



# TUCKERTON BEACON

VOLUME XXXIII TUCKERTON, OCEAN COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 23, 1920 NUMBER 21

## Elect Officers at Annual Meeting

**Tuckerton Chamber of Commerce Held Interesting Meeting Friday Evening. Discussed Welfare of Town and Enjoyed Refreshments.**

The annual meeting of the Tuckerton Chamber of Commerce was held in their new quarters at Red Men's Hall on Friday evening. There was about fifty men present and several topics of interest to Tuckerton were discussed.

The committee on Ways and Means reported that the cost of a motion picture entertainment had been ascertained and it was decided that on an early date in January an entertainment would be held. Tickets will be sold in advance—watch for the date.

T. Frank Pharo, who is in charge of the Water Company plant, stated that another pump would be installed in the near future and a new feed pipe put under the boulevard. He also stated that the new pipe had already arrived. This pipe will eliminate the possibility of the water supply being cut off from the pumps.

Mr. Pharo also said that owing to taxes, which he believed to be excessive, it was his opinion that the ice plant would not be put in commission for next season.

The Chamber of Commerce will probably take up the matter of an ice supply at the next meeting and some means devised whereby the town will be looked after in this line.

F. R. Austin, representing the Tuckerton Gas Company, was present and stated that a letter had been written to the Mayor and Council informing them that the streets would not be lighted after January 1st. The reason given for not submitting a contract was that the price necessary for lighting would be more than the Borough would pay.

A letter was read from the Tax Payers' Association of Beach Haven Terrace recommending co-operation in securing a good train schedule at a lower rate of fare. This was referred to a committee and action will be taken. Correspondence between President Speck and officials of the Central Railroad concerning the movement to restore the afternoon connection at Whiting from New York was read.

**S. F. Badanes**  
wishes all his  
Friends and Neighbors  
in Tuckerton  
A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

**To Our Patrons:**

Our greatest asset is the good will of our customers and we sincerely value the business you have given us.

May your Christmas be Merry and the New Year BIGGER, BETTER and Busier than ever before.

**THE TUCKERTON BANK**  
TUCKERTON, - NEW JERSEY

**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.



## HEIRS ATTACK WILL OF LATE MARCUS L. WARD

**Object to Fund Providing home for Bachelors and Widowers**

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 20.—Heirs of the late Marcus L. Ward, of East Orange, have filed a suit in Chancery attacking a provision in his will under which a trust was established for the creation of what is to be known as the Marcus L. Ward home for aged and respected bachelors and widowers. Ward is the son of Marcus L. Ward, who was governor of New Jersey in 1867.

The estate left by Ward is valued at about \$4,000,000 in personal property, together with considerable real estate. Joseph M. W. Kitchen, who attacks the will, asserts that the trust provided for in the will is not a public charity and because of its vagueness and uncertainty is not enforceable. It is also claimed that the trust creates a perpetuity, contrary to law, and provides for an indefinite accumulation and is therefore against public policy.

Mr. Ward has spent his summers for many years in Tuckerton and Beach Haven and was well known all along the shore.

## BAYSHORE BUILDING ASS'N IS FORMED AT BARNEGAT

At the organization of the directors of the newly formed Bayshore Building and Loan Association, held at Barnegat on December 10, Dr. Fred N. Bunnell was elected president; LeRoy B. Frazee, secretary; Ezra Parker, Treasurer.

A stockholders meeting held on December 9 had elected the above named together with ex-Senator David G. Conrad, Abner P. Clayton, John Russell, Lemuel H. Matthews, Charles H. Brandt, John K. S. Cox, Clayton B. Corliss, G. Harry VanNote, Joseph S. Chadwick, and Alphonse W. Kelley of Barnegat, as directors. John V. Lewis, J. Curtis Bennett and Charles M. Conrad were elected auditors.

The new association has already about 400 shares sold, and expects to start business on the first Tuesday of February with at least 500 shares taken. The nearest associations of this kind are at Toms River, Tuckerton and Beach Haven.

## WEST CREEK FOLKS OVERCOME BY GAS

Howard P. Holloway and Miss Eva Holloway were overcome by gas fumes at the former's home in West Creek Saturday night. The fumes came from a gas engine in the cellar that is used for light and pumping and had filled the house.

Miss Holloway was on the first floor and Mr. Holloway had gone from his store and was in another part of the house when he fell. Both were unconscious when found by a neighbor.

Dr. Willis was called and both were restored without serious results.

## BOROUGH COUNCIL MINUTES

Tuckerton, N. J., Dec. 16th, 1920

A meeting of Borough Council of the Borough of Tuckerton was called to order at 8 p. m. by the mayor, T. J. Cowperthwaite. Councilmen present were: Messrs. S. B. Allen, Mathis, and Kelley.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. On motion on order was drawn for \$1500.00 in favor of the Board of Education on account of school funds.

Bill of W. Ralston Pharo was read and ordered paid. Amount \$3.84. Bill of J. W. Horner was read and on motion of Council was ordered returned for correction.

There being no further business on motion the meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday evening, December 23rd, at 8 p. m.

**JOS. H. BROWN,**  
Borough Clerk.

## OBITUARY

**Oscar Hickman**  
Oscar Hickman died at his home on West Main street yesterday afternoon at the age of 57 years. Mr. Hickman had been ill for several weeks.

Funeral services will be held at the M. E. Church, where he was an active member, next Sunday afternoon, December 26, at 1 P. M.

**Mrs. Dora Luker**  
Mrs. Dora Luker, wife of Caleb Luker, died at her home in West Tuckerton on Saturday, December 11, in the 52nd year of her age.

Mrs. Luker was a member of the M. E. Church and also a member of Reliance Council No. 156 D. of L. and Columbia Temple, No. 20, L. G. E. Funeral services were held from her late residence on Wednesday, December 15.

Besides her husband, Caleb Luker, Mrs. Luker leaves one daughter, Mrs. Raymond Falkenburg, and two sons, Arthur of Tuckerton and Thomas of Philadelphia. Members of the L. G. E. acted as pallbearers at the funeral and the funeral services of the two lodges were used at the house and at the burial grounds.

**Mrs. Mary Bird**  
Mrs. Mary Bird died at the home of her son, James Bird on Thursday, December 16th, aged 73 years. Funeral services were held on Sunday, December 26.

## IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of my dear husband, George A. Horner, who died one year ago today, Dec. 21, 1920. So sad, so sudden was the call. His sudden death surprised us all. Perhaps some day we shall understand when we meet him in the better land.

Altho' we cannot clasp thy hand,  
Thy face we cannot see,  
But let this little token show,  
We still remember thee.  
Sadly missed by His Wife.

**IN MEMORIAM**  
HORNER—In loving remembrance of our dear uncle, George A. Horner, who died December 21, 1919. Sadly missed by his nieces,  
Florence and Nelda.

## LOCAL NEWS

P. A. Baker has returned to his home here after undergoing an operation recently.

Engineer Thomas Kelley has been enjoying his annual vacation for the past week.

Dr. John Allen, a former pastor and Harry Firth, a prosperous farmer, both of Blackwood, were visitors in Tuckerton Thursday and Friday, stopping at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur C. Parker.

Mrs. Henry C. Gifford went to Philadelphia on Tuesday, where she will undergo an operation at Jefferson hospital some time this week.

Mrs. Orrin Ludwig, of Philadelphia was a visitor at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Gifford, last week.

Tree trimming is still in progress and greatly adds to the appearance of the streets as well as to the safety of pedestrians during the coming months of ice, wind, snow etc., when dead limbs usually strew the streets.

Last year this time winter had begun and continued with no let up till March. In fact on December 18, 1919, it was three below zero, and next day we had a five inch snow.

Many persons from this vicinity got their auto licenses the past week, to be in ahead of any change in the license fees. The 1921 auto tags look as if they had been designed for use in the Irish Republic, or else on St. Patrick's Day.

Today, Thursday, is the shortest day of the year, the sun rising at 7:21 and setting at 4:36, making nine hours and 15 minutes of daylight.

Miss Frances Mosher is visiting her cousin Miss Viola Weissman at New Brunswick. Miss Mosher will be a guest of the Women's College at the Christmas festivities during the week.

The Tuckerton Library will be open this week on Friday afternoon instead of Saturday on account of Christmas.

The annual smoker and banquet of Tuckerton Fire Company, No. 1, will be held at the Fire House on Tuesday evening, January 4th. Oh, Boy! Some shine.

Louis Gerber was home from Trenton for a week end visit.

Many people from the surrounding towns are coming by train and auto to the Tuckerton stores to do their Christmas shopping.

Jeremiah C. Sexton and Mrs. Anna Kelley, both of Toms River, were married at the M. E. Parsonage Sunday afternoon by Rev. Daniel Johnson.

## LOCAL NEWS

The M. E. Sunday School will hold their annual Christmas entertainment on Monday evening, December 27, at 7:30 o'clock.

Mrs. W. G. Butler, Mrs. J. E. Kelley, Miss Anne Palmer and Mrs. T. W. Speck were Atlantic City visitors one day this week.

Rev. F. M. Dowlin spent two days in Philadelphia this week.

Norman Gerber, who is attending Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., is home to spend the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben A. Gerber.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Wiler, of Newark, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Grouch of Highlands, accompanied Ivo Smith, also of Highlands, on a visit to Mr. Smith's home town last week. The men folks enjoyed the gunning.

Several deer have been killed from this section. W. C. Foulds, Edward and Ralph Falkenburg, Wilbur Jones, Edward Teasdale and several others landed nice bucks. Game Warden Rider says that over twenty have been reported to him and a list will be published in an early issue of the Beacon.

## WANT TO PURCHASE

Ten shares Tuckerton Railroad Stock. Address Box 9, Staffordville, N. J. 1tp.

## AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

F. M. Dowlin, Pastor  
Sunday, December 26, 1920—  
The Christmas entertainment given by the Sunday School will be held Sunday morning, December 26. In the evening there will be a special Christmas sermon by the pastor and special music.

Morning service at 10.45.  
Evening service at 7.30.  
Prayer Service on Wednesday evening at 7.30.

## F. M. E. CHURCH

Sunday, December 26, 1920—  
9:30 A. M. Sunday morning. Capt. Wilbur Parker's class.  
10:30 A. M. Morning Worship.  
"The Balancing of the Book of 1920"  
Sunday School at 12 M.  
6:45 P. M. Epworth League and Song Service.

7:30 P. M. Preaching.  
"God's Call to Abraham"  
Monday evening the Christmas entertainment by the Sunday School. All the parents and friends are invited to come out and encourage the committee and scholars who take part in the program.

Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Jr. Epworth League.  
Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting, 7.30.  
Thursday evening official board meeting.

Friday evening, Capt. A. J. Rider's class.  
A welcome is extended to all.

## Bandit Chase Resulted in Capture of Deer Hunters

considerable comment along the shore last week and resulted in a chase by county officers, appeared in last week's Courier as follows:

A group of Cumberland county deer hunters, captured by a Sheriff's posse on the suspicion of being bandits and holdup men, when surrounded in their hut in the woods near Woodmansee and told to "hold up their hands," thought the posse that had arrested them were a gang of hold-up men. The Cumberland county men were brought to Toms River and lodged in the court house over night, still under some suspicion, but were able to prove their identity next morning and were sent back to the woods rejoicing.

The arrest was the outgrowth of a series of robberies in the bay shore towns of Atlantic County, Port Republic, Oceanville, Pleasantville and other towns on the Shore road. Monday afternoon Sheriff Brown got a phone message from Constable John Kohler of Tuckerton, saying that a gang of hold-up men were on their way up the shore, in an Overland Touring car, a Ford Touring car and a Ford truck, the truck being laden with camp equipment. Kohler said these men had robbed a number of stores and held up people along the road and robbed them. Also that he had sent the warning all along the road. Word soon came from Barnegat that the Ford truck and Overland Touring car had turned off the Shore road at that place and started up the road toward Chatsworth.

Under Sheriff Brown had been planning to stop the outfit at Toms River bridge, but this changed the campaign plans. He hurried to Barnegat, got a posse of men in a truck, armed them with shotguns, and sent them in pursuit, and then rushed back to Toms River, got re-enforcements, and started after his young army.

The posse followed the trail of the cars to Woodmansee and surrounded them in a hut. There was no light in the shack, and the posse rushed it, forced open the door, and with leveled guns, commanded "hands up," just as nice as any film ever reeled it off. And hands went up; also in film fashion. The men were loaded in their cars and the three cars started back to Barnegat. On the way back they met Sheriff Brown and his men.

When the crowd got back to Barnegat and it was possible to see the men the Sheriff and his posse were rather certain they had got somebody else beside a gang of robbers, for the men didn't look the part. Justice Spangler was asked to give the men a hearing, but didn't want to, or would-

n't and the outfit loaded up and went to Toms River.

Meantime the phone was kept busy. When Constable Kohler of Tuckerton was called on to come and identify his men, he said he couldn't; his information had come from Clarence Mathis and George Valiant of New Gretna. Mathis and Valiant knew nothing; they passed the buck to the Anderson store at Leeds Point. Anderson's store couldn't tell anything about it, except there were a lot of rumors of robberies and of a mysterious Ford car with white wheels, that was never seen on the roads except after night.

Early Tuesday morning County Detective Ellis H. Parker with Game Warden Charles C. Morton arrived from Mt. Holly. Parker had heard the story of the bandits by phone Monday afternoon and had put out men at Chatsworth, Browns Mills, and all the egresses from the pines on the Burlington county side. Also there came post haste County Detective David M. Martz with officers Risley and Leeds from Atlantic county.

Come morning, the men under suspicion gave their names and told about themselves. This they had refused to do the night before, because, they explained, they knew it would mean arousing their home towns and worrying their families, so they kept still until morning. They were Geo. F. McConnell, of Bivalve, Jonathan W. Kerchoff of Bridgeton, Herbert R. Lockwell, Edward M. Riggins, Chas. M. Riggins, George B. Hand and Silas Hoffman of Port Norris. They said they were the advance guard of a party of 40 deer hunters from their section, and had come on ahead to get the shack ready for the crowd that was to follow. Some of them knew C. M. Campbell, Central railroad agent at Toms River; two were cousins to John A. Riggins, law partner of Judge M. L. Berry.

Detective Martz told a story of many small robberies in the shore towns of Atlantic county—houses and stores robbed, and men held up on lonely roads. Nobody is willing to be responsible however for pointing out the deer hunters as bandits.

## FARM SCHOOL AT MANAHAWKIN

It is now planned to open the farmers night school at Manahawkin on Tuesday, January 4, 1921, and to meet every two weeks thereafter, the same night each week. E. H. Waite, county agent, will be the school master. Matters studied will be sweet potatoes and other crops that could be made paying crops at and near Manahawkin.

**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

**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  
C. W. BECK, Vice-President  
J. E. CRAMER, Cashier

**FIRST CLASS MOTION PICTURES**  
AT  
**PALACE THEATRE**

**PROGRAM**

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23rd  
**GEORGE WALSH** in a picture produced by Fox entitled  
**"The Dead Line"**  
MUTT AND JEFF CARTOON

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25th CHRISTMAS SPECIAL  
**"THE MIRACLE MAN"**  
A GEORGE LOANE TUCKER SUPER-PRODUCTION  
MACK SENNETT COMEDY  
Admission 17c and 25c

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28th  
**ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN** in a Selznick production  
**"Whispers"**  
KINOGRAMS

Thurs., Dec. 30th—GLADYS BROCKWELL in "WHITE LIES"  
Saturday, January 1st, 1921—"ON WITH THE DANCE"  
A Paramount-Artcraft Special Production

SHOWS START AT 8 O'CLOCK

**W. C. JONES, MANAGER**

**XMAS GIFTS**

**OUR TWO STORES are full of New Gifts for You**

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

## GRAIN BELT FARMERS DISFAVOR A STRIKE

While not favoring a grain "strike" or any set price, sentiment among organized farmers in the great agricultural States of the middle west runs strongly toward holding back grain as far as practicable for better prices, according to canvases made in Chicago by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Reports were received by secretaries of State Farm Bureau Federations in Missouri, Minnesota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin and Kentucky. In no case did a State federation report it had advised a "strike."

Need of credit facilities to enable farmers to hold their wheat if they want to was pointed out from several States. One State secretary wrote he was "using the present conditions as an argument in favor of the farmers getting into the big marketing game in such a way that they will be able to finance it and to store considerable of the grain as it is offered."

"The attitude I have taken in the matter is this," wrote D. H. Lute, of Lincoln, Neb., secretary of the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation, "that it is wrong to set an arbitrary price of \$3 a bushel and that it is hardly advisable to ask the farmers to hold their wheat unless we are in a position to help them on the financial and storage ends of the game. But I do tell the farmers that I believe wheat will be higher and that it would be a good thing to hold it if they are in a position to do so."

Writing that the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation "does not believe a 'wheat strike' necessary or desirable for the country," Secretary P. J. Crandall, of Huron, said, "our method of handling the situation is to furnish farmers with accurate information regarding the wheat market to help them in determining what action is best for their needs. The farmers will hold their wheat off the market without a doubt if they are able to get credit which will allow them to carry their products. The credit situation is the key to the whole matter. We are advising that the world wheat situation warrants holding of the crop if credit allows and using our best efforts to help bring financial relief."

Officially the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation has made no recommendation. A. J. Meyer, at Columbia, executive secretary, wrote, "As individuals," he added, "all members of our executive committee take the attitude that where farmers can afford to hold wheat they should by all means do so. This is on the theory that present prices are about as low as we can reasonably expect them to go. Since we are not in a position to guarantee \$3 wheat, we can hardly advise farmers to hold for \$3."

The Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation does not endorse "strikes" as a means of controlling the price of farm products, wrote Secretary C. A. Peters, of Rosendale, Wis. "According to the present situation in regard to wheat we believe that the low prices are unjustifiable and that it would be good business policy for the farmers to discontinue heavy marketing and allow the market to adjust itself."

From Iowa, E. H. Cunningham, of Ames, secretary of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, wrote, "We realize that it is the most difficult thing to hold grain and we do not recommend that it be held to arbitrarily force prices to unreasonable height. Of course, we have no credit system whereby we can hold all the grain of the country, but we are advising our farmers to slow down in marketing for the present until this period of demoralization in prices has somewhat recovered."

## WARN AGAINST DANGER OF HOOF AND MOUTH DISEASE

The Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is this week issuing a warning to veterinarians, stock dealers, stock yard officials and others to keep a sharp look-out for the appearance of the hoof and mouth disease in this State. The disease is raging in Europe and has invaded the Jersey Island for the first time.

While there is no evidence that the disease is present anywhere in this country yet, Dr. T. E. Munce, head of the Bureau of Animal Industry, believes that with the cattlemen of Pennsylvania on the alert, the malady will have little chance of gaining a stronghold should it appear in the United States.

The letter which is being sent broadcast throughout the State follows:

"Foot and mouth disease is raging in a number of European countries, and for the first time in history has invaded the Island of Jersey.

"Federal officials are taking every possible precaution to prevent the introduction of this dreaded disease in our country. Therefore, it is very essential that veterinarians, county agents, stockmen and others who come in contact with livestock to be on the lookout for any sign of this disease and to report promptly all suspicious cases coming under their observation.

"Cattle, hogs, sheep or goats with sore mouths or feet should be regarded as suspicious and reported promptly to this office or to the nearest agent of the Bureau.

"Please pass the word along and thus help keep Pennsylvania and the country free from the devastating disease."

## STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL NOTES

Remove all cedar trees from the vicinity of the apple trees so that there will be no more damage from the Cedar rust on the fruit trees. One-quarter mile is the shortest distance advisable between cedar trees and apple trees.

Late fall or early winter spraying of peach trees for San Jose Scale and Peach Leaf Curl yields larger dividends than spring spraying.

Black knot can be controlled only by cutting out all infected wood—cut back to good, healthy wood and burn all prunings.

## LIME-SULPHUR WASH INJURED BY FREEZING

One can never tell just what the effect of freezing will have upon concentrated lime sulphur wash. Sometimes it is not injured in the least by freezing, and at other times it is absolutely spoiled. Samples from the same barrel have been taken, in different bottles. These have been placed side by side in a freezing chamber and after having been subjected to freezing for the same length of time and returned to temperatures above freezing, one sample was found to be of absolutely no use, while the other sample was in its original condition.

Injury to lime sulphur by freezing is easily detected because injured lime sulphur will always have lost more or less of its rich dark red color and by the presence of its fine sulphur particles in the bottom of the container.

It is always best to store lime sulphur where it will not freeze.

## INDIAN MEAL MOTH

The Indian Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*) is a common household pest, the larvae of worms being found in flour grain of all kinds either ground or whole, chick-peas, table beans, peanuts, English walnuts, almonds, edible acorns, chocolate beans, dried fruits of all kinds, including currants, raisins, peaches, apricots, prunes, plums and cherries, clover seeds, garlic heads, dried roots of dandelion, pecan nuts, and cinnamon bark, and has been reported to invade beehives and does much damage in museums by feeding upon dried specimens of both animal and plant material.

The larvae have a habit of spinning a web and working into it particles of food and excrement, thereby rendering it much more unfit for food than what they actually consume.

The best way to control this pest is to fumigate with carbon bisulphide, using it at the rate of two pounds to 1,000 cubic feet of space. Use a tight box for this. Leave the material infested in the box for an hour or two or over night would be better. Have no lights or fires about when fumigating as this material is very explosive. Articles too badly infested to be used should be burned, and a constant watch must be maintained as the insect is very common and easily introduced by purchasing more goods.

For further information on household insects write to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

## PRUNING GRAPE VINES

Pruning grape vines is absolutely essential in order that the best size of fruit and cluster, as well as flavor, be attained. If the vines are not pruned they will produce smaller bunches and fruits, the berries will lack flavor and color, the bunches will not ripen evenly and the wood will not ripen properly. When too great amount of wood is left there will be a large crop that year but, due to the wood falling to ripen there will be a short crop the following year.

Definite directions for the pruning of grape vines cannot be given, however, because the conditions vary so you must decide for yourself just how much wood to leave. You will be governed by such local conditions as climate, soil, adaptability of variety, tillage or lack of tillage, fertilization, yield and wood growth of the previous year and the system of training.

Pruning the vines can be done at any time after the leaves fall until the buds start in the spring. The sooner the pruning is done the better because there will be less "bleeding" from the wounds and the loss of sap cannot help but be devastating. It is better not to prune when the canes are frozen because at that time they are as brittle as pipe stems.

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

## MEALY BUGS ON COLEUS

The most common insect found on coleus is the mealy bug. When not abundant it will be more often found in the axils of the leaves, but when abundant it will be found on both the leaves and stems.

This is an aphid which lives by sucking the plant juices. It is covered with a yellowish-white, waxy excretion somewhat granular in appearance which gives it the name of mealy bug.

As the coleus is a very tender plant, care must be taken not to injure it by too strong asolition. Probably the best mixture for this will be tobacco extract. This can be made by steeping (not boiling) one pound of tobacco in three or four gallons of water in a covered vessel. Add, when applying, one ounce of soap to each gallon. Tobacco extract such as Black Leaf 40 can be purchased at seed stores. Dilute at the rate of 1 part to 1000 parts of water. Directions for diluting will be found on the package.

It will be necessary to spray the plants once a week for some time in order to kill all the insects.

It will be necessary to spray the plants once a week for some time in order to kill all the insects.

For the suppression of insect pests and the control of plant diseases write to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

## STANDARD BARRELS

The regulations providing standard barrels for fruits, vegetables and other farm products in Pennsylvania go into effect December 16.

This means that the United States Standard Barrels and legal subdivisions thereof, for fruits, vegetables and other farm products are the standards for Pennsylvania. All these barrels must be marked to show the capacity in terms of the standard barrel and the name and address of the packer. These marks must be plainly and conspicuously branded or stenciled in black ink on the outside of one end of the barrel, or in some equally conspicuous place, in block letters and figures the size of thirty-six point Gothic type or larger.

There is no accepted abbreviation for the word standard, so the marking now required on barrels is as follows:

### 1. STANDARD BBL.

JOHN DOE

HARRISBURG, PA.

The tolerance and variations to be allowed in the enforcement of these standard barrels are the same as those established for the United States Standard Barrels and are contained in the Department of Agriculture General Bulletin No. 350, which may be secured by writing the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

All violations of these rules and regulations relating to standard barrels for farm products should be reported to local inspectors of weights and measures.

## CARE IN SEED SELECTION OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to impress upon the farmers of the State, the necessity of securing first grade seed for their spring planting. Following is a statement on the seed situation by Dr. E. M. Gress, State Botanist, who has been placed in charge of seed inspection work by Secretary of Agriculture Fred Rasmussen:

"The yield of a farm crop depends upon conditions. One of these conditions which the farmer quite frequently overlooks or underestimates is that of good seed.

"Many unscrupulous and dishonest seed merchants sell to the farmer seeds which are low in percentage of purity and germination. If, for example, the farmer sows seed that is only 90 per cent pure and only 70 per cent of the pure seed germinates, he secured only 63 per cent of what he expects. In other words, only 13 per cent more than half of a full stand, or he must sow just twice as much seed to secure a full stand.

"If the farmer wants a 100 per cent crop, and he does, then he should see to it that he is sowing seed that is nearly 100 per cent pure and will test 100 per cent germination. The farmer should also know the source of seed he sows. In many cases, seeds that come from a different soil and different climate, will not give so large a yield as seeds that are home grown.

"Cheap seed is not only likely to be poor seed but it may contain seeds of injurious weeds that will cost the farmer much labor and expense in their eradication, and in addition will lower the quality and price received for his products.

"The farmer, therefore, has the right to know the following things concerning the seeds he purchases: Percentage of purity; percentage of germination; source of the seeds and whether or not the seeds are free from noxious weeds."

## VEGETABLE EXHIBIT TO BE PART OF STATE SHOW

An extensive exhibit of Pennsylvania grown vegetables will be one of the features of the Fifth Annual Farm Products Show, which will be held in Harrisburg, January 24-28. The vegetables will comprise the choicest from every section and the exhibits receiving first honors will be entitled to all State championship honors.

Followin are the rules governing the vegetable exhibits, the classes and prizes:

Entries are open to all vegetable growers in Pennsylvania, and all exhibits must have been grown in Pennsylvania by other exhibitors.

No more than one entry in any one class will be accepted from the same individual.

Marketable value will be given preference in judging.

In classes 2 to 9 inclusive, the judges will give attention to the type of package, its attractiveness and general adaptability to local market or shipping purposes; and to the grading and packing as well as to the quality of the produce itself.

All exhibits must be in place January 24, 1921, so that they may be set up and judged Tuesday night.

Apply to W. B. Nisley, State College, Pa., or to your County Agent for entry blanks and shipping tags.

Class 1. Best collection exhibit of all kinds of vegetables. Premium: first, \$25; second, 15; third 10.

Class 2. One dozen stalks celery, any named variety. Premium: first, \$4; second, \$3.

Class 3. Commercial package of Whitloof Chicosy—not less than three pounds. Premium: first, \$4; second, \$2.

Class 4. Commercial package of Greenhouse tomatoes—not less than five pounds. Premium: first, \$4; second, \$2.

Class 5. Commercial package of Greenhouse Lettuce—not less than three pounds. Premium: first, \$3; second, \$2.

Class 6. Commercial package of Onions—any named variety. Premium: first, \$5; second, \$3.

Class 7. Commercial package of Carrots—any named variety. Premium: first, \$4; second, \$2.

Class 8. Commercial package of Turnips—any named variety. Variety. Premium: first, \$4; second, \$2.

Class 9. Commercial package of Beets—any named variety. Premium: first, \$4; second, \$2.

## Seattle Has One-Man Two-Men Street Car

The war was responsible for the introduction of the one-man car which was introduced as an economical measure, but at the same time there has been considerable dissatisfaction with it, principally at the delays experienced at loading points where the vehicle and its riders must be held up while the entering passengers are relieved of their fares and change made. During these delays the riders already in the car become impatient.

An effort has been made to relieve this situation by street car officials of Seattle by the invention of what is called a One-Man Two-Men car, and it is so designed that it is operated during the slack hours of the day by one man, whereas during the rush hours there are two men, one to look after the mechanical operation of the car and the other to take care of the finances of the trip. It is said that the introduction of this vehicle has resulted in an improved service and answers a number of the objections which have been raised by passengers.

## Christmas Candles in the Window

An electric shop in Chicago has endeavored to revive the ancient and beautiful custom of burning candles in front windows of dwellings as a message of greetings and good will to the passer-by. For this purpose special electric candles have been designed, the bases being silver plated with frosted lamps covered by silk shades. The electric candle with out the silk shades are placed in living room windows between the window and the curtain. The effect of a residence street on a wintry night with those beautiful candles shining from the window will be wonderfully suggestive of the Yuletide season. After the holidays the candles adorned with silk shades may be used most effectively as boudoir lamps.

## Yuletide Decorations

Certainly there is no house but that is the happier for bringing into it a little Christmas greenery. No matter how old we are, the fragrance of the spruce and holly branches adds to the joyousness of Christmas time and also to the gayety.

Wreaths should be hung at the windows and boughs should be fastened over the fireplace, either in ropes or sprays or grouped in deep flower bowls. It can be twined in and out of the banisters and around paintings and pictures. Mistletoe can be hung over the stairway or in the doorway. I know some little boy from Louisiana who has been taking mail orders for mistletoe and shipping it to Philadelphia. Its fine mistletoe, too, and reaches the buyer in good shape. You can place tiny spruce trees on either side of the fireplace. Poinsettia flowers make a brilliant decoration for Christmas.

If you wish to twine garlands around pillars I will try and tell you how to make them. If you haven't ground-pine or smilax for garlands you can use the paper decorating rope. Still less expensive is green crepe paper cut in three or four-inch strips, the middle of the strip left untouched, the outer edge pulled wider to ruffle it. Combine this with a little holly or other de-berried branches.

If you wish to make a wreath use thin milliner's wire, making a loop the size you want. Small branches of any size holly may be used. Begin at the top and work down, wrapping each stem to hold firmly in place. Pine cones may be added to make the

## Attractive and Commodious Closets

Have you ever lived in a house where there were practically no closets. Isn't it a hardship? All women love plenty of closet room. Perhaps you are planning to build a new home, and if so you want plenty of closets. I am going to tell you about some built-in closets I have just seen.

But if you have no closets, or if the closets are very small, there is only one solution—build closets in.

### Simple Construction

These, of course, must be adapted to the available space and to the amount of things one has to put away. Of the woods to use I would suggest white wood or whole pine, or if one does not mind expense, birch. The clothes compartments may be lined with cedar, if you wish, and you can give a coat of filler or shellac. The outside can be stained or painted to suit the color scheme of the room.

### Linen Closet

The first is a glazed chintz closet for linen. It could be built in the hall or against a sloping ceiling where there is a cut in by a dormer window. There is a base about six inches from the floor, and so keeps the dust out when the room is being cleaned. On this first shelf you can put comfortable and quilts, next blankets. You should have a dust-proof glaze chintz case made to tie in middle with tapes and extra flaps edged with box pleating to snap with elastics. Each case should be large enough.

### The Upper Shelves

The shelf above should be used for dish cloths, chees cloth and cotton, iron holders, etc.

The next shelf could be kept for table cloths, tray cloths, luncheon sets, and napkins, large and small.

The next shelf, towels of various kinds and on the next bed linen.

On the top shelf are kept extra pillows, stores, muslin curtains not in use and various other articles.

All the shelves can be covered with glazed chintz of a small ribbon pattern tacked down over the front edge. The panels of the door are covered inside with glazed chintz, giving them an attractive appearance.

### Another Design

A large closet designed for a bedroom or a hallway close to a bedroom is one which has three sections, and if one wishes, these three can be built separately and placed in different parts of the room or hall. Altogether it measures seven inches high and fifteen inches long.

The first section consists of two three by three closets, one for the man's clothes and the other for the wife's. A narrow top shelf can hold sweaters. Below are attached a rod or rods on which coat-hangers are suspended.

The middle section has two drawers and a hat box.

The third section has two shoe cupboards at the bottom. Rods on grooves run across from the wall to wall on which the shoes can be placed. Being on grooves, the first shelf full of shoes can be pushed back to accommodate a second. Above this are two compartments with let-down fronts, the doors being held in place as shelves by little chains attached to side. Inside each compartment are roomy trays.

For a guest room, where one does not wish to go to much expense for built-in closet, build in corner cupboards of wood or of ordinary stock patterns. Saw off the backs to fit the corner—say eight inches from the front. Place these back against the corner and fill intervening space. A curved rod attached to the top of cupboard from which clothes hangers are suspended.

## Mild Weather Brings Down Price of Eggs

The continued warm weather has done the same thing to the price of fresh eggs that it has to overcoat prices. Yes, the price of eggs not only has shown a marked drop, but it threatens to go much lower if this unseasonable weather stays several more weeks.

Strictly fresh laid eggs up to a week ago sold for 95 cents to \$1.05 a dozen wholesale, and at more than sufficient advance at retail.

Encouraged by the warm weather the hens began to display laying activity, with the result that the wholesale prices of fresh eggs had fallen in the local market to 73 cents a dozen. Most of the large retailers were selling these eggs around 85 cents a dozen. January futures were quoted on the Chicago market at 62 to 63 cents a dozen, which the dealer said meant that the wholesale price would be around that figure in January if the warm weather continued. Storage eggs have not dropped yet, as the shortage of this grade continues. They were selling in most stores last week at 70 to 72 cents a dozen, but a drop is expected if fresh eggs continue low.

wreaths decorative. If you do not have holly you can make a wreath of green and tie with red ribbon bow.

By the way if you haven't much holly or poinsettia, don't spread it out, but concentrate it in one spot.

Don't make the mistletoe too conspicuous. It will be so much more fun if it surprises one.

## The Pirates of the Coast

The Atlantic coast, from Maine to Florida has been the scene of many a picturesque fight between famous pirate kings and war vessels; but the "Jolly Roger" is no longer paraded upon the high seas. Piracy is now confined to the waters around China and the coast of Malacca, where veritable sea-robbers of the old-fashioned type still ply their murderous traffic.

On the Atlantic coast, legends of the daring deeds of the old pirates and stories of their hidden treasures alone keep up the interest in this extinct race of robbers. Millions of dollars are supposed to be buried along the coast by Captain Kidd, Low and others, according to popular accounts, and still hunts for these great treasures are annually organized.

At Money Hill, a promontory jutting out into the Shark River, on the New Jersey coast, excavations have been made a hundred times for the treasures of Kidd, and some of the residents of that lonely place sleep with new potatoes under their pillow, believing that by so doing they will some day be inspired to find the coveted Spanish dollars and gems.

Not so many years ago, a schooner left the coast of California, bound for Cocos Island, four hundred miles southwest of Panama, for the purpose of digging the silver coins, plate and jewelry, supposed to have been buried there by pirates years ago.

Altogether, it is estimated that \$60,000,000 have been buried in Cocos Island by the pirates, and it is for this immense sum that the schooner set sail.

Te story of this buried wealth was obtained from two of the pirates, who confessed, on their death-bed, that the captured treasures had been buried on the island.

Wild rumors have at different times excited the cupidity of the treasure-hunters along the Atlantic coast; but with few exceptions, the reported discovery of the hidden gold has been untrue.

Several small discoveries of old Spanish money and jewels have been made at Gardner's Island, Rockaway beach, and on the Southern Jersey coast, but the intrinsic value of all these finds would hardly lead one to believe that millions had been buried in the sand; nevertheless, the several great pirate leaders were known to have captured large sums of money.

Edward Low was one of the most merciless buccaneers that roved the sea along the Atlantic coast, and New England was especially pestered by him. Low was an Englishman, but he drifted to Boston when a boy, where for a time he earned a good living at the riggers' trade.

But he soon took to the sea again, and with a dozen men he captured a vessel and turned her into a piratical craft. His first point of adventure was between New York and Boston; where he captured a sloop loaded with merchandise; but being chased by a man-of-war he sailed due south until out of danger. Within a short time he collected a larger crew around him and his name became a terror all along the Atlantic coast.

He captured dozens of vessels in a few months until several men-of-war were commissioned to hunt him down. The Greyhound, a warship carrying twenty guns, first encountered the pirate. Low and Harris, his partner in crime, took the warship for a merchant vessel, and they gave immediate chase. The captain of the Greyhound comprehended the situation at once, and enjoying the joke he made every sign of trying to escape.

After the chase had been kept up for several hours the warship suddenly turned around, and delivered a tremendous broadside into the two pursuing pirate ships.

A running fight was then begun, the pirates making every effort to get beyond the range of the twenty thundering guns.

Low finally escaped, while the Greyhound was bringing Harris and his crew to terms. The latter, with twenty-four of his crew, were taken prisoners, and hanged July 10, 1723, near Newport.

Instead of being intimidated by this narrow escape, Low became more malignant than ever, and he vented his spite against the New England towns and commerce. For a long time he cruised around in the waters between Boston and New York, capturing all sorts of vessels and cruelly torturing the crews and captives.

Not until he had satisfied his revenge on the New Englanders did he turn his attention elsewhere. After 1723 he was never heard of in American waters, but his work was carried in the same merciless way among the Canaries and Cape Verde Isles.

In the southern waters no pirate was more famous than Captain Lafitte, whose manners and appearance were those of a perfect gentleman. He was small, good-looking, and very courteous, and not a cruel, inhuman wretch, such as Edward Low.

He did not claim to be a pirate, but the commander of a privateer flying

the flag of Cartagena, a South American republic. Although such a republic probably never existed, Lafitte proudly maintained that his standard was the flag of his native Cartagena.

This republic was safe in its obscurity, and apparently it was at war with every other country for Lafitte captured English, Dutch, French, Spanish and American ships.

The United States Government treated with Lafitte in 1819, and during the war with England he refused a bribe of \$30,000, a captain's commission in the British navy and the command of a forty-gun frigate if he would take service with the British.

Lafitte sided with the Americans, and a great friendship between him and General Jackson sprang up. At the battle of New Orleans the pirates fought like tigers, and won lasting glory by their determined stand and bravery. He was finally killed while endeavoring to capture a Spanish corvette nearly twice the size of his own vessel.

Captain Kidd, before he became a sea-rover, was a captain in the English navy, and he was sent by his country to rid the sea of pirates; but instead of accomplishing this purpose, he turned pirate himself.

At first, he disliked the idea of being considered a traitor to his country, and as a remnant of his former piety he generally swore his men in with the Bible. But eventually he gave up this practice, buried the Bible in the sand, and killed crews, robbed ships, and made his name a terror to his own countrymen. He was finally hanged by British orders, for the special crime of killing a man by hitting him on the head with a bucket.

## Indian Belief in Magic

Civilized Indians are very reluctant to give up their belief in magic. The idea of worshipping objects is quite a settled one among the tribes, and some stories which connect corn and flowers with beneficent deities are very pleasing and attractive. Animals, too, are spoken of in a very singular and superstitious manner and the different sizes of the beasts which are hunted is accounted for in a story of the creation, which has many variations, but always agrees that at the time of the creation all of the beasts clamored for priority of size.

Each was vain and dictatorial, and one after another was humbled by being made smaller than a hated enemy, the idea being that everything human and otherwise that was born had a prior existence and came into the world with the benefit of the experience thus derived.

Indians in many tribes believe in the doctrine of transmigration of souls, by which is meant that they believe souls, after the death of the bodies of animals that they have inhabited, pass into the bodies of others.

## Parental Love Triumphs

Shreveport, La.—After walking several hundred miles overland from their home in the Ozarks of northwestern Arkansas, Thomas Alexander and his wife, carrying a shotgun and an umbrella, respectively, have arrived at Monroe, La., in response to letters from their daughter, critically ill there, begged to see them before she died.

Unable to buy railroad tickets, they started afoot and made the journey three weeks, sleeping under trees.

## Law Halts Boy's Santa

West Orange, N. J.—Christmas this year is to be a joyless festival for three West Orange boys of ten and twelve years who were sentenced by John B. Lander, city recorder, to receive no holiday presents, take no part in any Christmas festivities and go to bed at 6.30 every night including Christmas Eve.

The youngsters were convicted of breaking into a school and stealing pencils and money from the teacher's desk and on another occasion tinkering with the automobile of the Rev. Alfred Roy Ehaman so that the minister could not start it when he was ready to go home after a church service.

## 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.

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## Electric Light With the Color of Candle Light

The new "candle flame" lamp demonstrated at the recent convention of the Illuminating Engineering Society was so admirable in its effects, says the Electrical World, that we are naturally led to reflections concerning the practical usefulness of this type of lamp in domestic lighting as well as in lighting of ballrooms and similar places. It is quite certain that a great many people, especially women, think that the metallic-flame lamp gives a light of somewhat too glaring whiteness. When, about two years ago, a committee of the National Electric Light Association was investigating the question of toning lamps for color it seemed to be the general judgment of those to whom samples were submitted a light even somewhat more distant from white than that of the carbon incandescent lamp was desirable, something indeed approximating the kerosene flame of earlier days. The results of practical experience on a considerable scale in Chicago seems to confirm this judgment.

The candle-flame lamp now brought out meets the color requirement very beautifully, and moreover the coating given to the bulb is permanent in hue even when used in the gas-filled lamps, thus possessing a virtue which most of the earlier experimental lamps did not have in a reliable degree. The loss in efficiency by the color-toned diffusing coating is relatively small, the specific consumption being less than half that of a carbon lamp of anything near the same color. Indeed, the efficiency is equal to that of the earlier tungsten lamps. The eye is astonishingly sensitive to small changes of hue, so that the cutting out even in small part, of a strong colored component of the light changes the appearance very greatly for a comparatively slight absolute absorption. It would seem that the new lamp might make a rather important place for itself inasmuch as it accomplishes with small loss of light the same result that is now sought by the use of comparatively opaque colored shades.

## Double Servic for Municipal Truck

One of the drawbacks about the specialized equipment for motor trucks has been that in some cases it could not be profitably employed all of the year round. The municipality of New York, says the Scientific American, makes use of a double-service truck equipped with special bodies that are easily removed so that the same chassis can be employed for a number of distinct types. For example, for summer service these chassis are fitted with large capacity tanks equipped with flushed and sprinkler attachments. During the winter season, when watering the streets would make traffic hazardous, even though it was converted into automatic dump trucks with enclosed steel sanitary garbage and ash collection bodies. At a time when increased facilities are needed for removing ashes, due to the universal use of heating equipment that is idle during the summer, the added motor equipment necessary is obtained by mounting relatively inexpensive bodies on the more costly chassis, which would otherwise remain idle if the design did not include the convertible feature. It was formerly necessary to lay up flushers and sprinklers during the winter months, thus representing a considerable loss on the truck investment. The advantages of trucks adapted for the quick interchange of body equipment are apparent and attachment for municipal adjuncts make an all-the-year truck investment.

## Pudding Cooked Under Water

A Londoner made a wager that he could cook a plum pudding ten feet beneath the surface of the Thames, and won the bet by placing the pudding in a tin case and putting the whole in a sack of lime. The heat of the lime, slacking when it came in contact with the water, was enough to cook the pudding in two hours.

## Jersey Hunters Expect Many Deer

Woodstown, N. J.—Finishing touches were given last week to the many hunting camps in Cape May, Atlantic and Cumberland counties and everything seems ready for the opening of the deer season this week. Wednesday will find hundreds of men flocking to the timber in all sections through the district where the deer shooting is carried on. What the kill will amount to this season is a question. In some of the localities the deer are reported to be more plentiful than in year, while in other sections few are being seen. Old hunters are rather inclined to the belief that the stories of depredations to farm lands by the deer in the spring and summer were pretty well exaggerated and that when it comes to counting heads hunters will be lucky if they equal the kill of a year ago. This is the eleventh hour opinion of men who have stalked the deer country season after season and are presumably as well versed in the meaning of pre-season signs as it is possible for men to become.

There is another side of the picture, however, and for those who will enjoy the deer hunt more if enlivened by vivid expectations all they have to do is to listen intently and they will go forth freighted about as much of that commodity as they can accommodate. From Atlantic County comes reports that deer abound even in sections where in the past they have been rarely seen. Similar reports are heard from certain sections in Burlington county. Then those circulating from Cape May County bases would suggest that the kill there will be something phenomenal. Just who is responsible for these reports is uncertain. There is a feeling, however, that they emanate from farming centers where the desire exists to concentrate in the vicinity as many hunters as possible that the clean out of deer may be made as complete as possible.

**Deer Disposed to Be Lazy**  
A final source of information which should be reliable is the game warden and from what they are giving out it now looks like a normal season with such advantages in favor of a slightly increased kill as come from weather conditions and the fact that the deer are in exceptionally good condition and rather disposed to be lazy. All those who have had an opportunity of observing their condition agree on one thing—they never were fatter than this season.

That is not all together an advantage, however, and will prove quite the reverse should the mild weather continue through the shooting season. The nit will become necessary to rush fresh meat to storage and that will mean breaking up camp organizations more or less. In many sections scouts will be afoot until the middle of the week. Scores of men have been employed to bring in last minute information as to the quantity of deer. Incidentally this has an effect on the game. The presence of numerous men in the timber wakes up the deer. But deer are keen observers. When men are seen passing through the timber and their disappearance ends the episode less importance is attached to them by the deer. It is a kind of "taming" stunt which will make early shooting easier. Many of the older hunters do not approve of the plan and refuse to contribute to the hire of the runners. Those who do they call "zoo hunters."

So far as conditions in the woods are concerned they are accepted as being as favorable to the hunters as they possibly could be. The ground has been well soaked for days. Winds have stripped the smaller trees of the leafage they were carrying ten days ago. The underbrush is thick, it is true, but much of it has been beaten down. With all there is still sufficient food available to keep the deer from making long pilgrimages. Of course, all of these conditions can be changed almost over night. A few days of freezing weather and the ground will have hardened. There will be no sap in twigs that now bend noiselessly underfoot. The remaining food supply will shorten up and the deer will take to trailing in search of fresh supplies. It will mean more activity all round. Many hunters are hoping that such conditions will develop before the season becomes old.

Here and there have been a few light snow falls, but the snow was not heavy enough to give a ground cover-

ing. In fact, it turned out to be another rain storm preceded by this touch of winter.

At the camps everything is in readiness, large quantities of provisions having been shipped in and men have been at work for several days getting in the firewood supply. Camp equipment, blankets, bedding, crockery, oil stoves and considerable quantities of coal oil have been distributed among the lodges and today they gave all the external appearances of being live centers.

**Record Crowd of Hunters**  
Indications all point to there being a record crowd when the hunters arrive. In all South Jersey counties the issuing of hunters' licenses this season set new high marks. This is as true of the deer hunters as of those who do up-country shooting. In addition many licenses have been issued to non-resident hunters. There will be a large New York contingent down while Pennsylvania hunters will swell the ranks. It is impossible to estimate the number of men who will be on the deer trails with the opening of the season, but from what those interested in making arrangements for the hunters are giving out, it seems fair to suppose that not less than 500 shooters will be on hand when the season opens. Of course, they will be scattered all over South Jersey. This will reduce the danger of accidents. It is not expected however, that the season will close without the usual number of hunters being the victims of accidental shots fired either by themselves or their companions.

In this connection arrangements have been made for quick service to hospitals from all of the larger centers. In addition the majority of the physicians and surgeons will remain at home or take turns in joining the hunt. Many of the clubs include among their members medical men who come to camp prepared to render any surgical services required.

One thing noted in South Jersey this season is that, while in Pennsylvania the number of hunters afoot since the deer shooting season opened has been greater than ever before, yet in comparison with this the number of accidents and especially those of a fatal character is seemingly below the average. This is due, it is understood to the better management of the hunts and as every precaution has been taken in Jersey to awaken a safety first policy among the members of the hunting clubs it is believed that a smaller record can be made on this side of the river.

Among the hunters will be an increased number of women. During the past two weeks sporting goods houses have reported the largest sale ever made by them to women. They will come prepared to go into the timber and take their places on the sands with the men. What kind of a record they will make no one seems to doubt. It is to be conceded, of course, that most of the women shooters who will hit the deer trails have had experience in killing smaller game and are therefore familiar with shot guns. Among the fugitive facts connected with their appearance in the ranks of the deer slayers is the preference they show for the pump gun.

Taht steps will be taken by the farmers to secure a closed season of several years during which the quail will be protected against hunters is assured. At the recent meeting of the State Grange a resolution was unanimously adopted calling for such action on the part of the Legislature. The theory is that the birds are needed on the farms in protecting them against insect pests more than on the broilers of clubs and city home kitchens. The quail kill this season is said to have little less than exterminated the birds. This happened despite the posting of thousands of acres of land by farmers who undertook to prevent the slaughter by excluding hunters from their fields. It is understood that should there develop a successful opposition to the closed season for quail when the project comes up at Trenton that he county granges acting in cooperation will secure the closing of practically every farm in South Jersey to bird hunters. This would leave only those tracts controlled by hunting clubs open and as the latter are really limited in area as compared with the territory which has been open to hunters in the past such action, it is said, would result quite as satisfactorily as would the enforcement of a protective game law.

What the small game kill this year has been is uncertain. Little hunting for rabbits, birds and squirrels is going on now as the season ends the coming week. One reason is that there is very little game left. Hunters say it has been shot out worse this season than in years. The duck kill has been satisfactory. This has been true of the small bodies of water as well as of the bays along the coast. Shooters from this section who put in several days on Barnegat Bay came back pretty well loaded with ducks. They reported that the held good all round and that there had been hundreds of ducks killed there within the past ten days. How many bear will be bagged in South Jersey is a theme hunters never tire of speculating on. Each year there is the revival of the same old stories of bear being seen in certain localities but when it comes to bringing in Bruin he seems to have the knack of successfully evading all killing engagements about as well developed as is necessary to insure himself immunity. Yet there are bear in the Jersey timber. They have been seen in the edges of the timber and in adjacent openings. Those who reported them were not

mistaking any corpulent calf for a well-turred bear. But one thing can be said. They have committed no depredations attracting attention to them.

**Few Wild Cats Loose**  
Then there are reasons for believing that a few wildcats are loose and liable to be met up with at least any turn in the woods. Not only have they been seen and heard but here and there a carcass has been found indicating their presence. Some small game has been killed by them, too, according to hunters who have run across evidence of the feast in the woods. There is no closed season protecting wildcats and there is a possibility that a few of the hunters will return with a wildcat's skin to add to the trophies of the chase.

Taken broadly the situation in South Jersey with the opening of the deer season is such that hunters are justified in looking forward to thrilling experiences with the possibility that they may add to their hunting history a chapter out of the ordinary should they happen to meet Bruin or interrupt a bobtail sitting down to a feast.

Of course, there will be the usual number of parties out for the day who will motor down early, leave their machines along the road and make a drive into the adjoining timber on the chance of picking up a buck. Every year parties of this kind can be found along the roadway, in many instances with evidence that the day's hunt has been successful, scattered around the auto. They come from all sections of the State, as well as from Pennsylvania and Delaware. Usually they are accompanied by women members of the party and while the hunters are in the woods the latter make the temporary camp and prepare the meal that will be eaten in the open.

Every precaution has been taken by the game and fire warden to eliminate the dangers of forest fires being started by such parties. Road patrols will be established who will travel the highways where such parties are found and oversee the campfire arrangements.

All that the hunters are asking now is that there be an end to the rain and that the snow hold off for another two weeks. By that time the majority of them will have put in their fall shoot and will have returned to their homes. Some freezing weather will also be acceptable.

## Expert Turtle Catching

In the neighborhood of Cuba a peculiar method of securing turtles is pursued. The people there, or at least take advantage of a certain species of fish, called by the Spanish *reve* (meaning reversed), because its back is usually taken for its stomach.

It has an oval plate attached to its head, the surface of which is traversed by parallel ridges. By this plate it can firmly adhere to any solid body it may choose. The boats which go in quest of the turtles each carry a tub containing a number of these *reves*.

When the sleeping turtles are seen they are approached, and as soon as they are judged near enough a *reve* is thrown into the sea. Upon perceiving the turtle, its instinct teaches it to swim right towards the turtle and fix itself firmly upon the creature by means of its disk. Sooner would the *reve* allow itself to be pulled to pieces than give up its grip.

A ring, which is attached to the tail of the fish, in which a string is fastened, allows the fisherman to pull in his prize. By a peculiar manipulation the *reve* is pulled off and returned to the tub, to be ready for use the next time a turtle is sighted.

## Timely Recipes

Christmas is not complete in many places on the Continent without the delicious little pan cakes which are cut into all kinds of fanciful shapes. To prepare these take half a pound of sweet almonds, 18 bitter almonds, half a pound of finely powdered white sugar and a little rose water and orange flower water. Blanch skin and dry the almonds and pound them in a mortar. Now press them through a sieve, moistening them during this process with a few drops—added from time to time—of rosewater and orange flower water. Put the sugar and the sieved almonds into a lined pan and stir over the fire until the mixture has reached the proper consistency. This will be when a little marzipan tested on a plate does not adhere to the fingers. Then put the paste on the board sprinkled with sugar and knead it; wrap it in a sheet of clean oiled paper and keep it in a cool, dry place until wanted. To use it, roll out on a board to the desired thickness and cut into shapes. Dry these in a cool oven. Marzipan does not need to be made so far in advance as cakes, puddings and mincemeat.

**Mincemeat**  
Into a large basin or crock put one and a half pounds of finely chopped beef suet, one and a half pounds of stoned raisins, two pounds of cleaned and picked currants, two pounds of finely chopped apples—a quarter of an ounce of powdered mace and cinnamon mixed, a pinch of powdered cloves, one and a half pounds of fine sugar, the grated rind and the strained juice of three lemons, half a pound of finely chopped mixed peel. Mix the ingredients well together, cover the pan and let them stand for 24 hours; then mix again and pack into jars or pots. Tie parchment paper securely over these to keep them airtight and store in a cool place.

## Fugios First U. S. Coins

The "fugios" were the earliest coins issued by the authority of the United States and were of copper. It was about April, 1787, that the Congress of the United States authorized the Board of Treasury to contract for 300 tons of copper coin of the Federal standard "agreeably to the proposition of Mr. James Jarvis, provided that the premium be allowed to the United States on the account of the copper contracted for be not less than 15 per cent" and that "it be coined at the expense of the contractor, but under the inspection of an officer appointed and paid by the United States."

It is presumed that this copper coin contract was made as directed for on Friday, July 6, 1787, the Congress adopted this resolution: "That the Board of Treasury direct the contractor of the copper coinage to stamp on one side of each piece the following device, viz: Thirteen circles linked together and a small circle in the middle with the words 'United States' around it, and in the center the words: 'We are one.' On the other side of the same piece the following device, viz: A dial with the hours expressed on the face of it, a meridian sun above, on one side of which is to be the word 'Fugio' and on the other side the date '1787'; below the dial the words, 'Mind your own business.'"

## Origin of the Word "Trolley"

Most persons who use the word "trolley" do not know the origin of this term, or why this name was given to the apparatus by which the electricity is conveyed from an overhead wire.

Seventy years ago the word was used to designate "a form of truck which can be tilted, for carrying railroad materials or the like." This is the only definition of the word in Webster's Dictionary of the edition of 1848.

In the edition of 1892 of the same work, three other definitions are added: 1. "A narrow cart that is pushed by hand or drawn by an animal." It is noted that this meaning of the word is in use in England, not in the United States. 2. "A truck from which the load is suspended on some kind of cranes." This meaning is technical, according to Webster, and employed only in speaking of machinery." 3. "Electric railway. A truck which travels along the fixed conductors, and forms a means of connection between them and a railway car."

It is easy to see how the primitive form of the electric trolley, which travels upon the wires, came to receive its name from its resemblance to other types of trolley; and the name, having been immediately given to the primitive form, was naturally retained when the method of connection was changed from a little truck moving on a wire to a mast having at its end a wheel pressing on the lower surface of the wire.

## Had the Measels

Queen Wilhelmina, when she was a little girl, was fond of dolls, and she imagined they were subject to all the ills flesh is heir to. One day, after the main part of the dinner was over, Her Majesty, as was her wont, made her appearance when the dessert was served, and placed herself next to a courtly old general. After eating some fruit the little girl turned her gaze up at him and seriously exclaimed:

"I wonder you're not afraid to sit next to me!"

Everybody at the table turned toward the childish voice.  
"On the contrary," said the general, "I'm but too pleased and honored to sit next to my future Queen. Why should I be afraid?"  
"Cause," and the little girl looked quite woebegone, "my dollies have the measles—they're all of them down with it."

## Firestone Earnings Were \$9,396,912.28

Akron, O.—Net earnings of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of this city, were \$9,396,912.28 last year, according to the annual report presented to the stockholders. This was after allowance for bad accounts and depreciation during the year.

The report for the fiscal year shows sales were \$114,980,969.26, as compared with \$91,078,513.70 in the preceding year, or an increase of 26 per cent. The high peak of production was reached in April, when an average of 28,000 tires a day was maintained.

The total current assets are \$73,732,503.52, exclusive of investments in foreign proprietary companies and in other stocks and bonds, as well as investments in lands, machinery and equipment. The total amounts to \$107,404,200. Current liabilities are \$32,684,568.80.

Butcher—"Come, John, be lively now; break the bone in Mrs. Williamson's chops and put Mr. Smith's ribs in the basket for him."  
John (briskly)—"All right, sir, just as soon as have sawed off Mrs. Murphy's leg."

A cooper ought to be able to stave off disaster.

## A Bit Mixed

There are still one or two of the old-time "stock" theatrical companies touring round the smaller towns.

One of these has at least twenty plays on its lists. Recently it was giving a show in a village hall.

The performance was pretty bad, but the villagers found it quite interesting, until, at the great climax in the third act, the hero forgot his part.

After an embarrassing silence of about two minutes he hissed audibly to promoter:

"What's the play?" the promoter hissed back from his little box as he grabbed a pile of two or three dozen books and began to run through them feverishly.

## New Christmas Tree Lights

Making the Christmas tree safe is the main point to be considered in tree lighting. Gone are the days of the small wax candles, that were pretty, but so unsafe on a tree trimmed with tinsel, paper dolls and flimsy things. An electrically lighted tree is the safest kind of a tree for the children. Various decorative lighting outfits have been on the market for tree illumination such as the simple outfit consisting of eight colored electric light bulbs all wired to the main plug or one with sixteen or twenty-four colored light bulbs. With outfits wired in series, the chief drawback has been that when one lamp goes out it throws the whole tree in darkness. This season there is announced a new lighting outfit consisting of a transformer, nine and half feet of main cord with twenty branches and miniature lamp holders, twenty-one little lamps in red, blue, green, orange and frosted white. This new lighting outfit is wired in multiple, therefore damage to one lamp will not put out the others.

## Fun for the Occasion

Probably there is no day in the year when the whole family and those fortunate friends who have been invited to share the Christmas dinner can get together with a sense of utter abandon from earthly cares and possibilities. What does it matter if the dishes are waiting in every available surface in the kitchen? It is Christmas. Mother and all the rest are going to give themselves up to a hilarious good time.

This sort of atmosphere is just the proper kind in which to play such things as Charades, Shadow Crambo, Auction and to give Dumb Shows. The charades, which were so popular with a past generation, never fail to interest. If the words chosen to be acted out syllable by syllable are timely or of particular interest to the family, they will be even more fun.

Dumb Crambo is another old game of a similar nature. This can be played by one or two players, who act out some simple word like "fling." Those in the audience are told to signify who they have guessed it by calling out not the word itself, but one rhyming with it, as "sing," "ring," etc.

An auction is always fun. Let someone dress up as Santa for the occasion, and proceed to auction off mysterious looking packages with foolish remarks upon their value. For this someone could buy ahead of time a number of funny little toys in favor. They can be done up in huge hat boxes, jewelry boxes, an so on, and the bidding could be done with popcorn for money.

For a shadow show all that is necessary is a large doorway, a sheet stretched across and a high-powered globe in an unshaded electric lamp. No costumes are needed, just a few accessories such as umbrellas, fans, etc. Famous poems can be acted out such as the familiar verse from "The Rubaiyat," "A book of verse and thou beside me in the wilderness," where all that would be needed is a palm to show a few shadow branches at the side of the sheet, a character draped in a sheet, a vase, a loaf of bread, a book and "thou" could be almost anything from a puppy to a veiled houri.

**Impromptu Minstrel Show**

An impromptu minstrel show can be screamingly funny if a curtain is rigged up ahead of time. On the curtain can be sketched with charcoal or painted with charcoal or painted roughly with cold-water paints the seated bodies of the regulation minstrel troupe, end men, interlocutor, etc. Now let the younger folks in the party black up their faces and stick them through the holes which have been cut in the sheet where faces ought to be. They can carry on a whole show of jokes and songs in this way, with someone behind the curtain to prompt them, so it will not take too much time for rehearsing.

If you want a game that all can sit down and play together, what about Clipped Squares? It sounds simple, but is really very difficult. Each one is given a square of paper, exactly the same size. They must clip it twice with the scissors, so as to make four pieces. Then the largest piece is passed to the neighbor on the left, and the rest thrown into a large bowl. Now the game is for each to find the pieces that belong to his square. Of course, the one who finishes first can win the prize, a large square of fudge or a small square calendar.

"It's very hard," sighed the gas-meter; I always register, but I can't vote."

Always played on the square—chess and checkers.

## Santa and the Fashions

Dame Fashion in a clinging negligee of ombre chiffon was submitting gracefully to an interview. "Yes, I like the Christmas season immensely," she was saying with gusto. "I do not find that it interferes with my business a bit. In fact, I have often thought I would like to pinch-hit for Santa Claus, fill my pack with all the newest things from my workrooms and drop them down the chimneys of folks who always have to ask a million questions such as, 'Will it wear?' 'Do you think it will fade?' 'I ought to have something more conservative,' and so on, when they start out on a shopping tour."

"What would I put in my pack this year? Well, let me see," glancing towards the rainbow curtains with their linings of gold that veiled the entrance to the workroom. "I have some perfectly beautiful new green suede sports hats, that nice bright color with suede flowers and angora wool trimmings. They'd be so nice for the girl who had been contemplating a plain velour. You get my idea?"

**Checked Stockings**  
"These harlequin checked stockings just came in, all silk, but as heavy as wool. Perfectly stunning over the winter brogues, you know. And I have some mighty good looking brushed silk scarfs for the skater, just a bit nicer than the wool, in bright stripes. There is an odd little sweater, slip-on. It can be worn instead of a blouse under the suit coat to make it warmer. It has a fence collar, cuffs and a sort of peplum or crocheted wool lce. Quite new, I assure you, and, of course, more attractive than the plain sweater."

"Those new Jersey silk camisoles in almost any color to match the Georgette blouse or dress would be very nice for stocking gifts. It is much smarter now to have the same color beneath the blouse than an expanse of lace and ribbon. I'd like to give the girl who is wearing gray furs one of my brand new pairs of gray suede pumps with a long tongue held flat by a wide strap over the instep. A very sensible adaptation of the French sandal, by the way."

Handkerchiefs? Dear me; yes, I'd take along plenty of those. The dark-colored linens embroidered in the tiniest flowers are very chic, even black linen with stripes of white and tiny garlands in the corner. Of course I have loads of plain white, those with hand-drawn lines of hemstitching being the very prettiest.

"I have two new bouffant caps that ought to please two girls who love pretty frilly things. One is of chiffon, shaded like my robe here, and made like a dunce cap, only the point falls over one ear and is weighted with a silver ribbon tassel. There is a double-headed frill of silver lace around the face. They use so much silver now, you know. The other is a little tight-shaped cap of silver lace with a band of wide orchard satin ribbon down across it from ear to ear, the ends of the ribbon gathered under tiny rosettes of ribbon flowers with long dangling ends of two-toned ribbon."

**Collar and Cuff Sets**  
"Then there are some dear little collar and cuff sets of silk duvetyne in the oddest shades, tomato red and greenish blue, and gray with long pointed ends to be tied with black grosgrain ribbons. They are for the girls who want to spruce up their navy frocks for late winter wearing."

You wonder sometimes why more women do not wear aprons in the house when you see the exquisite things that I design for them. I have a dark changeable taffeta apron now that is a perfect dream, little rounded ruffle-edged skirt and a fichu for a bib, the ends snapping under a bunch of bright silk flowers. That is sort of a high-day and holiday apron, but I have others more practical. There is a little cretoone affair with a skirt that completely covers the dress skirt, and a slip-on bib with round neck and a nice perky bow in the back. Some little bride ought to have that one. Or maybe she would like a tangerine-colored crepe apron with back tape bindings. I can't imagine why any apron should have to be a drab affair. Color does not make it impractical!

"I can't see any reason why a new frock should not come out of Santa's bag either. It would be a good idea to make it one of the newest taffeta frocks, for this is beyond a doubt the material to be worn most this spring and summer. I have one right now, a navy with fluted ruffle facings of cherry red and ever so much fullness in the skirt. It buttons right up the front in the cutest way, just one white pearl button after another, all sewed on with cherry red silk."

"There is a new separate skirt, too, which would be very new, though I don't know yet how many of my women friends are going to take it. You see, it is two-piece, but the gores cut so decidedly circular that it stands out with quite a good deal of fullness at the sides."

## Carpentier is a Father

Paris—A daughter was born last week to M. and Mme. Georges Carpentier.

The champion admitted that he was somewhat disappointed, as he hoped for a boy, but added cheerily, "I will make a champion tennis player of her."

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# Tuckerton Beacon

Established 1888  
 MOSS MATHEW, Editor and Publisher  
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 as second-class matter.

Thursday Afternoon, Dec. 23, 1920

## Barnegat

The prize winners at the Speaking Contest at the Opera House recently were:

- 1st prize, John Barber of Barnegat City.
- 2nd prize, Clarence Lumadue.
- 3rd prize, Miss May Galvin.
- 4th prize, Miss Clara Abramowitz.
- 5th prize, Clyde Lumadue.

W. Hayes Cramer is entertaining his daughter of Newark for a few days.  
 Mrs. T. Brower is spending a short time with her brother, J. L. Malcolm on Brook street.  
 Capt. John Predmore is enjoying the holidays with relatives at Trenton, with his daughter at Duncellen and other points. He expects to be gone for a month or more.

The Sunday Schools of the M. E. and Presbyterian Churches will hold their Christmas exercises on Saturday evening at their respective churches.  
 Barnegat High School closes today, the 23rd and reopens Tuesday, January 4th, giving the scholars and teachers a good vacation.

Our local Post Office here is doing land office business the past few days.  
 The Movies at the Opera House will be open Tuesday, Saturday for the present and coming week.

The Barnegat High will take part in the Inter High School Association the coming season. They are no quitters.

Mrs. Lizzie Randolph entertained Mrs. J. Webb of Tuckerton for a few days.

Christmas Day services next Saturday evening at 7:30 and at all Sunday services. The services last Sunday evening were well attended.

Percy Matthews was a recent guest of relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Cramer of Cedar Run attended the Dedication services at the new M. E. Church at Asbury Park, where they were the guests of Mrs. Cramer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Steelman, former residents of Manahawkin.

One of the lucky ones of old Barnegat during the deer season, is A. W. Kelley, Cashier of the First National Bank. He landed a 150 pound buck. Anybody around here beat it yet?

M. L. Cramer of Mayetta was a week end business caller.

Clarence Russell has taken a vacation from the cares of the bay and fishing and spent some days among relatives from out of town, Mount Holly, Burlington, Camden and the City of Brotherly Love.

Capt. Lamson of Cedar Run has been in town for several days, making improvements to the residence of I. J. Cramer on Railroad Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer will reside there in the near future.

Ezra Parker and A. W. Kelly attended a meeting at Warren Grove recently in regard to the road extension.

Mrs. J. C. Bennett spent a few days at Lansdowne recently.

Rev. Pennington Corson, Jr., recently motored to Millville and spent the day.

Benjamin R. Bowker, of Jersey City was a recent guest of his brother on Brook street.

Helping teacher Mrs. S. B. Hernburg was a business caller in Cedar Run and Manahawkin last week.

The supper held at the Presbyterian Church was quite a success netting the ladies from 40 to 50 dollars. A good menu was served and it was patronized by members of both our churches.

A great improvement is made on Railroad Avenue by the grading of the walks. We hear the work is to be extended through the town as the heavy rains have caused so much damage.

Conrad Brothers are roofing their lumber sheds on East Bay street.

Samuel Taylor is employed in the Barber shop at Lakehurst.

Holiday business is holding its own and the home stores are filled with attractive goods. Patronize the home folks.

The second Annual Prize Speaking Contest last week was well patronized. The judges were W. Burtis Havens and Wm. H. Fischer, both of Toms River and Claude Urdike of Forked River. The Opera House was well filled. The boys carried off the honors this year; last year the girls were the winners. The decisions were close and several on a par with each other. Helen Elbertson deserves special mention and several thought she was a sure winner. In fact all parties did better than last year. Fred Groepier and George Deeg were encored. Co. Superintendent Morris was expected to have been one of the judges but he was not able to attend.

The decline in prices of foodstuffs is gradually making itself felt. The prices of a number of household necessities have declined, which is very pleasing.

I note that Assemblyman Cramer has changed his location in Lakewood to the new Brown building, a few doors from the Citizen Building. He is right in the best business section of the town and near the depot.

The Fair and Supper given by the ladies of the M. E. Church was held on Tuesday afternoon and evening last week was very successful and they were not long selling out, netting about \$190.00.

Mrs. J. Anderson Bugbee entertained on Wednesday at dinner, Mrs. Webb of Tuckerton and Rev. Pennington Corson and Mrs. Corson also Mrs. Lizzie Randolph and daughter, Miss Sadie.

Really Nothing New.

In Java is the great temple of Borobodoer, temple of the many Buddhas, which was unearthed some years ago, and is known to have been built in the fifth century, and right near it is the lesser temple of Mendoot. Further north, in the Caroline Islands, are the ruins of an ancient city whose streets were waterways just as those of Venice are today. So when visits are made to these virgin islands and one feels almost like a discoverer of new lands it is well to remember that there is nothing new, even under the tropical sun.—Exchange.

## RICKETS DID THIS.



Before this five-year-old Vienna girl was operated upon in the American Convalescent Home her leg was even more horribly deformed from rickets and she was in constant instead of intermittent pain. Now at least her leg is straight again, and by degrees she is relearning to walk. Rickets is the aftermath of under-nutrition, and it is to cut down the harrowing prevalence of such disease as this among the children of Europe that eight American relief organizations are making a joint appeal under the name of the European Relief Council for funds to succor the millions that face a winter of horror. They are the American Relief Administration, the American Red Cross, the American Friends' Service Committee (Quakers), the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

## PLIGHT OF REFUGEE CHILDREN TERRIBLE

One hundred thousand Russian refugees in Poland are absolutely destitute, according to official estimates. The majority of them are women and children. The condition of the latter particularly is pitiful and they will be among the beneficiaries from the \$38,000,000 fund being raised by the European Relief Council, composed of eight leading American relief agencies for a joint appeal in behalf of the millions of little Europeans who can look only to America for the food, clothing and medical care that will make it possible for them to survive the winter.

## CONTRIBUTOR'S EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

Contributions to the collection of the European Relief Council for the European children's relief fund are exempt from taxation and may be deducted from income tax returns, according to a ruling that has been made by the office of Internal Revenue in Washington.

## Hope Deferred.

There is in despair sometimes an energetic force which is quite as available as the stimulus which hope gives, and Alden Holcroft amid the ruins of his fancies was by no means disposed to sit down in a listless acquiescence in the inevitable. He had deluded himself with the notion that he had but to build a nest and the bird would fly to it, when he found his bird was a bird-of-paradise, that made its nest in the clouds, if anywhere.—Horace Scudder.

## Many Have Had Spanish Settlers.

Off the coast of Queensland, Australia, are the New Hebrides Islands, which some scientists believe were once occupied by the Spanish, for a little way from St. Philip's bay evidences of such occupation have been dug into from time to time, along with certain other ruins, which from the little examination they have had indicate an even more remote occupancy.

## 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. Wed. & Fri. only	DAILY		Ex. Sun. only	Sun. only
			A. M.	P. M.		
LV N.Y. PRK	8:00	8:15	1:24	1:30	2:30	
" N.Y. CRH	8:30	8:45	1:54	2:00	3:00	
" Trenton	8:05	8:20	3:00	3:05	7:15	
" Philad'a	8:10	8:25	4:04	4:10	8:25	
" Camden	8:24	8:39	4:18	4:23	8:39	
" Mt. Holly	9:06	9:21	4:42	4:47	9:15	
" Whiting's	9:59	10:14	5:31	5:36	10:12	6:00
" Cedar Crest	10:08	10:23	5:40	5:45	10:21	6:09
" Lacey	10:12	10:27	5:44	5:49	10:25	6:13
" W'n Jc.	10:24	10:39	5:56	6:01	10:37	6:25
" Barnegat	10:28	10:43	5:59	6:04	10:41	6:29
" Manahawkin	10:38	10:53	6:09	6:14	10:52	6:39
" Cedar Run	10:44	11:00	6:15	6:20	11:00	6:41
" Mayetta	10:46	11:02	6:17	6:22	11:02	6:43
" Staffordville	10:48	11:04	6:19	6:24	11:04	6:45
" Cox Sta.	10:52	11:08	6:22	6:27	11:08	6:49
" W. Creek	10:56	11:12	6:26	6:31	11:12	6:53
" Parkertown	10:58	11:14	6:28	6:33	11:14	6:55
" Ar. Tuckerton	11:02	11:18	6:32	6:37	11:18	7:00
LV Hilliards	10:54	11:10	6:21	6:26	11:05	6:48
" Bar. C. Jc.	11:02	11:18	6:29	6:34	11:07	6:56
" B. Arlinton	11:04	11:20	6:31	6:36	11:09	6:58
" Ship Pt.	11:07	11:23	6:34	6:39	11:12	7:01
" Br. Beach	11:09	11:25	6:36	6:41	11:14	7:03
" B.H. Crest	11:11	11:27	6:38	6:43	11:16	7:05
" Penahia	11:13	11:29	6:40	6:45	11:18	7:07
" B.H. Ter.	11:17	11:33	6:44	6:49	11:22	7:11
" Sp. Beach	11:19	11:35	6:46	6:51	11:24	7:13
" N.B. Hav'n	11:21	11:37	6:47	6:52	11:26	7:15
" Ar. Barnegat	11:24	11:40	6:50	6:55	11:29	7:18
LV Surf City	11:21	11:37	6:48	6:53	11:27	7:16
" H. Cedars	11:22	11:38	6:49	6:54	11:28	7:17
" High Point	11:23	11:39	6:50	6:55	11:29	7:18
" C. House	11:24	11:40	6:51	6:56	11:30	7:19
Ar. Barn't City	11:25	11:41	6:52	6:57	11:31	7:20

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

STATIONS	Daily Ex. Sun.	Mon. Wed. & Fri. only	DAILY		Sun. only
			A. M.	P. M.	
LV Barnegat City	7:45	8:15	12:45	1:15	6:45
" Club House	7:50	8:20	1:20	1:50	7:00
" High Point	8:00	8:30	1:30	2:00	7:10
" Haverly Cove	8:10	8:40	1:40	2:10	7:20
" Surf Pt.	8:20	8:50	1:50	2:20	7:30
" Bch Haven	7:00 a.m. 1:45 p.m.	2:45	3:15	3:45	7:40
" N. Bch Haven	7:02	2:47	3:17	3:47	7:42
" Spray Beach	7:04	2:49	3:19	3:49	7:44
" B. Haven Ter.	7:06	2:51	3:21	3:51	7:46
" Penahia	7:10	2:55	3:25	3:55	7:50
" B. H. Crest	7:12	2:57	3:27	3:57	7:52
" Brant Beach	7:14	2:59	3:29	3:59	7:54
" Ship Bottom	7:17	3:02	3:32	4:02	7:57
" B. Arlinton	7:19	3:04	3:34	4:04	7:59
" Barnegat C.Jc.	7:21	3:06	3:36	4:06	8:01
" Hilliards	7:05	3:10	3:40	4:10	8:04
" Tuckerton	7:17	3:02	3:40	4:10	8:04
" Parkertown	7:22	3:07	3:45	4:15	8:09
" West Creek	7:26	3:11	3:49	4:19	8:13
" Cox Station	7:27	3:12	3:50	4:20	8:14
" Staffordville	7:31	3:16	3:54	4:24	8:18
" Mayetta	7:33	3:18	3:56	4:26	8:20
" Cedar Run	7:35	3:20	3:58	4:28	8:22
" Manahawkin	7:42	3:27	4:05	4:35	8:29
" Barnegat	7:52	3:37	4:15	4:45	8:39
" Waretown Jc.	7:50	3:35	4:13	4:43	8:37
" Lacey	8:00	3:45	4:23	4:53	8:47
" Cedar Crest	8:13	3:58	4:36	5:06	8:51
" Ar. Whiting's	8:22	4:07	4:45	5:15	9:00
" Mt. Holly	9:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	9:30
" Camden	9:47	5:42	6:12	6:42	10:06
" Philadelphia	9:55	5:51	6:21	6:51	10:15
" Trenton	10:05	6:01	6:31	7:01	10:25
" N.Y. PRK	11:53	6:40	7:10	7:40	11:00
" N.Y. CRH	12:15	6:55	7:25	7:55	11:25
" Mon. only	10:45				8:45

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Camels leave no unpleasant cigarette aftertaste nor unpleasant cigarette odor!

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Camels are sold everywhere in substantially sealed packages of 20 cigarettes or ten packages (20 cigarettes) in a diamond-pattern-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

**R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.**  
 Winston-Salem, N. C.

# Camel CIGARETTES

# Christmas Day December 25th

## ARE YOU READY FOR IT?

Our Preparations for Christmas have been both Thorough and Complete, and we now ask the privilege of showing you A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF GIFTS sparkling with the Brightest and Most Original Productions for the Holiday Season.

## THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

Rarely will circumstances permit of the presentation of such an Admirable Assortment of Presents and such exceptional advantages for gratifying individual preferences in the selection of appropriate articles.

## A MERRY CHRISTMAS TWICE OVER

ONCE FOR THE BUYER, who seeing and enjoying all of our Beautiful Display, finds just the right article, and, ONCE AGAIN FOR THE LUCKY PERSON WHO RECEIVES IT.

## We Give Real Value For Right Prices

Placing at your disposal SINCERELY HONEST QUALITY and the BEST HOLIDAY SELECTIONS of the year. You are CORDIALLY INVITED to COME IN and see our



**WHEN GETTING READY, GET THE BEST**  
 WE HAVE JUST WHAT YOU WANT IN PRESENTS FOR YOUNG OR OLD, FULL OF MERIT AND FAIR IN PRICE

**Estate of NATHAN GERBER**  
**TUCKERTON, NEW JERSEY**

## STORAGE BATTERY

Service Station  
 ALL MAKES RECHARGED, REPAIRED AND REPLACED  
 SERVICE BATTERIES ON HAND  
**CHESTER CRANMER**  
 Phone: Barnegat 3-R 14 MAYETTA, N. J.

# Horner's CASH STORES

**BANG AGAIN--5c a pound cut on all cakes in our Stores. BIG CANDY SALE.** Candy that was made to sell at 50 and 60 cents to go at 35 cents pound. Oranges and Lemons have taken a tumble. Sugar at 9c is a buy. Our combination sales are big bargains. Big cut in fresh beef and fresh pork. 10 to 15c cut on our best butter.

**Best Grade Domestic Granulated SUGAR 9c Pound**

**Xmas Candy**  
 While they last  
**35c Pound**  
 Come early and get your needs  
 REGULAR PRICES ..... 50 and 60c

NICE SWEET ORANGES ..... 30c doz  
 Get them for XMAS

NICE JUICY LEMONS ..... 15c doz

ALL LAUNDRY SOAP ..... 7c

5 Cans SARDINES ..... 25c

EVERY DAY EVAP. MILK ..... 13c

SILVER BRAND MILK ..... 22c

**Best LARD 20c lb**  
 Pure LARD

APPLES ..... 12 1/2c 1/4 pck

**Armour's Best Butter 63c lb**

LOOSE-WILES and NATIONAL BISCUIT  
 CO. FANCY CAKES 5c lb CUT

**Hebe Tall Milk 12c**

ROYAL BLEND COFFEE ..... 29c lb

**Pat-a-Cake Flour 20c**

SHREDDED WHEAT ..... 13c  
 KELLOG'S FLAKES ..... 11c  
 ARMOUR'S FLAKES ..... 11c  
 POST TOASTIES ..... 11c

**Norway Mackerel 3 for 25c**

FRESH PORK SHOULDERS 23c lb  
 PORK ..... 30c lb  
 SCRAPPLE ..... 15c lb  
 FANCY EGGS ..... 70c doz

LOOSE OATMEAL ..... 5c lb  
 CORN MEAL ..... 4c lb  
 BEST YELLOW ONIONS ..... 2 1/2c lb

EVERYTHING THAT GOES TO MAKE CHRISTMAS A SUCCESS WILL BE FOUND IN OUR STORES. APPLES, ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS, GRAPE FRUIT, CELERY, LETTUCE, SPINACH, CARROTS, CABBAGE, PARSNIPS, TURNIPS, BEETS, ONIONS, POTATOES, SWEET POTATOES, POT HERBS, CRANBERRIES, CANDY, TOYS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, MINCE MEAT, CITRON, LEMON and ORANGE PEEL, SALAD DRESSING, CAKES, CRACKERS AND BISCUIT. ALL FRESH AND AT BOTTOM PRICES

**"IT PAYS TO BUY AT HORNER'S"**







# Old Christmas

## Customs

There is no festival so widely celebrated as that of Christmas; nor is there one which shows a greater diversity of customs and observances. Each country has traditions which are connected with the day, and though many of them have died out, yet some still remain firmly imbedded in the life of the people.

It is not to English-speaking people alone that we look for an observance of Christmas. All over Europe it is the children's feast, and even in lands where winter, with its frosts and snows, its unknown, homes are decked with evergreens, merry songs are sung, and gifts are bestowed upon friends.

Wherever men and women go, or in what strange lands they settle, they always retain some of the ways of their old home, and it is to this fact that we owe some of the Christmas customs which give us so much delight.

The Christmas tree, bright with lights and laden with gifts, has in this way come down to us from Germany, where every child looks with pleasure for the coming of the "Christ-child."

So, too, the holly—which English homes have been decorated with for centuries—is, with its red and green, almost universally accepted as the happiest emblem of Yule-tide.

Wherever our thoughts may travel at this gracious season, they should carry with them cheerfulness and hope and benevolence and good will, and these are emphatically expressed in this favorite evergreen. Joy and the glow of giving, telling of heart-warmth that burns all the more brightly in the darkest and coldest days of the year, and of life—this is the lesson of the holly.

The burning of the Yule log has come down from the Goths and Saxons the name being derived. It is popularly supposed, from the solstice festival called "Jul" or "Yule."

The Yule log was burned on Christmas eve, amid laughter and play, and the event has often been sung of in old English poetry. It was customary to lay a part of the half-burned wood, keeping it safely until the following Christmas, when it served to light the new log. At the same time, the preservation of the wood was believed to be a sure protection against danger to the dwelling by fire.

Everybody who has read Dickens will remember the little boy who was frightened away by Scrooge as he sang throughout the keyhole of the door: "God rest you, merry gentlemen, Let nothing you dismay."

The boy was representative of the waifs of the olden time, who went about on Christmas eve, as well as on Christmas morning, singing their merry songs or carols. The custom is still in vogue in some parts of England, and any one who has ever heard the waifs will regret that the old fashion does not come into general use.

The way was for the choristers of a church to through the village on Christmas eve, stop opposite the doors of houses and sing. They always received gifts, and they expended any money which they got in a social merry-making on Twelfth Day, two weeks afterward.

The airs to which their carols were sung were no less plaintive and melodious than the words and the voices were often accompanied by instruments.

From time immemorial the singing of Christmas carols was universally prevalent, not only in England, but in France, Italy and other countries of Europe. In our country, too, carols are sung in thousands of homes, while in churches everywhere the voices of children can be heard piping sweetly those old hymns, "Oh, come all ye faithful!" and "Hark! the herald angels sing."

Children all over the world are firm believers in Santa Claus, although they have different names for him, and are not all agreed to where his home is and how he travels.

In Holland, the children hang up their stockings by the tiled chimney-piece, and then go to bed feeling quite sure that Saint Nicholas will come and leave them something, provided they do not disturb him in his visit.

In Belgium, the children fill their shoes with beans and carrots on Christmas eve and set them in the chimney-place for the good saint's horse. In the morning they expect to find them filled with sweets and

fruit, in return for their kindness.

Bohemian children listen anxiously on Christmas eve for the sound of the chariot and white horses of the "Christ child," as he flies through the air with presents.

Italian children go with their parents to the church to see the picture of the Bambino, or infant Christ, who is to bring them their gifts.

In France, children put their shoes in a convenient place, for the gifts to be dropped into. Sometimes, if the shoe of a boy is among them, he will find a whip in his in the morning.

German children lie awake on Christmas eve for the coming of the "Christ-Child" and the "Knecht Rupert." The latter person questions naughty children and threatens them with punishment, till the "Christ-Child" intercedes, saves the culprit and wins its pardon. Ten these two Christmas visitors lay down their burden of gifts and depart.

## Some Revolutionary Heroes

Washington and Lafayette are names "familiar in our mouths as household words," but there were many other brave men in Revolutionary times whose names and services we cannot recall except by searching the pages of history. Some of them died with their faces to the foe in the flush of victory, while others lived to see freedom planted in their midst, and the republic achieving the triumphs of peace and progress. But they all deserved well of posterity, and it is good at any time to look back upon their history and learn a lesson from their patriotism and self-sacrifice.

With them we should remember the allies who came to us from over the sea, who shared uncomplainingly our many privations, and who asked neither honor nor reward for the labor which they performed so ungrudgingly.

Baron Steuben, a Prussian nobleman was a soldier when only fourteen years of age and served under Frederick the Great. He came to this country in 1777 and joined the army under Washington at Valley Forge. He was made a major general, fought in the battle of Monmouth, distinguished himself at Yorktown, and, in company with Lafayette and Wayne, chased Cornwallis down the Virginia peninsula. New Jersey and New York gave him lands, and the National Government an annuity of \$2500. He withdrew from society, built a log house on his domain and lived there until his death in 1794.

Baron De Kalb, a native of Alsace, rose to the rank of brigadier general in the French army. He came with Lafayette to this country in 1777, and was appointed major general by the Continental Congress. He served under Washington, and in 1780 was sent to the relief of Lincoln at Charleston, but arrived too late. After that, he was commander in the South, but was soon succeeded by General Gates, and became that officer's second in command. In the battle at Sanders Creek, near Camden, S. C., he fell, pierced with eleven wounds, and died three days afterward.

General Lebeque Dupont came to this country from France in 1777 and was first appointed brigadier general and next major general in the Continental army. He was directing engineering at the siege of Yorktown in 1781, and traces of his work there are still visible. He returned to France and was made Minister of War, but soon resigned and re-entered the army. In 1829 he was warned that the Jacobins had designs upon him, and sought safety in America. He died at sea in 1802, when returning to France.

Count Alex Fersen, a Swede, came to this country on the staff of Rochambeau, fought under Lafayette, and received from Washington the Order of the Society of the Cincinnati.

He returned to France, became a favorite at Court, and was the disguised coachman in the flight of the royal family from Versailles. Then he went back to his native country, and was made Grand Marshal of Sweden.

He was suspected of being privy to the death of Prince Christian of Sweden and on June 20, 1810, while marshaling the funeral procession in Stockholm, was seized by a mob and tortured to death.

Marquis de la Rourac (Charles T. Armand) fought a duel when an officer in the French army, and, fearing punishment, fled to America.

In 1777 he entered the continental army as volunteer, and received the

commission of colonel. He was active and daring, and in 1783 his services were recognized by his appointment as brigadier general.

Returning to France he took part in the Revolution, espousing the cause of the royalists of La Vendee and Brittany. The execution of Louis XVI shocked his nervous system that he sank under it and died.

Duke de Lauzun was another Frenchman who came to America with Rochambeau. He was placed in command of a force known as "Lauzun's Legion," with which he took part in the siege of Yorktown.

When he returned to France, he took his seat as a deputy in the States General, and successively commanded the Army of the Rhine and the Army of the Coasts of Rochelle. He was faithful to the Revolutionary leaders, but when he persisted in asking to be allowed to resign his commission they sent him to the guillotine.

No mention of these brave men would be complete without speaking of Count de Rochambeau, who had entered the French Army at the age of sixteen years, and was distinguished in several battles.

He brought to America a military force, and the French King made him a lieutenant general. He joined the American army under Washington, led his soldiers to Virginia and assisted in the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

When he returned to France he was made a marshal, and in 1792 was placed in command of the army of the North. He narrowly escaped the guillotine when the Jacobins wielded supreme power in Paris. Bonaparte, when First Consul gave him a pension and the Cross of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. He died in 1807.

## The Charm of the Personal Gift

The enduring charm and sincere appreciation of the recipient makes the bestowal of the personal gift well worth the time, patience and skill that have been lavished upon it.

The donor may be sure that it carries a Yuletide message which no other holiday souvenir could possibly bring. Moreover, it indicates that the giver did not rush out and madly round up "last-minute" gifts, choosing anything available when the deadline of Christmas Eve was approaching.

That, in itself, is an infinitely cheering thought when so much commercial hubbub enters into our holiday shopping quest every year and leaves us quite as frazzled as a picked-over Christmas bargain counter.

Where there is ample time, elaborate gifts may be made, but with only two weeks ahead, articles should be chosen that do not require hours of tedious work.

One of the dainty-alluring things that many women are making at home are kerchiefs of colored linen, variously hand-embroidered in delicate posies, hemstitched and frequently run through with contrasting threads of linen thread. The colorful requisites are twelve inches square, the edges rolled and then held by colored stitches of black thread.

Threads are drawn to suggest narrow or wide borders and then hemstitched with contrasting thread or one is run through the weave. An attractive kerchief recently made was an orange-colored linen having two lines of black and turquoise blue in the centre, two and a half inches from the hem.

On a Cecil blue linen tiny flowerettes, looking like seed pearls, were added to two corners in delicate tones of old pink, buff, orchid and blue with minute green foliage.

The designing of these dainty things is fascinating and new schemes constantly suggest themselves. Both brilliant and pearly shades are admired.

Camisole tops of lace with ribbon or lace shoulder straps are easily made and a gift that always finds a welcome for no one can have too many attractive camisoles. Two-toned ribbon is preferred to plain or figured, though in very delicate tones the latter are effective where the quality of the ribbon is unquestionable and there is a we cord on the edge.

Long ribbon girdles deeply fringed and beaded make stunning gifts to wear where the one-piece dresses that hang free from the shoulder in any desirable width ribbon, either plain or figured. The fringe may consist of two or more colors of silk thread drawn through small eyelet holes and simply knotted or given any fancy treatment desired.

A serviceable girdle that may be worn with a number of gowns was a black satin, five inches wide, having a deep fringe of nine inches, consisting of jade green, yellow, black and red silk. The length of the girdle depends upon the manner of wearing it. Some are simply tied once and allowed to hang on the hips at the side. Others have one loop, still others are fashioned in bows, the loops and ends adjusted to suit the wearer. Roman colors are used for black, white and all colors.

Where a more elaborate gift is desired, an embroidered or beaded motif may appear in the centre or at the side of the girdle and motifs may be placed on the girdle ends. Flat flowers of taffeta and chiffon of Pompadour coloring are charming for most any color of white to wear with evening gowns.

Chenille, silk and beads are also utilized in artistic designs. Velvet ribbon in brilliant shades of cerise, jade green, turquoise blue, red and sapphire

blue serve for girdle of any desired width. Narrow widths have fancy handmade pendant ornaments showing a variety of colors. Others are treated to dainty designs in cut steel and jet beads, besides gold and silver, following a stencil pattern.

Colonia bouquets fashioned exclusively of ipas or sewing requisites are among the fetching little gifts that may be made at home. It was an ingenious thought to fill each flower with a different article, group them snugly together and then surround the whole with a fancy paper doily in a lace pattern.

Odd bits of lace, net and embroidered organdie are fashioned into stunning neckware designs. All sorts of laces are combined, though a certain feeling for a harmonious effect should be maintained when possible. White, cream and ecru tints are used for both laces and fine nets. Point d'esprit has returned and combines well with many meshes. Quite the easiest collar to make is the long straight piece with diagonal ends. Vestees require a smaller collar. Fillet, Valenciennes, Mechlin, Gulpure, oriental, Bebe Irish and Chantilly are incorporated in the latest designs. All over patterns of laces and nets are utilized; so also are very fine embroidered motifs of organdie and also batiste.

Where a thought is given to the boudoir dainty cushion tops and dollies are fashioned in a crazy quilt pattern besides adorable boudoir pillows. Chaise lounge draperies with cascading lace ruffles are made after the same manner. The assembling of oddly shaped pieces, motif and lengths requires quite a bit of planning and assuredly must be undertaken a long time before Christmas.

Boudoir caps are made of lace and net in short lengths. Cream and parchment tints are more becoming than pure white. Colored nets and lace following the vogue for inted effects, appear in many of the latest models from Paris. Any of the reliable tinting powders may be used for color, but the richest shades of deep cream, ecru and parchment are obtained by dipping the lace in strained tea or coffee. The depth of the tint depends on the strength of the liquid bath.

Georgette combined with Valenciennes and fillet are shown in close-fitting models with circular ornaments of lace edging resembling rosettes. This design simulates the dutch treatment.

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## The Oldest of all Republics

There can be no question that the United States is the greatest as well as the largest republic on earth, but it is by no means the oldest. That honor undoubtedly belongs to the Swiss Confederation, the citizens of which had a fete years ago in celebration of its six hundredth anniversary.

Situated in the center of Europe, surrounded for centuries by monarchies and despotisms, this little republic is an object of peculiar interests, especially to us.

The whole area of the twenty-two Swiss cantons is less than a third of that of the State of New York, and their population is a little more than half. But their history contains some of the most stirring episodes in the struggle for human freedom, and they have been the theatre of experiments in the science of government even more varied and striking than those which have marked the development of the United States.

We are obliged to go back more than six hundred years to trace the foundation of this republic. The league of the three forest cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden probably goes back to the very beginning of their existence as organized communities, and was framed long before the art of the penman was available for the record of such an alliance. It was formally committed to writing in 1291, and in it must be sought the germ of the Swiss federal compact, which is of comparatively recent origin.

The Everlasting League, as it is called, had its beginning among simple peasants, who fed their cattle and raised their crops on the slopes and valleys of a mountain-girdled land.

No cities were known in that region, and the laws which governed each community were made by a general assembly of the people. The primitive Swiss cantons governed itself like a New England town, but its jurisdiction was sovereign. It's popular assembly, which met in the open air, made treaties, formed alliances and declared war, in addition to regulating matters of merely domestic concern.

Both the town meeting and the Swiss assembly are a common inheritance of teutonic freedom, with the coive of the chief left out.

In time the original mountain league was joined by free cities like Luzern, Zurich and Bern, and by 1353 the league of the eight cantons found its place in the State system of Europe.

It took one hundred and fifty years to expand this into the confederation of the thirteen cantons, and this number remained unchanged until 1798, when the Helvetic Republic came into being under the impulse of the French Revolution.

In 1803 a new confederation, composed of nineteen cantons, was organized under the auspices of Napoleon, which was again expanded under the European settlement of 1815 into the confederation of twenty-two cantons, which then, for the first time, became formally known as Switzerland, and took their place in Europe as the com-

resist a round decorated tin box to be

## Greens for Xmas Day

Not until we hang our wreaths and arrange our sprays of scarlet berries with their wonderful lustrous green leaves do we enter into the true Christmas spirit. There seems to be indeed the psychological moment when our Christmas enthusiasm reaches the high tide mark.

In this day of ever increasing apartments and fast waning roomy houses, alas and alack, we have less and less room for the huge Christmas trees with their twinkling candles and strings of popcorn. So we content ourselves with wreaths and sprays of green. Some way Christmas would not be merry without these messengers of good will to men.

The kind of wreath we select from the myriads the florists offer us is, after all, a matter of taste. Holly is the most popular. Its foliage is so dark and glossy and its berries so scarlet, and it seems to lend itself so well to wreath-making.

The best Holly The best holly comes to us from Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey and Delaware. The men who gather it each year and ship it to the city cut only terminal branches, so that the trees are never actually destroyed. Indeed, they seem the better for this annual pruning. If you go through the woods two months after Christmas you would never know that the trees had been disturbed.

The ground pine wreaths, with their little bunches of dull brown cones, graceful and fragrant, seem to bring us a special message from the woods. It is no wonder they are popular.

Small hemlock, also spruce, branches make most attractive wreaths. The beauty of evergreen is accentuated by the contrasting scarlet of ahuge ribbon bow. If you are decorating an empire wreath always place the bow at the base or index portion of the wreath. If your wreath is a perfectly circular one, then tie your bow any place. It really makes no difference.

Red immortelles make brilliant wreaths, but some way we cannot forget that they are dried flowers, so we never quite enjoy them as we do the evergreens, although they are more durable. Should they fade, all that is necessary to prolong their usefulness is to dye them in some red dye and then they will come forth just as bright as ever.

Color Combination Don't ever be guilty of using a red and white ribbon with an all scarlet wreath. The color combination is in-spiriting. A dark green bow and a few sprigs of holly or other green is always the best decoration for such a wreath.

A novelty among florists' productions of recent years is a wreath of states, which is a dried flower resembling heather. The most that can be said for them is that they are unique, for surely they are never graceful, nor are they cheerful or joyous, being sombre grey in tone.

Loose branches of holly, tied with scarlet ribbon, makes a decoration admired by many in preference to the wreath forms, and, of course, such clusters are less expensive.

Now for the interior decoration of our living rooms. Naturally, when possible, the tree makes the nucleus of our decoration, but in lieu of this tery urns are always attractive and lend the holiday atmosphere to any room. Never arrange Christmas greens in glass vases or bowls. They do not offer as pleasing a contrast as do the pottery urns, which are of deeper tones.

Fill receptacles that are to hold greens with wet sand. Place at least two inches of it in each vase. This tends to keep the greens from turning yellow and allows a more artistic arrangement, besides giving a firmer base to the holder.

A sprig of holly tied to our electric lamp fixtures at this gladsome season is always charming. Here such a sprig is quite safe, but in adorning chandeliers lighted with gas care must be exercised lest the branches come in contact with the flame of the gas, for, owing to their daily increasing dryness, they are very inflammable and have been the origin of many serious fires.

Mantles look very well when banked with green. Small spruce trees are ornamental placed at either side of a fireplace, but again there must be caution to prevent ignition from stray sparks.

Ropes made of crowsfoot outlining the fireplace make effective decorations, also ready-made garlands of the same for wreathing last year sold at about 20 cents a yard, which was quite well made and therefore durable. When buying wreathing try and get the kind best suited to your particular purpose. For church and school decoration laurel is just what you want, but too coarse and stiff for a living room.

Mr. Cumso—"If one pair of bellows cost two dollars and seventy-two and three quarter cents, what will three pair of bellows come to?"

Mrs. Cumso—"I'm not good at figures, and I don't care anyhow."

"Mr. Cumso—"Oh, well, I'll tell you! They will come to blows."

When you sink into a reverie you are merely buried in thought.

used afterward for collars and packed with stuffed prunes and dates, candied orange peel, home-salted nuts and marshmallow fudge.

## How Some Birds Nest

The falcon coolly takes possession of furnished apartments. She goes the deserted nest of some crow, up in a lofty tree and simply takes as she finds it, and makes her nest comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

The long-eared owl is another that never makes its own nest. It does sit to seize on some squirrel dwelling or the deserted nest of a dove or some larger bird, and a few thin sticks to it and line it with rabbit's fur—always rabbit's fur.

The meadow lark's nest is usually the open; it is loosely made of herbaceous plants mingled with grass and lined with grass, hair and feathers.

The buzzard chooses a tall tree the thick of a wood, and builds a two feet across of large twigs small twigs, and lines it with beech leaves, which are renewed they dry. The eggs are gray, clo with brown and show green when to the light. They are a little rou

The nest of the crow is usually the for the main trunk of a tree, though occasionally it is found a rocky ledge. It is made of plastered with mud on the inside lined with wool feathers. Occasio you may find six eggs in a crow's but never more.

The raven lines its nest with grass and wool, and neither feathers nor moss, and does not ter the sticks.

The jay's nest is a large, deep ket, made of twigs and roots, and with rootlets and grass, and gene built in an oak tree or a thick within twenty feet of the ground contains five, six or seven eggs, v are an inch or a quarter long greenish blue in color.

The magpie's nest is practically large ball of twigs, with a hole in side. Commonly the twigs are thorn, and those in the lower are plastered with mud, the upper or "dome," forming more of a The lining is of rootlets and g The nest may be found in a h but it is usually in the fork of large tree; it may contain from nine eggs. It is the best nest in a crow tribe; the worst is the jacked which is nothing but an untidy he odds and ends in some hole in a ling, or even in a rabbit burrow.

The swift nests in a hole, but it really builds a nest of a de shape. It takes straw and dry and other light stuff, and, using as a mullage, glues them up tog into a flatish tray, which it lines feathers. Its eggs, generally tw number, are an inch long, and white in color and a very rough grain. Sometimes a swift will sel a swallow's nest, or even a ma which it will alter to fit.

The wren builds a completely d nest with soft side entrance, v may be known by the woven s round the doorway. It is built of leaves, grass, hair and feathers, contains from four to nine eggs is not often far from the ground a favorite site is against the r trunk of a tree or against ivy.

The willow wren's is always of ground, o rvery enar it. It is a tened sphere, with the rim slop at half a right angle, and it is of dead grass and moss, dry l roots, horsehair, and lined with dance of feathers.

The blackbird lines its nest dry grass and moss, and uses among the outside materials; wit it works in the twigs and roots plasters them over with mud. of the thrushes build more than a dozen feet from the ground. song thrush sometimes builds of ground.

Miss Liberty at Wedd

New York.—Miss Liberty's s in New York harbor stood for the time last week as a wedding me honor.

Under the lee of her massive Miss Frances Dunham, resident of loe's Island, on which the stat located, was married to Cheste Williams, an educator of this city ceremony was performed by the Edward F. Smith, chaplain of the ond army corps.

As the bride and groom stood t the minister, a harbor search straying, fell upon them. A bell ginged merrily and a passing paused to whistle the benedictio

Miss Liberty stood as ever t turbed.

Mrs. Pleasanton—"What a n looking doll! It looks almost as could speak!"

The Doll—"Wow-ow-wow!" The Custodian—"Please, ma'an my little brother."

Highway Robber—"Hand over watch."

Obliging Traveler—"Here it is I ought to tell you before you t that it gains five minutes a

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# Hawk Feather Paid a Debt

...ago, in making a tour of the fort, I stopped at one of the frontiers to see Colonel Hall, the commandant of the post, who was an old friend of mine. The Indians all along the West were quiet, but the Hawk, whose reservation lay near the fort, were getting restless, and serious trouble was feared.

One day a deputation of them came to the fort to have a "talk" with the commandant and Colonel Hall, in the hope of getting some objectionable regulation removed.

There were six in the party, five men and a boy, as the men are called, and the boy, a handsome young fellow of about sixteen or thereabouts. He was the nephew of the chief that headed the deputation, and had been allowed to come along, I suppose, to gratify his curiosity anything else. His name was Hawk Feather, the romantic fashion of his people was Hawk Feather.

The boy's wild beauty and graceful bearing attracted my attention and added to the interest of the moment I saw him.

Ordinarily, when you look at an Indian, you feel like giving him a cake and sending him to the nearest town, but this boy was neat and clean, and his deerkin hunting shirt was worn not without a certain jaunty that became him well. But, above all, he attracted me by his intelligent and the honest, fearless light in his dark eyes.

There was a boy in the fort, the son of Major Williams, who was the same as the young Indian, and it struck me as a coincidence worthy of note that he was as fine a specimen of the race as Hawk Feather was of the red.

Subsequently events made this coincidence even more striking, for, once, or twice, or something threw the boys together and formed a link between them that never has been, perhaps, never will be broken.

While the older Indians were having a talk with Colonel Hall and the Hawk Feather, noticed by the officers, but molested by no one, I went about the fort, looking at everything with wondering eyes.

It was all new and strange to him, of course, he marveled at it, but did not once lose the impassive, dignified manner of his race.

A troop of cavalry formed part of the garrison, and the men were grooming their horses at the time that Hawk Feather was making his tour of inspection.

The trooper, a high-tempered Irishman, as it happened, had brought his horse out of the stable, and was rubbing him down with a wisp of straw. The horse's coat shone in a way quite unusual in that country of hard service, and the young Indian stopped to look at the operation.

The trooper was evidently not aware there were Indians in the fort, when he saw Hawk Feather, he stopped his work and stared at him in amazement.

When, seeming to take the boy's presence as an affront, and apparently giving way to an uncontrollable rage, he ordered him to get on, using language of the most violent and threatening kind.

The boy did not understand the trooper, but he did understand the trooper's manner, and he drew himself proudly, while his black eyes flashed with indignation. This angered the Irishman all the more, and, reaching up a stable rake that lay by, he raised it and rushed at Hawk Feather like a fury.

The young Indian did not stir an inch. A blaze of anger and a deep crimsoned his dusky face, and he laid his hand upon his hunting knife, ready for the unprovoked attack.

But he had no need to draw his knife. Hawk Feather's major's son, who came at the moment, dashed in between them, knocked the rake aside, and gave the trooper a push that sent him flying back.

Some of the soldiers now interfered, and Hawk Feather, telling the trooper that he had reported the affair to the colonel, bidding the young Indian follow him, turned and went towards the colonel's quarters. The talk that had been going on there ended just as the boys arrived and Colonel Hall, seeing Ralph's somewhat excited manner, gave him immediate attention.

It is enough to say that he commended Ralph's action in the matter, ordered the offending trooper arrested. Hawk Feather, meanwhile, had told the story to his father, and the latter, in his stolid way, thanked the "young white chief" for sending him on.

The Indians were about to leave the fort, Hawk Feather approached the commandant with eyes full of kindness and gratitude, and then, without saying a word, turned and walked towards the boy. I was standing near the boys, and in all my intercourse with men I have never seen a more beautiful or more sincere manifestation of feeling than that made by this savage.

Unfortunately, the talk at the fort did not result satisfactorily as our people desired. The Indians made demands that the colonel could not grant, although he did his best to smooth things, they went away grumbling, and the little incident of Ralph's debt to Hawk Feather was robbed of its good effect by the unprovoked attack made by the trooper, in spite of the fact that the boy's prompt interference had saved the young Indian

from harm. Hawk Feather was not unmindful of the debt he owed for that interference, but his feelings did not count in a grave dispute between his people and the government.

Deeming themselves wronged and knowing only one way to get redress, the Indians went on the warpath.

The crisis came within two weeks after the conference at the fort, and, although I had been warned by the colonel that it was almost sure to come, I preferred to remain and have another taste of active service, for I had seen some fighting during the Civil War. Indeed, I do not believe that I could have got away if I had desired to do so, for the Indians left no avenue of escape unwatched.

One evening scouts brought intelligence that made the colonel decide to take the offensive and move towards the enemy next morning. He readily gave me permission to go with him as a sort of volunteer aid, and when the battalion was mustered on the parade ground soon after day break, I was a good deal surprised to see the major's son Ralph there, armed and accoutred precisely as I was. He had begged his father that he might be allowed to go with the party, and the major, being very proud of the boy's physical strength and gallant spirit, had given his consent.

The scene that met us as we rode out upon the prairie was one of great beauty. It was the first week of May, and the fresh grass of spring made the broad prairie a delight to the eye. The monotony of the green herbage was broken to thousands of pieces by the bright tints of wild flowers.

In some places the blossoms were so thick that our horses' hoofs crushed them by the hundred. This was the poetry of our expedition; the prose came later on.

We had come upon the hostiles early in the afternoon and had been fighting with varying fortunes, for three hours. Slowly, but steadily we were now forcing them back over a rocky ridge in which they had found lodgment.

Our men fought with the utmost gallantry, but none more so than the "little major," as they called Ralph. A number of brave deeds of his came under my own eye, and I took time to wonder at the boy's coolness and courage.

Finally, the colonel determined to carry the enemy's position by assault, and horses being useless on the ground, he ordered the battalion to dismount. Then, forming his lines with the skill of the old Indian fighter, he led us to the attack.

I am not going to describe the details of that fearful conflict. The central figure in the bloody drama, so far as we are concerned, is the boy Hawk Feather.

He seemed like one transformed into the very incarnation of battle. He threw himself into positions of the greatest danger with reckless indifference to even the common dictates of prudence.

In our final charge over the rocks, I found myself quite near the boy. He had met a big painted warrior face to face, and his rifle being empty, he had clubbed the weapon and rushed toward the Indian, intending no doubt to brain him where he stood.

His burly antagonist as if disdainful to fire at so young a foe, dropped his gun, seized that of Ralph, as the latter aimed a blow at him and jerked it out of his hands. Then, with the boy completely in his power, he drew his knife and raised it to strike.

I rushed toward them, but before I could reach the spot a slight form sprang forward, there was a flash of steel and the warrior fell dead at the boy's feet.

Hawk Feather had paid his debt; but, in slaying the warrior, he had made himself amenable to the vengeance of his own people, and he placed himself under our protection.

By this time the battle was over and the Indians all killed, captured or in retreat. Hawk Feather went back to the fort with us, and when peace was established, he asked to be sent to one of the Indian schools in the East.

Ralph went East with him, and the two boys, now men, have been warm friends to this day.

Hawk Feather has grown to be a wise, useful and able friend of his people, and the good that he has done among them speaks well for the noble efforts that have been made to educate the Indian.

# Asked Reward—Dismissed

Norristown, Pa.—Word was received in Norristown today that John Gecelesky, a State policeman, had been dismissed from the service after it became known that he made a claim before the Montgomery county commissioners for the reward of \$1500 for the capture of the kidnapper of Blakely Coughlin.

Gecelesky, who was stationed at Pottstown, jumped on August Pasquale "The Crank," in the swamp near Egg Harbor, and held him until help arrived. The demand made by the policeman was taken up by the county commissioners with the head of the State Constabulary and Harrisburg, and were advised that no member of the force had a right to claim the money.

"I thought you said this house had an extra large yard? It's only four feet deep."

"Well, the ordinary yard is only three feet."

# Noted Italian Prince Becomes Heir to Host to Historic Titles

Don Scipio Borghese has just succeeded to the chieftainship of the historic house of Borghese and to the many hereditary honors associated with it. Those honors include the French dukedom of Borghese, the Italian dukedom of Bomarzo, of Giuliano and of Poggio Nativo, the Spanish title of Prince Sutmona, as well as the Grandezza of the first class, and the papal title of Prince Vivaro, dating from 1609, when it was bestowed by the Borghese pope, Paul V, upon his nephew and heir as well as the dignity of prince of the Holy Roman Empire. The succession followed the death of his mentally afflicted father in the beautiful palace of Ca de Couri, on the Grand canal of Venice and he is popularly known as Don "Scipio Asiaticus."

It may be recalled that Scipio Publius Cornelius, one of the greatest of Roman generals who flourished 200 years before Christ, defeated Hannibal, saved the Eternal City, ended victoriously the second Punic War, conquered Carthage and received as a reward the surname of Africanus from his fellow citizens. The new chieftain is indebted for his surname of "Asiaticus" to the remarkable feat which he accomplished in driving his motorcar from Peking to Paris.

The distance of more than 10,000 miles, across the trackless and unexplored Gobi desert, the great central Siberian plain, over rivers and bogs, through primeval forests, mountain gulleys and gorges, through hordes of Mongol bandits and packs of ravenous wolves, was accomplished in the same car in which he started in fifty days, breaking every record. And what is still more remarkable is that he was accompanied by his wife, Donna Anna Maria, only child and sole heiress of the cosmically rich Duke Gaetano Ferrari of Genoa, and of his Russian wife, Maria Annenkoff, sister of the Trans-Caspian Railroad. The four-tyne of the late Duke Ferrari, which went in its entirety to his daughter, was acquired in the manufacture of silk, and especially of velvet, and amounted to some \$25,000,000, added to the \$5,000,000 which Donna Anna Maria had received from her parents on the occasion of her wedding.

Don Scipio, who is a tall, slender, clean shaven man of much reserve and sobriety of manner and speech, with a most pleasing smile and a great simplicity of manner, was at one time freely mentioned in the American and foreign press as a suitor for the hand of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York, who subsequently married the Duke of Marlborough. But in the end he married one of his own countrywomen, his present wife, by whom he has two daughters but no son. So that on his death his many honors will pass to his brother, Don Livio Borghese, who passed some time in the United States as secretary to the Italian legation and who is now minister plenipotentiary at Vienna.

Half Hungarian through his late mother, Countess Helene Apponyi, who was brought up in England, where her father was ambassador of the Dual Empire, and with a strong strain of French blood in his veins through his grandmother, Theresa de la Rochefoucauld, daughter of the Duc d'Estissac, the new Prince of Borghese has been able to restore, in a measure, thanks to his wife's great wealth, the shattered fortunes of his family. They were wrecked by his father. For in the real estate and building boom which followed the transformation of the Eternal City into the metropolis of United Italy, and which was characterized by the wildest speculation, Don Paolo was among the most reckless and extravagant operators. When the collapse of the boom came some eight or ten years afterward, amid an extraordinary panic, resulting in the ruin of thousands upon thousands of victims, Don Paolo was among the most cruelly hit. His fortune was entirely wrecked, and to add to the confusion, his mind gave way and he had to be put under restraint, withdrawing his wife's devoted wife, the once celebrated beauty, Helen Apponyi, to their place on the Grand canal, at Venice, which had been saved for their use through the intervention of relatives, notably his brother Julius, who, marrying the daughter and sole heiress of Prince Alexander Torlonia, had been compelled by the latter to assume the name and arms of Torlonia, in lieu of his patronymic, and to take up the Torlonia dukedom of Ceri.

The financial disaster of the late Prince Paul necessitated the sale of the celebrated Villa Borghese and its magnificent grounds, which may be said to constitute the heart and lungs of the city of Rome and the alienation of the world-famed Borghese collections of old masters, of books and well nigh priceless manuscripts; also the unrivaled collection of statuary. Had the liquidators of his bankruptcy been permitted entire freedom in the disposal of all these assets, there is no doubt but that a sum would have been realized sufficient to pay off his remaining liabilities of \$8,000,000 and to leave a considerable balance. But the existence of the Pacca law, dating from pontifical times and prohibiting the sale of any Italian art treasures to foreigners or for export without the sanction of the State, which reserves its right to take the object at its own valuation, prevented the trustees from making any advantageous sale. Ultimately the government insisted upon taking over the collection of paintings

and statuary at the preposterously low figure of \$900,000, representing less than a tenth of its value, as determined by international experts, while the city of Rome obtained in a similar manner and at a merely nominal price the exquisite Villa Borghese and its superb gardens and park.

The greatest sorrow, however, to the Borghese was the necessity of abandoning the historic Borghese Palace, one of the most magnificent in Rome, dating from the Borghese pope, Paul V, and built, as are so many palaces of that era, with stone and material taken from ancient monuments. The palace was not sold, but its various floors were let to strangers, the magnificent State apartments being leased, through third parties, to the Grand Orient of the Order of Freemasons in Italy which is frankly and avowedly atheistic. This tenancy, so horrifying to all the old Roman patriciate, and more especially to the court of the Vatican, was only brought to a close after the marriage of Don Scipio, who used some of his wife's dowry to buy out the remainder of the Masonic lease.

Don Scipio's French dukedom of Borghese is a creation of the first Napoleon, who bestowed it in 1805 upon Prince Camillo Borghese when he married Pauline Bonaparte, the most beautiful of all the sisters of the emperor. It was she who sat as the model for Canova's world-famed statue of Venus and who, when asked whether she had not been rendered uncomfortable by the extraordinary scantiness of her costume when posing, replied, "Oh, no! You know there was a fire in the room."

# Phonograph Used to Answer Phone

Philadelphia—How the automatic telephone, soon to be put in use in this city can be used as a fire alarm, a watchman and various other purposes, was shown to the members of the Chamber of Commerce at their luncheon in the Bellevue-Stratford, E. L. Grauel, field engineer of the Automatic Telephone Company, gave a demonstration. Perhaps the most remarkable part of his demonstration was a phonograph attachment whereby a man could leave a message behind him when he left the office, which would be transmitted to whoever called his number during his absence.

In introducing Mr. Grauel, Alba B. Johnson, president of the chamber, said:

"A Mexican representative at a recent meeting stated that Mexico was not ready to start a system of universal education because Mexico needed too much manual labor and that education made people unwilling to do this kind of work. That was a startling statement of a brutal truth.

"There are three ways for us here to meet such a situation. One is the Mexican method of neglecting education. The second is to follow the United States way of elevating the people through education, and then find people from less developed nations to do the drudgery; or the third way is to do this drudgery with mechanical means." Mr. Johnson made clear that the automatic telephone did the latter by eliminating the operators and releasing these girls for other work.

Mr. Grauel said that the automatic system of telephoning was really the oldest of the two methods. Philadelphia, he said, would be one of the first of the large cities to install such a system for general use. To make his statement clear the ballroom of the hotel was rigged up with automatic telephones on each table and a central switchboard was set up at one side of the room.

Mr. Grauel first showed the practical workings of the machine by calling several of the tables and then discussed the details of its construction. He spoke of the dial as nearly perfect as any invention could be and stated that in his opinion it would still be in use one hundred years hence. Mr. Grauel continued:

"The automatic telephone is so constructed that the human element is eliminated except in the case of long distance calls. The operator calls the number himself by means of a rotating dial. It is so arranged that a busy signal is given immediately if the line called is in use. If the wrong number is called the machine automatically trunks the call through to an operator who corrects the error.

"In the automatic telephone there is such secrecy no one can interrupt a call. The automatic telephone will do everything that the operator system will do, and a great deal more."

Mrs. Blossom (to her son William, with a sprained ankle)—"There! That's what you get for riding a bicycle."

William—"No, mother; that's what I get for not knowing how to ride a bicycle."

"Seems to me, you're pretty rough on me, for an old friend," said the clerk, as he ruefully looked at his worn-out linen collar.

Mrs. Figg—"You have been fighting again; I know you have."

Tommy—"No, I haven't; honest I ain't. He didn't give me no chance."

If one-half teaspoonful of baking powder be used for the crust of each fruit pie, the upper crust will not sink in and become soggy.

# Western Union Defies the U. S.

Washington—Notice was given the American government by Newcomb P. Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company that his company intends to connect its new cable from Barbados with its lines in the United States by means of existing cables to Cuba regardless of the opposition of President Wilson and the State Department.

Mr. Carlton's statement was made before a Senate Interstate Commerce Commission subcommittee, which has before it an administration measure giving the executive department absolute control over the landing of cable lines on American soil. He was one of four witnesses examined at the opening of an inquiry into the whole subject of cable communication from whose testimony the committee developed among other things that the All-American Cables, Inc., an American concern, was engaged, with the support of the State Department, in a fight against the Western Telegraph Company, of Great Britain, and the Western Union, in an effort to break the cable monopoly enjoyed by the British company in Brazil.

There also was testimony that the All-American company enjoyed cable monopolies in several Central and South American countries, that the international communications conference here had reached a tentative agreement that no censorship should be imposed upon cable messages merely passing through relay points; that there was no cable communication between the United States and Germany except over British controlled lines; that some foreign governments were subsidizing news agencies disseminating reports in other countries and that the Western Union planned further independent connections through American cable lines to Italy, Holland and Scandinavia.

Elihu Root, Jr., appearing for the all-America cables, gave an entirely different version of the controversy. He said the question of stopping the Miami cable landing was that it might lead to the British company giving up its Brazilian monopoly and charged that the Western Union had entered into a contract with this British company by which the American concern would direct the British lines all the business collected in the United States.

Acting Secretary Davis, of the State Department, testifying as to the controversy between the government and the Western Union, said the President had refused to permit the landing of the Barbadoes cable because it would connect with the British, which enjoyed a monopoly in Brazil, and that this action was in "conformity with American precedent and tradition."

Walter S. Rogers, of Washington, one of the American commissioners to the communications conference, said he had heard a great deal of complaint that American business messages passing through British censorship in the war were copied and turned over to British trade interests.

# The Rajah and the Seidlitz Powder

An English doctor attached to the palace of the rajah made himself almost indispensable to his highness. The doctor had fortunately made a friend of the prime minister. On one occasion his highness. The doctor had fortunately made a friend of the prime minister. On one occasion his highness, being rather indisposed, had taken, by the doctor's advice, a Seidlitz powder, with which he expressed himself delighted. Its tendency to "boil and fizz ready to blow your nose off," seemed to him to "scatter coolness," and he appeared so much better after taking it that the doctor felt himself justified in joining a hunting party.

Presently a horseman from the palace, in the confidential employ of the prime minister galloped to him.

"My master bids me," the messenger said, "to tell you that his highness has broken open your medicine chest, and taken first all the white powders and then all the blue."

"Gracious goodness!" cried the doctor; "there were twenty-three of each of them!"

"My master adds," continued the messenger, dropping his voice, "that you had better make for the frontier without a moment's delay."

This the doctor did, and very quickly.

# The Camera's Centenary

The centenary of the discovery of photography is soon to be celebrated in the village of Bry-sur-Marne, near Paris, where Daguerre spent the last years of his life, and where in 1820 he carried on the experiment which resulted in the daguerreotype, from which modern photography, including the motion picture, has been developed. Daguerre began life as a scene painter in the Paris theatres. He later attained some renown as a painter of landscapes and as part inventor of the diorama, which by an ingenious use of lights gave illusion to the painted scenery of the theatre. He was generally supposed to have developed at first a camera obscura which reflected the external scene on a screen from which he painted, and that the idea

# Lava Bottomed Valley Made Into Reservoir

By a simple, yet successful, engineering expedient the ever present bogey of a summer water shortage has been banished from Portland, Ore. A great reserve of more than 2,000,000 gallons has been carried to augment the existing supply, says the Popular Mechanics Magazine, the feat being an interesting development in one of the most remarkable municipal water systems in America.

The reserve supply was made possible by damming Bull Run Lake and controlling the impounded water by a gateway through the dam.

Bull Run Lake is unusual in that it has no surface outlet. The lake was originally formed by the deposit of glacial material around a bed of volcanic lava. The lava bottom is very irregular and frequently broken by tunnels and crevices.

It has been presumed that Bull Run Lake was thus the source of the river, although it has been a subject of controversy, and engineers never were certain of it until the present outlet was created.

When the new dam was completed, the temporary dam was dynamited, and the water released against the permanent barrier. Then as the gate was raised the water rushed down a gulch and into a natural run, where it disappeared. Within a few minutes engineers who were watching the springs a mile away, observed the flow noticeably increase. Twelve hours later the added flow was apparent at the headworks of the Portland water system, twenty-two miles down the river. The increased flow at the springs demonstrated for the first time that the lake and river were connected by underground passages, and made certain the success of the new project.

Before the plan to control the water of the lake was originated, it was thought that reservoirs must be built, and they had already been designed, to cost between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. The expense of the work just completed was less than \$40,000, and the blanketing process that is still going on is not costly.

Portland's maximum water consumption is about 50,000,000 gallons a day. In hot weather, when Bull Run River is at its lowest stage, the total flow was utilized and city officials feared that a prolonged dry spell might cause a serious shortage. The new impounding system makes it possible to double the flow of the river at any time. An added 50,000,000 gallon a day could be turned in off a period of nearly two months without exhausting the surplus, so that it is evident the city's water problem has been solved for many years to come.

# No Metric System in Turkey

Consul General Ravndal from Constantinople, Turkey, on the "Use of the Metric System in Turkey," is issued by the United States Department of Commerce. The Turkish government, it is stated, legally adopted the metric system as the official standard in 1915. Consul General Ravndal says: "So far, outside of official circles, the metric unit is little used. In fact, in the interior, the system is practically unknown, and it is doubtful if it will be popularly accepted for many years to come if at all. The people find the new system very much simpler from a mathematical point of view, but its units are meaningless to them until converted into the units of the old (decimal) system." The American Institute of Weights and Measures, which opposes the compulsory adoption of the metric system in the United States, in commenting on the report of the Consul General, says: "How can people find the new system much simpler if to them the new units are meaningless? We notice that the 'adoption' of any system is by no means equivalent to its 'introduction.'"

Someone asked an old lady about a sermon: "Could you remember it?" "Remember it?" No; the minister couldn't remember it himself. He had to have it written down."

Mrs. Gazzam (to Sadie Bloombsupper)—"Where's your mamma, Sadie?" Sadie—"She went over to Mrs. Gargyle's two hours ago to stay five minutes."

Teacher—"Arthur, you are not paying attention. Why do you smile?" Arthur—"I was just thinking about something."

Teacher—"Well, please bear in mind that if you want to think you have got to do it outside of this schoolhouse."

occurred to him to attempt some means of making the reflection on the screen permanent. This proved a great difficulty and for many years he worked in his laboratory to discover some chemical formula which would make his screen sensitive and retain the reflections. He finally discovered it by accident. He one night left a spoiled plate near a dish of mercury and in the morning he had his formula.

# To Trim the Tree

It is fascinating work fashioning those ornaments for the tree which go to supplement the bright balls and tinsel strands so beautiful but so expensive. From the bright gold and silver mottled and crepe papers all sorts of delightful little things can be made, such as candy containers, bright balls and jolly santas, which will help to fill up the bare branches of the tree.

Large five-pointed flowers in the shape of poinsettias, but made of almost any color in the rainbow can be cut from crepe paper and given a centre of bright tinsel. Fringed balls can be made from the paper festoons to be bought in many colors. Half the length of a festoon is gathered through the centre, fastened with spool wire to which the suspending wire or cord is attached, and the sides flattened with a bright gummed Christmas label.

**From Crepe Paper**

Dolls dressed as fairies, "rag" dolls from crepe paper packing, Santa Claus and other quaint figures cut from crepe paper and stiffened or stuffed are all possibilities for one who wants to make part of the Christmas tree trimmings. Even the strings of small colored balls can have paper substitutes made by puffing up small pieces of crepe paper on fine crepe paper cord. Chains can be made from gold and silver paper cut into rings, and of blossoms cut from decorated crepe paper. Festoons of fringed crepe paper and narrow streamers may be used, and crepe paper slashed into fine "Southern moss" is very effective.

**To Hold Candy**

To hold candy on the tree one can make cornucopias, by cutting a triangle from stiff paper and holding it in shape by using Christmas seals along the edges. They should have a lining of wax paper and a frill of fringed colored paper around the top. Little bags of crepe paper can be drawn together with paper cord or ribbons and trimmed with flowers. Baskets and boxes of stiff board with gummed paper tape for trimming can weight some of the branches, and ingenious imitations of the red and white striped canes and baskets are also possible with twisted crepe paper.

# Workbag Chat

Just to think, there are only a few more you are some thing gift of attention if you them which slipover wish to can make out the covers mus bottom of the plect seam. from of if you be used.

Hat boxes are very useful and acceptable, especially if they are decorative. To make one of these boxes out of your material just wide enough to go round an ordinary round hat box and glue smoothly in place. Divide this surface into four equal parts with strips of dull gray braid or furniture gumptape, and in each of these spaces paste a colored figure cut from wall paper or from an advertisement. Cut a circle of material from the top of the cover and a band from the edge to hide the joining with cretonne flowers. Furniture gumptape should be also pasted around the bottom of the box and the edges of the cover.

Wire coat hangers which are covered with ribbon and cotton with a dainty sachet concealed in them are very good for presents. Cover the wire hanger with cotton and make tube of ribbon for each end of the hanger. Be sure to cut these larg enough so that they will slip over the cotton easily. Trim the ends with cretonne roses and wind the hook with ribbon and finish with a bow.

A utility bag for the closet door may be made of heavy cloth. You should cut the material the proper length and width to fit the door upon which you intend to hang the bag. It has four shoe pockets, two at the bottom and two at each side, which are 13 inches wide and 10 inches high. Press two plaits one inch deep, two inches from the edge of the pocket, and stitch the pockets to the background. Just above the shoe pockets on either side is a smaller stocking pocket, measuring 13 inches wide and seven inches high. It has a long center pocket, which is for corsets and is 11 inches wide and 20 inches high. At the top of the bag you can have a nightgown pocket, 24 inches wide and 14 inches high. Add a decorative touch by trimming each pocket with a gay rose cut from cretonne.

"Oh, madam, Jip has just bit a man in the street!"

"What kind of a looking man was it?"

"He was nearly in rags."

"Poor Jip! Wash the ling's mouth out with a little de cologne."



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

**WANTED, A CHEAP FARM**—I am looking for a cheap farm ranging in price from \$800 to \$1500, do not object going back a ways if a bargain. Send particulars to Lock Box 487, Egg Harbor City, N. J.

**FARM WANTED**—Wanted to hear from owner of farm or good land for sale reasonable. L. Jones, Box 551, Olney, Ill.

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

**FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—Automatic Vital carpet cleaner. Apply to Mrs. Dorman, 123 Otis Avenue.

**FOR SALE**—Choice young GEESSE for Christmas at 45c lb. 10 to 12 lbs. in weight. Parcel post prepaid. A. V. Gubser, Manahawkin 2tp.

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

**FOR SALE**—Second Hand Dodge Touring Car 1916 model. Vim Truck, 1916 model. M. L. Cranmer, Mayetta, N. J.

**ATKINSON'S AUTO LINE**

**Saturday Night Schedule**  
to Atlantic City  
Beginning on Saturday, May 16, 1920, we will run a regular Saturday night auto schedule to Atlantic City. Leave Tuckerton at 8:30 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic City, Virginia Ave., Garage at 12 o'clock, midnight.

**CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS ON THE MARKET**

Location—Clay and Marine Streets Formerly Page Property To be Sold for Cash or Easy Payments FOR RENT Former Page House With Grounds On Main Street Garage Space for One Car. Can be Rented Separate. Get Key of Eber Rider, Tuckerton For further information Apply to **KENNETH JONES, MANTUA, N. J.** 11 25 '20-10tc.

Phone 2391 W  
**DR. DAVID M. SAXE**  
VETERINARY SURGEON  
21 N. Virginia Ave.  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.  
INOCULATE YOUR HOGS WHILE YOUNG  
Prompt Attention to Out of Town Calls  
Specialist in Diseases of Horses, Cows, Dogs and Cats

The way was for the chorals a church to through the vill Christmas eve, stop opposite th of houses and sing. They alveeved gifts, and they expend money which they got in a merry-making on Twelfth D weeks afterward.

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**NOTICE**  
HEREBY IS HEREBY GIVEN that on January 1st, 1921, the following new schedule of toll rates on the Long Beach Turnpike Company's bridge will become effective:

**ORDINARY CARRIAGE, WAGON, CART OR DRAY**  
One horse and driver, light or loaded \$ .25  
For each additional person . . . . . .05  
Two horses and driver, light or loaded . . . . . .40  
For each additional person . . . . . .05  
Wagon in tow in rear of horse and wagon, light or loaded . . . . . .20

**AUTOMOBILES**  
Passenger automobile, with driver . . . . . .50  
For each additional person . . . . . .05  
Automobiles, tow with driver . . . . . .50  
Light delivery automobiles with pneumatic tires, not exceeding 1 ton capacity, with driver . . . . . .50  
For each additional person . . . . . .05  
Light delivery automobiles, solid tires, not exceeding 1 ton capacity, with driver . . . . . .50  
For each additional person . . . . . .05  
Light delivery automobiles, solid tires, not exceeding 1 ton capacity, loaded, with driver . . . . . .75  
For each additional person . . . . . .05  
Trucks in excess of one ton and not in excess of three tons, inclusive, light, with pneumatic tires, with driver . . . . . .1.00  
For each additional person . . . . . .05  
Trucks in excess of one ton and not in excess of three tons, inclusive, loaded, with pneumatic tires, with driver . . . . . .1.50  
For each additional person . . . . . .05  
Trucks rated in excess of one ton and not in excess of three tons, loaded, with solid tires, with driver . . . . . .3.00  
For each additional person . . . . . .05  
Trucks rated in excess of one ton and not in excess of three tons, loaded, with solid tires, with driver . . . . . .5.00  
For each additional person . . . . . .05  
Passenger busses with driver . . . . . .80  
For each additional person . . . . . .05

**PEDESTRIANS**  
Passengers on foot, each . . . . . .05  
Passengers on bicycle, each . . . . . .25  
Motorcycles, with driver . . . . . .25  
Each additional passenger on motorcycle . . . . . .05  
For horses, cattle, hogs or sheep, tied or in droves, each . . . . . .10  
Wheelbarrow and one person . . . . . .10  
One person and hand cart, motor or loaded . . . . . .15  
All children under five years of age free. If beyond the age of five years to be charged for as adults. Loads exceeding 10 feet in width will not be carried under any circumstances. Loads exceeding 10,000 lbs. will not be carried.

**SPECIAL TRIP BOOKS**  
25 trip books, regular fare \$12.50, \$10.00  
50 trip books, regular fare \$25.00, \$17.50  
100 trip books, regular fare \$50.00, \$30.00  
The 25 trip books contain 25 tickets; the 50 trip books contain 50 tickets and the 100 trip books contain 100 tickets, each of which will be received in payment of toll for one automobile, driver and not exceeding six additional passengers.

**RAW FURS WANTED!**  
Paying Top Market Prices  
Ship all you have. I pay all shipping charges.  
CYRUS BELDEN, Dealer  
455 So. 18th St.  
NEWARK, N. J. NEW JERSEY 1-5-21

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**  
Horace O. Horner, Executor of Edwin 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.

**NOTICE**  
The assessor of the Township of Little Egg Harbor gives notice that the tax duplicate for 1921 is ready for inspection at his residence in Parkertown. Any taxpayer may obtain information regarding the assessment.  
MILLARD F. PARKER, Assessor.

**NOTICE!**  
On and after January 1, 1921, the company dealing in anthracite coal, known as the N. C. Jones Co., will hereafter do business under the name of W. Howard Kelley.

**NOTICE**  
The Tax List for the Borough of Beach Haven for 1921 will be open for inspection from January 3rd to January 6th, at the Post Office.  
W. F. BEER, Assessor.

**NOTICE**  
The Tax Duplicate of Bass River Township will be open to the tax payers Tuesday, December 28th, 1920 at my store.  
C. S. CRAMER, Assessor.

**NOTICE**  
The Tax List for the Township of Eagleswood for 1921, will be open for inspection at my residence on December 28th.  
R. F. RUTTER, Assessor.

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**Manahawkin**

Mrs. Lizzie Hurley and son spent Sunday with their mother, Mrs. Florence Shafto.

Thomas Shinn and family have moved to their home here after spending several months at Barnegat City.

Harry Corliss, Ralph Smith and Harry Crane spent Sunday at home.

Mrs. Carrie Stiles and daughter and Miss Stephens spent Monday in Tuckerton.

W. C. Paul was in Barnegat on Saturday.

Morris Jones of Asbury Park, spent a day at home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Yeo are the parents of a new baby daughter.

Ephraim Lowery of New York, is spending some time at home with his family.

Chester Shutes and family have moved from Beach Haven and are living with the former's parents, for the winter.

Howard Johnson and family have returned to their home in Ocean City after spending two weeks here with relatives.

Mrs. Harry Ireland of Beach Haven, spent Wednesday with Mrs. Hattie Lamson.

Mrs. William Adams and daughter, Mrs. Celia Inman spent a few days this week in Red Bank with Mrs. Inman's son, George.

Henry Hazelton and family are visiting Mrs. Espanola White at Summit, N. J.

Winfield Braze has gone to Lakehurst, where he has employment for the winter.

Mrs. P. K. Hilliard of Atlantic City, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Hilliard for a few days.

John Corliss was an over Sunday visitor with his daughter in Barnegat.

John Dango has closed his home on Bay avenue and has gone to Philadelphia for the winter.

Mrs. Julia Paul and Mrs. Alvin Paul spent Tuesday in Philadelphia.

Carl Cranmer spent Wednesday in Philadelphia.

Allen Letts of Barnegat City, was home for over Sunday.

Mrs. Lena Crane and children, Mrs. Fannie Paul were Wednesday visitors at Bay Side Inn.

Mrs. Hannah Cranmer is spending some time in Philadelphia.

**Mayetta**  
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Test are entertaining friends from New Egypt.

S. B. Cranmer was home over Sunday.

P. H. Cranmer of Surf City Club House was in town on Sunday.

Mrs. Ashbrook Cranmer was a Friday caller in Barnegat.

Phillip Muller came home on Friday bringing friends from the city with him.

M. L. Cranmer is converting a part of his store into an auto display room.

Ashbrook Cranmer is entertaining friends during the deer hunting season.

Frank Lamson is entertaining friends from the city for a short stay.

Adolphus Pharo has gone to Newport News aboard a government boat.

Job E. Cranmer is on the sick list. We hope he will soon recover.

Sylvanus Patterson of Barnegat City, was the guest of Wm. Stevens on Sunday.

M. L. Cranmer during the past week sold a Chevrolet roadster to Walter C. Sharp at Beach Haven and a one-ton Chevrolet truck to Edward Shinn at West Creek. This is the sixth Chevrolet Mr. Shinn has purchased from "M. L."

**SCHOOL NEWS**  
(Crowded out last week)  
The Seventh Grade rendered the following program recently:  
March Gladys Steinhauer  
Class Song  
Bible Reading Marion Morrison

**The Spirit of Christmas**

ON this, the eve of the great festival of Christmas—the season of hope and cheer, of good will, love and charity—may we not pause from our reflections on the strife and fury of war to meditate on the blessings of Peace?

The Spirit of Christmas is the hope of the world. Without Bethlehem, man could not long survive the influences of Jealousy, of Hate and Greed.

His hope hitched to the star of materialism, man would be a strange and sorry figure in a world where none has penetrated the mysteries of Life and Death.

He who fears To-morrow has lost faith in the Spirit of Christmas.

"Peace on earth, good-will to men" was not spoken in vain.

**The Jones' Service**  
EMBALMER, FUNERAL DIRECTOR and SANITARIAN  
Bell Phone Calls received at the residence of  
**MRS. MARY E. SMITH**  
133 E. Main Street Bell Phone 27-R 3 Tuckerton, N. J.

**Educational Talks**

Herman Gerber and Mary Lane.	Singing "America"
LeRoy Stevens	Flag Salute
LeRoy Stevens	Achievement Club, December 3, 1920 Program
Katherine Kumpf	Club Song "How Do You Do, Kind Friends"
Jobanna Smith	Our Club
Sadie Stevens	Club Song
Myrtle Swain	Reading Solo
Frances Moshier	Club Song
Marion and Eliza Morrison	The Springfield Trip
Eugenia Lane	Singing, Reading
Aetna Swain	Piano Solo
J. Wade Wimer, Prin.	Address
Frances Inman	Club Song

**Lunch Room Report**

Monday, Dec. 6	No. Served	Receipts
Tuesday, Dec. 7	35	\$2.80
Wednesday, Dec. 8	35	3.65
Thursday, Dec. 9	60	3.05
Friday, Dec. 10	36	5.45
		3.25
Total expenses	207	\$18.20
Amount Cleared		15.42
		\$2.78

Head Cook—Aetna Swain.  
Associated—Elizabeth Grant, Winifred Kelley, Mary Lane.  
Cashier—Katherine Kumpf  
Helper—Frances Inman

Well, it's a Fine Phrase. If he were aware of the phrase the pursuing motorcycle cop might inform you some time, as he drew alongside, that the race is not always to the swift.—Mohawk Messenger.

Elegance. Elegance is something more than ease—more than a freedom from awkwardness and restraint. It implies a precision, a polish and a sparkling which is spirited yet delicate.—Hazlitt.

**FORD OWNERS that Sign means real Battery Service for You**

—the kind that will enable you to get the most satisfactory performance and the longest life from the starting and lighting battery in your car.

We want you to know this service—to get in the habit of coming to us regularly to have your battery tested and fresh water added. For this there is no charge, no matter what make of battery you use.

There is an "Exide" Battery specially made for Ford cars. If your car is one of the few not already equipped with it, we can supply you.

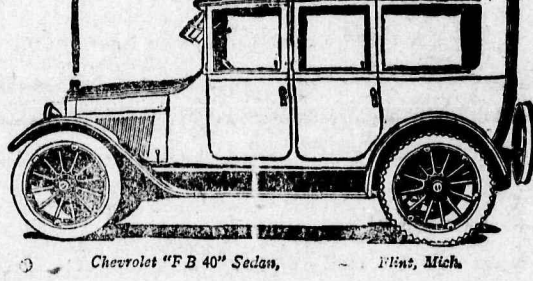
**ALBERT D. MANNING CO.**  
Automobile Electrical Equipment and Service  
Morris and Atlantic Avenues  
Atlantic City, N. J.

**The Product of Experience**

**CHEVROLET**

THIS CUT SHOWS THE CHEVROLET ENCLOSED CAR

Prices shown below. These prices are guaranteed to the purchaser that if there is any reduction on any model between Sept. 1, 1920 and May 1, 1921, that a rebate will be given for the difference. So, if you purchased a Chevrolet, you always get the bottom price. Let me know what model you are interested in and I will demonstrate same to you at your convenience.



Chevrolet "F B 40" Sedan, Flint, Mich.

**PRICE LIST NO. H-2**  
Effective September 1, 1920

Model "490" Chassis	List Price	\$ 770.00
" " " " " " " "	" " "	795.00
" " " " " " " "	" " "	820.00
" " " " " " " "	" " "	1325.00
" " " " " " " "	" " "	1375.00
" " " " " " " "	" " "	820.00
" " " " " " " "	" " "	855.00
" " " " " " " "	" " "	1320.00
" " " " " " " "	" " "	2075.00
" " " " " " " "	" " "	2075.00
" " " " " " " "	" " "	1345.00
" " " " " " " "	" " "	920.00
" " " " " " " "	" " "	995.00
" " " " " " " "	" " "	1030.00
" " " " " " " "	" " "	1095.00
" " " " " " " "	" " "	1325.00
" " " " " " " "	" " "	1460.00
" " " " " " " "	" " "	1545.00

**M. L. CRANMER, Mayetta, N. J.**

**GOLD SEAL RUBBER GOODS STILL IN STOCK**

Men's Hip and Sporting Boots  
Boy's Hip and Sporting Boots  
Men's Rubber Shoes  
Ladies' and Children's Rubber Boots and Shoes

If you are not wearing Gold Seal Rubber goods you must, for you are only paying good money for what you are not getting, that is, quality. The quality you get in Gold Seal Rubber Goods you can't get in any other make. Try them and convince yourself. Every pair guaranteed. For sale by

**M. L. CRANMER, Mayetta, N. J.**  
PHONE BARNEGAT 3-R-14

**MEMORIALS OF BEAUTY AND DURABILITY**

Finely hammered, exquisitely carved and polished—lettered and finished according to your own taste.

500 MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, MARKERS, CORNER POSTS, SILLS, ETC., TO SELECT FROM

on display in our show yards at Pleasantville and Camden. They represent the largest and finest stock of memorials ever collected together by one concern. They have been cut from standard granites and marbles that were purchased before prices advanced to the present figures.

**WE SPECIALIZE IN DESIGNING, MANUFACTURING AND ERECTING MAUSOLEUMS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEMORIALS.**

**CAMDEN YARD**  
Opp. Harleigh Cemetery  
Bell Phone 2737

**MAIN OFFICE AND YARD**  
Pleasantville, N. J.  
Opp. Atlantic City Cemetery  
Bell Phone Pleasantville 1

**REPRESENTATIVES**  
O. J. Hammell, Pres., 117 N. Cornwall Ave., Ventnor, for Atlantic City.  
A. L. Hammell, Vice Pres., Abscon, N. J., for Cumberland, Cape May, Burlington, Ocean and Atlantic Counties.  
F. Haight, Camden, N. J., for Camden, Salem and Gloucester Counties.  
W. DuBols, Clayton, N. J., for Clayton and vicinity.  
H. B. Hale, Cheriton, Va., for State of Virginia.

**O. J. HAMMELL CO.**  
PLEASANTVILLE, N. J.

**Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR**

**THAT MIGHTY SERVICEABLE TRUCK**

HERE is this about the Ford one-ton truck that keeps it growing in popularity, namely, the good reports which the owners of Ford trucks spread abroad among their friends and acquaintances.

There is no testimony of merit quite so strong as the testimony of personal experience. It is not long after a Ford one-ton truck is sold in a community until other sales of the same truck follow, because "its works do follow it."

Well, "there is a reason." Yes, there are many reasons. The Ford one-ton truck was built to serve and to satisfy. It carries all the Ford virtues: lightness in weight, simplicity in design, strength in construction, flexibility and durability—besides it has the lowest first cost and brings the lowest operating expense in the truck market.

It is just as useful; just as necessary on the farm as it is in the city. It is just as necessary to the tradesmen, manufacturers, contractors, commission men and others in the city as it is necessary for such concerns to have a place to do business—in other words, the Ford truck is a general utility, because of this fact and the further fact of its universal economy it is in a class by itself.

We will be glad to take your order for one or more Ford trucks and will give you fairly prompt delivery. You will likewise have the assurance of that reliable and economical after-service which is such a valuable factor in the service of Ford cars. Price, truck chassis \$545.00, f. o. b. Detroit, including demountable rims and pneumatic tires.

**TUCKERTON GARAGE, TUCKERTON, N. J.**