



500 Deer Slain Thru South Jersey

Few Mishaps Mar Sport of Record Number of Hunters

SEASON ENDED SATURDAY LAST

With sunset last Saturday ended the greatest deer hunting season ever enjoyed by the present generation of Jersey sportsmen, conservative estimates, in advance of an official accounting, indicate that nearly 500 deer have been killed in south Jersey counties alone, and that at least half this number have fallen before the guns in the northern counties.

The season has been remarkable, also, for the entire absence of serious gunning accidents, as far as game officials know at this time. This is believed due chiefly to the antler law, which requires that a hunter must see the horns on a buck deer before he shoots. The increased use of red hats by hunters is another move toward the elimination of accidents in the deer woods.

Christmas morning found the woods filled with sportsmen who took advantage of the holiday to make a last try for a buck before the season ended. While the deer were more shy, several fine bucks were bagged in as many counties.

Wardens and scores of game league members kept a close watch on cars leaving the woods to see that no deer fawns were taken out during the last hours of the season.

ROAD TO BARNEGAT CITY WILL HELP LONG BEACH

One thing that is going to do wonders for the beach from Barnegat City Junction to Barnegat City is the public road between those points. Up to recently it was not possible for a vehicle of any description, let alone automobiles to get to Barnegat City.

The automobile road to Beach Haven did much for that resort and at that time the famous Long Beach Board of Trade did not fail to spend a good sized appropriation to advertise the road and entertain the visitors who came over it the day it was opened. This Board of Trade made a big impression and visitors left feeling that a resort with such a live body could not help succeed.

On the day the road was opened, in the summer of 1914, it was not completed, and automobiles passed with difficulty, as the road was at that time only wide enough for one car.

FARM CHANGES HANDS

Mr. Bronislaw Cishacy of Philadelphia, Pa., bought the Samuel K. Ford farm at Green Bank, N. J., Mr. Cishacy will remodel the house and erect an up to date poultry plant in the near future. This sale was made by the New Jersey Farm Agency, Inc., J. A. Core, Dist. Mgr., Egg Harbor City.

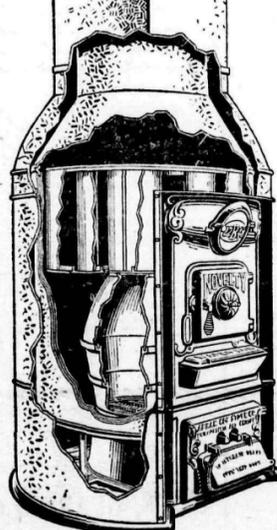
To Our Patrons:

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.

FOUR JOBS IN SENATE FOR OCEAN COUNTY

Senator Hagaman will have four jobs in the Senate organization in January: calendar clerk, \$500; second assistant supervisor of bills, \$500; doorkeeper, \$350; page, \$200. The allotment to Senator Hagaman, amounting to \$1550, is more than that received by any other Senator and more than Ocean County has had in many years.

GUNNERS AND FISHERMEN TO HOLD MEETING

A meeting of the Gunner's and Fishermen's Protective Association will be held at the Fire House, Tuckerton, on Friday evening, January 7, 1921.

Pending legislation affecting their interests will be discussed. Members of the legislature are expected to attend and all gunners and fishermen along the shore are urged to be present.

A COMMUNICATION

Cedar Run, N. J., Dec. 29, 1920

Editor Beacon

Dear Sir:

Ocean County voters elected me as their representative in the House of Assembly and I wish them to know that I will be pleased to introduce such bills as will be of the best interests of our county. I will arrange hearings on all such bills and will secure for them an opportunity to be heard on same.

On January 5, 1921, the State Highway Commission will give a hearing at the State House, relative to the taking over of the Bridges and eliminating toll on same.

I shall use every honorable effort to bring about this result and trust for your hearty reciprocation.

Those interested are invited to attend the hearing.

Very truly,
W. S. CRANMER.

M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT

The Christmas entertainment of the M. E. Sunday School was held on Monday evening last, in the church. The church was prettily decorated with wreaths and tinsel-laden trees, with a large bell suspended over the platform. The program, which was in charge of Miss Maude Ireland, with assistants and primary teachers Mrs. John Spencer and Mrs. Malinda Stiles was as follows:

Song by School

The Lord's Prayer in unison.

Recitation by Edward Mathis.

Offering.

Selection by Junior Choir.

Primary Department:

Recitation, Elizabeth Darby.

Class "A Golden Word," Anne Lane, Samuel Stevens, Viola Bartlett, Edna Smith, Muriel Cox, Ralph Pharo.

Recitation, Edith Appligate.

Recitation, Emma Smith.

Vocal Solo, Charles Moss Mathis.

Recitation, Paul Spencer.

Recitation, Harold Crowley.

Recitation, Ray Smith.

Singing, Primary dept.

Recitation, Gordon Mott.

Recitation, Mildred Mathis.

Recitation, Samuel Stevens.

Recitation, Ethelyn Pharo, Mildred Mathis, Ray Smith.

Recitation, Marion Crowley.

Recitation, James Morrison.

Recitation, Robert Pharo.

Recitation, Carroll Cox.

The intermediate department:

Chorus "Sleighing Party" with bells.

Recitation, Lester Cranmer.

Exercise, "Christmas for all Nations."

Song "Good Night" by Class of girls.

After the program candy was distributed to all the members of the Sunday School.

The entertainment was unusually good and much enjoyed by the large number present. The instructors and teachers deserve a vote of thanks for their labor. The offering, which amounted to over \$30, was given for the Near East Relief. This is a worthy cause and many children and grown-ups as well, are in actual need and in many cases starving. It is thought that the collection or offering as you may choose to call it would have been larger if it were understood just where it was going. However there is time yet to add to the amount already taken. \$10.00 can be in Tuesday night from a certain man in Tuckerton who doesn't want his left hand to know what his right hand is doing. The Jr. Epworth League recently raised \$10. for this cause.

BARNEGAT LIGHT NOT OUT OF DANGER

Barnegat Lighthouse is not out of danger from the inroads of the ocean. The federal lighthouse bureau, which tried to discredit Professor Haupt's plans to save the historic structure, but had to be convinced when he demonstrated his plans were a success, has since changed those plans. Naturally, Professor Haupt refuses to take any blame for the damage done the jet-ties during the recent storms. Residents of Barnegat City declare if the lighthouse is yet wrecked it will be due to petty jealousy among engineers.

HOG CHOLERA IN OCEAN CO.

The past season has been exceptionally free from losses due to hog cholera, but reports are coming from different sections of the county that hog cholera has become more or less prevalent during the past week.

Anyone who has purchased pigs with the idea of keeping them through the winter and slaughtering next fall can save a great deal of worry and expense by having this inoculation done while the pigs are small. The cost is a great deal less, because the pigs are small, and the work can be done much easier and more ground covered in less time than when large hogs are handled. Have your hogs inoculated now and avoid worry and loss later on. Send word to County Agent Waite stating how many hogs you have and what they weigh and he will see they are inoculated.

Ability

Ability involves responsibility. Power to its last particle is duty.—Alexander Maclaren.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Lena Gerber of Atlantic City, spent over Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben A. Gerber.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jones are entertaining Miss Marion Biddle and Miss Dorothy Ockenlander of Atlantic City, for a few days at their home, 217 Wood street.

John F. Adams of New Gretna, spent the holidays with his sister, Mrs. Samuel Jones on Wood street.

The first snow storm of the season came Sunday evening.

The Presbyterian Sunday School will hold their annual party at the church tonight (Thursday). All members of the Sunday school and church are invited.

Harry Deardorff of Hammononton is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. McConomy this week.

Miss Mae McConomy of Trenton, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. McConomy.

LeRoy Byrnes spent Christmas with his parents in Philadelphia.

Mrs. John H. Webb is visiting this week at Dorchester, N. J. and Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Truax have moved in the Headley property, which they recently purchased on North Green Street.

William Stiles is home from Philadelphia to spend the holidays.

Edward Stiles of Essington, Pa., visited his mother, Mrs. Malinda Stiles, this week.

Francis Maher of Philadelphia, was a recent guest of his sister, Mrs. J. E. Kelley.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Spencer entertained during the holidays the following: Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Riley, Nelson Riley, and Miss Marie Shifloper of Atlantic City; William Simpson and daughter, Miss Harriet of Hammononton; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hicks of West Chester, Pa.; Miss Jennie Shinn of Trenton; Raymond Shinn and Miss Estella Spencer of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shinn, Misses Kate and Adele Shinn, William Shinn and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shinn and family of West Creek and R. S. Brittain of Tuckerton.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Bennett of the Soldiers Home, Vineland, are spending the holidays at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Bennett.

Don't forget the class meeting at the M. E. Church New Year's Eve. Start the New Year right.

Mrs. Earl Megarrel is spending the holiday week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Kelley.

Earl Mathis of Tenafly is visiting

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 30th

GLADYS BROCKWELL in the popular "White Lies"
MUTT AND JEFF CARTOON

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1921 NEW YEAR'S SPECIAL

"ON WITH THE DANCE"
A GEORGE FITZMAURICE PRODUCTION
FEATURING MAE MURRAY and DAVID POWELL
Admission 17c and 25c

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4th

LEATRICE JOY and a cast of Select stars in the production entitled "Blind Youth"
KINOGRAMS

Thurs., Jan. 6th—WILLIAM FARNUM in "THE ORPHAN"

SHOWS START AT 8 O'CLOCK

W. C. JONES, MANAGER

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

The Beacon extends to all its subscribers, advertisers and friends Best Wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

DEERS HORNS SHRANK; WERE 'SEEN' WHEN SHOT

Do the horns of a buck deer shrink after death? This is the novel question raised by Joseph Kastner and Henry DeVinney of Jacobstown, arrested by State Game Warden J. H. Evernham, of Bayville, for having fawn deer in their possession, and held for a hearing, Monday next, before Justice Willits, of Toms River.

Evernham charges that when he heard of two small deer being killed in the Ocean county woods, he traced the animals to the home of one of the defendants. The deer heads, he said he found hidden in a barrel in the garret of the house.

The warden claims it was impossible to see the horns, except by parting the hair on the heads of the fawns. The hunters claimed they could see the horns when they killed the deer and that the spikes later must have shrunk back into their heads.

The state game laws require that horns must be visible before a buck deer is legal game. The disputed heads will be produced at the hearing and expert witnesses will be called on to testify whether the horns are visible.

REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL TAKE IN WOMEN MEMBERS

It is expected that the Ocean County Republican club, at its annual meeting, December 30, at the courthouse, Toms River, will invite the women Republicans of the county to membership. The meeting has been called by the president, Joseph M. Thompson of New Egypt, and will be the annual meeting for the election of officers. The women's committee will meet with the club, and will decide whether to join in with this club or organize one of their own. The impression is abroad that one club may prove more satisfactory.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH

Sunday, January 2, 1921—
9:30 A. M. Sunday morning. Capt. Wilbur Parker's class.
10:30 A. M. Morning Worship.
Sunday School at 12 M.
6:45 P. M. Epworth League and Song Service.
7:30 P. M. Preaching.
Monday evening, Men's Praying Band.
Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Jr. Epworth League.
Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting, 7.30.
Friday evening, Capt. A. J. Rider's class.

All persons interested in the salvation of souls are invited to attend the Class meeting on Friday evening, New Year's Eve. A great time is expected on Sunday and preparatory services will be held both Friday evening and in the class at 9:30 Sunday morning. A welcome is extended to all.

SPACKMAN'S PHARMACY

Pure Drugs
Prescriptions carefully compounded.
Latest Magazines.

Thirteen Years of Successful Banking

Runs to the Credit of

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BARNEGAT

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

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

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

Wills and U. S. Liberty Bonds kept FREE in our Fire and Burglar Proof Vaults

BOXES FOR RENT - \$2.00 AND UPWARDS

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BARNEGAT, N. J.

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

AT OUR TWO STORES YOU WILL FIND A NICE STOCK OF

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

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

The Furrow

News and Views About the Farm

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 canvasses 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 heights. 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 failing 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 solution. 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.

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 24-25. The vegetables will comprise the choicest from every section and the exhibits receiving first honors will be entitled to all State championship honors.

Follow 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.

ence 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 Chicoory—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.

ROADS TO CONNECT SNOW MOUNTAINS

Port Blakely, Wash.—Their summits crowned with the snows of millenniums, Mt. Baker, Mt. Rainier, Mt. Adams and Mt. Hood stand like giant sentinels along the western border and look out for the tops of the Olympics toward the western ocean.

In the center of what is to become one of the world's great play grounds, stands Mt. Adams. On a direct line it is thirty-nine miles from Mt. Rainier to Mt. Adams. A proposed highway through the national forest will connect the two mountains, and be one of the great scenic highways of the world. Here glaciers still move with steady flow, and nature's God has worked wonders.

The summit of Mt. Adams lifts 12,207 feet into the blue; one mile above the snow line, and over 6000 feet above New England's famous peak, Mt. Washington. The tourist may go to the snow line in his automobile and from there climb to the summit by easy stages.

The ice caves at Trout Lake, near the base of Mt. Adams, attract people from far and near. In the early part of the summer, columns of ice, as large around as a man's body, seem to brace the arches above.

Still nearer to the base of the mountain is the lava cave. He who would enter, descends about fifty feet and finds himself in a great cavern. With its various curves and windings it is a mile in length, about forty feet from roof to roof and twenty-five to thirty feet wide.

Five hours and a half by auto from Portland, Ore., brings one into the heart of this region. After the proposed highway is built, it will be just a little longer journey from Seattle and all the way through a wonderland.

PENNSYLVANIA APPLES FILLING NEEDS OF STATE

Pennsylvania's great apple crop, this year has largely shut off the market for western fruit which was formerly shipped into the state in quantity at this season of the year. Inspectors for the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture report that in every section of the State aside from Philadelphia and the southeastern corner of the State, the demands for apples are being filled by local growers and packers.

The inspectors of the bureau are investigating the extent to which the provisions of the Apple Packing Law have been observed by the packers of the State and in a large majority of cases it has been found that the law has been fully complied with and the packages marked accordingly.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS IN STATE USING GENUINE BUTTER

Despite the fact that the price of butter is high, the thousands of persons in Pennsylvania who are forced to take their meals in hotels or boarding houses, are being supplied with the bonafide article and not with oleomargarine. This fact is shown in a report of the Bureau of Foods, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture on the number of oleomargarine licenses issued during the year.

Up until December 8, only one hotel and six restaurants had taken out licenses for the use of oleomargarine while only 144 boarding houses in the entire State had been issued such licenses. Oleomargarine may only be used in such places when a State license has been secured.

The total number of licenses for the sale of oleo shows a decided increase, in 1920, however. During the entire year of 1919 there were 5,788 licenses issued for the sale of oleo, while until December 8, of the present year, 6,278 had been granted.

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

Gossip From Abroad

By Princess Catherine Radziwill

The birthday of Queen Alexandra was spent as usual by the royal family at Sandringham. Many persons, and among those who pretend to know all that is going on in the royal family, believed it was going to be made memorable by the announcement of the engagement of the Prince of Wales to his cousin, the Princess Maud of Fife. For once the busybodies, always so fond of listening and repeating all the gossip it hears, were wrong, because no such news was given to the world, and the prince is still to be won. The pity of the whole consists in the melancholy fact that there is no one to win him, the war having swept away the old regime. And for many reasons, no one in England in general, and in London in particular, would care to see him wed one of his father's subjects. Princess Maud, who is quite a charming girl, would make an ideal bride for the future king of England, and except that she is his first cousin there is nothing to urge against the union, and much to recommend such a marriage. But in spite of the eloquent appeal which the Times has made recently to the prince to settle at last in a home of his own, with a pretty wife, he does not seem to have taken to the idea, and, on the contrary, enjoys his bachelor life with unusual zest. Both he and his brother, the Duke of York, have been going about a good deal, and attended several dinners and dances which their personal friends have given for them. And the Princess Mary has also been going out on her own account, and if we are to believe all that we hear, enjoying herself exceedingly. The other day she was immensely admired at a dance given by the Countess of Ancaster. The dance was preceded by a dinner, at which were present, among other guests, the King and Queen of Spain, the latter looking quite beautiful in a pink gown, and some superb jewels.

Talking about jewels, it appears that Miss Sonia Keppel, now Mrs. Cubitt, received quite a fortune in pearls and diamonds from her mother, Mrs. George Keppel, on the occasion of her wedding, which was a very smart affair, attended by all the numerous friends of Mrs. Keppel, who though she had not been much in evidence these last few years, still has managed to keep her former relations, reminiscent of the time when she was all powerful in society, and quite an important personage in London as well as at Balritz and Cannes. She was always fond of beautiful jewels, and used, in those remote times to which I am alluding, to buy a lot of them, being one of the best clients of big jewelers' establishments in Paris and London. It is a part of that collection which she made with extreme good taste and discernment that she made over to her daughter the other day, and her gifts to Miss Sonia included two pearl necklaces, an aquamarine one, as well as a diamond "riviere" and tiara, and any amount of other pieces in the way of earrings, brooches and hair sprays. Altogether it is an assortment of precious stones which a queen would have been glad to receive and to possess.

Another interesting marriage was that of Mr. Cecil Brassey, the son of Mr. Leonard and Lady Violet Brassey, with the Hon. Ivy Churchill, the daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Churchill. There also presents were showered upon the young pair, but people noticed that the bride-groom's mother, Lady Violet Brassey, looked very sad and worn, and said that she is breaking her heart over the sale of Applethorpe, her country house, which Mr. Brassey has put in the market owing to the hard times under which everybody is more or less struggling since the war. The fact is that what, with taxes, the difficulty of finding servants and the almost impossibility of keeping all these beautiful country residences as they ought to be kept, most of their owners have closed them or else are trying to sell them to the "new rich," of whom there are so many just now. One begins to get used to all these new things, but still when one sees advertised for sale an historic mansion like Taymouth Castle from which the Marquis of Breadalbane wishes to part, one feels a shock and a bitter sensation of regret. Taymouth is considered one of the loveliest spots in the highland of Scotland, an done wonders who will ever have the courage to buy it, and set himself up in the ancestral domain of the Marquis of Breadalbane, in place of the Campbells, to whom it has belonged for several centuries. Somehow the venerable and majestic pile does not look as if it could lend itself to the eccentricities of a new rich who most probably would try to modernize it, which would mean turning it into something quite hideous.

Talking about old houses, an amusing story has just reached me from Paris. In France also, old mansions and castles are falling under the hammer, and the other day, a gentleman belonging to one of the proudest families among the many proud ones who graced the court of the Bourbons in days, and whom even Louis XIV used to treat with particular courtesy, had to part from the family residence, driven out of it by taxes and hard times and the impossibility to live in it decently on his diminished income. The man to whom he sold it, who had made millions in ammunition traffic, paid without discussion the huge price he was asked, but stipulated expressly that the family pictures of the former owner's ancestors were to remain in

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 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 eh 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.

ORDER FERTILIZERS NOW

Buy fertilizers now so that they will be on hand for spring use. This is the advice to the farmers of Pennsylvania by the Bureau of Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Agents for the bureau have completed their fall collection of fertilizer samples and it has been found that high grade fertilizers are now cheaper than they have been for several years.

While the railroads and other transportation systems are slowly improving, yet it is believed that the wise farmer will order his stock of fertilizers at once and have them on hand on the farm, when needed in the spring, rather than run chances of being without them when needed, as has been the case during the past several years.

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

Later on he was asked why he had wished to retain them, considering that they were anything but works of art. The "new rich" looked with disgust at the audacious being who had dared to put to him such a question, and replied that "he also wanted ancestors, since he was going to live in the historic place, and that those who were already there would do quite well and save him the necessity of buying family portraits in antiquary shops." The story does not say what were the feelings of the Marquis de X when he was told that he was going to be transformed into a cousin several times removed of the man to whom hard necessity had obliged him to sell his beautiful family place.

Paris society is entertaining the Earl and Countess of Derby previous to their departure for England. They will be very much missed at the embassy, as well as among the host of personal friends they had made for themselves all over France, and the English colony also will see them depart with great regret, for they had made themselves extremely popular among their compatriots in the French capital.

I shall end my letter with a little bit of news which has caused much rejoicing among the many friends of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, and the Countess Torby, his charming wife. After a good deal of research, his lawyers have at last located a large sum of money which his elder brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas Nichaylovitch, who was murdered by the Bolsheviks had a few months before the Russian revolution transferred into a Spanish bank. This sum going to be divided between the Grand Duke Michael, his Brother, Alexander, and the widow and two daughters of his other brother, the Grand Duke George, and will make each of them richer by a few millions.

NIGHT GOWNS

Buy your Flannel night gowns now, the cold weather will be upon you at any day. These gowns cannot be bought elsewhere. They are the best. Very heavy flannel gown 54 in., wide 74 in., long 48 in. We have an extra heavy quality out of Scotch flannel same size for \$2.25. We also sell these gowns in extra size 56 in., wide 85 in., long for 50c. additional. These gowns come in Blue & Pink stripes. On receipt of money order or check or we will send same C. O. D. ADDELPHI, P. O., CO. Philadelphia, Pa.

Expert Turtle Catching

In the neighborhood of Cuba a peculiar method of securing turtles is used. The people train, 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 chooses. 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 firmly towards the turtle and to itself right upon the creature's means of its disk. Sooner would it *reve* allow itself to be pulled to piece 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 it to 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.

Fugios Firs U. S. Coin

The "fugios" were the earliest coin 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.'"

A WOMAN'S DIGNITY

A certain little girl, convalescing from childish ailment, wanted something to eat, and as it usual with little people, wanted it at once.

Being ignored by her busy nurse, she demanded it again in an imperative voice.

"Wait a moment, you little impatient!" nurse answered.

"I ain't a him-patient," was the indignant retort; "I'm a she-patient!"

Add a spoonful or two of baking powder to the turkey dressing. Do not pack too tightly in the fowl.

Biscuits will be lighter if the dry ingredients are sifted together before adding shortening, milk and egg.

Roast pigeon is delicious stuffed with mushrooms chopped and mixed with soup stock and breadcrumbs.

When putting cooked currants in cookies, add them to the butter, sugar and egg mixture before the flour is added.

"Why are you so naughty, Johnny?" It seems to me that with mamma worn out and papa with a broken arm, you might try to be good."

"Hoh!" said Johnny; "that's just the time to be bad. No one can lick me."

As soon as a thing is fashionable it somehow becomes comfortable.

OUR WEEKLY LETTER

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

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

To secure it regularly each week, it is only necessary to drop a postal card to Desk P. 15 with a request for same, and your name will be placed on our mailing list.

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Co-Operation is Advocated as Watchword of Future

By THEODORE E. BURTON

It is a proper time for co-operation, and co-operation should be the watchword in our business here in America. We have had too much legislation, too many theorists at work on it, who think that the way business can succeed is by ruthless competition. Many laws have been passed with this object in view.

There naturally will be competition. A reasonable amount of competition service is all right. There should be laws and regulations to prevent oppressive combinations, but co-operation should be the watchword of the future.

There was an illustration of what may happen which occurred at the time of the armistice. Buyers of iron and steel waited for lower prices and manufacturers diminished production. A little while prices were higher than before. That very condition would have intervened if there is a general holding off in the making of purchases.

Some say that things are going to be all right after the first of January. Well, I hope so, but this present condition of prices is more than a banking condition. It cannot be cured at lower rates of money. It touches the whole industrial and commercial fabric, all the ramifications of trade. I hope, and in fact expect, a very material improvement after January first, but I do not think it will do for us to be too sanguine.

The question that interests everybody is, "Have we reached the bottom?" We have been falling for some time, and it does seem the turn must occur soon, but it will be a long process before we get back to the conditions as they were in the early years of the war, or in 1912. I do not say that necessarily it will be years, but at least it will be months.

What are some of the hopeful signs? First, in facing any financial catastrophe we know more than we used to. We can make our calculations more wisely. The very idea of co-operation has helped the situation. If there is any good that has been done by some of these big organizations, it is that they can forecast the future. They are like men that stand on a commanding eminence. They can see what is coming. They can slow up a bit if they are manufacturing too fast, and adapt supply to demand.

Hopeful Sign Is Seen in Good Banking System

Then we have a better banking system. When we look back on what happened before the Vreeland-Aldrich Act of 1908, it is amazing that this country could ever have gone along in the halting way that it did, with a currency system absolutely lacking in elasticity.

Now, we have not only that law, which is practically superseded, but the Federal Reserve law, which began functioning in 1914. I concede there is a tremendous power which rests in that Federal Reserve Board which might be abused, but I trust their authority will be used wisely, and that is our great bulwark in time of storm.

Then again, demand is pitched on a high plane. It will continue high. People can afford to buy for years to come. A good many will have to economize, but the first point of attack in any period, when large expenditure holds sway, is mere personal adornment.

Even in this depression the department stores report their sales were more in October and in November than last year. There is a limit to the time when a consumer will hold off in the expectation of lower prices.

Then, again, we have a assured place in the colossal resources of this country, so that we are the favored people of the world. We can adjust the methods and means to meet the situation in a way we could not before.

We have enormous crops, the probabilities of a plentiful supply of food. I am frank to say there is one thing I look upon as rather a moral question than financial; the general tendency of the people to indulge in luxury. There seems to be a tendency of that kind that goes all through our population, the disposition to have a good time.

Declares All Must Aid to Bring Country Out of Depression

As I compare things in the country town where I used to live, and think of the hardship we went through then, in comparison with the luxury they enjoy now, and as I look upon the wonderful industry and self-denial of the people in the Orient, it makes me afraid that we may lose our grip, and there is urgent need of individual industry and thrift. In talking of economy, advice does not apply to the big corporations and industries alone; it applies to every man and woman in the country. All must put their shoulders to the wheel to bring us out of this mud and depression of financial difficulty.

How wonderful are the chances of the American business man, merchant, manufacturer, bankers, all, reaching even into the very least favored rank in society. They have an opportunity in this country, not only to make a living from day to day, but to rise, an opportunity denied to the people of any other country in the world. Above all, I wish to enjoin courage on all. Do not be overcome by present conditions. We have been through furies and panics before. —Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Electron Tubes and Their Uses

Electron tubes was the theme of a lecture by W. C. White, of the General Electric Company last week at the Franklin Institute. The lecturer described the more unusual characteristics which are encountered in connection with the use of these tubes, which are known also by the more customary names of vacuum tubes. Following is a summarization of the lecture:

The three-element vacuum tube, known to many under the name of audion, electron tube, plotroom or just vacuum tube, is a new tool developed by scientists for the electrical and particularly the radio engineer. This device is well known to electrical experimenters, and the literature on the subject has grown rapidly, so that at the present time it is really quite voluminous.

Their theory of operation is fairly widely known to those interested in technical matters and is found in most modern textbooks on physics and radio communication. Radio literature is usually generously sprinkled with vacuum tube circuit diagrams.

This paper does not take up any of the fundamental theories of operation of the tube or its circuits, but is written in the interest of those who professionally or for pleasure experiment with these devices. The paper also does not attempt to cover the field of vacuum tube operation.

It is a rather usual occurrence to those working with vacuum tubes in an experimental way to encounter unlooked for difficulties and obtain unexpected results.

A number of these more unusual effects are discussed, and with the aid of diagrams their cause and remedy or control described.

The discussion is confined to tubes having a tungsten filament as the source of electron and a number of the characteristic or tungsten filaments as used in vacuum tubes are given. These point out various factors to be observed so as to obtain the most satisfactory results and the longest tube life.

A number of the causes of tube failure are given and the symptoms accompanying them described.

Various methods of filament operation are described, together with some of their advantages and disadvantages. Several oscillating circuits are described as these are of chief interest in connection with a power or transmitting tube. These circuits described are chosen to illustrate certain peculiar or not well-known or appreciated effects.

Finally several points in connection with circuits for radio telephone transmitters are described.

The various points in connection with circuits for radio telephone transmitters are described.

The various points taken up were briefly as follows:

Variations of electron emission and life in a tungsten filament as function of filament current and voltage.

Operation of filaments at constant voltage rather than constant current.

The general rules are given, the observance of which should greatly increase the filament life.

The importance of operating tubes in the correct position.

The effects which occur in an electron tube when it has a poor vacuum. The method of determining whether this is due to leakage or gases evolved from the anode due to overload. The indications of large amounts of leakage air.

The importance of not overheating the glass of the bulb so that the vacuum may be left at a high value.

The effect of the plate current of the tube causing an unequal distribution of the filament current and thus shortening the filament life.

A possible difficulty in the use of a low-voltage direct current generator for supplying the filament energy.

The advisability of using alternating current for filament lighting and the best method of connection.

The importance of having both the filament and plate energy sources on the ground side of the circuit.

The necessity of reducing to as low a value as possible oscillating circuit resistance and losses so as to obtain good outputs at satisfactory efficiencies.

Precautions in the use of a capacity coupled circuit to obtain satisfactory outputs and protection for the apparatus.

Suggestions for the proper functioning of tubes operated in parallel.

The proper proportioning of inductance and capacity in certain forms of oscillating circuits.

The protection of direct current generators used for supplying plate voltage for power tubes by means of aluminum all-lighting arresters.

A method of maintaining a virtually constant frequency.

A method of obtaining high voltage at high frequencies.

Electrolytic action in the glass of certain types of tubes as a possible limiting factor for voltage of operation and power output.

More electron omissions is required for a modulated oscillation tube than a simple oscillating tube.

The use of a miniature incandescent lamp as an indicator of the amount of modulation being obtained in a radio telephone transmitter.

Alligator Shooting

An enthusiastic hunter who spends his winters in Florida describes a canoe trip in company with two Seminole Indians, Miccochee and Kowika, who were engaged in their regular occupation of hunting alligators for their hides.

The canoe was a dug out, made by Miccochee himself out of a huge cypress log. The trio made camp late in the afternoon, and after awhile Mr. Munroe discovered—what he had not before suspected, that the hunting was done at night.

"Darkness had hardly fallen before the bellowing of alligators was heard—a sound much like the roar of angry bulls. Miccochee listened with evident satisfaction. Allapatta plenty. Me catch 'em, Uncah!"

"We had killed five of the monsters when we turned our prow up stream. Miccochee wielded his push pole from the stern; Kowika sat in the middle of the canoe, while I with jack-light on my head and rifle in hand, occupied the position of honor in the bow.

"The alligators had ceased their mutterings, and I had begun to think we had killed or frightened them all. Just then I was startled by a slight motion on the bank but a few feet away. At the same instant two coils of fire gleamed through the blackness. What could they be?"

"I was about to speak, when a sharp 'his' from behind told me that the moment of action had come. Taking a hasty aim at one of the lurid coils, I fired.

"The report of the rifle was followed by such a wild rush into the river, such whirling and splashing, such showers of spray and foam, that it was as if a small cyclone had been dropped from the sky into that quiet spot.

"Little Kowika screamed in his excitement, but Miccochee only expressed his displeasure at my bad shot by muttering, 'Ho-le-wa-gus! Heap bad!'"

Household Notes

Denatured alcohol will remove stains caused by oleomargarine coloring.

Sift dry ingredients before measuring if you wish accurate measurements.

Candied cranberries are a novel and pleasant addition to the Christmas dessert.

Slices of lemon, topped with grated horseradish, make a tasty garnish for veal.

Rub soiled places on the rugs with ammonia. If the color fades, apply chloroform.

Leftover cauliflower may be mixed with some other vegetable and baked in scallop shells.

If ashes are allowed to accumulate in the fireplace, they will burn the feet off the andirons.

A wart may be removed without soreness by applications of oil of cinnamon three times a day.

A large marble boiled in milk or custards will automatically stir the liquid and prevent burning.

German Flood Markets in Berlin With U. S. and English Imitations

Berlin—German manufacturers have flooded the markets here with imitations of American, English and French wares, some so cleverly made it is difficult to detect them, but others of an almost ludicrous clumsiness.

A purchaser who goes into a tobacco shop and asks for a standard English or American cigarette probably will be handed a package with a label closely resembling the trademark or the original. The price will be much less and frequently, pleased with the bargain, the customer puts the box in his pocket without closely examining it. The fewer imported tobaccos on sale are very expensive, and those which have not been smuggled in bear the import tax stamp.

Street vendors of tobaccos, candies, and other articles display imported tobaccos and German imitations side by side, so that eventually purchasers learn the difference and become wary, although the German tobaccos are not inferior to some imported brands.

In some of the high class restaurants only imitation cigarettes are sold. The drug stores are perhaps the chief dispensers of the German imitations. Imported toilet articles and particularly soap, shaving cream, tooth paste and face lotions are very scarce. But all the well known American brands have been imitated.

Trademark imitators have displayed their best work in the saloons, where whisky bottles bear the labels of well-known English manufacturers. The bottles have been filled with German made whiskies, often white, but sometimes colored, and the substance reeks of grain alcohol. French liquors and imported gins are virtually never sold.

The German inventive talent has been carried further, to include all sorts of wearing apparel. A suit of clothes, displayed in a window and bearing a remarkably reasonable price tag, catches the eyes of the passerby. Upon careful examination, it will be found the cloth is made of paper. Many hats, caps, vests, trousers, and even shirts are made of paper. Paper strings are in general use. Shoes which can be purchased for a small sum crack and dissolve in water. They are made of paper. American and English-made cloths have been so carefully imitated that only an expert can detect the difference.

Cheapest Light in the World

It is said by those who have experimented with them that the light given by the fire-flies of Cuba is the "cheapest" in the world, produced, that is to say, with the least heat and the smallest expenditure of energy, and that a successful imitation of it would prove to be a most profitable substitute for gas and electricity.

The insects are beetles two inches long, and belong to the family of "snapping bugs," so called, because, when one of them is laid on its back, it snaps itself into the air with a clicking sound. The secret of the light this firefly gives it as yet undiscovered. Apparently it is connected in some way with the mysterious phenomenon of life and chemists and physicians have sought in vain to explain its origin.

On each side of the beetle's thorax is a luminous membranous spot, and these flash at intervals; so that the Cubans put a dozen of the insects in a case together, and so obtain a continuous illumination bright enough to read by. This light is accompanied by no perceptible heat, and is seemingly produced with almost no expenditure of energy.

How great an improvement it represents upon all known artificial lights can be imagined when it is stated that in candle light, lamplight, or gaslight the waste is more than ninety-nine per cent. In other words, if they could be so obtained as not to throw anything away, they would give nearly one hundred times the illumination which they do afford. Even the electric light is mostly wasted.

Vicompte Tries Suicide as Wife is Ignored

Paris—Because his parents refused to recognize as his wife a working girl whom he married recently, Vicompte de Torilliant, 30 years old, jumped into the Seine one morning last week. He was rescued in a serious condition by lifesavers after he had gone down three times.

The Vicomte is a non-commissioned officer in an artillery regiment stationed at Tours. A few days ago he obtained permission to visit Paris in a final effort to seek paternal approval of his marriage. Physicians of the Val de Grace Hospital expressed doubt regarding his recovery.

"I wish my little boy would try to be good all the time," said Bobby's mamma as she was rocking the little fellow to sleep.

"I do," replied Bobbie, "but I don't think I'm big enough to do very well at it yet."

Keeping Down Mine Dust By Sprinkling Empty Cars

The presence of dust in the mines is one of the many disagreeable features of life underground. It affects the lungs and nasal and throat passages of some persons and besides this is a constant menace, for it forms a dangerous explosive. It has been said that the presence of dust in the air of the mines is the means of spreading the force of the explosion throughout the mine, whereas had it not been for the presence of the dust the damage might have been restricted to the portion of the mine where it originated.

A very effective way of keeping down the dust in the mine has been found in sprinkling the empty coal cars. This scheme is followed in one Kentucky mine and the result shows a great improvement over the former conditions. The sprinkler is located on the main entry and near a pump, about 2000 feet from the drift mouth. For the supply of water to the sprinkler it has been connected to the discharge pipe of a pump which has been installed for the purpose of forcing the water from the pump to the outside. The man who tends the pump turns the water on the sprinkler whenever an empty trip is passing. The water that misses the cars, falling between them and at the sides, flows back into the pump.

It has been found that the sprinkling of all empties works wonders in keeping dust down. Cars now enter the working places soaking wet and when dry coal is shoveled into them dust does not rise as it would if the coal were shoveled into dry cars having loose dust all over them. This method has another important advantage. Before the cars were sprinkled, the motion of the train through the entries against the air current would blow the fine dust from the dry cars and deposit it on the floor. When the cars are all wetted, water drips from them as they travel and so keeps the entry moist.

From the excellent results secured by this method, it is expected that by installing more of these sprinklers to be able to keep the mines moist enough to be free from dust in all working places, except possibly within rooms.

The London Fog Placed on the Scales

London's famous fogs are to be measured, calibrated, weighed and otherwise assayed this winter in order, if possible, to determine their influence on the city's death rate. Dr. John S. Owens, secretary of the Advisory Committee on Atmospheric Pollution, is to be in charge of the experiments, which will be conducted by forcing a fixed value for fog through white paper. The relative deadliness of the fog will then be gauged by the degree of discoloration of the paper. Dr. Owens believes that the ratio of dirt in the fog corresponds with its rampan effects on the respiratory organs, and he also hopes to be able to present figures showing that the smoke which makes up no small part of London's fogs represents a decided loss of efficiency in the use of fuel. Although old timers say with assurance that London's fogs are not what they used to be, the answer is not improbably, "They never were."

Meanwhile, with London rejoicing because St. Martin's summer has brought four consecutive days without rain—something which has not happened for a long time—telegrams from Johannesburg, South Africa, state that airplanes are being employed there to drop dust on the clouds in the hope of forcing the showers which are so badly needed. The initial experiments were not successful, but the people there have not given up hope. Apparently no one has considered condensing London's fogs, after they are weighed and analyzed and shipping them out where they really are needed.

ROSES BLOOM IN NANTUCKET

Nantucket, Mass.—Rambler roses still bloom along the fences in Nantucket; farmers are plowing their fields and fishermen go about their daily business as if it were midsummer instead of the first day of winter.

In past winters this little island town has been cut off from the mainland for days or weeks at a time by great ice barriers, but this year there has been no snowstorm and no ice has formed.

Last year the young folks were enjoying coasting and skating long before Christmas and sleds and skates were welcome gifts, but this year dealers are all stocked up with these goods.

Butcher—"Come, John, be lively now; break the bone in Mrs. Williams' 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."

Willie was very much interested while the choir sang the anthem in church last Sunday. At its conclusion, he turned to his mother, and, in a stage whisper, asked:

"Say, mamma, which beat?"

Suggestions From Rebuilt French Cities

Excess condemnation and final resale or leasing of lands adjacent to areas being taken for street widening and opening has enabled many cities and towns in the devastated region of France to finance the whole of these improvements. An outline of this practice, together with a suggestion that it be adopted more generally in the United States, and also that benefits as well as damages to the street improvement be assessed against the abutting property, was presented at the recent meeting of the American Society for Municipal Improvement by George B. Ford, of the Technical Advisory Corporation. Contrary to the generally accepted views the French are permitting many street changes in rebuilding their cities. They are the more prone to do this since the government pays the larger part of the bill. Co-operative societies have been formed in most of the towns which enable the employment of one contractor, one engineer and one architect instead of many of each, and to standardize the many unit parts of their buildings, such as windows and doors.

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 woe-begone, "my dollies have the measles—they're all of them down with it."

Greenland Source of Icebergs

The source of practically all the icebergs of the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions is Greenland. Owing to the northward set of the West Greenland currents the bergs on this side are carried first to the north, and it is only at about 74th or 75th parallel of latitude that they begin to make their way westward to come on the American side.

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

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Washington Fashions

By MARGARET WADE
Washington society, recruited each season from every large city from coast to coast, and many foreign capitals as well, is quite unperturbed by the reiterated statement of Dame Fashion's spokesman, that radical changes are at hand, and that if women wish to look stylish, they must buy new clothes in January, however well supplied they believed themselves to be in November.

Mrs. Marshall, the popular wife of the most popular Vice President Washington has known for years, and Mrs. Riano, wife of the Spanish ambassador, for example, are both wearing stunning new dinner gowns in black that dier in every detail, yet are equally smart.

Mrs. Marshall inaugurated her new black gown at the large dinner party of last week when Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh entertained in compliment to the Vice President and wife. This gown is satin, with short, close skirt ten inches off the round, but overlung in black lace, encased in jet the lace forming irregular line from tree to six inches below the satin hem. There is also a train of lace, while the top which is sleeveless has a U-neck line in front with short cross-bar or jet and lace. The back of the bodice is V-shaped, but not extremely low, Mrs. Marshall being as conservative in clothes as in most other matters.

Madame Riano, American born, and reared in Washington, is also conservative in dress, with her black gown of soft velvet in classic lines that reach to the instep, with long pointed train and V-shaped bodice, both back and front.

Mrs. Owen, wife of the senator of Oklahoma, and her daughter, Mrs. Cameron Hawkins, now on a visit to her parents, were two of the notably well-gowned women at the large ball the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Meredith gave a week ago. Mrs. Owen usually wears trained gowns for evening occasions, wore cloth of silver, brocaded in velvet, in wonderful floral design, with draped skirt and train of the brocade and the top of silk with garlands of flowers reproducing the colors of the brocade extending across the left shoulder to the waist line which is low and tapering.

Mrs. Hawkins' gown was dancing length, of a dark, rather dull red net embroidered in spangles in geometrical lines and mounted on self-colored satin. The neck line was neither high nor low and the short sleeves and girdle were of tulle. The distinction of this gown is largely in its unusual color, a wonderful background, for Mrs. Hawkins' blonde beauty.

The most colorful gown of the Meredith ball was the striped cerise and silver creation worn by Miss Theresa Roney. This is right from Paris, a narrow, straight skirt with closely fitted top, without any waist line, merging into points at each side.

Miss Louise Lattauer gave a strong color note to a nail-white gown at the Junior League dance by wearing with a very modish short frock of velvet brocade chiffon two large sprays of emerald green heron feathers as coiffure ornaments. These sprays, long and full, started from the low coiffure in the back and fell over the brow. A green tulle scarf emphasized the contrast.

Miss Olive Greaf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Campbell Greaf, of London, New York, Washington and Virginia, was another of the belles at the Junior League. She wore a smoke-colored tulle frock, spangled in gold and silver in small brilliants and mounted on a natural toned satin, a gown old in color, but very youthful in line and most becoming to the blonde wearer.

A Pup Beyond Price

On a certain Sunday a clergyman in the course of opening remarks of his sermon, explained how his preaching, that morning would be on the brief side, as his manuscript had been torn by a lively dog that he happened to possess.

"So," he said, "I will continue to read my sermon from where it has not been torn."

As he concluded his sermon he apologized for the brief period he had been in the pulpit.

When the service was over, and most of the people had left the church, an old woman came to the clergyman.

"Your Reverence," he asked, could you give my rector a pup of that dog you spoke about this morning? His sermons are too long."

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Thursday Afternoon, Dec. 30, 1920.

3,500,000 CHILDREN FACING STARVATION

Vast Relief Effort Launched by Eight Leading American Organizations to Avert Tragedy.

The most spontaneous as well as the largest consolidation of effort in the history of American relief and charitable organizations has grown out of the disaster which threatens 3,500,000 European children this winter. To the headquarters of every agency that dispenses American mercy overseas has come one steady cry for months past; the children, most helpless and blameless sufferers in the track of war, will perish by the thousands before next harvest unless America saves them.

When Dr. Livingston Farrand, chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, returned from a recent trip abroad, his report throbbled with the need of the children. From the feeding-stations of the American Relief Administration throughout eastern and central Europe came letters, cables, pleas of every sort. The Protestant churches sent investigators into after-war conditions and every report breathed the impending tragedy of starving and diseased children. Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, the child life of Europe is threatened with heartrending misery.

The European Relief Council, with Herbert Hoover as chairman and the whole power of American charitable thought and effort behind it, has been formed. It consists of Edgar Rickard, representing the American Relief Administration; Dr. Livingston Farrand, representing the American Red Cross; Felix Warburg, representing the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee; Wilbur K. Thomas, representing the American Friends Service Committee; James A. Flaherty, representing the Knights of Columbus; Dr. C. V. Hibbard, representing the Young Men's Christian Association; Miss Sarah S. Lyon, representing the Young Women's Christian Association; Dr. Arthur Brown, representing the Federal Council of Churches.

It is the purpose of the Council to raise \$33,000,000, in an appeal centering at the Christmas holidays, to the end that the situation regarding child life may be met. In every town and community of the nation, it is hoped, local committees, representing all the co-operating agencies will be formed to secure the vitally necessary funds. Of the amount sought, \$23,000,000 will be used for basic food. For every one of these American dollars the local governments and communities aided will furnish two dollars, in the form of transportation, labor, guards, clerical help, cash contributions and such food supplies as are locally obtainable. No children receive the free food except after medical tests showing them to be seriously under-nourished. The remaining \$10,000,000 of the fund is just as urgently needed for medical service to the children.

The European Relief Council will do much more than effect economies in the raising of the child-saving fund. It will, with the inspecting forces of eight great agencies, keep a constant eye on the administration of America's merciful gift, in order that there shall be no wastage and no tendency toward pauperization.

YOUNG MEN! PARENTS!
 and Those of you who still retain the Spirit of Youth

Here is a magazine for which you have been waiting a long while! A happy combination of clean, stirring fiction and an exceedingly helpful, straight-from-the-shoulder articles by men of broad experience and exceptional ability.

Some recent contributors: Herbert Hoover, Donald MacMillan, Fred Stone, Charles Broadman Hawes and Holman Day.

Calvin Coolidge, the law and order Governor of Massachusetts, in a letter to us says in part:

"THE OPEN ROAD is clean, animated, and of genuine inspiration for courageous living. It seeks to convey a sense of the nobility of honest effort and the joy of achievement without pedantry."

In these days of high prices it is difficult to get your "money's worth." THE OPEN ROAD gives you not only a full measure but throws in a few extras for good will.

There is action on every page, with a liberal number of photographs and illustrative drawings by able artists. There is plenty of humor, too; you will enjoy a series of "story cartoons" now running.

The vocational Department is performing a valuable service all over the country to young men who are in doubt as to what to make their life work. Find out about it!

Three dollars for a year of pleasure and profit in monthly installments.

Trial by Jury.

The establishment of trial by jury dates back prior to the time of Alfred the Great. He is said to have organized juries of 12 men, as now in practice, but even earlier six Welsh and six Anglo-Saxon freemen acted as a jury when there was a dispute between Welsh and Saxons.

Paper From Bark.
 Government scientists in India have succeeded in making paper from three new materials—leaves of a West Australian plant, timber from East Africa, and a bark of a tree found in Rhodesia.

WOULD PROTECT ALASKAN EAGLES

Audubon Society Urges Halt in Destruction, Due to 50-Cent Bounty Law.

BIRDS OF FREEDOM LIBELED

Official Cites Instances of Mistaken Bird Campaign in Asking Suspension of Bounty Law—12,000 Killed Since Law Enacted.

New York.—American eagles in Alaska frequently kill full-grown deer, and are devastators of sheep and other live stock, fur-bearing animals, domestic and wild fowl, salmon and other food fish, according to Alaskans who have been writing on the subject to T. Gilbert Pearson, secretary of the Audubon Societies National Association.

Mr. Pearson has been directing from the New York offices of the association an agitation to save the American eagles in Alaska by removing the price of 50 cents a head, which was placed on their heads by the Alaska legislature in 1917, which made them outlaws because of their supposed destructiveness. The accusers of the bird of freedom in Alaska have made out a very black prima facie case against him, but the bird experts of the Audubon societies generally believe that the eagle has been convicted on hearsay evidence and without much of a trial. By way of giving the bird his day in court, the department of agriculture has sent a scientist to Alaska to make a close study of ways and habits of the defendant.

The number of eagles killed in Alaska since the bounty law went into effect is not less than 12,000, according to estimates today. C. D. Garfield, secretary of the Alaska Fish and Game club, in a letter to Mr. Pearson in August said:

"A vast difference is noted in the numbers of these birds showing in south-eastern and western Alaska, and it is safe prediction that, if the slaughter continues for a few years longer, the species will become practically extinct in this country."

Asks Suspension of Bounty.
 According to Mr. Pearson, one section or another of this country is always working itself up into a witch-burning zeal against some particular bird, which usually proves in time to be not only innocent, but beneficial.

"Of course, human beings are more important than birds," he said, "and their concerns are entitled to first consideration. If the charges against the American eagle were all proved, the bounty law would be justified. But there have been so many mistaken slaughtering campaigns against valuable or harmless birds that we are asking in this case a suspension of the bounty law until the study of the habits of the eagle, which have been undertaken, show whether he really deserves slaughter or not."

"A few years ago there was an anti-meadow-lark campaign in California. Speeches were made in the legislature to the effect that they were ruining the grape crop in some sections. For a time it seemed as if the meadow lark was doomed, but a careful investigation of the origin of the outcry against the lark showed that it all started with a statement of a farmer that he had seen a lark sitting on the grapes.

"New Jersey had a similar period of hysteria against the robin, which was alleged to be destroying the cherry crop. There was a great propaganda in Arkansas and Texas for a time because of the untrue charge that they were destroying rice fields.

"One of the most exciting campaigns of persecution against a liberal bird started along the gulf coast in 1918, when it was alleged that the brown pelican was destroying food fish at the rate of nearly a million dollars a day, and as it was put in one indictment—every day they consumed more food fish than the people of Texas got in a year.

Mistakes Campaign Against Gulls.
 "The assailants of the birds placed their numbers at a million and started the slogan: 'Kill the pelican or the kaiser will get you.' They appealed to the federal food administration to aid in destroying the bird to save the fish. By co-operation between the federal and state authorities I undertook an investigation of the habits of the bird and made a cruise with a party visiting all but one of the islands on which they were supposed to breed. This showed that, instead of numbering a million, their number could not exceed 65,000. It also showed that they lived exclusively on menhaden, a fish not eaten by humans.

"One of these periodic flare-ups against birds actually left a deep mark on the development of the country and is truly an historic episode. It is recounted by E. H. Furbush, state ornithologist of Massachusetts, that the inhabitants of Southern Harbor a great many years ago became alarmed at the great flocks of gulls which congregated there to eat the heads and remains of the fish which were thrown into the water. It is a frequent charge against the gulls that they destroy food fish, but the fact is that they are almost exclusively scavengers. The anti-bird fever spread over this community and gulls were slaughtered until they were exterminated. Then

Origin of Dollar Mark.
 Some claim that it is a modification of the English symbol (£) for the pound. Another explanation is that it came from the letters U. S. written one over the other. Yet another theory is that the two upright marks represent two pillars of brass before the temple of Solomon, which early appeared on our coins and became intertwined with a scroll.

Cleans Aluminum.
 This is a surprising tip on cleaning aluminum, but it works. Try it. One may scour and scrub with no result. Put the dish on the stove, empty, and light the gas, but do not turn it up high. In a little while all the marks will vanish from the inside. Turn it upside down and put it back. In a little while the dish will be like new, you will find.

Dog Gets Aid for Its Mate Who Fell in Well
 St. Louis.—Edward Poese, a farmer living four miles west of St. Charles, while at dinner heard one of his two collie dogs barking excitedly and found him leaping about a well near the house. He looked down the well and found the other collie had fallen over the coping into the well. He lowered a tub, coaxed the dog to jump into it, and drew it out.

what happened? The tons of fishhead and refuse thrown into the water was washed up along the beaches, causing stench and sickness and making the place uninhabitable. It ended with the Southwest Harbor people leaving the region almost in a body and founding Bar Harbor, Me.

One of the few communities, on the other hand, to appreciate and remember benefits they have received from birds are the Salt Lake City Mormons.

"When they first settled the vicinity of Salt Lake, grasshoppers came on them, like the plagues of locusts, settling on the ground in myriads and threatening the complete destruction of their crops. Then the seagulls came out of the lake, eating the insects by the millions, even lighting in the yards and making their way into buildings to catch them. They exterminated the grasshoppers and saved the colony from famine. And very recently there was unveiled in Salt Lake City a beautiful statue in honor of the seagulls.

"With the history before us so many mistaken crusades against birds we feel that we ought to make sure that we are right before attempting to exterminate the bird which is the emblem of our freedom."

Letter Upholds Bounty Law.
 One of the letters upholding the bounty law of Alaska is from Wright Wenrich of Juneau, who said:

"Strange as it may seem to you, most of us here shoot the American eagles whenever we can, whether a bounty exists or not, feeling that every eagle killed means the annual saving of many, many valuable, or at least harmless, birds, beasts and fishes. We feel as a man has a right to feel when a public service has been performed. At least the lives of many innocent creatures has been spared.

"How many eagles exist in this territory, comprising an area equal to a fifth of the United States, I would not venture to estimate. On August 2 I was discussing the salmon propagation situation with the man in charge of the territorial fish commission's work at Ketchikan, Alaska. Among other things he told me of seeing eagles in flocks numbering 500 along the salmon spawning streams. The birds were busily engaged in picking out the eyes first, and then fleshing the bones of the salmon so killed. Nor were these spent salmon, for they had not recently entered the streams. I do not doubt his story. Then, too, many other men have estimated the number of eagles seen in favorable localities along the salmon streams at even greater numbers.

"Another phase of the situation was brought to my attention by a carefully observing forest ranger, who has been in this section many years—that the eagles are becoming gunwised and gunshy. Others have observed this fact. So have I.

"A second phase seems to be developing—that the eagles seem to be congregating in out-of-the-way places, where they are not so apt to be disturbed. The places where they go, and where man never goes, are certainly numerous enough in Alaska.

"It is because we know them to be so numerous and to be taking such heavy toll of ducks, grouse and other birds, fur-bearers, fish and even full-grown deer, that we feel they should be reduced in number until the harm they do is negligible.

"As I write, I have before me notes of ten instances, where eagles have killed, not only fawn, but full-grown deer. Should the occasion require it, I do not doubt I could secure hundreds of affidavits to the effect that eagles have been observed killing deer. How many deer they kill out of sight of human witnesses can only be surmised by those who are in a position to comprehend the vast unsettled areas in Alaska."

30 DANGER AGE FOR MARRIAGE

Statistics of Divorce Law Reform Union of Great Britain Gives Warning.

London.—Hay Halkett, Lambert magistrate, suggested recently that an estrangement between husband and wife happens oftener during the first year of their married life.

Since then many persons have expressed opinions as to what year after marriage constitutes the "danger period."

"We find," said an official of the Divorce Law Reform union, "that the biggest total of divorces occurs between the tenth and twentieth year of marriage. That is a year's average. The next highest is between the fifth to the tenth year, and so on down the scale. Vice versa, there is a big drop after the twentieth year, and there are not so many couples who seek divorce after that time.

"Our statistics suggest there is a dangerous age. Both men and women seem to drift apart when they are about thirty, or perhaps a little before."

Dog Gets Aid for Its Mate Who Fell in Well

St. Louis.—Edward Poese, a farmer living four miles west of St. Charles, while at dinner heard one of his two collie dogs barking excitedly and found him leaping about a well near the house. He looked down the well and found the other collie had fallen over the coping into the well. He lowered a tub, coaxed the dog to jump into it, and drew it out.

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|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | Ex. Sun. only | Daily Ex. Sun. only | Daily Ex. Sun. only | Daily Ex. Sun. only |
| LY. N.Y. PRR | 6.00 | 1.24 | | 2.30 | |
| " N.Y. CRR | 3.30 | ..... | 3.15 | ..... | 2.30 |
| " Trenton | 8.05 | ..... | 3.00 | ..... | 7.15 |
| " Philadelphia | 8.16 | ..... | 4.04 | ..... | 8.25 |
| " Camden | 8.24 | ..... | 4.11 | ..... | 8.33 |
| " Mr. Holly | 9.06 | ..... | 4.42 | ..... | 9.15 |
| " Whiting's | 9.59 | ..... | 5.31 | ..... | 10.12 |
| " Cedar Crest | 10.08 | ..... | 5.40 | ..... | 10.21 |
| " Lacey | 10.12 | ..... | 5.44 | ..... | 10.25 |
| " W. H. Ter. | 10.24 | ..... | 5.56 | ..... | 10.37 |
| " Barnegat | 10.28 | ..... | 5.59 | ..... | 10.41 |
| " Manahawken | 10.38 | ..... | 6.09 | ..... | 10.51 |
| " Cedar Run | 10.44 | ..... | 6.15 | ..... | 10.57 |
| " Mayetta | 10.49 | ..... | 6.21 | ..... | 11.03 |
| " Staffordville | 10.48 | ..... | 6.19 | ..... | 11.02 |
| " Cox Sta. | 10.52 | ..... | 6.22 | ..... | 11.06 |
| " W. Creek | 10.56 | ..... | 6.26 | ..... | 11.10 |
| " Parkertown | 11.03 | ..... | 6.33 | ..... | 11.17 |
| Ar. Tuckerton | 11.58 | ..... | 6.28 | ..... | 11.03 |
| Ar. Hilliards | 10.54 | ..... | 6.21 | ..... | 10.58 |
| Ar. C. J. E. | 11.02 | ..... | 6.29 | ..... | 11.07 |
| " B. Arlington | 11.04 | ..... | 6.31 | ..... | 11.09 |
| " Ship B'n | 11.09 | ..... | 6.33 | ..... | 11.10 |
| " Br. Beach | 11.09 | ..... | 6.35 | ..... | 11.12 |
| " B. H. Ter. | 11.11 | ..... | 6.38 | ..... | 11.14 |
| " Pennin | 11.13 | ..... | 6.40 | ..... | 11.15 |
| " B. H. Ter. | 11.17 | ..... | 6.43 | ..... | 11.20 |
| " Sp. Beach | 11.19 | ..... | 6.45 | ..... | 11.22 |
| " N. York CRR | 11.21 | ..... | 6.47 | ..... | 11.24 |
| Ar. Barnegat | 11.22 | ..... | 6.47 | ..... | 11.25 |
| Ar. Surf City | 11.55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ar. Cedar | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " High Point | 12.02 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " Cl. House | 12.17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ar. Barnegat City | 12.25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

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

| STATIONS | DAILY EX. SUN. ONLY | A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | Ex. Sun. only | Daily Ex. Sun. only | Daily Ex. Sun. only | Daily Ex. Sun. only |
| LY. Barnegat City | 12.45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " Club House | 12.51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " High Point | 12.53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " Haverly Ctrs | 1.07 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " Surf City | 1.15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " B. Haven | 7.00 | ..... | 2.49 | ..... | 9.30 |
| " N. Beach | 7.04 | ..... | 2.45 | ..... | 9.26 |
| " Spray Beach | 7.04 | ..... | 2.47 | ..... | 9.28 |
| " B. Haven Ter. | 7.00 | ..... | 2.49 | ..... | 9.30 |
| " Pennin | 7.10 | ..... | 2.53 | ..... | 9.33 |
| " B. H. Ter. | 7.12 | ..... | 2.55 | ..... | 9.35 |
| " Brant Beach | 7.14 | ..... | 2.57 | ..... | 9.37 |
| " Ship Bottom | 7.17 | ..... | 2.59 | ..... | 9.41 |
| " B. Arlington | 7.19 | ..... | 3.01 | ..... | 9.43 |
| " Barnegat C. E. | 7.21 | ..... | 3.03 | ..... | 9.45 |
| " Hilliards | 7.25 | ..... | 3.07 | ..... | 9.49 |
| " Tuckerton | 7.17 | ..... | 3.02 | ..... | 9.40 |
| " Parkertown | 7.22 | ..... | 3.07 | ..... | 9.45 |
| " West Creek | 7.24 | ..... | 3.09 | ..... | 9.47 |
| " Cox Station | 7.27 | ..... | 3.12 | ..... | 9.50 |
| " Staffordville | 7.31 | ..... | 3.16 | ..... | 9.54 |
| " Mayetta | 7.33 | ..... | 3.18 | ..... | 9.56 |
| " Cedar Run | 7.35 | | 3.20 | | 9.57 |
| " Manahawken | 7.42 | | 3.27 | | 10.00 |
| " High Point | 7.52 | | 3.37 | | 10.11 |
| " Waretown Jc. | 7.56 | | 3.41 | | 10.15 |
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| " Philadelphia | 9.52 | | 6.17 | | 12.41 |
| " Trenton | 10.08 | | 6.29 | | 12.53 |
| " N. York PRR | 11.51 | | 8.00 | | 10.00 |
| " N. York CRR | 12.15 | | 9.25 | | 12.55 |
| " Mon. only | 10.45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " Indicates flag stations | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

JOHN C. PRICE, President and General Manager

"Is This the Mighty Ocean?"
 In his autobiography, James G. Huxner, the critic, says of his first view of the ocean: "When I saw the sea it was as flat as a temperance lecture. I was disappointed because of its wet monotony. I quoted Landor to help me out: 'Is this the mighty ocean?—Is this all? Like the girl in the Stendhal novel, who found love insipid, I felt like asking: 'Is that all?'—'Steeplejack,' by James Gibbons Huxner.

Early American History.
 Plymouth was the first permanent white settlement in New England and dates its founding from the landing of the Pilgrims, Dec. 21, 1620. The iron works on the banks of the Saugus river, established in 1643, were the first iron works established in America. A small iron pot cast there in the first forge in America is now the property of the city of Lynn and is in a glass case in the Lynn public library.

Couldn't Be Supposed to Know.
 I helped my little niece on her tricycle over a crossing by taking hold of the front part of the tricycle and lifting it onto the sidewalk, writes a correspondent. She explained that that was not the right way to do it; I should have pulled her up by the handle, and then, with a sweet desire to find an excuse for my ignorance, she quickly added: "But, of course, you wouldn't know how, because you are not the mother of a child."

Let's settle this right now!

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You'll find Camels unequalled by any cigarette in the world at any price because Camels combine every feature that can make a cigarette supreme!

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Camels leave no unpleasant cigarette aftertaste nor unpleasant cigarette odor!

You'll prefer Camels blend to either kind of tobacco smoked straight!

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

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Camel CIGARETTES

Horner's CASH STORES

CHRISTMAS is over. The New Year is upon us. We extend to our many friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year. To show our appreciation your past patronage we have decided to cut prices below any and all competitors and give you the opportunity to make living cheaper. By trading at Horner's you are saving money.

Best Grade Domestic Granulated SUGAR 8c Pound
 THIS IS THE BEST GRADE; DON'T BE FOOLED ON IMPORTED STUFF

COMBINATION SALES

NUMBER 1
 1 lb Fine Cocoa 20c
 1 lb. Sugar 5c

NUMBER 2
 1 lb Best Cocoa 20c
 2 lbs Sugar 10c

NUMBER 3
 1 lb Fancy Mixed Tea 45c
 2 lbs. Sugar 5c

NUMBER 4
 1 lb Cocoa 20c
 1 lb Mixed Candy 20c
 2 lbs Sugar 10c

NUMBER 5
 1-2 lb. Best Pepper 30c
 1-2 lb. Cocoa 10c
 1-2 lb Tea 23c
 2 lbs. Sugar 10c
 1 box Matches 02c

NUMBER 6
 1 lb Best Pepper 60c
 4 lbs Sugar 20c
 1-2 lb Cocoa 10c
 3 Boxes Matches 10c

NUMBER 7
 1 lb Fine Cocoa 20c
 1 lb Mixed Tea 45c
 2 lbs Sugar 08c
 1 bar Soap 4c
 1 box Matches 4c
 1 box Hominy Grits 12c
 2 boxes Sardines 07c

NUMBER 8
 1 lb Coffee 29c
 1 lb Cocoa 20c
 1-2 lb Tea 23c
 1 lb Best Lard 10c
 2 lbs Sugar 09c
 1 Corn Sakes 06c
 1 Box Matches 03c

NUMBER 9
 1 lb Best Cocoa 20c
 1 lb Mixed Tea 45c
 12 lb Best Flour 40c
 1 box Matches 5c

NUMBER 10
 12 lbs Best Flour 50c
 1 lb Cocoa 20c
 1-2 lb Tea 23c
 1-2 lb Pepper 30c
 1 box Matches 02c

NUMBER 11
 1 lb Coffee 29c
 2 lbs Sugar 10c
 1-2 lb Cocoa 10c
 1-2 lb Tea 23c
 1-4 lb Pepper 15c
 1 bar Soap 03c
 1 pkg. Hominy grits 05c
 1 pkg. Farina 05c

NUMBER 12
 1-2 lb Tea 23c
 1-2 lb Cocoa 10c
 1-2 lb Pepper 30c
 2 lbs Sugar 10c
 1 lb Coffee 29c
 1 lb Lard 10c
 1 Shredded Wheat 07c
 1 pkg. Barley & 1 box Matches 06c

Best Pure LARD 19 cts lb
 Best Dried LIMA BEANS 10c lb
 WHITE BEANS 6c lb
 COR

Kaiser Read Fate in Marne Defeat

Berlin—Karl Rosner, former war correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger and the kaiser's personal panegyrist at headquarters, has written a new book describing his impressions of the kaiser during the tragic days of the defeat and collapse of the German army, which presents the ex-monarch in a far less flattering light than Rosner's earlier fulsome descriptions. One of the most interesting chapters is devoted to the effect upon the kaiser of the unexpected disastrous defeat at the Marne in the July, 1918, campaign—when American troops played such a decisive role, smashing the flank of the German salient at Soissons.

The kaiser in that defeat correctly read the loss of the war, probably the fall of the Hohenzollern dynasty and in a scene which Rosner vividly describes turned upon General Ludendorff, hitherto the military idol of headquarters rebuked him for the optimism which inspired the fatal Marne offensive and treated him with a cold reserve which presaged his later downfall.

The kaiser hurried to Avesnes, headquarters of General von Hindenburg and Ludendorff as soon as the news of the reverse was known to learn the details. The motor trip was of the gloomiest nature. The kaiser rode in dreary silence.

General von Plessen, the kaiser's personal adjutant and friend, apparently affected less by the defeat itself than the probable effect on the dynasty declared that Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff should never have permitted the kaiser to expose himself to the risk of his personal prestige and the monarchy by linking his name with an offensive, launching it in his majesty's presence, unless absolutely sure of the result.

Snubbed General Ludendorff Finally Avesnes was reached, and the kaiser grasped Von Hindenburg's hand, whose first words confirmed the tidings of disaster. "Your majesty has seen such in these grave days; war has shown its hard face." The kaiser then greeted Ludendorff with a formal "Your excellency," instead of the usual "My dear general."

The kaiser then listened to Von Hindenburg's account of the reverse which the latter ascribed to the unexpected use of hundreds of whippet tanks with machine guns, against which the Germans had no defense. The emperor interjected the question "Our men failed us?" to which Von Hindenburg replied that the resisting power of the reserves southwest of Soissons had been overestimated, but that the situation was difficult for any troops.

Worried About His Prestige "Will the new line hold; have you thought of the effect of this for the crown?" was the tenor of the emperor's next remark, showing in what direction his thoughts were turning. Von Hindenburg's reply contained an implied rebuke for the imperial seeker. Certainly the effects upon the internal situation weighed heavily upon his heart, but his first thought, naturally, was of his military obligations, of the security of his armies and the attainment of the military goal.

The field marshal then called upon Ludendorff, whose first phrase caused the discharge of accumulated imperial displeasure and pain. "This distressing surprise for the supreme command," Ludendorff began, but the kaiser interjected. "So we regularly are surprised!" Ludendorff, disregarding the interruption, continued, "Lay not in the counter-attack itself—we had to expect that from the moment when our attack east of Rheims stopped and enabled Foch to dispose his reserves—but in the failure of our first line to hold, and consequently to extend the enemy's initial success." As the defeated general continued to discuss the possibilities of the situation, the chances of forming and holding a new line, withdrawing the armies to safety from south of the Marne and admitted that he couldn't foresee a result which depended upon the resisting power of the troops, but could only hope that the troops would hold, the kaiser grew gloomier and gloomier.

Visioned Retreat to Rhine Rosner conjectures that his majesty was picturing an infantry retreat to the Aisne, to the Meuse, to the Rhine, but aside from an impatient half-com-

mand "No, I hope that not another foot of ground must be abandoned," he heard Ludendorff to the end. Then in a brusque, dry tone, "Yes, your excellency, that sounds a bit different from what you told me here four days ago." Ludendorff stiffened, reddened and replied in a staccato military tone, "Reverses are a possibility of every war. If, however, your majesty's confidence—" Wilhelm declined the tendered resignation, but the bond of confidence was broken. The emperor and his general had not attempted to gloss over the danger, but the German people were not to know it.

As the emperor left Hindenburg handed him the daily headquarters bulletin, prepared during the conference. It read simply, "The French attacked with strong forces and tanks between the Aisne and the Marne and gained some ground. Our reserves were in readiness and are now engaged."

Grange Adopts Resolution

Harrisburg, Pa.—Secretary of Agriculture Fred Rasmussen last week received notification that the Pennsylvania State Grange had gone on record as heartily endorsing the work of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Announcement was made that the State Grange had unanimously adopted a resolution commending the work of the State Department of Agriculture has accomplished during the past year, and calling upon the incoming Legislature to give the Department full support in carrying on its work during the coming year.

The resolution follows: Whereas: The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, during the past year has displayed commendable activity in aiding in solving the problems of the farmers of Pennsylvania, and

Whereas, through the activities of the newly established Bureau of Markets, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is working toward a solution of one of the greatest problems confronting our agricultural life, viz., a more efficient system of transporting and distributing the products of the farm, and the necessity of co-operative organizations among our tillers of the soil, and

Whereas, the Department has accomplished excellent results in its work of eradicating tuberculosis among our cattle and the control of disease and pests affecting our plant life, therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Pennsylvania State Grange, in annual session assembled, heartily endorse the work of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and urge that the work of the Department be given the full measure of support from the incoming Legislature; that the importance of the work merits; that funds be provided for the indemnifying of cattle disposed of in the tuberculosis eradication work, and that everything possible be done to facilitate and further the work the Department is engaged in for the betterment of the agriculture and the people of the State.

Shakespeare's Town May Be Dark

Stratford-on-Avon, the literary Mecca for tourists in England were for many years the light of the twentieth century has been dimmed over the relics of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Owing to inadequate rates prescribed by the authorities there has been a depreciation of equipment which has brought the electric company to a point where it can stand the strain no longer. If something is not promptly done, the local paper states, "the undertaking will soon be defunct. Our present brilliantly illuminated shops will have to return to their former somberness, the fragile mantle will come again into vogue, artistically decorated rooms will be subjected to discoloration, ceilings darkened with impure emanations and local machinery made dependent upon spasmodic gas power—when this is available.

If you wrap your cheese in a cloth moistened with cold vinegar, the cheese will neither mold nor dry.

World's Largest Airplane Being Built in Navy Yard

Philadelphia will witness next summer the launching at League Island of the world's largest heavier-than-air flying craft, when a plane now being constructed there first takes the air.

So huge is this ship, which will tower into the air the height of a four-story house that the navy has already named her the G-B type for giant boat. Larbe and heavy as were the transoceanic N-C boats, they will appear as toys beside the giant.

The keel for the hull of the G-B has just been laid in the naval aircraft factory at League Island, and already shows the form the huge boat will take. It will be sixty-seven feet in length, the size of a large motorboat. Although workmen have been assembling the keel for about six weeks, so intricate is the job that progress has been slow.

The Giant Boat will be a triplane, and with that exception and the fact that it will be driven by nine engines housed in three nacelles, will appear very much like the N-C boats. The engines will be coupled in threes to three tractor propellers in such manner that one motor will always be held in reserve for each propeller.

Planes to 150 Feet Long The three planes will be 150 feet long and twelve feet wide, from bow to the end of the tail will measure ninety feet. From ground to top plane will be forty-eight feet. The ship will have a carrying weight of 60,000 pounds and will be managed by a crew of twelve men. The nine engines will develop 3600 horsepower, and a speed of from 105 to 110 miles an hour, it is estimated. The vessel will have a cruising radius of at least 2200 miles.

While the hull will be built completely of wood, the frames and cells of the wing construction will be of steel which has been developed into an alloy of great tensile strength and exceeding lightness. Work has not yet started on the wing frames, which will be so large that even the usual space in the aircraft shops will not be sufficient for their construction. They will be built in a special hangar to be erected for the huge plane, where the parts will be assembled.

The pontoons for the ends of the lower wings have been started and are in themselves as large as the nacelles of most airplanes now being used for one and two passengers. They will be fourteen feet long, four feet wide and about five feet deep, built entirely of wood with three-ply sheathing and canvas linings. The pontoons look very much like motorboat hulls.

Rudder Control New The interior of the hull will be similar to that of the N-C type, controls will be similar and there will be more space for the crew. A feature of the machinery will be the use of power in elevator and rudder controls. At present all machines built in this country are operated entirely by hand. The motor is used in European planes and is a wind-driven machine so constructed that the movement is started by the hand control and is taken up by the motor which is operated solely by wind pressure.

Near the G-B 1, as the plane will be known, a small flock of Loeming planes is being built for service with the big fliers. These planes are designed to be taken aboard large vessels, and can be launched from turret tops of a dreadnought. They are arranged for both land and water service, having wheels and landing gear similar to a land plane.

A New Kind of Hangar Door Like a Portcullis

A new fashioned door for airplane hangars has recently been invented by a major in the Quartermaster Corps, and is now being tried out in at least one government flying field. The door is not unlike the drawbridge of a mediaeval castle, consisting as it does of a wooden surface which serves during the daytime as a platform in front of the hangar and during the night-time as a door.

The hinges are placed along the edge of the door, and are so disposed that the operation of the door is oddly automatic. To swing it down, for example, two men must pull vigorously at the two ropes provided. Pulled down a short distance, the door then settles lightly into place. Similarly, to swing it up, two men must lift the outward end above their heads. In this position the door becomes unbalanced again, and closes by its own weight, or, more exactly, by that of the counterweight beneath the edge of the door, and are so disposed that the operation of the door is oddly automatic. To swing it down, for example, two men must pull vigorously at the two ropes provided. Pulled down a short distance, the door then settles lightly into place. Similarly, to swing it up, two men must lift the outward end above their heads. In this position the door becomes unbalanced again, and closes by its own weight, or, more exactly, by that of the counterweight beneath the floor.

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.

Mob Hanges Three Men in Cemetery

Santa Rosa, Cal.—George Boyd, Terrence Flits and Charles Valento, accused of having murdered Sheriff Petray, of Sonoma county, and Detectives Jackson and Dorman after attacking a score of young women last Sunday afternoon, were taken from the county jail here last week and hanged.

At 12.30 A. M., a mob of about 100 men, all wearing black masks, entered the jail, overpowered the officers there, took their keys and removed the prisoners to waiting automobiles. Fifteen machines carried the party. They moved quickly down the street to the cemetery, three blocks beyond the city limits. The men were taken from the machines and hanged to an oak tree inside the cemetery.

For fifteen minutes, while the bodies dangled from the oak tree in the glare of three automobile headlights, the mob waited at the scene to make certain their grim task was completed. Then all departed leaving the bodies swinging in the darkness.

The three men when taken from their cells wore only underwear. This proved to be their death garb.

The oak tree had been selected earlier. Over one limb hung three ropes and at the end of each was a noose, tied with a "hangman's knot," that fits behind the left ear.

Boyd went along without struggle. He made no comment. Valento expostulated, but not vehemently. Flits fought to escape his fate. They gagged him with a towel.

80 P. C. of Fir Mills to Close By Dec. 25 as Orders Decline

Seattle.—Production of fir lumber for the last week again has fallen coincident with the announcement that 80 per cent of the fir mills will be closed by Christmas through lack of orders. A total of 121 association mills, which represent commodity production, accepted orders for only 673 carloads to move East, the smallest volume in a single week this year. The mills hold an unshipped balance of 3107 carloads, estimated 30,000 feet to the car.

Production for the week was 30.55 per cent under normal and is constantly falling. The total of new business received for the week was 31,648,211 feet, which included both eastern rail, intercoastal and export charges.

Prices at the mills have held steady at \$49 to \$56 for vertical grain flooring, \$26 to \$29 for slash grain flooring, \$25 to \$26 for ceiling, \$28 to 36 for drop siding, \$17.50 for broads and shiplap, and \$13.50 to \$15.50 for common dimension. It is felt that with the general closing down of the industry, the market would stiffen but for the abnormally heavy stocks of lumber that have been piling up at the mills the last sixty days. Whether the mills will insist with the spring trade that they endeavor to move stock at a profit or whether the long, lean period will stimulate them to accept business by price cutting, is not yet disclosed. The custom has been to get the business following a prolonged dull period.

Inquiries through the week show that the eastern buyers may be on the fir lumber market at an earlier date than first expected. There are some prospective orders for February loading, but a majority of mills and wholesalers do not anticipate a brisk resumption of the demand until May. It is felt that the readjustment of prices with the safety of rebuilding on the ruins will not be possible before that. The action of the steel market which is still unsettled to the viewpoint of the west coast lumberman, must first be more definitely defined.

Throughout the fir lumber trade the conviction is felt that 1921 will be a heavy construction year, the only question at issue being at what time the resumption may start.

Clock that Really "Tells" the Time

A New York inventor, W. Hartman, has for seven years been making use of a clock of his own invention and construction which actually "tells" the time. So it is apparent that this clock has a rugged and lasting mechanism, and is out of the experimental class. The clock in question is a speaking clock; that is to say, it speaks every fifteen minutes, announcing the correct time. The voice record is carried on a band of film which is perforated in much the same manner as the stand motion picture film. A conventional phonograph reproducer is used to translate the latent sound record into actual sounds. Pressing a button causes the clock to repeat the time, while another button keeps it silent. The clock is only 16 inches high, 10 inches wide and 9 inches deep.

"What became of that bright son of yours that you sent to college? Was he graduated?" "Oh, yes. He is at present interested in dictionaries." "Ha! Become a lexicographer?" "Well, not exactly a lexicographer. He is soliciting subscriptions for a dictionary."

Chinese Banks Give Credit to Offset Slump in Trade

New York—An interesting outline of commercial and financial conditions in China is given in a statement by the Guaranty Trust Company. It was compiled from reports of special correspondents of that company and other reliable sources and shows that to offset the business depression many merchants in the leading Chinese cities are being carried by their bankers, some for very large amounts, and that there are large stocks of merchandise on hand.

The third session of the commission of Chinese and foreign engineers to consider plans for the standardization of Chinese Government railway was held in Peking, September 13-17. Agreement was reached in regard to specifications for a standard gauge, clearance, measurements and weights of cars, brakes, couplings and curves of permanent way. Bridge steel was not standardized and Chinese Government buyers will be free to buy either American or British steel.

Railway Station Plan Revised The plan for the construction of a central station at Peking for the Pekin-Mukden, the Pekin-Hankow and the Pekin-Suiyang Railways is revised. Mr. Yeh Kung-choo, minister of communications, is said to have given instructions for carrying out a survey as soon as practicable and for providing estimates for a new bridge across the Yellow river on the Peihai line.

A loan agreement for the extension of the Lang-Hai Railway was concluded recently. Construction of the Tungkaun-Kaunyintang section between Honan and Shensi is expected to begin in the near future. Railway construction engineers from Holland are said to be on their way to China. It is expected that inquiry will be made in America for eight locomotives of nikado type for use on this road.

Trade Commissioner Lynn W. Meekins reports that the new machine shop of the Pekin-Hankow Railway at Changsintse, seven miles west of Peking, will rank with the most important in China. Most of the shop equipment is of Belgian or French manufacture, but the rolling mill machinery came from the United States, and 500 American steel gondola cars of forty metric tons capacity are being built. Specifications for new passenger cars will soon be ready.

The Pekin-Hankow Railway uses fairly large quantities of white zinc, linseed oil, red enamel paint, black enamel varnish, aluminum paint, vegetable oil and vaseline.

The transpacific reports that American mining experts who have been prospecting the last three years in Yunnan have located rich deposits containing silver, lead, tin and copper in the northwestern part of the province. A Chinese company, the Ming-shing Mining Company, has been formed. Mining of tin is no new industry in southern and southeastern Yunnan. The Kochiu mines of the Mangtze district employ 100,000 workers. The mines cover an area of 400 square miles. The crude product is shipped in slabs to Hongkong, where it is refined and prepared for shipment to the United States, Canada and Europe. The Kochiu Tin Mining Company is installing up-to-date pumping machinery and it is thought that other companies will follow its example.

Wolfgram, some of it showing an assay test of 61.74 per cent is found near Tongshan, in Northeastern Chihihli. The Far Eastern Review says that the Bureau of Administration at Lanchow plans to establish a refinery there in the near future. The present output is used chiefly by the government arsenals.

Big Condensed Milk Imports China's imports of condensed milk during 1920 are estimated to exceed in value 1,000,000 Haikwan taels. A factory in Manchuria, however, is not only producing condensed milk, but has begun its export.

Reuter's trade service announces that an American electric company is fitting out a houseboat at Shanghai which will make a tour of the rivers and canals of China this winter. The boat will carry many of the latest electrical labor-saving devices, including motor driven machines, vacuum cleaners, irons and washing machines.

Electric fans of American manufacture have been marketed successfully in China. Ceiling fans and various types of portable, standard and oscillating are in use.

The establishment of numerous printing, cotton and flour mills is anticipated in China. The demand for machinery is expected to be large.

With Bad Results

Tommy was always in trouble of some sort. One of his greater faults was that he never stopped talking. So father ordered him to remain silent at mealtimes until he was spoken to. One dinner time he noticed the small boy simply bursting to speak, so he asked kindly: "Well my boy?" "Are caterpillars good to eat?" asked little Tommy. "No," said father; "what makes you ask that?" "You had one on your lettuce, but it's gone now," replied Tommy.

The Observatory

The Observer loves children. And so it happened, in the not far distant past, that he took three little girls, about ten years old, for a ride in his car. They were adorable children and loved their chauffeur mightily, for many times they had sat on his lap to help steer the car, and often they perched on his knees to hear fairy stories.

When it was about time to turn the car toward home, the erstwhile tourists were beguiled by a wayside spring and the three children flocked out to throw water and drink a little.

When it came time to start again, the question arose as to which child should sit beside the driver. The argument waxed bitter, the party was in danger of disruption. Suddenly one of the aspirants to the chosen place declared, "I shall sit side of him 'cause I love him most."

The argument was convincing—for the moment. Then the blonde of the party spoke up. "You can't, either. I'm going to sit side of him. I love him as much as I love my father."

A gloom fell upon the other two. They were defeated; when with a fervor that bespoke inspiration, the third and youngest forever silenced her companions. "I shall sit there," she said, "for I love him most of all. I love him more than I love my father."

Have you ever wanted to motor, with two men in uniform on the front seat? Have you ever wanted to ride feeling safe, knowing that your chauffeur is sure to observe the speed laws, never to make mistakes in traffic rules? You admit that it must be "a grand and glorious feeling."

Well, if you feel that way about it here is the way to do it. Call "taxi" and one will roll up with one of Philadelphia's "finest" seated alongside the chauffeur. The strike among taxi-drivers is responsible for the added attraction.

Many Would Marry This Immigrant Girl

Several young Englishmen seeking a wife or a housekeeper have been visiting the detention house of the Bureau of Immigration, at Gloucester City, and seeking an interview with Ann Helen Hight, pretty, twenty-two-year-old English girl, who drove an ambulance for the British forces during the war and now awaits the arrival of more money from her sweet heart, C. B. Majors, so she can resume her journey to Tramp, Texas, where she expects to marry Majors. A letter with some money arrived last week.

The young woman complained against the swarm of suitors, and an order was issued by Commissioner James L. Hughes that no more visitors can see her.

The young woman is attractive and sensible and would make any man a good wife; but she has her heart set on Majors, and she expects to be his bride.

Majors was connected with the United States navy during the war and met the girl in England. They became fast friends, and he proposed and was accepted. As soon as he returned to Texas and was mustered out of the service he sent \$400 to the girl to come to Texas. She arrived on the American Line steamship Haverford last week.

The fund became exhausted in buying clothes, arranging for the trip and paying for the passage. When she arrived at the detention house a message was sent to Majors to forward money. When found he wired he would send the money. Some came by mail and the rest will arrive soon.

Venus, the Queen of the Planets

The beautiful and most brilliant of the planets, when visible before sunrise, was called by the ancients Phosphorus, Lucifer or the Morning Star, and when she shone in the evening, after sunset, Hesperus, Vesper, or the Evening Star.

Next to Mercury, Venus is nearest to the sun, and greatly resembles the former in many respects. Her diameter is 7500 miles; her volume about four-fifths that of the earth, and her density is almost the same as our planet.

When Venus is at an elongation of 40 degrees, her brilliancy is greatest, and renders a minute examination through a telescope impossible.

She is fifty times as bright as any other star in the sky, and can come nearer to us than all the rest of the heavenly bodies, except the moon.

She can get within 26,000,000 miles of us when in inferior conjunction—that is, when a planet is between the earth and the sun; and at superior conjunction—when the sun is between the earth and the planet—she is 16,000,000 miles away.

Like Mercury and the moon, Venus appears to us fortals in phases, and we see her either "full," or "new," or in "quarters."

When closest to our sphere, she is a thin crescent, but is then double the apparent diameter that she is when at the full.

the length of her day, which, however, has been estimated to be a fraction over thirty-eight minutes less than that of the earth.

This calculation was arrived at by fixing attention on a mountain at the southern horn of the planet, which instead of being sharp as the horizon, is a crescent of a perfect sphere shape, was discovered to be very blunt.

This was assumed to show that whereabouts of a mountain, beyond which is a luminous point supposed to be the top of another mountain which rises into view and sinks into darkness in the same manner as any brilliant illuminated peak would do.

Venus has an atmosphere, and in is watery vapor, and she is divided in torrid and temperate zones, which overlap each other, the polar regions having alternately at one solstice torrid atmosphere and at the other prolonged arctic cold.

The inequality of the nights has been found to be very marked, and the heat and light are double that of the earth, while the circular form of the planet's orbit gives nearly an equal length to its four seasons.

When a planet is in inferior conjunction—a phase explained above—it some times passes in front of the sun, and appears to us as a round black spot, swiftly moving across the disk.

This is called a transit, and is of great importance in astronomy, as furnishes the scale whereby the universe is measured. We may know, for instance, how far Jupiter is from the sun in proportion to what the sun is from the earth, but unless the distance from the sun to the earth is known, terms of some familiar measure we are in a quandary.

By observing the passage of Venus across the sun's disk from two places on the earth, the distance of which is known, we are able to calculate the distance in miles of the sun and thence the distance throughout the universe. Thus, so to speak, we have discovered an immense measuring stick. Fifty years ago this stick was supposed to have a length of 95,000,000 miles, but subsequent re-measurements, made in 1874 and 1882, show that a discrepancy existed, and the mile measure was 2,000,000 miles shorter than it was thought to be.

Kepler, one of the greatest astronomers the world has ever seen, predicted in 1627 that a transit of Venus would occur in 1631, and the Gassendi, an eminent French philosopher and mathematician, watched for this transit in vain.

This failure is not to be donered for the long-looked-for event happened at night when the philosopher least expected it. The succeeding generation will not have a chance to observe the next transit of Venus, as it will occur until June, 2004.

A young English clergyman named Horrox earned the distinction of being the first person on record to observe one of these transits. He had set himself the task of computing the orbit of this planet and discovered that a transit would take place in 1639, so happened that it would occur on Sunday, when he would be engaged in conducting religious services.

As a matter of course, this worried the enthusiastic astronomer; but true to his duty, he resolved not to secure a substitute, but to attend the church work, and observe the transit, of time permitted.

At nine o'clock in the morning, he held a short service, and an hour later hastened to observe the sky, but found nothing remarkable about the appearance of the sun. Another service was gone through at mid-day, and at one he was again an anxious watcher.

Still there was no sign of the expected event, and, to add to his disappointment, the sun became obscured by clouds.

Still another service had to be attended to, but shortly after three o'clock, his day's duties were finished and he was at liberty to renew his search.

The clouds had now disappeared and on the disk of the sun he could see the dark spot he had so anxiously looked for.

It was the depth of winter, and the sun was setting rapidly, only a half-hour remaining in which to make his observations. His preparations had been so carefully arranged beforehand, however, that his short period proved sufficient, and he secured careful exact measurements.

That night Horrox retired a very happy man, proud of the fact that he was the first to observe and record the transit of Venus.

"That man must play in a band," said Bobbie.

"Why do you think so?" said W. ton.

"Because he has bandy legs," said Bobbie.

Proud Father—"Welcome back the old farm, my boy! So you got through college all right?"

Farmer's Son—"Yes, father."

Proud Father—"Ye know I told to study up on chemistry and things, so you'd know best what to do with different kinds of lands. What you think of that flat medder there for instance?"

Farmer's Son (joyfully)—"Crack what a place for a ball game!"

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Some Revolutionary Heroes

Washington and Lafayette are the "familiar in our mouths as household words," but there were many other brave men in Revolutionary times whose names and services cannot recall except by searching the pages of history. Some of them died with their faces to the foe in the heat of victory, while others lived to freedom planted in their midst, and the republic achieving the triumphs of peace and progress. But they all deserved well of posterity, and is good at any time to look back on their history and learn a lesson from their patriotism and self-sacrifice. With them we should remember the names who came to us from over the sea, who shared uncomplainingly our privations, and who asked neither honor nor reward for the labor which they performed so ungrudgingly.

Baron Steuben, a Prussian nobleman as 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 major general, fought in the battle of Monmouth, distinguished himself at Brandywine, 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 annuity of \$2500. He withdrew from society, built a log house on his main and lived there until his death in 1794.

Baron De Kaib, 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. He became that officer's second in command. In the battle at Sanders Creek, near Camden, S. C., he fell, and died with eleven wounds, and died three days afterward.

General Lebeque Dupontail 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 resigned and re-entered the army. In 1792 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 Fernsen, a Swede, came to this country on the staff of Rochambeau, fought under Lafayette, and served from Washington to the Order of the Society of the Cincinnati.

He returned to France, became a favorite at Court, and was the distinguished coachman in the fight of the 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 Prussia and on June 20, 1810, while marshaling the funeral procession in Stockholm, was seized by a mob and taken to death.

Marquis de la Rouraic (Charles T. Mand) fought a duel with an officer of 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 Britain. The execution of Louis XVI shocked his nervous system that he took 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 allowed him to the guillotine.

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

He brought to America a military force, and the French King made him 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, then First Consul gave him a pension and the Cross of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. He died in 1807.

An Alligator Farm

How would you like to be man with the bucket and stick standing behind hundreds of creeping cannibals? He is the owner and manager of the strangest of the many strange farms around Los Angeles, the alligator farm.

His is a little place—only about two acres—and the new crop each year is not large in number, but is exceedingly valuable. A high fence surrounds the farm and the visitors must each pay a quarter to get in; but it is well worth the money for never did we learn so much in one-half hour. Study the picture and imagine you are with us as I tell you about these frightful creatures, half snake, half beast, wallowing in the filthy, stagnant water eating nothing but raw meat, fighting or sleeping all the time, and eating their own kind.

There are fully 1800 alligators here, the oldest ones imported from the swamps of the Gulf States. They are carefully graded and kept in lots fenced in by stout wire, each having its own pond under the eucalyptus trees because wallow they must.

The keeper has a dangerous job for they care not what the meat is. He takes care to stand in front of them for they cannot move forward swiftly and must use their tails to strike their prey and sweep it into their cavernous mouths. Nor does he venture into the field where the biggest gators are.

The eggs are the size and shape of hen's eggs, and these are placed by the mother-alligator in the center of a mound of dirt and decayed matter which she heaps up. The warmth of this filth hatches them.

Then the zoos all over the country must have some to make their displays complete, and this "farm," established fourteen years ago, supplies many. Very many people buy them for pets or the oddity of the thing and prices of the live ones vary according to size. One must be six or eight years old before its skin is worth anything as leather for the lumps on the back are just soft cartilage at first, harden into bone gradually.

OCCUPATION ARMY TO REMAIN ON RHINE

Washington—Withdrawal of troops in the American army of occupation is not being considered by the War Department, according to the statement made recently by Secretary Baker. He said there had been no official protest received either for the Allies or the Germans relative to the cost of maintaining the American soldiers.

The present policy of the Department, it is understood, is to limit the number of men in the army of occupation to 7000, and at the present time only the absolutely necessary replacements are being sent over for the Rhine army.

The protests which may have been voiced at the Brussels conference are due, it is believed, to the fact that the American army still is being maintained under the terms of the armistice, which obligates Germany to pay for the expenses of the troops.

The cost of the army of occupation since December, 1918, to the end of the present fiscal year has been \$257,085,000. Of that amount Germany has paid less than \$350,000,000, a sum below the cost of maintaining the American forces for a month when the expenses were at their high mark.

This cost of the army of occupation this year has averaged just above \$2,000,000 a month.

VILLA COMPLAINS OF MEXICAN BANDITS

Washington—Gen. Francisco Villa, once "the terror of the north" of Mexico rebel leader of years, but who made his peace with the De la Huerta Government last summer, and retired to a large estate in Canutillo, in Durango, which was given him by the government, has complained to President Obregon that bandits robbed him of 200 head of horses. In his complaint Villa asked for more adequate protection from marauders and at the same time protests his loyalty to the Mexican Government.

Advices received here say that Villa reported the bandits drove off the horses and thinking that their crime was undiscovered returned for more livestock, "but they died on the way."

Villa made his protest with the naive conclusion quoted above by telegraph and the Mexican officials gave it out for publication as an indication of the pacification of the country.

NEFF LIBEL JURY DISAGREES

Waco, Tex.—The jury in the case against Fisher Alsop, charged with criminal libel against Pat Neff, governor elect of Texas, failed to agree and was discharged. The case was set for retrial January 24. The libel charges against Alsop were the outgrowth of a published article bearing upon Mr. Neff's age, at a time when the draft was under consideration. The story was published during the recent gubernatorial election campaign.

"Now, remember," said the school teacher "a contagious disease is one you can catch."

"Is spanking a disease?" asked Benny Bloomhammer.

"No; how ridiculous!"

"Well, I often catch one."

A cooper ought to be able to stave off disaster.

ELECTRIC LAMPS MOUNTED UPON A WHEEL

Many persons who have occasionally purchased electric light bulbs, understand very little about the differences in voltage and wattage and the salesman, no matter how willing he may be, is not always in a position to explain the matter clearly in the limited time at his disposal. A St. Louis company has found a means of demonstrating the matter in a few minutes by means of a wheel about 20 inches in diameter on the periphery of which are mounted twenty porcelain receptacles. One side of each receptacle is wired to a common point inside the hub and the other side is connected to a segment of a device similar to a commutator. Energy is supplied to the wheel by means of brushes, and the brush on the commutator is wide enough to light two lamps at one time. The wiring and electrical connections are concealed in the wheel, and its support is mounted on the wall at a point convenient to the lamp counter. The lamps placed in the receptacles range in size from 10 watts to 100 watts of the types most frequently sold. Any desired lamp or two adjacent lamps can be lighted at will. With these arrangements the comparative size, style and brilliancy of lamps can easily be shown to a customer and the order filled directly from stock.

DOVE HATCHES CHICKEN

A new experiment by Mrs. Ernest Hirsch, of Pittsburg, has proved a success. Two doves owned by Mrs. Hirsch, after three weeks of waiting, became the foster parents of a baby chicken. Mrs. Hirsch as an experimenter placed a full sized hen's egg under the mother dove. At the time she did not believe the dove would hatch the egg and day by day watched the nest, expecting the dove to leave the nest. However, the birds alternated in sitting upon the egg and finally their patience was rewarded. A "chick" pecked its way out of the shell and immediately tried to get out of the nest.

Spider Web Dresses

The worm is proverbially the last of created things to turn against the tyranny of those who seek to coerce it, and the silk worm is evidently no exception to the rule, for it has for ages been patiently laboring to gratify human vanity. Not so the spider, however, whose beautiful silk has not been similarly applied, simply because that wily insect refuses to work to order.

But a determined onslaught upon his pride and prejudices has been made in Madagascar, where a regular factory has been started to make silk dresses from spider web. The old difficulty has still to be faced, however, and time alone will show whether man or the spider is the victor.

The spiders, which spin luxuriously in their native groves, sulks or fight or devour their young or otherwise act when brought to the factory, but they will not work except occasionally, the mood happens to strike them. Then they sometimes spin for days at a time and die of overwork.

Their habits and customs are being carefully studied.

BOLD IRRIGATION PROJECT

For a single state to conceive and make extensive studies and estimates for an irrigation project designed to serve 1,753,000 acres with 20,000-sections of water at an outlay of \$330,000,000 is unprecedented. That is what has been done by the Columbia Basin Survey Commission with a State appropriation of \$100,000. In fact, the project is unprecedented as a whole as also are some of its elements compared with irrigation works heretofore executed, while in point of cost and general magnitude it is second to but few public projects either carried out or planned. The main features of the project are given on p. 944. The daily capacity of the main canal and other trunk line conduits is 1,728,000,000 cubic feet, or 12,725,000,000 gallons which is twenty-five times the carrying capacity of the Catskill aqueduct.

SLEUTHS FAKE INSANITY

Chicago—Two Chicago detectives declared themselves insane and got committed to a private sanatorium in order to trap an alleged embezzler, it became known recently when appeals were sent to Governor Harding, of Iowa, for the extradition of Harry D. Tisdale, former auditor of the Manufacturers' Junction Railroad, charged with embezzling \$26,238 from the railroad company.

After a long search Tisdale was discovered in a sanatorium at Des Moines. Pretending to be "demented," the detectives had themselves committed to the institution, one claiming to be another "Morganfeller" and the other acting as though he believed he were Napoleon. Evidence the detectives say they obtained while fraternizing with Tisdale in the sanatorium resulted in the embezzlement charge.

"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."

Mamma—"What! a ghost story now, dear?"

Little Girl—"Yes, mamma. I want to get awfully scared, so can sleep with you."

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, an dfor 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 "laming" 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 overnight. 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 covering. 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 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 tim-

ber 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.

Tight 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 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 hunt 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-furred 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 wardens 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.

SCREWS WHICH ARE NEXT TO INVISIBLE

The smallest screws in the world—those turned out in a watch factory—are cut from steel wire by a machine, but as the chips fall from the knife it looks as if the operator were simply cutting up the wire to amuse himself. No screws can be seen, and yet a screw is made every third operation. The fourth jewel-wheel screw is next to invisible, and to the naked eye it resembles dust. With a glass, however, it is seen to be a small screw, with 260 threads to an inch, and with a very fine glass the threads may be seen clearly. The tiny screws are four one-thousandths of an inch in diameter, and the heads are double in size. It is estimated that an ordinary thumb would hold 100,000 of them. About 1,000,000 are made in a month, but no attempt is ever made to count them. In determining the number 100 of them are placed on a very delicate balance and the number of the whole amount is calculated from the weight of this. All the small parts of the watch are counted in this way, probably 50 out of the 120. The screws are then hardened and put in frames, about 100 to the frame, seals up. This is done very rapidly, but entirely by the sense of touch instead of the sight, so that a blind man could do it as well as the owner of the sharpest eye. The heads are then polished in an automatic machine, 10,000 at a time.

HOW TO DETERMINE DISTANCE AT SEA

The rules for determining the distance of objects seen at sea are very simple and should be known by all. Suppose that the eye of the observer is 18 feet above the level of the ocean. In that case double 18, which gives us 36, the square root of which is 6. Therefore, the horizon lies at a distance of 6 miles when the observer sees it at an elevation of 18 feet.

From a height of 30 feet, which is about that of the eye of an observer on a vessel the size of the City of Rome, we double the distance of the eye above sea level, which gives us 60, the square root of which is 7.7. Hence an object may be seen at a distance of 7.7 miles from a steamer of the size mentioned.

If the depth of the part of a distant ship's hull below the horizon is known the distance of the ship beyond the horizon is obtained in the same way. Then, suppose the depth of the part concealed to be 12 feet, then we take the square root of twice 12, or 24, giving 48; showing that the ship's distance beyond the horizon is 4.9 miles. Hence if a ship is seen with 12 feet of the hull down (that is with 12 feet of the hull invisible), the observations being taken from the deck of a steamer, we may correctly infer that its distance is 4.9 miles beyond the distance of the horizon, which by the figures above is proved to be a distance of 7.7 miles. We add the two sets of figures together and find that the incoming or outgoing vessel is 12 3/5 miles away.

FIGHT ON CIDER IN HOME

Washington — The Anti-Saloon League will ask Attorney General Palmer to reconsider his ruling that the use of cider in the home by its manufacturer, even after it has become intoxicating by fermentation, is lawful. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the league, announced recently. Neither the letter nor the implied purpose of his prohibition act justified such a ruling Mr. Wheeler asserted.

Declaring the eighteenth amendment prohibits the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the home or elsewhere, Mr. Wheeler said Congress, in permitting the manufacture of cider and fruit juices for home use, fixed the alcoholic standard at one-half of 1 per cent. The ruling, he added, should be reconsidered also because Congress placed its own rule of construction on the law by saying the act should be construed to prevent the use of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

Four French sportsmen fired simultaneously at a rabbit, but it escaped. Then they asked all together: "I wonder who missed that time?"

Always played on the square—chess and checkers.

Du Maurier's "Trilby"

When George du Maurier's "Trilby" made its first appearance a little more than a quarter of a century ago it created a great sensation. Here was a bit of fiction entirely out of the ordinary, and its author at once attracted the attention of readers and critics all over the world.

Du Maurier was one of the most popular artists in England. When he turned novelist, and was a success, it was as much of a surprise to him as to anybody. Before he began to write novels he prided himself upon the fact that a store of "plots" for novels lay undeveloped in his mind. It was the oer of a "plot" to Henry James, the English novelist, one evening when they were walking up and down High street, Bayswater, that resulted in Du Maurier taking to literature. The artist told James the plot of "Trilby." "But you are to write that story," cried James. "I can't write," he replied. "I have never written. If you like the plot so much you may take it." Mr. James said it was too valuable a present to take and that Du Maurier must write the story himself.

On reaching home that night Du Maurier set to work. By the next morning he had written the first two numbers, not of "Trilby" but of "Peter Ibbotson." Some time later he was dining with Osgood, and he said: "I hear Du Maurier, that you are writing stories, and I should like to see something." Du Maurier showed him "Peter Ibbotson," and it was sent over to America and was accepted at once.

Then "Trilby" followed. Du Maurier utilized every spare moment that he could take from his work as an artist on "Punch" to devote to the writing of stories. His publishes believed in "Trilby" from the very first. They began by offering double the "Peter Ibbotson" terms while generously urging him to retain his rights in the book by accepting a little less in a lump sum and receiving a royalty. But so little faith did he pin to "Trilby" that he said "No."

Within a few weeks the boom began. And when Harpers saw what proportions it was likely to assume, they voluntarily destroyed the agreement and arranged to allow Du Maurier a handsome royalty on every copy sold. The publishes also handed over to him the dramatic rights, with which he had parted for a small sum of 50 pounds, and thus he became a partner in the dramatic property called "Trilby" as a play.

"Trilby" was a name that had long been in the mind of Du Maurier. He traced it to a story by Charles Nodier, in which Trilby was a man. The name "Trilby" also appears in a poem by Alfred de Musset. And to this name, and to the story of a woman which was once told to him, Du Maurier's "Trilby" owed her birth. From the moment the name occurred to me," he said, "I was struck with its value. I think I must have felt as happy as Thackeray did when the title "Vanity Fair" suggested itself to him.

The American critic, W. D. Howells, describes the fact of Du Maurier commencing novel writing at sixty and succeeding as one of the most extraordinary things in history of literature and without parallel.

"The boom of 'Trilby,' we are told, surprised Du Maurier immensely, for he had not taken himself very seriously as a novelist. Although Du Maurier had said that his head was full of plots, the supply seemed to have run thin by the time he set to work on "The Martain."

It had been noted by a critic that Du Maurier wrote with extraordinary and even dangerous facility. For instance the scene in "Trilby" when the mother and uncle of "Little Billie" arrived in Paris, hearing of the engagement and having their first interview with "Taffy," was written straight off one evening between dinner and bedtime.

De Maurier died on October 8, 1896. His grave at Hempstead in sin ularly happily placed and constructed. It consists of two carved wood crosses, respectively head and foot, connected by a panel containing in addition to the name and date, only the concluding lines of "Trilby."

"A little that we owe die We reap our sowing! And so—good-bye!"

NEW EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

New York—The Rockefeller Foundation last week made public a co-operative program to assist the medical schools of Central Europe. It includes:

"Aid in this rehabilitation of the scientific equipment of medical teaching and research.

"Aid in furnishing medical journals to universities throughout Europe.

"An invitation to the authorities of Belgrade University Medical School to study medical education in America and England as the guests of the foundation."

Mamma—"Little Harry Jones always asks to be excused when he leaves the table, and you never do. Why is it?"

"Well, I guess it's 'cause he's ashamed of eatin' so much. I don't know."

If a garden hose has tiny leaks in it, paint it on the outside with pliable roofing apint, and it will be good for another season.

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

LOST
LOST—Sunday, December 19, between Warren Grove, by way of Barnegat to Manahawkin, two chain tread United States tires, 32x2 1-2. Tires complete with tubes and rims. Reward if returned to Beach Haven Garage. 2tc.1-6

LOST
LOST—Small pocket book containing sum of money. Please return to Miss Ada Brown and receive reward.

WANTED
WANTED—Farms, large or small, in this section. Write New Jersey Farm Agency, Inc., Egg Harbor City, N. J. and our representative will call. 4tp.1-20-21

WANTED, A CHEAP FARM—I am looking for a cheap farm ranging in price from \$500 to \$1500, do not object going back a ways if a bargain. Send particulars to Lock Box 437, Egg Harbor City, N. J. tf.

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

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

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 15, 1920, we will run a regular Saturday night auto schedule to Atlantic City. Leave Tuckerton at 6.30 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic City, Virginia Ave., Garage at 12 o'clock, midnight.

CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS ON THE MARKET

Location—Clay and Marine Streets Formerly Cash or Easy Payments 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.** Phone 2391 W

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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

NOTICE
Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Beach Haven National Bank, Beach Haven, N. J., will be held on Tuesday, the eleventh day of January, 1921, at one P. M. for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year. Polls to close at 2 P. M.
J. E. CRAMER, Cashier.
5t-1-6-21.

NOTICE OF MEETING
The annual meeting of stockholders of the Tuckerton Bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other legitimate business will be held at its banking house, on Tuesday, January 11, 1921, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock of the said day.
GEO. F. RANDOLPH, Cashier.

ECONOMY SHOE SHOP
223 Bellevue Ave., Hammonton, N. J.
FINE SHOE REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE
Send your old Shoes to us by Parcel Post and we will return like new Shoes for all members of the family at lowest prices
Mail Orders Solicited
Prices Set on Request.
J. E. MEGARGEL

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., Absecon, N. J., for Cumberland, Cape May, Burlington, Ocean and Atlantic Counties.
F. Haight, Camden, N. J., for Camden, Salem and Gloucester Counties.
W. DuBois, Clayton, N. J., for Clayton and vicinity.
H. B. Hale, Cherriton, Va., for State of Virginia.

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

NOTICE
NOTICE 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
Pleasure 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, 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, light, with solid tires, with driver 2.00
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 3.00
For each additional person .05
All trucks over three tons, light or loaded, with driver 5.00
For each additional person .05
Passenger buses with driver .50
For each additional passenger on motorcycle .05

PEDESTRIANS
Passengers on foot, each .05
Passengers on bicycle, each .05
Motorcycles, with driver .25
Each additional passenger on motorcycle .05
For horses, cattle, hogs or sheep, led or in droves, each .10
Wheelbarrow and one person .10
One person and hand cart, light 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
100 trip books, regular fare \$50.00, \$40.00
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 not exceeding six additional passengers.

LONG BEACH TURNPIKE COMPANY

NOTICE
The Barnegat Water Company having filed with the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of New Jersey, a petition asking leave to file a new schedule of rates, notice is hereby given that a hearing will be held by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners at the State House, Trenton, N. J., January 18, 1921, at 11 A. M., upon the matters contained in said petition, at which time and place any one interested may have an opportunity to be heard.

The schedule of rates, of which approval is sought in said petition, will differ from the present schedule now in force in that the minimum charge for unmetered service will be \$10.00 per annum instead of \$7.00 per annum as at present. The flat rates for full service including hose bib outside will be \$18.00 per annum, instead of \$15.00 per annum as at present charged. Metered customers will be allowed 40,000 gallons instead of 30,000 as at present.

The Barnegat Water Company.

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,

Manahawkin
Harold Cranmer of Trenton spent the Christmas holiday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cranmer. Carl Pharo has purchased a new automobile.
Augustus Bennett of Red Bank is visiting his brother Edward Bennett. Mrs. Mary A. Cranmer and son Carl are spending some time in Trenton.
Barton Bennett and sister Miss Verena of Philadelphia, were holiday visitors with their mother, Mrs. Maria Bishop.
Mrs. Maria Corliss is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ella Ridgway in Barnegat.
Mrs. Rebecca Predmore entertained her children over the holidays.
William Austin has purchased Mrs. Carrie Morris' property adjoining his own and is razing the old house.
Harry Hazelton and family of Collingswood have returned to their home after a few days' visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hazelton.
Everett Carter and wife of Asbury

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

JOSEPH. H. McCONOMY Main street TUCKERTON
PRACTICAL
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Worker
ROOFING AND REPAIRING IN ALL BRANCHES
STOVES, HEATERS AND RANGES
TIN AND AGATE WARE
GAS MANTLES AND CHIMNEYS
PLUMBING—BOAT PUMPS AND TANKS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

GOLD SEAL RUBBER GOODS
STILL IN STOCK

Men's Hip and Sporting Boots
Boy's Hip and Sporting cots
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

Beach Haven
Mrs. G. F. Young, now of Woodbury and children, spent the week end with relatives here.
Miss Ida Ida May Penrod has undergone a very serious operation in a Philadelphia hospital but is reported as doing well.
Mr. and Mrs. James Cramer spent Christmas with relatives in Philadelphia.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Homan of Marlton spent Christmas with their daughter, Mrs. H. N. Amer.
The local Sunday School held their Christmas entertainment on Friday evening, with a fine program.
Mr. and Mrs. Winall Penrod spent the week end with relatives here.
Harry Conklin was seen among the Christmas visitors in town.
Two of our townsmen went deer hunting on the bay last week, but where is the deer?
Warren Gifford and friend spent the week end with his parents here.
Mr. and Mrs. William Cook are spending a few days with their daughter at Rutherford, N. J.
Bert Murphy is spending a few days with friends here.
Miss Florence Potter spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Potter.
Calvin Abramowitz has been confined to his home, but is able to be about again.
Judging from the heavy mails that came to our Post Office, Santa Claus was very good to the people of Beach Haven.
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stratton enjoyed the Christmas season with relatives here.
Mrs. J. W. Berry entertained her parents over Christmas.
Arthur King has been spending a few days with his family here.
Mrs. H. N. Amer and daughter are visiting relatives at Marlton for a few days.
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sharp and son Walter have been spending a few days with relatives in Philadelphia.
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Richards are spending the holidays in their cottage here.
Dale Penrod was in town over the week end.
M. A. Todd received sad news last week, of the death of his mother in California.
Henry Cowperthwaite and Howard Holloway of West Creek were in town on Sunday.
Rev. Howard N. Amer preached the third of a series of sermons Sunday night, his subject being "Love." The sermon subject for next Sunday evening is "A Survey of 1920."
Work on the new ice plant is moving along in fine shape.
T. M. Cale was seen in town one day last week in his new Sedan.
Announcement has been made that the last moving pictures will be shown on Saturday night at the Opera House.
It is reported that the new road to Barnegat City is complete and ready for use.
The fact that the toll rates on the bridge are to be raised on January 1st, is not taken very kindly by our people. The report was made several weeks ago that there would be twenty-five

Park spent Sunday with their sister, Mrs. Florence Shafto.
Miss Carrie Bishop of Camden, was a week end visitor with her mother, Mrs. Annie Bishop.
Irvin Corliss of Jersey City, was an over Sunday visitor with his brother, T. A. Corliss.
Fred Shinn and wife of Brant Beach, visited the former's uncle, E. A. Shinn on Wednesday.
Willits Stiles of Tuckerton, spent a day this week with his son, Ernest Stiles.
Mrs. Mary A. Shutes received a handsome Victrola—a Christmas gift from her children.
Fred Shafto of Brooklyn spent Sunday at home.
Mrs. S. Surtees and children have gone to New York, where they will spend the rest of the winter.
Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hicks of West Chester and William Simpson and daughter Miss Harriett of Amato, were in town on Sunday last calling on friends.
Jay Corliss of Trenton is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Corliss.
A party from New York has purchased the Martin place on the bay by the Railroad and will run it as a Club House.
Mrs. Frank Cranmer of Mayetta, spent a day in town this week.
C. H. Cranmer was a Philadelphia visitor this week.
Mrs. Rebecca Bennett entertained her Sunday School class of boys at her home on Friday afternoon.
Miss Edith Crane of Pemberton was a Monday visitor with Mr. and Mrs. William Adams.
Mrs. Mary Pharo is quite ill at this writing.
Lewis Rushton, of Haddon Heights was a Sunday visitor in town.
Mrs. William Lettis is visiting her children in Philadelphia.
The Baptist Sunday School gave an entertainment in their church on Christmas Eve. The children were the main feature and acquitted themselves very well. Charles Peckworth of Jersey City, formerly of Manahawkin, gave a pound box of candy to every member of the Sunday School and the Home Department furnished ice cream and cake to all present.
Mrs. Susie Hadsell and daughter of Philadelphia, are visiting relatives in town.
Charles Reeves of Barnegat was in town during the holidays.
George Inman and wife of R. Bank, spent a few days at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Inman.
James Parker of Philadelphia was a visitor with Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Lettis for a few days the past week.

The M. E. Sunday School held their Christmas entertainment on Christmas Eve and the children did well. On Christmas morning there was services in the M. E. Church at 6 a. m. and they went about the streets singing Christmas Carols, stopping especially in front of the homes of the sick. It sounded very pretty so early in the morning.
Henry Paul and wife of Moorestown and Oliver Cox and wife of Beach Arlington spent Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Paul.

STORAGE BATTERY
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GOLD SEAL RUBBER GOODS
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Men's Hip and Sporting Boots
Boy's Hip and Sporting cots
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

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PHONE BARNEGAT 3-R-14

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.

new cottages built this winter. Where are they?

Parkertown

Miss Gladys Horner is entertaining her cousin, Miss Althea Mathis of Atlantic City.
Miss Imogene Cummings is spending some time in Camden.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilson had for guests recently the former's brother, George Wilson, of Riverton, N. J.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Gowan of Philadelphia, are spending a week at the home of the latter's father, Atmore Homan. Clarence Cranmer, of Philadelphia, was also a guest at the Homan's home.
Jos. B. Holman and son Chester are spending the Christmas holidays in Burlington with relatives.
Mrs. Emma S. Parker is visiting relatives in Ocean City.
Miss Grace J. Parker spent Christmas at Cedar Run as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Cranmer.
The Fair recently held by the Ladies Aid was a success and all are very much pleased with the results and thank everyone who helped.
Mrs. Seal Reeves of Barnegat was a recent visitor at the home of her son, Seal Reeves.
Clarence Price of Avalon C. G. S., recently spent a week here with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Price.
Solomon Holman of Tuckerton and Helen Parker of this place were united in holy matrimony on Christmas Day. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. A. Glenn at the Baptist Parsonage, West Creek. We wish them a long and happy married life.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilson are visiting relatives in Riverton.

"Exide"
Starting & Lighting
Battery Service
for
FORD CARS

THE starting and lighting system of your car is probably equipped right now with an "Exide" Battery—most Ford cars are.
But no matter what the battery, our service can give it just the attention it needs.
Batteries regularly tested and watered will do the best work and live the longest. We furnish this service entirely free of charge for any make of battery. Get in the habit of using it right now.

Albert D. Manning Co.
Automobile Electrical
Equipment & Service
Morris & Atlantic Aves.
Atlantic City, N. J.

BUILDING MATERIAL
OF ALL KINDS
LUMBER - 3,000,000 ft. - ALL SIZES
ELECTRICAL MATERIAL and supplies
FIRE WOOD AND KINDLING—By load
PLUMBING OUTFITS—Toilets, Sinks, Lavatories and Showers
NEW DOORS AND SASH, Also double hung sash
Complete with Frame and Weights
STEAM AND HOT WATER RADIATION, Also pipe, boilers and heaters
OUR PRICES SAVE YOU 30% to 50%

We are demolishing 100 Government Buildings at Amato Arsenal, Amato, N. J., and twelve large dormitories at Woodbury Bag Loading Plant, Westville, N. J. We can save you money on anything you are going to build.

GIBBS, MUELLER COMPANY

See our man at Town Site Warehouse, Amato Arsenal, N. J.
See Mr. R. W. Irons, at Woodbury Bag Loading Plant, Westville, N. J.

Real Estate Trust Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.
Telephone Walnut 1020 or 1028

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

WHAT THE FORD TON TRUCK WILL DO

THE Ford One-Ton Truck offers an efficient, dependable delivery service at the lowest cost. Thousands of owners: wholesalers, retailers, farmers, transfer and baggage companies, ice and coal dealers, public service corporations—all have learned of the "delivery cost-cutting" Ford. It does easily the work of several horses at a very greatly reduced upkeep and operating cost.

The light but strong steel frame, the ever-reliable Ford motor, the powerful aluminum-bronze worm-drive, demountable rims and pneumatic tires both front and rear, all combine to make the one-ton Ford truck of flexibility, reliability and utmost service with lowest first and after costs. Our Ford service organization—right at your elbow, with complete stocks of genuine Ford parts, special equipment and Ford mechanics—insures full-time service from your Ford truck all the time. The demand grows—orders should be placed without delay. Call or write for free illustrated booklet, "Ford—A Business Utility."

TUCKERTON GARAGE, TUCKERTON, N. J.