high rents, but would furnish farmers with skilled agricultural workers, manufacturers with artisans, and so on.

Wallis said he hoped to have the plan in active operation shortly. The first step will be a series of tri-weekly lectures for immigrants at Ellis Island, which will be instituted next week. These lectures, under the direction of the war branch of the Y. M. C. A., will provide the newcomers with specific information regarding industrial, social and climatic conditions in various parts of the country. They will be illustrated with motion pictures. State, city and commercial bodies have been invited to send lecturers.

The commissioner also is preparing to seek national aid at the approaching session of Congress to aid in carrying out this work and to provide for closer inspection of immigrants.

Those Army Mules

After demobilization, two friends met and began speaking of their military experiences.

"I was in the Air Force," began one. "Were you?" exclaimed the other, in surprise. "I thought you enlisted in the Army Service Corps."

"So I did, but I transferred."

"Why" the question was asked in astonishment. "Well, they put me in the horse transport and it's like this. An aeroplane may throw you out, but it doesn't trample on you and bite you when you are down."

"Well Johnnie, are you able to keep your place in your classes?" "Johnnie—Yes, sir; I began at the foot, and there's not a single boy been able to take it from me."

Cossacks Kill Three American Red Cross Men

London—Complications between the United States Government and the Bolsheviks were foreseen here as a result of the reported murder of Captain Emmet Kilpatrick, Uniontown, Pa., Red Cross man, by Red raiders near Salvador station.

A dispatch from Sabstopol, headquarters of the anti-Bolshevik, leader Baron Von Wrangle, said that Kilpatrick and two other Red Cross men had been slain by Cossacks, believed to be part of the command of General Budenny, which too ksuch a prominent part in the operations against Poland. The killings were said to have been marked by cruelties.

There was considerable doubt here as to what action, if any might be taken by the United States government.

The American government never has recognized the soviet government, but at the present time it is permitting its nationals to trade with the Bolsheviks at their own risk.

The immediate result of the report of the raid on Kilpatrick and his companions was fear that other Red Cross workers along the Russian Front would be imperiled.

The Red Cross has a large number of workers stationed at positions where they might be cut off by Bolshevik raids.

Stephen A. Venear, of Albany, N. Y., and J. D. Hedding, Baltimore, Md., Red Cross workers, apparently narrowly escaped death in the Cossack raid, according to advices from Sebastopol.

They were in another part and remained concealed until the raiders had departed.

The names of the other two Red Cross workers slain were not given.

"Augustus," said the young man's mother, "you were very restless in church."

"Yes'm," was the penitent response. "You never see papa behaving in that way. Why couldn't you be quiet, like him?"

"Why, mamma," he answered frankly, "you see, I wasn't a bit sleepy."

A gentleman coming out of his office met another man, who inquired of him if he had seen anywhere around a tall man with one eye named Jones. The gentleman promptly replied:

"No. What is the name of his other eye?"

"I don't know which is worse," languidly remarked the European monarch, as he read of another attempt on his life, "my people's disloyalty or their marksmanship."

If you really want to "keep off the grass," let the boys play on your lawn.

The Largest Flower Known

In Mindinao, the farthest southeastern island in the Philippine group, upon one of its mountains, the Volcanic Apo, a party of botanical and ethnographical explorers found recently, at a height of 2500 feet above the sea level, a colossal flower.

The discoverer, Doctor Alexander Schadenberg, could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw amid the low-growing bushes the immense buds of this flower, growing like gigantic cabbage heads. But he was still more astonished when he found a specimen in full bloom—a five-petaled flower, nearly a yard in diameter, as large as a carriage wheel, in fact. This enormous blossom was borne on a sort of vine creeping on the ground.

The naive who accompanied Doctor Schadenberg called it "bolo." The party had no scale by which the weight of the flower could be ascertained, but they improvised a weighing scale, using their boxes and specimens as weights. Weighing these when opportunity served, it was found that a single flower weighed over twenty-two pounds. It was impossible to transport the fresh flower, so the travelers photographed it and dried a number of its leaves by the heat of a fire.

Engine Blows Up and Runs Down Hill

Mt. Carmel, Pa.—Two men were killed, one fatally scalded and several others persons were injured when a Lehigh Valley engine exploded east of this city and then ran down the steep grade and crashed into a passenger train standing at the station.

Faille With Velvet Lining

Capes in plain colored faille are lined with velvet in self-tone and those of metal brocade are lined with colored metal cloth or with a plain color velvet. Scarlet duvetyne richly embroidered in dull gold and turquoise blue silk brocade in gold are also used for many of these cape models.

Wide collars or ostrich are extensively used, as also are draped collars of the fabric in a hood effect. Ruchings and puffings also figure prominently as a neck finish.

When the suspicious man sees an airship whizzing away in the clouds he is justified in thinking there is something up.

The first public performance on a piano was given in London over 150 years ago.

Listen, My Dear, You May Be Stylish and Still Have Hips!

New York—Fifth Avenue's showing of real midwinter dresses is playing some tricks on the straight-line chemise dress. A glimpse at the windows all bedecked with rich gowns for hurly burly winter weather gives a strong hint that by springtime the dresses will be fuller and a wee bouffant.

It is the uptown houses which exploit original models and imported creations that are ringing the "string bean dress." They are following the example of Paris which has swung away from the straight line dress for so long that it is about ready to swing back to it. America's swerve from the universally-becoming type of dress will be more gradual, however. The courtesies are using all their cleverness to merely fleck the gowns with some phase of the new trend.

Thus, one of the leading gown houses of America is showing a collection of duvetyns and velvets whose main deviation from the lines of the chemise dress is found in irregular hem line which curves upward at the front of the gown. The hem continues into a wide contrasting facing. Thus, a model of cochin brown velvet continues its up-and-down hem line into a wide front banding of marigold colored brocade satin. This upward sweeping front line is found in many of the late winter models and gives promise of a directoire or empire line before long, as a high waistline seems to blend best with this mounting them.

Other houses are sponsoring a new silhouette by inserting umbrella folds at the sides. Rich metallic brocades or satins are combined in this way with the main fabric of velvet, duvetyne, or of a heavy wool velour. This exploitation of the hips is very contrary to the prevailing straight-line mode. Other hints of a coming season's bouffantness are given by horizontal pin tucks at the hips or fan-shaped pleatings of contrasting, lighter-weight fabrics.

Panels at the sides are also being used. This fad is especially noted in black and white costumes. One house is showing an importation of wide wale white serge or twill banded and paneled in black satin. Small pearl buttons outline the bandings and hip panels. Panels by the way are very chic when used as over-tunics. Another importing house is showing a street gown of midnight blue serge and black satin. The satin is used as a rather clinging underslip and the serge is the tunic. It is about knee-length and is cut into deep points of uneven length. Some of the points are edged with tiny silk tassels that flop about most piquantly.

Midwinter frocks, however, are not forsaking all the fashion decrees of the earlier fall season. They are more chary of the tinsel and embroidery that greeted the gowns of yesteryear, but they are exploiting the craze for insets of contrasting color and material.

The naiveltie pastime which a popular song epitomized some time ago, known as "looking through the knothole in father's wooden leg" had no view at all compared with that of the hip little rosettes, dabs and beads and other gewgaws that are poked through a slash eyelet in the bodice or skirt of a gown or the front of a blouse.

One house is showing a new model of seal colored duvetyne. If one had seen the fabric "in the piece" it would surely have been called damaged goods for it is erratically covered with oddly shaped holes and slashes. As made, however, the openings come at the top of the skirt over the shoulders, and at the middle front of the bodice. These apertures are filled with almond colored chamois skin.

Other dresses are full of large eyelets embroidered in colored silk and filled in with tiny dabs of gay ribbon or even tufts of fur. One house is showing a gown of black velvet promiscuously slashed. The slashes are underlaid by ermine paillettes.

Sculptor's Life is Harrassed By Tricks of Fate

New York.—What grim fate has been stalking David Edstrom, preeminent American sculptor through his entire strange career? And why?

He was born in Smaland, Sweden, and came to America with his parents when he was seven years old.

Barely able to speak English he went out on the streets of Ottumwa, Ia., and sold newspapers. Even then he aspired to become an artist.

Finally, knowing that art centered somewhere in Europe, he quit his job as an engine wiper in a factory and announced to his parents that he was going to Europe.

"Crazy," said they.

But Edstrom went. From New York he secured a job as a stoker on a steamer bound for a North sea port.

Arriving at Copenhagen he presented himself at the Royal academy to find only a chosen few could enter there and only after two years of preparation at the Polytechnical school. Starving, slaving and hardly sleeping he made his way through those two years and gained his victory, entering the Royal Academy in a blaze of glory.

Living on the proceeds of his work as a super in the Royal Opera House, Edstrom has his first real success when he sold his first real piece, "Spring," for \$1000.

About this same time his wife sud-

denly packed up and left London for Paris!

So Edstrom returned to Stockholm with his ears ringing with praise for the work, but with an empty heart. Finally he came to America in 1915 only to find that America, torn by the emotions of war, had no place for a sculptor and he could not secure a single commission, being finally forced to become a private tutor at Sewanee University in Tennessee. From there he has worked until he has duplicated fame in America that came to him in other places.

But still mysterious things happen. Returning recently to his New York studio Edstrom found a piece of sculpture on which he had worked for years "The Triumph of Man," shattered to pieces and not another piece in his studio harmed.

Yet, Edstrom, declared by many to be the successor of Augustus St. Gaudens, says he must borrow money from his friends to continue his work and his wife is suing him for separation and a large sum of money, although he declares he is practically penniless.

Shells of Land and Ocean

Shell life is probably the oldest form of animal life upon the globe. Its study is an interesting one, and even people who are not of a scientific turn of mind may find pleasure in looking on the exquisite coloring and delicate beauty of many varieties of shells and on their wonderful mechanism.

There is nothing more delights children than to wander along the seashore and gather the little shells which have been washed on the beach by the restless waves. And then, too, when some large specimen is found, with what eagerness the finder, whether young or old, will apply it to his or her ear and hear from within its murmurings, whereby, in the words of the poet, it expresses "mysterious union with its native sea."

In the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, there is a collection of fifty thousand shells, many of them of a huge size, others strangely formed, and some of iridescent colors which rival the hues of many sunsets.

In examining these, there came to mind many fables and traditions about shells. There is the conch shell, which was made into a horn and blown by old Triton and the attendants of Neptune. Then there is the nautilus, of which Pope says:

"Learn of the little nautilus to sail. Spread the thin oar and catch the driving gale."

Many years ago, a Dutch naturalist went to the Indian seas to study shells. When he came back he told the story that the nautilus sailed in troops over the sea, and were able, when they wished to fill themselves with water and sink to the bottom.

This, it has been found, is not the nautilus commonly inhabiting the bottom of the sea, where, about, by means of a large muscular disc with which the head is furnished and it rarely rises to the surface, seen floating there. The interior of the shell is divided into two chambers connected by a little tube, which forces air. The shell has most exquisite coloring, from pearly white to violet.

It is really the argonaut, or "sailer," which does what has been widely attributed to the nautilus. The shell of the argonaut is a tiny set upon a keel of the most beautiful workmanship. Tiny arms stretch from the sides and keep the boat capsizing. There is a siphon in stern, through which the argonaut drives in water and pumps it out. This sends the shell swiftly over water.

The animal, too, can separate itself from the boat and attach itself to whatever it pleases. The shells are thin white as snow, and seem as if breath would crush them. And although they are so very fragile, are taken up by the ocean and carried hundreds of miles and laid down on the shore without injury.

The snail family is well known, is often quoted as an illustration of slowness. Shakespeare speaks of schoolboy, "creeping like snail unwillingly to school." Snails, and the shell tribe, have feet and can walk with them, although their locomotion is painfully slow. Certain varieties of snails have a very curious habit. Some of them are eight or ten in long; their colors are glorious, they can climb trees and come down again.

The shells of some are dark brown with zebra-like stripes, the tips of aperture being beautifully tinted crimson. Others are creamy white with zebra stripes of different colors. The natives are said to use them for food, but they have never been fished by white men.

The snails on the Philippine Islands have shells of the most radiant colors. They are of wonderful beauty, some have been found having the bark of trees and never come down.

All the snail tribe, with few exceptions, are egg layers; and in Europe and other parts of South America, eggs are sold in the markets for food.

Enormous shells are found on the coast of the Indian Ocean, twelve hundred miles long, and to the east of Australia. They grow to weigh hundreds of pounds, and they have been seen large as a ship's long-boat.

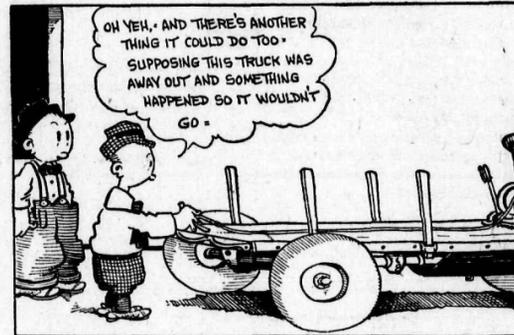
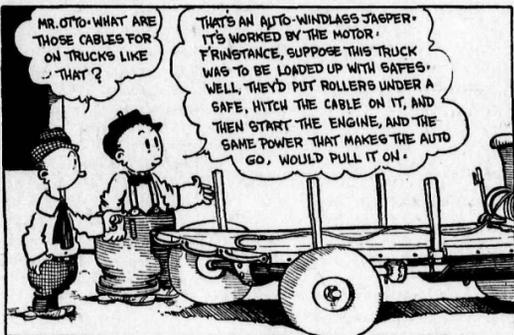
Fishermen are afraid of them, tell how they have bitten off arms and legs. Scientists believe that they live a hundred years.

There is another curious shell, the abalone. It resembles a huge saucer and it stays the most of the time on some rocks. Inside, a strong muscle is attached to one end of the shell and is used as a roof for it, and at the other end is a big foot, provided with a powerful suction cup.

The abalone gets on the top of the rock which is covered part of the by the food. When it is hungry it raises the edge of its shell, and water brings animalcules, on which it makes its dinner.

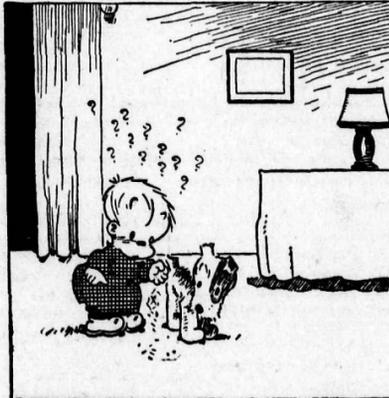
Along the coast of California, abalone are taken for food by Chinese. The large muscle is dried, and quantities are sent yearly to China.

Auto Otto:



A Super Truck

Freckles and His Friends:



Two in a Class

Jokes By Will Rogers:



Cafeteria For Mine

Don't be a Gloom Chaser

Unrest is in the very air today. read about its results, we think a its grooves. "When conditions more normal," "when" the high of living goes down; "when" we just what is going to happen in st manship; always the word "when" qualify our plans and the statement always harking forward to some in the future which shall in some aculous way change the current of lives.

And yet, in a way, all this attitude of expectancy is futile. It is the and here with which we deal. relation toward them is what gro makes the future for us. It is as ish to live in the future as it is to the dead past. Our thoughts t are shaping our future, our deed today are influencing accomplishment to be. We waste much perfect time when we forget this.

It's true that today is different all the todays which have prec It is true that new conditions conu that new emergencies surround patches. But we must meet them s how—and how depends upon our vision and our understanding. thing we may be certain of—the always some way out of every dir ty. What seems to be life's w walls show doors when we get clo them. Things unnoticed in the ance suddenly loom up as we nearer.

The more we give ourselves to boding and unrest the less of our and initiative we shall be able to cumulate. Once this is thoru learned we can go on undau through troubles and perplex which otherwise would make us spair; we shall be better assoc and companions; we shall ra cheer instead of gloom and best of we shall generally find the de goal much nearer in the distanc we had thought.

It is much easier to stop the l of a dog than the singing of a quito.

Slash H. C. L. By Baking Your Own Bread

By Edward M. Thierry
Bake your own bread, Housewife. That's the only way you can cut the cost of bread.

national campaign, with this as a slogan, is springing into being as the result of the national upheaval in the flour and grain markets.

bread baked by bakers can't and go down. Bakers say so. Her Hoover concurs. D. P. Chindler, secretary of the American Association of the Baking Industry, is in favor of it. So is Julius Fleischmann, yeast king.

the bake-your-own-bread campaign following out of a market letter sent a few days ago by Hulburd, Ward & Chandler, Chicago grain brokers.

off to Winters
The housewife can compete with the baker, says Winters, "and get bread much cheaper. But not unless she quits buying a few pounds of flour. She must buy flour by the bushel."

the campaign's slogan is doubled—Buy a barrel of flour and your own bread!

our last year was \$16 a barrel and higher during the last few months as compared to \$5.50 per war. It's about \$10.70 retail. That's at 5 1-2 cents a pound, for there are 196 pounds in a barrel of flour, if you buy small quantities, say 12-pound sacks, you pay about 16 cents a pound!

The housewife has quit making bread, says Winters. "Now is the time for her to start up again. Buy Four Cents Cheaper!" Bakers tell you—and they're probably right—that drops in the price of flour will not bring the cost of bread down because labor is high. The housewife pays an average of 12 cents for a pound of bread. And she ought to be able to bake her own bread at a cost of more than 8 cents a loaf.

Meanwhile the bakers have a campaign of their own—to stamp out the remaining home bakers.

An article in the current issue of Bakers' Helper, a trade magazine published in Chicago, estimates from 40 to 50 per cent of the nation's bread still being made in the family kitchen.

The article urges bakers to "go gun-

ning for these misguided housewives and teach them the error of their ways." Such housewives are called a menace to bakers' prosperity. Throughout the country bakers are advertising more extensively. A New Haven (Conn.) baker advertised a whistle free with every double-loaf! Bakers must have felt it coming. Now the bake-your-own-bread campaign is here.

Report Shows Decrease in Consumption of Cotton

Washington—Cotton consumed during October, 1920, totalled 399,837 bales, compared with 556,041 bales for October, 1919, the census bureau announced. These figures are exclusive of linters.

Consumption of cotton in cotton growing States, was 243,196 bales compared with 305,876 for October last year.

Cotton held in storage and at compresses on October 31st was 4,187,992 bales compared with 3,687,141 bales on October 31st last year.

Cotton held in consuming establishments October 31st was 943,851 bales compared with 1,365,189 on October 31st, last year.

Cotton imported during October 1920 was 13,825 bales compared with 39,180 during October last year. Cotton exported including linters was 582,041 bales this October compared with 352,231 bales last October.

Linters consumed during October this year totalled 39,137 bales, compared with 26,008 bales last October. Linters held in consuming establishments October 31st this year were 234,170 bales compared with 245,570 on October 31, 1919. Linters held in storage and at compresses on October 31, 1920 were 304,546, compared with 235,861 on October 31st last year.

Total number of spindles active during October was 33,669,804, compared with 34,844,095 active last October.

Colors Mellow and Rich

Colors generally, though pronounced are soft and rich in tones, and the crude combinations which have dominated designs and fabrics for the past few seasons seem to be giving way to pasted shades.

An enormous season is predicted for both velvets and satins.

In fancy velvets, an importer shows supple chiffon velvets with self-tone satin figures. The wide, indistinct ribbed velvets of the preceding season are also being carried over for this. These are offered in dark and in neutral colors and are in one-color effects only.

Will Spend \$20,000,000 to Save Europe's Childhood

Paris—Two years after the armistice, the American Red Cross today is still Big-Brothering 18 war-stricken European nations, helping to clean up the human refuse of the war.

Over a thousand American nurses, doctors and relief workers wearing Red Cross insignia, are scattered throughout Europe ministering, in many cases to the same people against whom they were fighting in 1918. It is estimated that around 400,000 received help last month in Austria-Hungary and Poland alone.

At the general headquarters in Paris, the organization holds itself ready to answer the call for help from any part of Europe. When thousands were rendered homeless by the earthquake in Italy, the American Red Cross rushed quantities of provisions and corps of skilled doctors to the devastated Carrara district. When General Deniken's offensive collapsed in South Russia and some two million refugees crowded into Crimea, the Red Cross saw to it that they did not starve.

In devastated France one and a half million francs worth of provisions were distributed free this last year. An equal amount was handed over to the needy in Eastern and Central Europe.

In fact, all Europe has formed the habit of looking toward the American relief organizations to direct "first aid" measures, no matter where the catastrophe of suffering may be. Thanks to it and the Hoover Relief Commission, America has gained the reputation of the world's great altruist and philanthropist.

With the 1921 appropriation of \$20,000,000 already assured for next year's work here, Red Cross chiefs are planning to concentrate on child welfare throughout the continent, thus helping to stave off the ill effects of war—physical and mental—upon the coming generation.

The Red Cross plans to put 150 trained units in the field to look after the physical welfare of 2,000,000 children, whom the American Relief Association is feeding. Up to the present the Red Cross has been able to go into this work on a limited scale only.

"Papa," said Abner, "if you will buy me a printing press, I'll print you a newspaper every day, and then you won't have to spend your money on newspapers."

Jones—"Brown, did you ever see a sawfish?"
Brown—"No; but I once saw a sea-fish."

Launch New Plan for Soviet in Germany

Berlin—Germany's "Neukommunisten"—new communists, as the extreme left of the Independent party is called the Halle convention—want to start putting Moscow principles into practice in Germany.

They believe with Snowjew, Russian agitator and demagogue, that they can get a dictatorship of the proletariat and a soviet regime in Germany. And, their leaders say, they are prepared to undertake the fight at an early date. As this is written, the new communists are busying themselves with the task of seizing Independent party treasuries and trying to get control of the party organs. They started in immediately after the Halle convention, grabbed the party paper in Halle, "Das Halesche Volkrecht," threw out the right-wing editors and put in Moscow disciples. They likewise sent a force of strong-arm youngsters to the central office of the Independent party here to seize party documents. A courageous night watchman drove them off. This is merely the first step in the pro-Moscow fight.

They call themselves Independents still, just as the right wingers do. But they propose to get the party machinery, especially the party organs like the influential "Freiheit" here under their control. Thereafter, according to their ideas, they will be ready for their battle against their "enemy, the capitalists."

If one takes the left-wingers' talk seriously, one can picture a dire and dreadful winter in Berlin and other sections of Germany. But, the truth of the matter as seen by careful observers probably is not as black—or as red—as the new communists paint things.

They are regarded as strong enough to undertake some reign of terror at various points and times. But, on the whole, their strength is everywhere estimated as too small to upset the present order of things. Breitscheid of the right wing, for instance, foresees that the reds will attempt to put through their terroristic program, but he adds confidently that the moderates will have their innings directly afterward.

The creation of a new communist group in Germany has not the dire significance that many persons would attribute to it.

American authorities here are inclined to take this view of the situation: 1—that the left wing formation merely separates the sheep from the goats; 2—the creation of a party favoring force and terror is not a new thing, for the persons who now cast their lot with Moscow are the people who have always preached terror and practised it when they had a chance.

And, above all, is the general spirit of the German worker. He has reached the point where things go a little more smoothly for him than for the last few years. Unemployment has decreased slightly since the first of September. The German workers as a whole want sanity and sound conditions rather than the doubtful experiment of Moscovism.

Admissions of even the demagogue Snowjew that Russia's internal plight is bad have given the worker food for thought.

Such is Life

"Versatility is the secret of married happiness," exclaims Mrs. Adrian Ross noted British writer.

To express it in plainer language, don't be always meeting him with a rolling pin when he strays home late. Be versatile. Sometimes use a baseball bat or a chunk of coal, if fortunate enough to have coal.

"Don't dampen your husband's ardor by declining to go to the theatre with him when he suggests it," continues Mrs. Ross.

When he brings home candy and flowers for you don't tell him that he had better spend the money on a new pair of shoes for himself."

Here's another brilliant gem of an idea:

"You must be unselfishly selfish by spending more money on your own clothes."

In other words don't be a tightwad with your husband's money.

In more other words: get inside of the gladdest glad rags.

Some rather thoughtless persons may imagine the above is to present as handsome appearance before one's husband as other dames do.

But that is only part of the answer. If you spend all your husband's pay envelope on yourself he can't spend it on any other person.

"Don't be tired and worn out in the evening when your husband comes home," advises the writer.

Better let the work alone until he comes home. Thus you will feel more inclined to the theatre party, the dance or another frolic, and there'll be something for friend husband to do.

It goes without saying that the wife will not be as tired if she carefully leaves all the housework for the husbands to tackle.

The neat little trick in the latter arrangement is that when the husband has to stay home of evenings to do the sweeping and ironing he can't be running around to poker parties and things like that.

Tamer Takes Nap With His Lions

Geneva—When a lion tamer was missed, police searched all the cafes. Finally found him asleep in a cage with two of his lions. After eight hours of snooze he walked out and went home to his wife and breakfast.

Cheer Up Maxims are Worth Trying

Philadelphia—In exchange for \$1.00 annual dues, scores of recruits were reported being added to the "Cheer Up—Don't Worry Club" here which was organized by the Rev. T. W. Davis, chaplain of the Pennsylvania State Senate.

The following seven "commandments," however, were to be observed and strictly abided.

- 1—Cheer up others and yourself.
- 2—Don't worry others or yourself.
- 3—Live and let others live.
- 4—Scatter sunshine wherever you go.
- 5—Don't cuss or get angry—It hurts you.
- 6—Greet everyone with a pleasant smile.
- 7—Laugh out loud three times a day.

Gentlemen, Here is Your Chance—Suit of Clothes for \$2.50

Chicago—Cleaners and dyers will retire from business if Americans take kindly to the paper suits, overcoats, suspenders and other garments, a shipment of which just arrived in Chicago from Germany and Austria. All one needs to refresh up his clothes is a wad of argem or an eraser.

One of these suits, made entirely of paper, from the buttons to the price tag, sells for 575 crowns, or about \$2.50 in American money. A large shipment of the paper goods is on its way to Milwaukee.

In addition to the garments for men and women, there are aprons of all kinds, table covers, elaborately embroidered, curtains, hoods, twine, collars and cuffs. The clothing is treated with some sort of shellac that is supposed to make it waterproof. Otherwise a man wearing a paper suit who was caught out in a heavy rain would return without any clothing.

It is not thought the paper clothing will make much of a hit with American buyers, especially at this season of the year, but the shipment was sent over to show that the Germans and Austrians are still on the job and that the people over there have something to wear.

Lace corsets are new, and stouter than they sound, for the lace is stronger Battenburg or Cluny and stitched bindings of silk stay the edges and make a foundation for the eyelets through which laces pass. Very light bones are placed under silk casings here and there. These lace corsets are dainty affairs and are in demand for autumn trousseaus.

The Fugeians

At the two extremes of the American continent dwell the most wretched races of beings—the Eskimos at the north and the Fugeians at the south. Of the two, the Fugeians appear to be the lowest in the civilized scale, their general aspect being wretched and degraded.

Their hideously ugly faces express the greatest stupidity, and their persons are both stunted and mishapen. The average height of the men does not exceed 5 feet 2 inches, that of the women 4 feet 8 inches, and, owing to their habit of standing in a stooping attitude, they look even less than their actual height.

But although they are veritable pygmies in stature, yet their bodies are exceedingly large, and their general appearance is such as might result from tacking onto the trunk of a giant the arms and legs of a child.

Their color appears to be a copper bronze, but, as early all are begrimed with smoke, it is difficult to specify their precise hue. The very young children are light brown in color, with the exception of the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet which are of a dirty yellow.

The heads of the adults are covered coarse, black hair, which falls in lank masses to the eck behind and on each side of the face, but is cut away from before the eyes.

The forehead is low and retreating; the nose is broad, flat, and furnished with immense nostrils, and the mouth is very wide, with thick, protruding lips, the upper one being very much elongated.

The eyes are small and placed somewhat obliquely; the iris is invariably black in color, and the "white" of the eye has a distinctly yellowish tinge. Moreover, owing apparently to the irritation produced by the smoke of fires over which they are so constantly crouching, they are very generally bear-eyed.

The teeth, although very much discolored, are, as a rule, regular and sound. The men have, naturally, only a few black bristles scattered over the upper lip and chin; these, however, are carefully extracted from time to time by means of a primitive kind of tweezers, consisting of two mussel shells, and very frequently the hair of the eyebrows is removed by a similar process. The males appear to pay no attention whatever to the dressing of their hair, but the women are somewhat more particular, and may frequently be seen employing in its arrangement the toothed jaw of the porpoise in lieu of a comb.

The Insider Says

There is going to be an auction in the nation

An' it's threatenin' to stun the baseball world;

If it's like the past t'will a big sensation

When the swaps and trades of baseball are unfurled.

Every guy who owns a bunch of snappy players

Is just wise enough and smart enough to know,

He can reap a flock of coin if he will parley

And all sars to those who pay the biggest dough.

The trade winds in baseball are blowing per usual clip.

A ball player's address isn't worth a pretzel in winter time.

Every club owner is a born David Harum. He'll trade off his whole ball club if he can get what he thinks he wants.

You'd never think it, but Branch Richey spilled his at Kansas City; "New York can't buy Rogers Hornsby for \$200,000 or any part of it, but we'll trade him if we can get the players we want for him."

Miller Huggins hasn't suggested anything about putting Babe Ruth under the hammer, yet. Babe's only worth a major league franchise, which at the present rate would be around a million silk flags.

The trade winds swept out from the eastern seaboard and in from the western coast and met at Kansas City this year.

The lobby system in "tradin' this one for that one" was in vogue at the annual meeting of the minors. That is, the ivory market holds forth in the hotel lobbies, where the "Hello there Bill, how'll you trade" stuff comes off.

Quotations this year are: Anything that wears spikes and has good habits is cheap at 2500 bones; players who do not know how to write letters on typewriters are in good demand; good yearlings with fair batting averages bring around \$5000; extra fast colts who got more than 30 homeruns last season are cheap at 10,000 washers.

Trade is at a standstill in the classification of players who look under their pillows.

Boy's Weird Crime Stuns Kansas Town

Almena, Kas.—Nobody knew what Karl what Karl Johnson, 17-year-old farmer boy was thinking about as he and his brother ranged the country far and wide night after night, on the old farm horses that were their nearest available approach to firey bronchs.

Nobody knew what Elmer Heiserman, 16-year-old farm boy was thinking about as he trudged into the one picture show in the little country settlement of Almena when the evening chores were done.

And now nobody knows, or can guess by the wildest effort of horrified imagination, what Carl and Elmer were thinking about when, if Carl's confession to Norton County authorities is true Elmer offered him \$200 to kill the whole Heiserman family so Elmer could inherit the property and Carl undertook the job and fired into the family group through a window as they sat together after supper, wounding the sister and aged grandmother.

Carl will ride at night no more for a while, for he is locked in a little square box of stone with iron bars at door and window, in the courthouse yard at Norton; and Elmer is out on \$1000 bond, and goes no more to town unless his father is at his side.

And next February Carl and Elmer will be tried for murder.

It is a preposterous tragedy, an incredible actuality; a melodrama in the exaggerated terms of a boy's lurid fancy, in a setting of staid Kansas cornfields.

Teh bare facts are these: On the evening of October 26, as Jacob Heiserman, well-to-do farmer, living a mile and a half out of Almena, sat with his wife, her mother, Mrs. Julia E. Sharp, aged 89, and the daughter, Faye, 21, in their lamp-lit sitting room, five shots were fired through the window from the darkness outside.

Faye was struck twice and the grandmother once. A deputy sheriff, called by Heiserman, met Carl coming out the cornfield. He confessed having done the shooting, and said Elmer hired him to do it. He was to have shot the other boy, Ord, when he came home that night. Elmer had said he must have money, and if his family were all dead he would get the estate.

Carl told me the same story, in the lockup at Norton, standing first on one foot and then on the other like a small boy caught in mischief. He does not look his 17 years.

Elmer will not talk to anyone about the matter—not even to his father, Jacob Heiserman told me, his ruddy face lined with trouble. Friends of the Heiserman's refused to believe the boy guilty, in spite of corroborative evidence at the hearing.

Some of the circumstances were almost comic. The rifle, which Carl says Elmer furnished him, was a "22-short," little better than a popgun. The wounds it made proved to be slight punctures.

From the time when Carl claims the plot was hatched, in front of the glittering windows of the "Royal Cafe" in Almena—four tables and a nasal phonograph—until he was arrested in the cornfield, was not more than three-quarters of an hour.

Only three-quarters of an hour! And now there are iron bars between Carl and the country roads where he used to ride the old farm horse at night and Elmer goes silently about his chores and never appears in the village without his father beside him. And both are still thinking the "long, long thoughts of youth." But nobody knows what they are.

England Seizes Sinn Fein Funds

London—England's most paralyzing blow at the Sinn Fein was directed at its pocket, according to the Irish office. The office declared there was a marked cessation of Sinn Fein activity following bank raids, in which records and funds were located. Steps have been taken to choke the supply of money from America, also, the office said.

A fund of \$2,995,643 was shown to be on deposit in New York. R The Irish Republic had difficulty in raising money in Australia, a captured document saying, "despite large sums reported to have been raised in Australia only 175 pounds have been subscribed."

The Sinn Fein fund for the six months ending December 31, 1920, was shown to total 204,221 pounds.

Art O'Brien, secretary of the Irish self-determination league declared British raiders seized 20,000 pounds from one bank, but that the amount was made good to the Sinn Fein by the banker who had the funds in charge.

Rats! But Not in the Belfry

London—Following a harvest service in a New Barnet church, offerings of fruits and vegetables were missed. Rats! The caretaker discovered a heap of the produce in the cellar where it had been dragged.

For a long time the Boers refused to sanction the construction of railways in the Transvaal on the ground that nowhere were there such contrivances mentioned in the Bible.

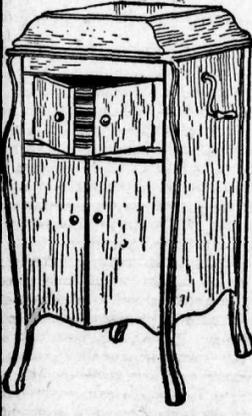
HATS TRIMMED FREE OF CHARGE

Lit Brothers

Market Eighth One Yellow Trading Stamp With Every 10c Purchase All Day Filbert Seventh

A World - Famous Talking Machine in Your Home Now, For Christmas!

A WONDERFUL Twenty-ninth Anniversary Sale special offer by Philadelphia's largest talking machine store brings the leading and best-known makes within reach of the most moderate income.



Victrola X—\$125

\$5

DOWN

Harmona Cheney Phonograph

BALANCE IN CONVENIENT SMALL SUMS, WEEKLY OR MONTHLY

This is your opportunity to avoid disappointment in your home this Christmas. The important thing is to CHOOSE NOW, while stocks are complete and you can obtain any style.

Columbia } \$5 DOWN
\$125, & \$150

No refinement than can contribute to artistic perfection is missing in the Columbia Grafonola.

Exclusive features permit the adaptation of its tone volume to the acoustic requirements of any room and to every artistic taste.

Harmona } \$5 DOWN
\$65, \$75, \$95

Only half the regular price, by virtue of a special purchase of the entire stock on hand at the factory.

The Harmona has the universal tone arm, playing all makes of records without extra attachments.

Cheney \$125. & \$150.—\$5 Down

The exclusive sprucewood resonator built like a violin body, gives a really beautiful tone that actually grows mellower as the instrument grows older.

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY

Sonora

CLEAR AS A BELL

"The highest class talking machine in the world."

Sold on Our Club Plan; A Small Sum Brings One

Balance in convenient small amounts, weekly or monthly.

Join Our Anniversary Record Club

\$12 Worth of Victor or Columbia Records, \$1 a Month

Gay Tea Cosies Part of Smart Tea Service

If you want to serve afternoon tea in the real English fashion, you must have a tea cosy as part of your equipment. The gayer it is, the more festive will it add to the occasion. In England the tea cosy is a very important item in the almost sacred rite of afternoon tea. The Englishman likes his tea hot, and how can you have tea hot, without a tea cosy? any Englishwoman would exclaim.

Cretonne tea cosies have gone out and linen ones have come in—some of the linen cosies are elaborately garnished with lace and fine embroidery. One makes a stunning tea cosy for a gift in England, as one would make a set of luncheon doilies or any other bit of fine needlework, here. A very smart tea cosy is made and, of course, the elaborate lace cover is only the outside. Within this removable lace and linen cover is the real cosy, thick and wadded and soft, and of proper size to fit over the teapot.

There are plain linen tea cosies, too, with just a little hand embroidery—perhaps the hostess' monogram or initials surrounded by a dainty medallion. The upstanding strip of crocheted lace—like a rooster's comb—gives the tea cosy a specially gay and jaunty look as it presides over the pot of "drawing" tea.

The stunning ribbon bags for theatre and restaurant use will suggest Christmas gifts, and some women are making up these bags at home and mounting them on pierced metal frames. An effective opera glass bag is of black and yellow brocade ribbon with shirred back satin at the base and a lining of black satin. A bag of beaver and turquois ribbon is attached to a frame of imitation shell, and American Beauty ribbon bag has a silver frame.

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

LOST
Lost—Fur cape between residence of Mrs. Ella Horner on Clay Street and Horner's Store. Mrs. Dorcas Letts. 11p.

FOR SALE
Blackman property below schoolhouse; also lot West Main Street by lake. Splendid bungalow site. Inquire at Beacon Office. 2tc-11-18

FOR SALE—Good dry maple wood. Sawed and delivered to destination. Nathan B. Cox, West Creek. 2tp-18

WANTED—Carpenters and Laborers. At once. Apply to Grant & Cranmer Beach Haven, N. J. 11-11c

FOR SALE—Firewood. Best quality pine and oak, sawed and delivered between Barnegat and Tuckerton. Wm. P. Ruter, West Creek. 11-4tf

FOR SALE—One pool table. Full equipment, in first class condition, very reasonable. Apply to Clarence Parker, Beach Haven N. J. 10-21tf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
Horace O. Horner, Executor of Edw. W. A. Gale, deceased, of Tuckerton, County of Ocean, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the estate of said deceased, under oath or affirmation, within nine months from the 21st day of October, 1920, or they will be forever barred of any action therefor against the said Executor.
HORACE O. HORNER, Executor.

ATKINSON'S AUTO LINE
Saturday Night Schedule to Atlantic City
Beginning on Saturday, May 15, 1920, we will run a regular Saturday night auto schedule to Atlantic City. Leave Tuckerton at 6.30 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic City, Virginia Ave., Garage at 12 o'clock, midnight.

SHERIFF'S SALE
By virtue of a writ of F. Fa., issued out of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, and to me directed, I will sell at public vendue on
Tuesday, December 14th, 1920
At the courthouse in the village of Toms River, in the County of Ocean and State of New Jersey, between the hours of 12 m. and 5 o'clock p. m. on said day, the following described real estate:

LOCAL NEWS
(Continued from first page)
severe cut on one of her limbs below the knee that will keep her confined to her home for two or three weeks. Other members of the party escaped uninjured. The machine was so slightly damaged that they drove home without further trouble.
Emory Smith, of the School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia, is spending the week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Smith.
Tuckerton Chapter, No. 54, O. E. S. attended the evening service at the M. E. Church Sunday evening. Rev. Daniel Johnson, the pastor, preached, using "The Star of Bethlehem" as his subject. There was a splendid delegation of the ladies of the order, several from the neighboring towns, and a big congregation.
Jack Webb was a week end visitor in Philadelphia.
Miss Della Smith and Miss Marjorie Darby were visitors in Philadelphia Saturday and Sunday.
Mrs. William J. Falkenburg has returned from a two months trip to New Orleans, La., where she met and spent the time with Captain Falkenburg.

Big Reduction in BICYCLE GOODS
We Have 50 Pairs of Bicycle Tires Which We Wish to Close Out Quick
SIZES 28 x 1 1/2—28 x 1 1/4—26x1 1/2
These Tires are retailed for \$5.50 per pair regularly. We will sell at this sale at \$2.00 each.
These Tires are Strictly First Grade Every Tire Guaranteed and Replaced At Our Store if Any Replacement is Needed
Also Bicycle Seats Regular Price \$2.50 Now \$1.25 Each.
Large Bicycle Pedals with Rubber Regular Price \$1.50 pair Now 95c.
Forward Extension Handle Bars Regular Price 75c Now 38c. JUST THINK WHAT YOU CAN SAVE!
Rush Your Order Before They Are Gone
M. L. CRANMER
MAYETTA, N. J.
Phone 3-R 14 Barnegat

LONG BEACH TOWNSHIP

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS FOR DELINQUENT TAXES FOR THE YEARS 1911, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Collector of the Township of Long Beach, in the County of Ocean and State of New Jersey, that on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1920, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Township Hall, Sixteenth Street and the Boulevard, North Beach Haven, in said Township, he will sell at public auction each of the following described lands, or parcels of real property, together with the tenements and hereditaments thereon belonging, or any part thereof, sufficient for the purpose, to such person as will purchase the same, subject to redemption, at the lowest rate of interest, but in no case in excess of eight per cent. per annum, and pay the tax lien thereon including interest and costs of sale, payment to be made before the conclusion of the sale or the property to be resold.
The said lands, parcels of real property, etc., to be sold, the delinquent owners thereof and the amount of the delinquent taxes, interest and costs due thereon are as follows:

	1911	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	Int.	Cost	Total
E. Ambler Armstrong—Near Barnegat City June. Between So. 11th St. & So. 14th St., along Ocean—So. 9th St. to So. 11th St., along Bay. Plan of Barnegat and Long Beach Improvement Co.,—46 Acres	\$135.77	\$105.55	\$112.45	\$97.06	\$91.00	\$95.02	\$100.25	\$104.54	\$2.00	\$904.24	
Wm. Adler—Brant Beach Sec. A. A. Block J, Lot 2				1.05		.47	3.00	4.42			
Philip Autschelder—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 24, Lot 20	.80	.80	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Wm. Adler—Ship Bottom Block H, Lot 9				1.05		.47	3.00	4.42			
John A. Anderson—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 108, Lot 15	.80	.80	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Wm. Adler—Brant Beach Sec. A. A. Block F, Lot 18				3.00		.94	2.00	6.84			
William Barber—St. Albans Sec. C. Block 154, Lot 7	.80	.80	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Wm. Adler—Brant Beach Sec. A. A. Block F, Lot 18				3.00		.94	2.00	6.84			
George Bean—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 73, Lots 9, 11	1.00	1.71	1.82	1.50	1.48	1.04	1.01	2.80	2.00	15.02	
Wm. Adler—Brant Beach Sec. A. A. Block L, Lot 4				1.95		.47	3.00	4.42			
S. P. Bartlett—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 53, Lots 11, 12, 13, 14	3.20	3.38	3.64	3.12	2.96	2.09	2.01	5.00	28.00		
Beach Haven North Co.—Brant Beach Between St. Albans & Kimberly Aves. Houses, Station, Power Plant, Water Tank, etc.				178.55		42.85	2.00	223.40			
Albert F. O. Brown—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 47, Lot 3 of 12	.40	.43	.46	.39	.37	.27	.26	.70	2.00	5.28	
Beach Haven North Co.—Brant Beach Between Kimberly and Sumner Aves. 48 1/2 Acres				130.02		31.20	2.00	163.22			
Andrew Busby—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 50, Lots 8, 10	1.00	1.71	1.82	1.50	1.48	1.04	1.01	2.80	2.00	15.02	
Beach Haven North Co.—Brant Beach Between Bronson and Converse Aves. 51 2/10 Acres				147.54		35.41	2.00	184.95			
James Brearly Jr.—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 107, Lots 11, 13, 15	2.28	2.54	2.73	2.33	2.20	1.57	1.51	4.14	2.00	21.30	
James Burdick—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 108, Lot 20, 22, 24	2.28	2.54	2.73	2.33	2.20	1.57	1.51	4.14	2.00	21.30	
David H. Breshler—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 94, Lot 7	.80	.80	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Emeline V. Brown—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 83, Lots 23, 24	1.00	1.71	1.82	1.50	1.48	1.04	1.01	2.80	2.00	15.02	
Michael Butler—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 94, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4	3.20	3.38	3.64	3.12	2.96	2.09	2.01	5.00	28.00		
John B. Cooney—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 55, Lot 6	.80	.80	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Mary A. Cooney—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 55, Lot 6	.80	.80	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
John A. Cattanach—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 73, Lots 12, 14	1.00	1.71	1.82	1.50	1.48	1.04	1.01	2.80	2.00	15.02	
E. Forrester Caldwell—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 47, Lot 3 of 12	1.00	1.71	1.82	1.50	1.48	1.04	1.01	2.80	2.00	15.02	
Samuel Dunn—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 100, Lot 9	.80	.80	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Nettie B. Dubois—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 100, Lot 9	.80	.80	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Catherine J. Eshensh—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 77, Lot 9	.80	.80	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Geo. W. Evans—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 106, Lots 18, 20	1.00	1.71	1.82	1.50	1.48	1.04	1.01	2.80	2.00	15.02	
Fidelity Land Co.—Beach Haven Terrace Lying North of Ohio Ave. 76 7/10 Acres				213.24		51.18	2.00	264.42			
Washington Friday—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 43, Lot 21	1.00	1.71	1.82	1.50	1.48	1.04	1.01	2.80	2.00	15.02	
Sec. B. Block 47, Lot 24	1.00	1.71	1.82	1.50	1.48	1.04	1.01	2.80	2.00	15.02	
Francis C. Frazer—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 105, Lots 16, 18	1.00	1.71	1.82	1.50	1.48	1.04	1.01	2.80	2.00	15.02	
John Finn—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 81, Lot 18	.80	.80	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Edward Gierst—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 83, Lot 12	.80	.80	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Wm. K. Groff—Brant Beach Sec. A. A. Block D, Lots 7, 8, 15, 16				9.00		2.88	2.00	28.00			
Mary G. Graham—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 100, Lots 6, 8, 10, 12	3.20	3.38	3.64	3.12	2.96	2.09	2.01	5.00	28.00		
Sarah Graham—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 100, Lots 14, 16, 18	2.28	2.54	2.73	2.33	2.20	1.57	1.51	4.14	2.00	21.30	
Ferdinand J. L. Graves—St. Albans Sec. C. Block 175, Lot 8	.80	.86	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Rozier Going—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 33, Lots S. E. 1-3 of 3, 4	.40	.43	.46	.39	.37	.27	.26	.70	2.00	5.28	
Henry Hamor—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 47, Lot 16	.80	.86	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Geo. H. Hamilton—St. Albans Sec. C. Block 124, Lot 3	.80	.86	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Theo. Howard—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 56, Lots 4, 6	1.00	1.71	1.82	1.50	1.48	1.04	1.01	2.80	2.00	15.02	
Highland B. Hayes—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 78, Lot 9	.80	.80	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Louis Haven—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 82, Lot 20	.80	.80	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Wm. Gray Jones—Ship Bottom Block I, Lot 49—One House				4.50		.36	2.00	6.86			
Frank S. Johnson Est.—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 78, Lots 2, 4	3.20	3.38	3.64	3.12	2.96	2.09	2.01	5.00	28.00		
Sec. B. Block 78, Lots 2, 4	3.20	3.38	3.64	3.12	2.96	2.09	2.01	5.00	28.00		
John S. Jones—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 87, Lots 2, 4	1.00	1.71	1.82	1.50	1.48	1.04	1.01	2.80	2.00	15.02	
John H. Kennon—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 107, Lots 21, 23	1.00	1.71	1.82	1.50	1.48	1.04	1.01	2.80	2.00	15.02	
Louis Kohler—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 77, Lot 26	.80	.86	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Henrietta Kostlan—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 56, Lot 25	.80	.86	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Richard Leary—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 82, Lot 18	.80	.86	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
E. Lummis—St. Albans Sec. C. Block 103, Lots 21, 22	1.00	1.71	1.82	1.50	1.48	1.04	1.01	2.80	2.00	15.02	
Kate D. Lummis—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 12, Lots 12, 13, 14, 15	4.02	4.22	4.50	3.90	3.67	2.61	2.51	7.00	2.00	34.43	
Mary B. Mansfield—St. Albans Sec. C. Block 175, Lots 5, 7	1.00	1.71	1.82	1.50	1.48	1.04	1.01	2.80	2.00	15.02	
Timothy W. Mack—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 99, Lots 9, 11, 13	3.20	3.38	3.64	3.12	2.96	2.09	2.01	5.00	28.00		
George Madden—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 92, Lots 15, 16, 17, 18	3.20	3.38	3.64	3.12	2.96	2.09	2.01	5.00	28.00		
Edward Moad—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 100, Lots 5, 7	1.00	1.71	1.82	1.50	1.48	1.04	1.01	2.80	2.00	15.02	
Chas. W. Meek Est.—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 175, Lot 4	.80	.86	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Henry B. McLaughlin—South of Barnegat City Junction From So. 28th St. to So. 47th St. Plan of Barnegat and Long Beach Improvement Co.	446.81	559.15		430.77		542.05	2.00	1087.08			
Henry B. McLaughlin—Brant Beach Sec. A. Block G, Lot 35				4.90		1.18	2.00	8.08			
Henry B. McLaughlin—Ship Bottom South 28th St. to So. 28th St., 17 Acres				48.53		11.05	2.00	62.18			
Sarah McVain—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 56, Lot 16	.80	.86	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Mary and Jean H. Newlin—North Beach Haven Block 12, Lots 21, 22—One House				22.36		5.37	2.00	29.73			
Edward Newell—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 33, Lots 7, 9	1.00	1.71	1.82	1.50	1.48	1.04	1.01	2.80	2.00	15.02	
Julius E. Nachod—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 80, Lots 9, 11	1.00	1.71	1.82	1.50	1.48	1.04	1.01	2.80	2.00	15.02	
Chas. H. Neal—St. Albans Sec. C. Block 171, Lots 12, 15, 16	3.20	3.38	3.64	3.12	2.96	2.09	2.01	5.00	28.00		
Sec. C. Block 171, Lot 12				1.00		.26	2.00	3.26			
Morris Nagle—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 99, Lots 22, 24	1.00	1.71	1.82	1.50	1.48	1.04	1.01	2.80	2.00	15.02	
Mah B. Nicholson—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 83, Lot 4	.80	.86	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Isaac Ogden—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 87, Lots 21, 23	1.00	1.71	1.82	1.50	1.48	1.04	1.01	2.80	2.00	15.02	
Wm. T. Fritchett—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 56, Lot 15	.80	.86	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Chas. M. Porter—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 72, Lots 14 and 1-2 of 12 B.	1.20	1.27	1.34	1.17	1.12	.78	.81	2.10	2.00	11.79	
Elizabeth Patton—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 108, Lots 26	.80	.86	.91	.78	.74	.53	1.40	2.00	8.53		
Thomas Pearson—Brant Beach Sec. A. A. Block E, Lot 39	3.01					1.44	2.00	6.45			
John D. Robinson—St. Albans Sec. B. Block 77, Lots 11, 13	1.00	1.71	1.82	1.50	1.48	1.04	1.01	2.80	2.00	15.02	
Wm. T. Ray—St. Albans Sec. C. Block 172, Lot 1											
Sec. C. Block 172, Lot 1											
Sec. B. Block 81, Lot 3											