



TUCKERTON BEACON

VOLUME XXXIII

TUCKERTON, OCEAN COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 13, 1921

NUMBER 24

Annual Election of Tuckerton Bank Officers

OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED. BANQUET AT CARLTON AFTER MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Tuckerton Bank for the election of thirteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, was held at the banking house, on Tuesday last, January 11th, and resulted as follows: F. R. Austin, C. M. Berry, Wm. L. Butler, C. H. Cramer, Jesse Cavileer, David G. Conrad, Thomas Cale, John C. Price, R. F. Rutter, Geo. F. Randolph, T. Wilmer Speck, S. J. Ridgway, N. M. Letts.

The organization of the Board took place immediately at the close of the stockholders meeting, and the efficiency of the officers of the previous years was a satisfactory recommendation for their re-election, and the Board chose the following officers for the coming year: President, F. R. Austin; Vice-President, C. M. Berry; Cashier, Geo. F. Randolph; Assistant Cashier, T. Wilmer Speck; Clerks, Granville M. Price and Jack Webb.

This was the 31st annual election and of the present directors the following served on the first board when the bank was organized: Messrs. Butler, Cramer and Austin. This is Mr. Austin's sixteenth year as president of the bank.

The last year was the best this highly prosperous institution has ever had. The deposits grew steadily all the year and closed December 31st with total deposits amounting to \$733,804.51, as you will see by their statement in another column.

This bank has paid twenty per cent dividends for several years and now has a surplus and undivided profit account of over \$63,000 in addition to its capital, every cent of which was earned.

Following the transaction of the routine business, the Board, with the officers and a few guests repaired to The Carlton, where the usual dinner was served. The following were present at the dinner:

J. C. Price, R. F. Rutter, C. M. Berry, Rev. Daniel Johnson, Nathan M. Letts, Thomas Cale, George F. Randolph, F. R. Austin, T. Wilmer Speck, Jesse Cavileer, C. H. Cramer, S. J. Ridgway, David G. Conrad, Theo. B. Cramer, S. S. Anderson, Charles Conrad and W. Howard Kelley.

The following menu was served:

Oysters on half shell; Cream of Tomatoes, Croutons; Olives, Celery, Pickles, Fruit Salad Maraschino; Roast Stuffed Turkey, Cranberry Sauce, Asparagus on Toast, Fresh Peas, Coffee, Ice Cream, Cake, Fruit, Nuts, Cigars.

BEACH HAVEN NATIONAL BANK ELECTS OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Beach Haven National Bank, held Tuesday, January 11, for the election of directors, Charles W. Beck, Maja Leon Berry, Wm. L. Butler, James E. Cramer, Charles H. Eckman, R. F. Engle, Augustus L. Keil, Thomas A. Mathis, H. B. McLaughlin, Frederick Ostendorf, Thomas S. Sprague, Warren Webster, Herbert Willis were elected to serve for the ensuing year.

The following officers were also elected: William L. Butler, President; Charles W. Beck, Vice-President; James E. Cramer, Cashier, Maja Leon Berry, General Counsel.

BIG PASSENGER PLANE WRECKED-OFF SURF CITY

A big 20-passenger sea-plane was wrecked off Surf City Saturday morning.

The machine in charge of Mr. Alexander, a former army earo-plane pilot, with a crew of six men was bound from New York to Florida and ran out of gas from a leak in the tank. They landed off the beach and anchored. In attempting to get the anchor, they parted a cable and before the engines could be started the plane drifted into the surf and was wrecked.

The two 400 horse power Liberty motors were removed and as much saved as possible. The entire outfit was worth about \$35,000.00.

The machine was formerly owned by the government but, it is said, was now in possession of private owners who had established a passenger business at the Florida resorts.

To Our Depositors:

The past year has been a successful one for our Institution, but we desire that the New Year shall be BETTER STILL—Not only in the things that will satisfy our stockholders, but also in the service which will make SATISFIED DEPOSITORS.

Our deposits are now over \$700,000.00

We hope your prosperity and patronage will make it \$800,000. before the year ends.

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.

CHAUTAQUA DATES FEB. 2-4 AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS

First Day, Feb. 2 Afternoon
Series Lecture Chautauqua Superintendent.
Concert.....Irish Minstrels Junior Chautauqua.

Evening
Concert.....Irish Minstrels Lecture "Russia, Bolshevism and the Allies" Dr. George Lawrence Parker.

Second Day, Feb. 3 Afternoon
Series Lecture Chautauqua Superintendent
Concert and Entertainment Schubert Ladies' Quartet.
Junior Chautauqua

Evening
Concert and Entertainment Schubert Ladies' Quartet.
Lecture "This Way Up" Chancellor George Henry Bradford

Third Day, Feb. 4 Afternoon
Series Lecture Chautauqua Superintendent
Concert Buckners' Jubilee Singers Junior Chautauqua

Evening
Junior Chautauqua Stunt Party By Junior Chautauquans.
Full Concert Buckners' Jubilee Singers

WILLIAM L. BUTLER SERIOUSLY INJURED

Freeholder William L. Butler met with a bad accident some time Monday, when his car upset near Moorestown and pinned him underneath.

Mr. Butler was alone and was found unconscious by a passing motorist and taken to his home in Merchantville. It was several hours before he regained consciousness.

Upon examination a physician found that one rib had been fractured and that he was suffering from shock. Latest reports from Mr. Butler are to the effect that he is resting easy and will recover.

TRYING TO FREE BRIDGES FROM TOLL

A meeting arranged by Assemblyman Cramer, was held before the State Highway Commission on Wednesday last week, when several interested citizens of the shore made an appeal to have the toll bridges taken over by the state and made free to the public.

The bill introduced last year by Senator Hagaman and passed both houses, giving power to the Highway Commission to take over these bridges was brought to their attention.

The commission expressed a desire to go ahead with the work and stated they would have a survey made and in the meantime get started as far as possible.

Ocean County was represented by Senator Hagaman and Assemblyman Cramer; Freeholders Butler, Savage and Holmen; R. F. Engle, H. Earle McConnell and Charles H. Eckman, of Beach Haven; Joseph M. Thompson, of New Egypt and Louis Gerber of Tuckerton.

The Highway Commission is composed of all new members and those interested in the freeing of the toll bridges, were lead to believe that favorable action would be taken soon, and are confident that the toll signs will soon be taken down.

SAVAGE AGAIN DIRECTOR; COUNTY BUDGET ABOUT SAME

The Board of Freeholders organized on January 1st, by re-electing Wm. H. Savage of Lakewood as director. The board held another session on Tuesday last week to struggle with the county budget for 1921, which is expected to be about the same as last year. Theodore B. Cramer, of West Creek, was also re-elected County Treasurer, or County Collector, on January 1st for a term of three years. A. W. Kelley of Barnegat, was re-appointed the County Sinking Fund Commissioner by Director Savage.

On January 1, the retiring board held a session in the morning and paid a number of bills. At midday, Clerk Parker called the board to order, and the organization was completed for 1921 as above. Adjournment was made shortly as the board and its attaches had been invited to take dinner as guests of County Solicitor Berry at the Marlborough hotel, Lakewood, where they were driven in automobiles.

Easing Up on Taxpayer

Tuesday was mostly spent in considering the 1921 budget, and another session was held Saturday, January 8. The budget at present looks as if the amount to be raised by taxes would be from \$30,000 to \$40,000 less than in 1920, though the total budget of \$325,170.86, as now tentatively arranged would be about \$6000 less than last year. This is in spite of the fact that in many appropriations an increase has been made. Courts have been raised from \$13,000 to \$20,000; elections from \$12,000 to \$15,000; salaries will be \$5000 more than last year; hospitals \$2000 more; mosquito extermination \$2000 more; and increases in several other items. New roads appropriations remains the same, road repairs are cut a little, and bridge repairs are cut \$2000, with no fund for new bridges.

C. W. Smith, architect on the new jail was paid \$384, and Charles E. Newman, contractor, \$722.50.

Last year's committees were re-appointed by Director Savage.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

F. M. Dowlin, Pastor

Sund. Jan. 17—
Morning service at 10.45.
Sunday School at 12 o'clock.
Evening service from 7.30 to 8.30 P. M.

Prayer Service on Wednesday evening at 7.30.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to come and worship with us. Keep that New Year's resolution to be more faithful to the church during this coming year.

SPACKMAN'S PHARMACY

Pure Drugs
Prescriptions carefully compounded.
Latest Magazines.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Sarah Darby, of New Gretna, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. I. Smith.

Rev. Daniel Johnson was called to Pitman last week to look after repairs to his cottage there.

Miss Berta Mathis has resigned her position as saleslady at Gerber's store.

The Junior Epworth League occupied the Junior Choir chairs at the M. E. Church on Sunday morning. Their singing was an inspiration to all and it is hoped they will continue to attend the morning services and lend their young voices to the Master's service.

Misses Ada Andrews and Elizabeth Smith were holiday visitors in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Margaret K. Fox, of Florence, was a recent visitor at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Kelley.

Mrs. Joseph Sapp is visiting in Absecon.

Mr. George Hoey and son, of Camden are spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hoey.

Miss Grace Mott of Trenton, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Webb.

Miss Ruth Darby is visiting her brother John B. Darby in Camden, where she has been receiving treatment by a Camden dentist. She will spend several weeks with her brother, who has placed her under the care of a Philadelphia specialist for treatment of cancers on chin. Her many friends may be pleased to know that so far she shows marked improvement and the specialist guarantees a permanent cure.

Mr. and Mrs. William Townsend and daughters, Eleanor, Beatrice and Alma Townsend, Mrs. Minnie Taylor and Mrs. Gussie Wildman were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Easton Driscoll over Sunday. Mrs. Ralph Courtney accompanied them upon their return to Camden.

The monthly social of the Ladies Aid society will be held at the M. E. Church on Monday evening next, January 17, 1921. All members are invited to be present.

A special meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is called for Friday afternoon, January 14, at 2 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Harvey Smith, Mrs. Taylor from Belmar, will be present and give an address. All members are urged to be present.

Capt. Joel Sprague went to take up his duties as doorman in the New Jersey Senate Tuesday, the opening day of the 1921 Legislative session.

A meeting of the guarantors of the coming Chautauqua will be held on the second floor of the Post Office Building, next Monday afternoon, January 17, at 4 o'clock. It is essential that all the guarantors be present.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Parsons, Joseph H. Brown, Lipman S. Gerber, Louis Gerber, and E. Moss Mathis attended the opening session of the Legislature Tuesday.

H. A. Miller is improving in health, after being confined to his home for some time.

MARRIED

Cox-Murphy
Mrs. Leona Cox of Beach Haven and Mr. Bert Murphy of Burlington, are united in marriage at Pedricktown on December 28 last. Mr. Murphy is employed in Camden, and will make week end trips to Beach Haven, where they will reside for the present.

Mrs. Murphy was formerly Miss Leona M. Blackman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Blackman, of Tuckerton. The happy couple have the best wishes of a host of friends for a happy married life.

McAnney-Bussian
Miss Beatrice L. McAnney was united in matrimony to Mr. Daniel Clarence Bussian, of Belmar, Middlesex County, on Saturday evening last at the M. E. Parsonage, by the Rev. Daniel Johnson.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH

Sunday, January 16—
9:30 A. M. Sunday morning, Capt. Wilbur Parker's class.
10:30 A. M. Morning Worship.
"The Thirsting Soul for God"
Sunday School at 12 M.
6:45 P. M. Epworth League and Song Service.
Led by Junior League.
7:30 P. M. Preaching.
"Christ Before Pilate"

The church has three choirs, Junior, young people's and the regular church choir. Come and enjoy a pleasant hour with us. Last Sunday we had a fine congregation and the people went to their homes feeling it was good to be in such an atmosphere.

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.

A welcome is extended to all.

Throw no stones into the well because you have drunk.—The Tal-

FIRST CLASS SHOE REPAIRING

At Reasonable Prices
Best of Leather Used
Work Done Promptly
Next Door to J. W. Horner's Grocery
WALTER S. HOEY

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

By opening a Savings Account with the

Beach Haven National Bank

The value of a savings account is demonstrated when an opportunity or emergency presents itself. In addition you get Every Good Banking Facility.

Your Patronage Solicited

BEACH HAVEN NATIONAL BANK
BEACH HAVEN, NEW JERSEY

FIRST CLASS MOTION PICTURES AT PALACE THEATRE

PROGRAM

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13th
WILLIAM RUSSELL in a William Fox production
"Twins From Suffering Creek"
MUTT AND JEFF CARTOON

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15th
ROBERT WARWICK in a Paramount production
"Thou Art The Man"
MACK SENNETT COMEDY "SMOTHER LOVE"

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18th
MARIE DORO in "Twelve Ten"
KINOGRAMS

Thurs. Jan. 20th—TOM MIX in a Fox production "DESERT LOVE"

SPECIAL, January 29th—A Paramount Artcraft presentation of the famous MARK TWAIN story
HUCKLEBERRY FINN
SHOWS START AT 8 O'CLOCK

W. C. JONES, MANAGER

Borough Council Organizes For 1921

Tuckerton, N. J., Jan. 1st 1921. Successful, and it is by that rule that we are today occupying our present positions.

Naturally it is supposed that we should lay out plans for the work of the coming year but as I look around I cannot see where there should be any extensive planning as all former Councils have been able to cope with any emergencies that might come about.

Two of the greatest problems that we would seem to have facing us at the present is that of street lights and an improvement in the water situation. As I see these matters they seem to be clearing up and perhaps will be brought about without much difficulty, as might be supposed.

Our borough having enjoyed the advancement from that of former years, in having its streets lighted, cannot, without being classed as detrimental go back to dark streets. Neither can it be imposed upon by any company by an exorbitant price for street lights. Any company, who would undertake this should be reminded that in granting a franchise the municipal authorities expected some reciprocal relations to such municipality.

From an important standpoint the water situation is one that should receive our attention and we should try to put the matter in better shape than it is at the present time. It is my understanding that this is also receiving needed attention.

At the present time a wave of crime is existing in most of the cities and from efforts that will be made by the various cities to break up this banding, there will, no doubt be more or less of it driven to the smaller towns, and we should be on the alert for a suppression of it should it manifest itself in our locality and for that purpose it is my intention to appoint for the year, a number of special officers with police power.

It is my desire that peace and harmony will prevail during the year, and that our efforts will be for the betterment of Tuckerton, so that when we close our year's labor, it will be said of us that the voters made no mistake in their selection of a council to handle the reins of our municipality.

Nomination for President and Council was open. Councilman C as nominated, there being no further nominations, same was declared closed.

President Otis was unanimously elected and confirmed by Council. The Mayor made the following appointment: Finance Committee—Kelley, Ger-

Heinrichs, Kelley, Marshall, Allen, Otis and Gerber.

The Clerk read a statement of an election held Tuesday, November 2nd, 1920, stating that the following Borough officials had been elected: Mayor, T. Wilmer Speck; Councilmen for three years, W. S. Allen and Reuben A. Gerber; Councilman for one year, James E. Otis; Tax Collector, S. S. Anderson; Justice of the Peace, Allen Seaman.

The Clerk stated that the officers had taken the oath of office.

The Mayor addressed the meeting as follows:

Gentlemen:

As you are aware we are met here today in accordance with the statutes of our State for the purpose of organizing our Borough Council for the ensuing year and you are further aware of the fact that we are not here entirely of our own volition, but as the choice of the voters of our municipality who have seen fit to bestow in us their confidence.

Personally I feel that this is an honor that any one might feel proud of and for that reason I am deeply indebted to those who have seen fit to place me in this position of honor. I have no doubt but what you feel the same as I do in this matter.

We perhaps, might feel that inasmuch as the voters have seen fit to place us in these positions of honor that they should be slow to criticize our proceedings and actions. This has never been, is not and probably never will be, owing to the fact that our constituency is made up of varied minds. No two probably, thinking alike. We should not denounce criticism; but on the other hand, welcome it; provided, of course, that it is of the right kind and that kind will be constructive criticism, given in good faith and not destructive criticism given for political effect or other ulterior motives.

In assuming our offices we should do so with a feeling that we are not masters but rather are here to serve the people of our community in a manner such as we conscientiously believe to be for the best interest or as a majority may seem fit to think, for after all it is only right and fair that majority rule should be the correct one to go by, for it is by that rule that government, national or municipal, should and must work under to be

(Continued on last page)

OVER \$4000.00 DISTRIBUTED

January 1, 1921

Did You Get Your Portion of This Money?

On January 1st we handed back to our depositors over \$4000.00 as interest accrued for past six months, on their deposits with us.

If you wish to share in the next distribution open an account in our

INTEREST DEPARTMENT

WE OFFER YOU

SAFETY, SERVICE and SATISFACTION

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

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS TO BE TAKEN UP AT STATE FARM SHOW

Much interest is being shown by farmers' business organizations throughout the State in the meeting that will be held in connection with the Farm Products Show which will be held in Harrisburg, January 24-28. This meeting has been arranged for discussion of one of the most important problems that are before such organizations at this time. While the meeting is being called for the primary benefit of managers and officers of such associations other interested persons are invited.

Mr. F. S. Ruggles, who is in charge of the organization work of the United States Bureau of Markets, will discuss ways of securing better organizations. Mr. W. B. Connell, of State College, will explain the work which has been done in the selling of wool in Pennsylvania, and Mr. B. B. Mason, of State College, will report on the accounting systems which are in use by farmers organizations.

There will also be an explanation of the future work of the Bureau of Agriculture with such organizations. The balance of the program will be devoted to a general discussion of the problems which individual associations have at the present time. This portion of the program will be of particular value to everyone attending the meeting.

CONDITION OF WHEAT AND RYE

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports the condition of fall sown wheat, for 1921 harvest, at 100 per cent compared with normal. The condition of rye is 99 per cent. The germination and growth of grain was handicapped by drought during the month of October but copious rains and favorable weather during November have had their beneficial effect and advanced the condition to approximately normal.

The condition of wheat on December 1 last year was 103 per cent and rye 102 per cent.

DEPARTMENT WILL AID IN SECURING COAL FOR POULTRYMEN

Poultry breeders in Pennsylvania are faced with a difficult situation as a result of the shortage of anthracite coal in many sections of the State. Breeders everywhere complain that they face heavy loss unless an adequate supply of coal is secured for their breeding pens.

Under the regulations governing the anthracite trade in Pennsylvania, it is impossible for the poultrymen to buy their coal direct from the mines. In every case it must go through the hands of a local dealer or jobber.

While it is impossible for the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to exchange the stated order of things in the anthracite trade, the department will use its offices to assist the poultrymen who are unable to secure sufficient coal to carry on their business. Breeders who find themselves in this predicament should communicate with the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg. A prompt effort will be made to assist in relieving the conditions as they are reported.

PENNSYLVANIA STANDS HIGH IN TUBERCULAR TESTED CATTLE

Pennsylvania is rapidly forging to the front in the number of herds of cattle that are officially accredited as being free from tuberculosis. Reports of Dr. T. E. Munce, head of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture show that there are 402 full accredited herds in Pennsylvania, which rank fourth in the United States in point of numbers.

The greatest satisfaction to the officials of the Pennsylvania Department however, is the fact that the quality of the inspection work done is showing up exceptionally well. Of the 65 herds that have passed their first year under the accredited plan, every herd has passed its annual examination with a perfect score. This condition can only be obtained when the first testing work is done in a thorough and scientific manner, as herds that are free of tuberculosis when finally tested, may easily acquire tuberculosis in a year's time, unless the surrounding conditions are almost perfect.

NEW RECORD IS SET IN DOG LAW ENFORCEMENT

The year 1920 surpassed all previous records for vigorous enforcement of the Dog Law of 1917. During the year just closing, a total of 1835 prosecutions were entered throughout the State for violations of the provisions of the Dog Law.

Practically all of these prosecutions were entered against dog owners who failed to secure licenses for their dogs or who permitted their dog to run at large, particularly at night. The game wardens of the State and the county authorities materially aided agents of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in the enforcing of the law and the rounding up of the delinquents.

Washington county, the principal sheep raising county of the State, furnished the greatest number of prose-

cutions during the year. There were 421 prosecutions entered in this county while Montgomery county ran second with 289, Lebanon with 267, Bucks with 155 and Greene county with 110 were among the counties at the top of the list.

Dog owners have from the 1st to the 15th of January to secure their licenses for 1921. After the 15th of January, the unlicensed dog becomes an outlaw and the owner becomes liable to prosecution. Justices of the peace may only issue licenses until January 15, after which time they must be secured from the county treasurers of the respective counties.

DARK BUILDINGS ARE DANGEROUS

Now that the fall work is practically completed and the season for rush work over, farmers will find more time to devote to the things usually neglected in the busy spring, summer and fall months.

"One of the things most frequently neglected or overlooked is farm building sanitation and nothing is more important," says T. E. Munce, head of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. "It too frequently happens that much time and hard earned money are spent in buying good stock with the view of building up a good herd, only to place the newly acquired animals in a dark, badly ventilated and frequently damp stable, to become exposed to the diseases that usually lurk in such places.

"Aside from the question of health, it is a known fact that oxygen is required to produce milk and beef. Herd owners who have not yet come to realize that it does not pay to raise and feed diseased stock certainly know that it pays, from a milk-producing point of view, to stable their cattle in quarters provided with plenty of fresh air and sunlight. Remember that fresh air (oxygen) and sunlight are absolutely essential in milk and beef production; also that they are the best and cheapest disinfectants known. Since they cost nothing and are essential to food production, why exclude them from the barn, hog pen and poultry house? Why not use them?"

"It is important, therefore, during the winter months for the breeders and dairymen whose barns are defective in this respect, to place them in proper or at least better shape. It will pay to do it. The Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, will give advice, on how this may be most economically done."

SEED SAMPLES BEING TAKEN THROUGHOUT PENNSYLVANIA

Samples of seeds are now being lifted throughout Pennsylvania, by special agents under the direction of Dr. E. M. Gress, recently appointed as State Botanist by Secretary of Agriculture, Fred Rasmussen. The work was formerly done under the direction of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, but Dr. Gress and his assistants have been attached to the Bureau of Plant Industry.

A complete laboratory for the testing of seeds, both for purity and germination, has been fitted up in the State Capitol and the seed samples taken will be thoroughly analyzed.

A movement is on foot among officials of the Department of Agriculture of the various States, to adopt a uniform seed law, with provisions for the ample protection of the farmer against the agent selling not only impure seeds but seeds in which the vitality is low. The uniform seed law will likely be adopted before January 1, after which it will be presented to the Legislature of the several States for their approval.

NEW JERSEY CROP REPORT DECEMBER 1, 1920

Winter Wheat

The unsatisfactory prices of all farm products and high prices of labor, fertilizer, and implements, have caused the farmers to reduce the acreage sown this fall for next year's harvest. The total area seeded is estimated at 96 per cent of last year's or 101,000 acres as compared with 92,000 acres, the average area seeded for the past ten years. Weather conditions so far have been favorable and the crop has gone into the winter in good condition. The condition on December 1 was 95 per cent of a normal as compared with 99 per cent last year and 93 per cent the average condition for the past ten years on December 1.

RYE

The acreage of rye sown this fall, as in the case of wheat, shows a decline from a year ago. The area seeded is estimated at 95 per cent of last year's acreage of 64,000 acres. The condition on December 1 was 98 per cent of a normal as compared with 94 per cent last year, and 92 per cent, the average condition for the past ten years on December 1.

Apples

It is estimated that 60 per cent of the total apple crop has been or will be shipped out of the counties where grown this season as compared with 43 per cent last year, and 45 per cent in 1918.

Yield of Straw Per Acre
It is estimated that the average yield of straw per acre this season for the different grains is as follows: Wheat, 1.14 tons; oats, 1.35 tons, rye, 1.45 tons.

Fall Plowing
It is estimated that 17 per cent of farm land has been plowed this fall for next year's crops as compared with 18 per cent in 1919.

Firewood
It is estimated that farmers burning wood have averaged eight cords per farm this year as compared with seven cords in 1919. This is probably due to the unusually high price of coal. The average price per cord is estimated at \$7.50 in four foot lengths and \$9.50 in stove lengths.

Big Power Scheme On the Colorado

Washington—An outline of a 3,000,000 horsepower hydro-electric power-development project, now under consideration for the Colorado river, in Utah and Arizona, is contained in a memorandum issued recently by the Federal Power Commission, composed of the secretaries of war, interior and agriculture, announcing receipt of additional power-development applications up to December 16. With these included, the commission now has 129 applications before it.

Six of the eight new applications were on California projects, the others coming from Idaho and Alaska. The memorandum adds, however, that in the 129 proposals submitted are projects ranging from ten-horsepower plants for summer cottages in Wyoming to "the tremendous" Utah-Arizona 3,000,000-horsepower scheme.

"This project contemplates," the memorandum said, "the construction of a high dam at Lees Ferry, Arizona, just south of the Utah line. The dam will form a reservoir or inland lake 300 miles long, backing up the waters of the Upper Colorado river and its tributaries, and having sufficient capacity effectively in control the annual run-off of the Colorado river above the dam, thus giving a constant source of power in the river below the dam and virtually eliminating the disastrous floods that periodically cause so much damage in the irrigation districts along the lower stretches of the river.

It is proposed to develop the power by a series of installations, beginning at the dam and extending along the river to the western boundary of Arizona, with the exception of part of the river lying within the Grand Canyon National Park, which is excluded from the proposed development."

The Only Way to "Get In" With Big Men

"The question is most frequently asked me, especially by salesmen," says B. C. Forbes, famous business writer, "is how I have been able to get the very biggest financial, industrial, railroad, and mercantile leaders in America to open up and talk to me unreservedly.

"Briefly, you must earn the reputation for unimpeachable truthfulness, for accuracy, for fairness, and for knowing your job. Win the confidence of one leader in any line and he will gladly recommend others not to be afraid to have dealings with you. The richest man in the world gave me as the most important step to success, 'First earn a credit, a character, a reputation.'"

"The only way to earn a reputation is to fill your job better than it has been filled before, to tell the truth, and to save enough money so that you can be able to tell anyone who tries to put anything over on you to go plumb to where he belongs. Be courteous; be gentlemanly; be obliging; do everything you can for others; but lick nobody's boots. Kowtow to no one. Fear no one. Every real man, whether he be a multimillionaire employer or a day laborer, admires a man who neither swaggers nor cringes, who respects himself too much to show disrespect to others worthy of respect."

Birds Nest Soup

The Chinese consider birds' nest soup a great delicacy, though we of the Western world cannot regard it in that light.

Our books of travel represent the Asiatics as putting the nests into soups and stews. This is entirely erroneous. The birds which make these nests use, among other materials, long strands of a tough, whitish seaweed, the strands forming the outer shell of the basket of the nest, and by their stickiness assist in securing it to the rock.

By the time the birds have emigrated these bits of seaweed are washed clean by rains and dried in the sun. This is when they are extracted by Chinese gatherers and made into parcels for sale.

They form strips about eight inches long, somewhat of the appearance of Iceland moss, light, shiny, translucent, and no positive taste.

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

An Armor of Water for the Firemen

Recently the Cincinnati Fire Department has tried out the novel scheme to protect the lives of firemen. By this means it now becomes possible for a man to walk right into the hottest fire with flames playing all around him, without in the least endangering his life.

It is simply a curtain of water, says Science and invention, which sprays the fireproof uniform with a continuous stream of water, enshrouding the fireman entirely with it. The water being transparent, he can see far enough ahead providing the flames do not cut off the view.

The fireman can stand right in the midst of flames and will not get burned. He need not fear the glowing embers around his feet. He can walk right into the fiercest fire and it will windle away and go out around him.

As for the uniform it is made of fireproofed canvas of two thicknesses, between which water flows constantly. The water enters by means of a perforated brass tube which encircles the neck between the two thicknesses of canvas and flows down between the layers through the arms and legs, finding exit at the finger tips and around the soles of the feet.

Water flowing only between the two thicknesses of canvas would not offer complete protection to the wearer, so to keep him cool and comfortable while standing in the hottest fire, the brass perforated circular tubes encircle the helmet and give him a constant shower bath from the outside as well as within the folds of the uniform. This not only keeps him from becoming overheated, but also acts to extinguish the fire around him.

The water also has the effect of cooling and purifying the air for the fireman to breathe.

Hang Your Fixtures Like Your Pictures

The flexibility of the electric lighting system has been one of the most notable features. The ability to have a light at any desired point and to suit any purpose that it might be demanded for, was a big point when considering the adoption of an illuminating system, and this flexibility has been further increased recently by the introduction of a fixture with a feature which permits of its being taken down, replaced or exchanged with another fixture which may happen to better suit the demands of the room. When one changes the furnishings of the room for winter weather to the lighter materials of summer it is possible to change the fixture to suit. The ability to rearrange and replace lighting equipment without the services of the electrician will make possible a rapid development in the science of home lighting. Builders of new homes will be freed from the necessity of selecting all their lighting fixtures before the house is finished. A sufficient number of outlets provided for in the architect's plans will make it possible to buy the fixtures as needed after the house is finished.

A new kind of plug with a new type of outlet to hold it are the essentials of the new device. The plug has curved blades, instead of the ordinary straight ones, and may be easily attached to any fixture. The outlet looks much like the usual baseboard plate, having two parallel slots in a rounded triangular center. When the plug is inserted in the outlet with the curved blades pointing upwards it forms the electrical and mechanical connections at the same time, and is strong enough to hold the heaviest household fixture. The outlet also will accommodate the standard parallel-blade plugs used with cord connections.

Wall plugs of two types are made. For the smaller wall fixture the plug is mechanically attached to the fixture bracket, and the latter is installed by simply sliding the prongs into the receptacle slots until the bracket is flush with the wall. For the more elaborate wall fixtures the prong plug is not attached rigidly to the fixture itself. In this case the wall fixture is hooked over the plug after it has been inserted in the wall receptacle. In wiring the plug to the light enough is left to allow the fixture to be readily hooked and unhooked with the plug in position. The ceiling outlet is provided with a brass flush plate.

Soy Beans for the United States

Several million Chinese laborers are kept busy all the year-round in the cultivation, harvesting and expressing the soy bean, which is consumed in great quantities in the United States.

It comprises the chief imports of the Washington district. In this country soap, paint, nitroglycerine and many other valuable products are made from it. Elaborate installations of machinery on the wharves of Seattle handle these cans of oil almost automatically. Every drop which finds its way to this country is eagerly bought up, and there is no limit to the quantity which this country could make use of if it could get it.

Business Revival Expected in 1921

The Review of Reviews asked various men, among them bankers, students and captains of industry, the following questions:

First. Is 1921 to be a year of acute industrial depression and great suffering, or will current readjustment soon merge into normal times?

Second. Are prices on their way to or near pre-war levels, or will they halt considerably above such levels?

Third. Will reductions of wage costs follow reductions in cost of living at some reasonable interval?

To these interrogatories rather extended answers were made in the following replies. For brevity only the important point in each reply is given here, as follows:

Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale—We expect hard times and business depression only through the winter, in less degree, in the spring, latter half, at least, 1921 should show year of prosperity.

Prof. Warren M. Persons, Yale—An industrial crisis (or do you mean a business activity and sale commodity prices) occurred in April. The subsequent business settlement and recession in commodity prices have now continued for months. In pre-war times the period of the business cycle lasted from sixteen months before it was replaced by business revival. Judging by pre-war experience it is probable that business revival will begin between February and July, or to be a single month, in April, 1921.

Elbert H. Gary, United States Steel Corporation—Readjustments are not in all respects proceeding satisfactorily, because of the indifference or defiance of certain business men—including particularly retailers or middlemen in some lines, whose selling prices are much higher than they ought to be. But the law of supply and demand is controlling the situation, and we should return to reasonable and normal conditions within six months, and probably sooner.

A. Barton Hepburn, Chase National Bank—You cannot go on a spree without suffering in the cold gray dawn of the morning after, and whether our suffering be limited to the morning or extend till the evening depends upon the attitude of the public. If with patience, industry and, above all, economy, we will put together, the period of prosperity, which is inevitable, will be very much hastened.

Frank B. Anderson, Bank of California—I do not believe we can have normal times until: First, the present form of the revenue bill is changed to a basis that will reward the results saving and punish spending; second, undigested Liberty Bonds are absorbed by the investing public; third, consumers get the benefit of drastic declines which have occurred in most of the basic things that enter into the high cost of living; fourth, labor is willing to accept lower wages, which it can minimize to the extent it improves its efficiency; fifth, the possibility of trading with these great masses of population outside of our borders is restored; sixth, the government's floating debt is founded and Liberty Bonds refunded on a longer basis.

Daniel Willard, President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—I do not expect to see prices or wages as a whole go back to pre-war levels. I do expect to see prices much lower than they are, and, as prices go down, wages will probably go down to some extent also, but I do not think that either material prices or wages are likely to reach pre-war levels in the immediate future.

Clark Howell, editor Atlanta Constitution—The pendulum had to swing back, and that it has done so with a sudden jerk may knock some of the props of business out of place; but, after all, it may be for the best, for the reaction must inevitably be as sudden in the other direction. And when it comes it will carry everything before it, just as happened when it turned with collapsing force to sweep the values of agricultural commodities a few months ago.

William C. Edgar, Editor Western Miller—Prices probably will not reach and remain permanently at pre-war levels, but they must inevitably fall until, as in the case of service rendered, commodities are offered to the buyer on the basis of their actual value and not on that more or less imaginary worth. The cost of living probably will decline more rapidly than wages, but there cannot be a very great interval between them and, necessarily, they must come to a proper relation before the readjustment is complete. We have been living in a period of preposterous valuations based on extravagant, inflated and distorted notions, rather than on intrinsic worth. Those who have anything to offer to the world, whether it be commodities or service, might as well realize that the time has come to take the loss between the artificial and the real.

Samuel P. Colt, United States Rubber Co.—I am strongly inclined to believe that current readjustments will in the next six months merge into substantially normal times. I believe that prices will hold somewhat above pre-war levels. Reductions in wage costs will, I believe, follow reductions in the cost of living. I think, however, that wage costs will remain on a higher level than before the war.

See Him Box; He's a Bear!

How would you like to have a five-pound black silky bundle of animation handed you in a suit case as a souvenir, only to see it grow by leaps and bounds into a giant six-footer, which only a young house can hold? Reminds one of the fairy tale wherein the fisherman picks up a bottle on the seashore, uncorks it and a tremendous genie is evolved out of the smoke which emerges. But the fisherman gets cold feet, you'll remember, and by a ruse persuades the giant to re-enter the bottle. When he cast it back

it happens to be William Linnell, a black man, a trip for per- black man an vet- t- class is, Dr. that ounds, icking Ask or a tter. ar last

pride of Jack's—yes, that's the bear's name—prowess with the gloves. Well seeing's believing, isn't it? Jack will sit on his haunches, "ball" up his paws and play by the hour—if you will permit him—making passes and blocking blows.

"Reds" Chances Poor in France Says Leder

That France today is immune from Bolshevist propaganda is the opinion of Emile Leder, French hotelman, on a visit here. Monsieur Leder, who has a European reputation as a host and is proprietor of the Hotel Europe, at Aix-les-Bains, frequently entertained the Quebec visitor.

"The Bolshevists have no chance in France," said Monsieur Leder, "for the great mass of peasants are against them. The peasantry is getting richer and farmers are getting better prices for their products than ever before. They have never been so prosperous.

"And while they are becoming prosperous they will never join the labor elements of the towns and cities. If city labor should come into the country and talk bolshevism they would be driven away."

When asked how reconstruction is being effected he said: "Work in reconstruction is slow and the effects are already felt. In the mining regions the flooded coal mines are rapidly being drained and repaired. We will soon have enough coal to increase train service."

Economists Praise Federal Reserve

Federal taxation and the Federal Reserve banking system were the outstanding topics today in the national convention of the American Economic Association.

Fred Rogers Fairchild, professor of political economy in Yale University, in urging an early abandonment by Congress of the corporate income tax asserted that it works an injustice to thousands of small stockholders, and actually deprives a number of small-scale shareholders of the benefit of exemptions and the low normal rate to which they are entitled. He advocated that dividends be taxed exactly like other income and, assuming that a tax be imposed on the undistributed income of corporations.

Conditions under which the Federal Reserve Board has worked up to this time have been so extraordinary, that six years at least of trial under normal conditions will be required to determine the full possibilities and the shortcomings of the system. O. M. W. Sprague, of Harvard University told the convention.

"It is one of the inestimable advantages of the Reserve system," he said, "that the brakes were applied before the supply of credit was exhausted and before the trade activity had culminated in a crisis. We are still in the midst of a period of necessary readjustment and liquidation, but the immense superiority of the Reserve system is compared with former means of meeting similar situations is already conspicuously evident."

Affords grounds for complaint—Coffee.

The Pizzletop children were playing with their toys.

"Johnny, you are spoiling the whole game. You are the biggest donkey I ever saw," said little Mamie.

Colonel Fizzletop (reprovingly)—

"Why, Mamie, I am surprised."

Mamie (indignantly)—"Why, pa, I didn't mean you. You ain't the biggest donkey I ever saw."

"No, father," said the young man with the college medal, "no farming in mine. You're going to hear from me in the world."

"I reckon you will," exclaimed the old man, "an' in about ten seconds? John, reach me that hickory!"

Dog's Appetite Fastidious

Refusal of dogs to eat when offered only food which they dislike has long been recognized as a feature of canine temperament. Some observers declare, indeed, that dogs occasionally starve to death rather than eat what they have prejudice against.

An interesting contribution to the subject is made by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, in an article in the Scientific Monthly. In the Arctic regions dogs are valuable as motive power and are carefully watched and guarded with special attention to the health and all that effects it.

Mr. Stefansson intimates that dogs which have been regularly fed on purified meat sometimes refuse to eat fresh meat of the same sort and he finds that dogs which have from the contact with men, been trained to eat many kinds of food, take more readily to any new food than if they have been reared in a more primitive way with only one or two foods available. As an instance of his experiences he says:

In 1914 we had in Northwest Bank Island a team of dogs none of which presumably had eaten wolf meat.

It is very inconvenient to have a few animals that will not eat any food that happens to be available, so we make a practice of breaking all our dogs of all their food prejudices when we can. We now happened to kill a wolf and, although we had plenty of other meat, we took the occasion to break our team to the eating of wolf meat, thinking that some time we might find it convenient to be able to feed them wolf.

We did not know exactly the ages of our dogs, but could judge them roughly by the teeth. One of the dogs was presumably two or three years older than any other member of the team. They were six dogs altogether. We offered them the meat for three or four days before any of them ate any of it. Then they began to eat it, and the commenced to eat it in the order of their age, the youngest being the first to give in.

The oldest dog went for two weeks without swallowing any of the wolf meat, although he occasionally took a piece of it in his mouth and dropped it again. He had been fat at the beginning of the experiment and had become skin-poor, when at the end of two weeks we had to commence traveling and were forced to feed him on caribou meat, for we needed his strength in the work we were doing.

We never had the time to break the dog to the eating of wolf meat. It is possible that actual starvation would never have done this with the freshest meat, but he could have been taught to eat it by feeding him purified wolf meat first and then later on pieces of wolf meat that were fresher. We induced him to swallow some small pieces of wolf meat by dipping them in rancid seal oil. Obviously he did not smell or taste anything but the seal oil and took these pieces to seal meat.

Bolivian Cocaine

The most profitable agricultural product of Bolivia is the coca plant from which the anesthetic cocaine is derived. The world depends mainly for its supplies of coca leaves, says the Kansas City Star, upon that South American country.

The Bolivian natives commonly chew it for its narcotic effect. It enables the Indian burden-bearer to without food for a long time, and work long stretches without rest. Unfortunately, its continued use is injurious to the nervous system, and is supposed to have much to do with the degeneration of the native race of the Bolivian plateau.

The coca plant is a shrub three or four feet high. Its leaves are of an oval shape and light green. The shrub is grown on terraces, built up on the hillsides. These terraces are about 12 inches wide and are protected by ramparts of earth faced with stones of cement. The terracing prevents the heavy rains from washing the whole plantation down the mountain side and also holds the moisture about the roots of the plant.

Young shoots are grown under cover of dried banana leaves, and when sufficiently advanced are transplanted to the terraces. The plant begins bearing when two years old. After the leaves are picked they are dried in the sun on a floor made of slabs of slate. They are then pressed into bales weighing 50 pounds each and are wrapped in banana leaves and burlap to protect them against weather and rough handling, and carried to La Paz by mules. In La Paz they are at present worth 47 cents per pound.

Bolivia manufactures no cocaine. The leaves are exported to other countries for the extraction of that active principle.

Old Hyson—"See here! I would like to know what you intend to make of yourself? Your college principal says he doesn't know of anything that you would be likely to make a success of."

Young Hyson—"Well, you don't expect me to answer a question that college professor can't answer, do you?"

There is a language of flowers, and for instance, when a bare-footed steps upon a thistle.

Drowning in a Bath Tub

To be struck by lightning, or chewed by a mad dog, is at least spectacular; but to be drowned in the bathtub is an ordinary thing. The chance of laughing, "She took a bath, and it filled her!"

Yet that is what I once came very near doing. It happened during the last term of my senior year in college, when with hard work, and worry over the illness of my brother, I had become unusually fatigued. As it was a half holiday, all of the twenty girls in the house except myself and two others had gone out. I decided to take a hot bath, and spend the afternoon just resting.

Of all the "fool" things I ever persisted in doing, boiling myself in a tub of water many degrees too hot was quite the favorite. But the experience of that day completely cured me! I filled the tub three quarters full of steaming water so hot that I had to wriggle my toes in it for some minutes before I could stand putting my feet in and then my whole body.

After a good scrub, I slid down into the tub until my chin just cleared the water, and closed my eyes for a blissful doze.

I do not know how long I lay there, but gradually it filtered into my consciousness that my heart was beating at a terrific rate. Then everything grew black and I felt myself slipping.

Wrenched back to consciousness, and tried to raise myself from the water, but could not lift a finger. Another wave of black, a sickening dizziness, and the sting of the water in my nostrils, and my head went under!

Once more I dragged myself back to consciousness. Gasping for breath in steam that still rose from the water, again tried to raise myself. Again fell back. I tried to call, but my throat would not open. Another struggle, then a slide back—like climbing a steep and slippery hill. At last, after a terrific effort, I heaved myself over the side of the tub, and fell in a gasping heap on the floor.

I was no longer in danger of drowning, but could scarcely breathe in the coating steam of the room. Could never get the strength to unlock the door? I finally dragged myself up, and turned the key, but fell, exhausted into complete unconsciousness before I could stagger from the room. It was here that one of the girls aroused by an intuition that something was wrong, found me.

Several days passed before I had completely recovered from my experience, and during that time I had plenty of opportunity to ponder the playful scolding of the doctor: "Overfatigue, young lady, and too hot a bath. And the next time you think you want to drown yourself in the tub, just leave the door unlocked so you can be rescued, in case you change your mind!"

—E. D. M.

Winged Expresses

It has been discovered that blue rock pigeons fly at speeds ranging from 23 to 26 miles an hour.

Pheasants at their best are able to cover about 33 miles an hour, and partridges from 26 to 34 miles an hour. Carrier pigeons have been found to do as much as 50 miles in an hour, though the average carrier does about 35.

These speeds have been tested by a naturalist by means of a rigged-up screen of very fine silk and wire threads. With this contrivance he was able to record the speed of birds flying through the screens in the same way that a speed of a bullet is arrived at.

Anger and Fear

You have doubtless, many a time, seen a horse lay back his ears when angered, yet you have probably never given a thought to the reason—merely taking it for granted that it was just a sign of anger.

The real reason harks back to the days of wild horses, when fights between wild stallions was an everyday affair. When engaged in a fight, the horse's natural instinct was to protect his most sensitive organ—his ears—from the cruel teeth of his opponent. With this end in view he would lay them well back along his neck out of harm's way.

It is for the same reason that a dog puts his tail between his legs when frightened. When against equal chances the dog will keep his tail well up, and only his teeth before his foe; but when frightened by anything unaccountable, or too strong for him, he at once realizes he has met with a danger with which he cannot cope, and he has natural instincts to hide his tail—his most sensitive organ—and to retreat.

You may imagine a bull to be an awkward, lumbering animal, and one who, in a fight, would look merely ridiculous. But that is not so; as is amply proved by the bull-fights in Spain. Then, the beset animal is here, there, and everywhere in the space of a second, and the hard-fighting toradors have a much more difficult task than is generally supposed—in fact, they are by no means always victorious.

How They "Made Up" Mrs. Rinehart For the Movies

Here is Mary Roberts Rinehart's famous authoress, description of how a feminine expert made her up for the movies:

(a) She covered my face with a thick layer of grease paint. Grease paint is cream-colored and looks like a stick of shaving soap. It obliterated the fine lines around my eyes which I like to think are the result of not wearing glasses, and gave me an enigmatical and baffling expression which is quite foreign to me.

(b) She placed over that a thick layer of yellow powder. I immediately took on a jaundiced look, with a tinge of malaria, and my face felt as mobile as the hood of an automobile.

(c) She took a brush and removed the powder from my eyebrows and lashes.

(d) She exaggerated the natural cupid's bow which is my upper lip, and did not reduce the sides of either lip, thus reducing by about one inch the proportions of what I like to think is a humorous mouth.

(e) She rubbed a black paste into my eyelids. I now looked extremely tragic, and, I considered, something like Pauline Frederick with a dash of Nazimova. Owing to the fact that

I had a towel pinned around my hair to keep it clean, and a sheet over my best-silk sweater, I also had a certain unlikable look, and an expression of peace, due to the entire elimination of all my facial lines.

"I rather like it," I said, and licked my lips. Which necessitated doing my cupid's bow again.

(f) She produced a tiny frying pan some three inches across and filled with a black solid. Under this she burned three matches, while I watched her with apprehension. When the black material had melted into the consistency and appearance of the tar used for repairing roadways, she struck a brush into it and approached me.

"What are you going to do now?" I demanded in alarm.

"Bead you eyelashes," she said briskly. "Close your eyes."

The process consisted of painting my eyelashes with the tar, which then ran down and congealed in small black tears on the end of each lash. The effect was ravishing, from a distance, and I brought the frying pan home with me. When I think of the wasted years when I put vaseline on my eyelashes at night, I could weep.

I then went to the stage and was movies and spent a feverish night waiting for the rushes next day. I then discovered that I would be a writer to the end of my days.

Five-Cent Investment Gave Him a Good Idea

Fourteen years ago a tall Illinois master mechanic with mutton-chop whiskers strode despondently to and fro in the Baltimore and Ohio station at Twenty-second and Chestnut streets Philadelphia. He was utterly discouraged. For seventeen years he had been studying liquid fuel and working to perfect an oil burner which would make oil superior to coal as a heat producer. His dream was that oil would be the fuel of the twentieth century. Now, after fourteen years of endless experiments, of labor by day and night, his dream had faded away.

Or, so it seemed. His experiments had been carried on among the oil wells of California, where oil was then plentiful. He worked nights, alone at home. Hundreds of sheets of paper were covered with drawings made on his kitchen table. The first successful test of his first perfected burner was made with the kitchen range.

The test decided him. Laying a small brass casting on the table, he said to his wife, "I've turned the trick. That burner will play a big role in revolutionizing industry in this country, or I miss my guess. I resigned today. I leave for New York at the earliest possible moment—there is the place to bid for success."

Six months he traveled in and about New York, seeking a manufacturer who would give his burner a trial. None was interested in trying to heat powerplant boilers, run great furnaces or mills with a liquid fuel! Besides, oil was expensive. And the little brass burner was quite different from anything they had ever seen before, in fact, it and its inventor were rather "queer."

Wearily, discouraged, turned down everywhere, the inventor shook the dust of New York from his big shoes and, believing that he might get a "nibble" in the City of Brotherly Love, traveled that way. The cold shoulder again. Every promoter, every engineer, every mechanic turned him down. He turned to the station, plunged his hand despondently into his pockets, fingered a single five-cent piece left in one of them, and asked himself that question which in our day has become classic: "Where do we go from here?"

Against one of the walls of the station the Westerner saw one of those prehistoric nickel-in-the-slot contraptions which simultaneously vend your fortune, a scrap of music, and your weight. The triple bargain and the nickel in the inventor's pocket made connections in his brain. He knew his weight; he was beyond caring about his fortune; but he did care for music. "Here goes," he said to himself, "my last nickel for a farewell waltz song, and then back he would go to the old job."

In fell the coin. The music tinkled. And out fell a tiny ticket, bearing "204 pounds" on one side, and on the other the words: "Perseverance will bring you success."

The advice from the delphic machine stuck in the discouraged man's mind. It challenged him. He couldn't dismiss it from his thoughts. "Why, I have persevered," he kept saying to himself; "I am on the way to success; I must keep on. I will keep on." While in this mood, he picked up his bag and, instead of starting for California, took a return train to New York.

On this train he got acquainted with a man who told him of a firm in New Haven that was interested in oil burners. The inventor went straight on to New Haven. He found there his first purchaser, the National Wire Corporation of that city. His burner has been used there successfully ever since. Meanwhile, the one patent has grown to thirty-eight patents; the efficiency of oil burners has increased over one hundred per cent; and Dr. W. N. Best, F. R. S. A., 11 Broadway, New York City, furnishes burners for sixty-five per cent of the oil consumed in the works of the different manufacturers of the United States.

Now, at the age of fifty-seven, living in affluence, loving his job so that he cannot leave it, in spite of many resolutions to do so, Doctor Best has grown mellow with kindly, helpful philosophy. Inspiring struggling inventors and young men in general is his favorite indoor sport. Sit beside him today in his skyscraper office and ask him to tell you how you can make a success of your invention.

His eyes twinkle with pride. He gazes at you closely, as if pondering whether or not you have it in you to grasp his great secret. Then, without a word, he produces his cardcase and removes the worn, faded little ticket which he bought for five cents in Philadelphia years ago, and shows you the faded letters: "Perseverance will bring you success."

"But," you exclaim, "perseverance won't do everything; persevering at the wrong thing won't get me anywhere."

"You are right," says Dr. Best, removing his James Whitcomb Riley Glasses and growing reminiscent. "Perseverance is the most important thing, but three other rules should precede it.

"The first rule is: Learn to recognize new mechanical possibilities while they are still in an undeveloped stage.

"The second rule is: Work alone, don't imitate others, trust yourself. Always make it a principle never to

Follow anybody else. You study another man's device you cultivate his mental ruts and are apt to make his mistakes. It takes daring and courage to be original, but these are the qualities that bring the big rewards and the big honors.

The third is: Don't work too much for theory."

Doctor Best's favorite author is Oliver Wendell Holmes. His own belief in the value of perseverance, of holding to what you believe in, though the whole world seems to have turned against you, he finds best reflected in the following words of the New England humorist, which he keeps before him on his desk:

Success is the result of mental attitude, and the right mental attitude will bring success in everything you undertake.

Men who succeed have faith in themselves, and faith in their fellows. Doubt either, and you are doomed.

The man who does his work so well that he needs no supervision has already succeeded.

Men who act their thoughts and think little of their act are the ones who win. Failure: There is no such word in the bright lexicon of speech, unless you yourself have written it there.—Thomas H. Uzzell.

A Few Notes On American Women

Here are a few notes on American women made by Senor V. Blasquez:

"American business men pay for their conquest of wealth by never knowing what true love is.

"The American business man chases dollars all day away from home; and, at night, when he comes to look for a little rest he finds it at his club—talking business with his friends.

"The wife of the American business man, surrounded as she is by every comfort and every luxury, lives a dreary, solitary life at home. To escape from it, she also goes to her club, and lives among women, as her husband lives among men. Thus, with the two sexes separated for the greater part of the time, the women come to depend on themselves or other women, and a sort of hostility against men grows up, much as the women in a harem come finally to hate their tyrant. That is why the United States alone shows more divorces among people in comfortable circumstances than any other country on earth.

"In other nations, husband and wife have less money, but they see more of each other. The wife is not so luxuriously supported, but she is more carefully tended, by her husband.

"Even poor couples in the United States live most of their lives apart. Both husband and wife work all day long, and by evening they feel more need of sleep than of love.

"True love is the child of peaceful circumstances and of the hour of idleness. It requires imagination, imagination that is free from care and able to dream and create illusions. Love is impossible without imagination. Unable to dream and build its fairy castles of illusion, love is nothing but a mechanical association, a legal incorporation founded for doing something that everyone else has done before you."

Bricks Handled Without Breakage

What promises to be a very material factor in bringing down building costs is a new system of handling bricks and building tile in such a manner that the element of loss by breakage is practically eliminated. The pieces are packed in carriers and moved by a machine. Each machine is driven by one man sitting on top, from which position he controls all mill, the carrier runs overhead and movement. In the lumber yard or mill, the carrier runs over a load of big timber, placed on blocks, picks up the load automatically in a few seconds and is off again at a ten-mile-an-hour gait to any part of the yard. On reaching its goal it drops its load just as quickly.

Recently four of these carriers were placed in service by a Southern brick company for a most unusual way of handling brick. Each of these machines loads itself and carries and discharges automatically 2000 bricks or nearly 1-2 tons to the load, without breaking a single brick, and with a competent operator will pick up or discharge a load in less than eleven seconds. From the wharf they are again picked up by the carriers and delivered by them direct to the buildings under construction without removing the bricks from the crates or rehandling in any way. Aside from the labor-saving feature the faster deliveries, contractors prefer to have the bricks delivered by these carriers as the loads are placed in neat piles at the building and do not take up so much street room. Another very important feature is that the loss sustained through breakage in having trucks dump the bricks in the street has been practically eliminated. In many instances these crates are hoisted to the floors on which bricklayers are working, instead of the familiar hod-carrier method. As each crate contains a thousand brick, one can readily picture the convenience and savings which this new method of handling accomplishes in the brick and building industries.

"O, That This Too Solid Flesh Would Melt!"

So soon as a woman finds that she is acquiring flesh too rapidly eternal vigilance must be the watchword. Little flesh deposits settle about the face and throat that immediately threaten the beautiful, clear cut line from the tip of the chin that sweeps away into the contour of the throat.

Not only does this heavy line endanger the beauty of the face, but it removes the delicacy of the profile, which requires months of faithful labor to restore. In fact, in nine cases out of ten this irresistible sweeping curve is never regained, especially after a certain age is reached. This exquisite line that curves away to the bust is one of the most beautiful in a woman's body and therefore those inclined to obesity should use every precaution to fight a common enemy with preventive measures. It is so much easier to curb the fuller lines when they first appear, before the destructive work begins, than it is to restore nature.

Aside from the question of superfluous folds of flesh is the one wherein personal habits are responsible for the disfiguring plaits under the chin and the slantwise ones across the cheeks and throat. Even a thin woman who persistently drops her chin, allowing the weight of her head to sag the chin low, causing wrinkles by reason of the pressure against the throat, has a series of sagging issues almost as unlovely as the full, round lines in a fleshy chin with its undulations.

In both cases the manner of holding the head plays a very important part. The head may be held naturally with the chin raised to the normal height and not pressed against the throat. Some women habitually allow their chin to drop, more especially when reading, sewing or with other work in hand, work that requires concentration.

Other women drop the weight of the head to the muscles of the throat, pressing out those on the sides. A woman who has permitted herself to fall into these habits must needs reeducate her muscles, in order to correct these disfiguring personal habits, before she can hope to remove scrawny folds of tissue acquired by the thin sisterhood of the bulging mass of flesh accumulated by a frankly fat woman.

When the eyes are weak or the sight is poor, bring the work up nearer and raise the chin until the head is at a correct angle. Taking the accustomed position when reading before a mirror enables a woman to discover the defects of body posture, furthermore the poise of the head may be readily seen and corrected.

Whether a woman is too lean or fleshy she should look well to her diet. Such a one includes simple, nourishing food, a well-balanced ration where excess fat, sugar or starch are carefully avoided. There should be an ample supply of water, two quarts daily, taken at regular intervals, with milk and cocoa or chocolate in preference to tea and coffee. A diet of this order will keep both thin and fat women in good health and tend to make the flesh firm.

Deep breathing exercises taken by an open window or a well-ventilated room on rising will burn out superfluous flesh, deepen and widen the chest and strengthen the muscles of the abdomen. Had exercises frequently described in these columns should be practiced every night and morning. These exercises should be taken slowly, with the mind concentrated on the result desired.

For those not familiar with these simple movements let me say that they consist of moving the head forward as far as possible; backward, to the sides, rotate, allowing the head to roll easily around in a circle. All the muscles must be relaxed and the eyes closed to prevent dizziness. The starting position carries the chin held in a normal position, the chest high, abdomen in, and firm on both feet.

These stretching and circling movements wear off superfluous flesh and firm sagging tissues and build up the thin woman so that her throat in time develops a graceful contour.

Massage proves an invaluable aid in storing the shapeliness of the throat and chin. It is important, however, that a woman intrusts this work to an expert professional, or carefully studies the movements herself, as much mischief may be done in this manner. Besides hand massage the electric vibrator is excellent for toning and tightening sagging tissues, stimulating the blood to flow more actively to the parts and imparting new life.

The stroke varies as to pressure, a firmer one being employed for reduction than where the flesh is to be coaxed on.

First, go over the chin and throat with strong, firm strokes, then with a slight pinching movement lift little particles of flesh between the fingers. Following this, work to get up a circulation, using an astringent cream. Go over the throat and thin with care, and then with the finger tips introduce a rotary movement, describing little circles within each other. For this work use both hands, under the chin and in various directions upward and outward.

Besides massage a chin belt is essential. This exercises a pressure against the double or triple chin addition to the normal chin. Th belts as a rule are worn at night when the

muscles are relaxed, also for convenience and the privacy that the obesity patient especially desires.

Previous to slipping on a chin belt a steam bath may be taken once a week for a few minutes, followed by a mopping with a highly astringent lotion or the latter alone may be employed.

While eternal vigilance is the watchword in the beginning, so it is in conclusion, with a limitless supply of patience thrown in and courage to keep up the good work, even though the progress is slow. Rome was not built in a day, and misbehaving chins require plenty of discipline.

Some Samples of Foolish Questions

Here are ten words. Can you spell them? They were taken from lists used in the seventh grade of a public school.

1. Abutment. 2. Bergamot. 3. Deutzia. 4. Daguerotype. 5. Paradigm. 6. Reconnaissance. 7. Erysipelas. 8. Mnemonics. 9. Trichinae. 10. Weigela.

One of eleven able men succeeded in spelling six words correctly. Three were able to spell four words, two got three right, one got two, three spelled only one correctly, and one failed on every word. As Leonard P. Ayres of the Russell Sage Foundation says:

"It is not surprising that they failed so completely, for no citizen in an ordinary walk of life needs to know how to spell these words. When the rare occasion arises that he needs to write one of them, he looks it up in the dictionary."

And he added: "Some of the children in the schools can spell these words correctly; but, while they are laboriously learning to do it, many of them are still unable to spell such short and common words as 'which,' 'separate,' and 'receive'."

The following test in geography was taken from the sixth grade work as prescribed by the revised course of study, and consisted of five questions included in the new course. These questions are:

1. What is the distance in degrees from Portugal to the Ural Mountains?
2. How many miles long is South America?
3. Name the capital of Montenegro?
4. Locate the desert of Atacama.
5. Where is the Pamir Plateau?

One of the eleven men was able to answer the third question. All the rest of them failed on all five questions!

"Tad" Lincoln and His Brothers

The four children of Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln were named Robert, Edward, William and Thomas. Of these lads Edward died in infancy, but three lived to become illustrious boys of the White House.

Robert Lincoln was considerably older than his younger surviving brothers, and was much away at school in those Springfield days before the war, going first to Philip's Exeter Academy and then to Harvard.

In some ways William seems to have been the flower of the family—a delicate, studious little fellow, with literary tastes and peculiarly winning ways. There was a strong spice, however, of "Father Abe's humor in his composition, and he was not backward in joining in any bit of fun started by small, mischievous Thomas or "Tad."

"Tadpole" was what Mr. Lincoln called his youngest—his baby—and this quickly became contracted to "Taddie" and "Tad."

The boys were about ten and seven when their father—their own dear, good father—was elected President of the United States. It was in the famous old White House that Willie began to scribble some of his boyish thoughts on paper, as well as pore over a book at his mother's side.

It was in the White House that he died in the very flower of his happy and most promising youth. He contracted a severe cold riding on his little pony in inclement weather, fever set in, and day by day he grew more white and wan, until at last he passed away.

He had been his mother's favorite child, but she gave away everything that could remind her of him, and never again entered the chamber where he died or the Blue Room where he lay in his little casket.

Now, however, Tad became more than ever his father's pet, and ran freely in and out of the public offices. He was afflicted with an impediment in his speech, but this only seemed to endear him the more to his parents, and may also have been the reason why he was not sent to school and his education was so neglected, he not even learning to read until after leaving Washington.

He was an odd little chap, very affectionate, but mischievous as a monkey, and I fear, sometimes almost as unreasonable.

In an unoccupied apartment he fitted up a miniature theatre, with stage, curtains, orchestra, stalls and parquette, all complete; and was highly indignant, when one day, he found taken possession of by the photographers, who had come to take some stereop views and wished there to develop their proofs. He made a great uproar, and, locking the door, pocketed the key, leaving all the chemicals in-

Coaxing and persuasion were of no avail.

"They have no business in my room and shall not go in, even to get their things," he declared.

Meanwhile, the President was sitting for his picture and finally heard of the difficulty.

"Tad, go and unlock that door," he commanded, mildly.

But my young man refused, and marched off to his mother's chamber instead. Nor could the me continue their work until his father went after and brought back the desired article. Later, however, Mr. Lincoln remarked:

"Tad was a peculiar child. He was violently excited when I went to him. I said, 'Tad, do you know you are making your father a great deal of trouble?' He burst into tears, instantly giving me the key."

The little lad was always Mr. Lincoln's companion on his trips down the Potomac, and was beside him, clinging to his hand, when he made his enthusiastic entry into Richmond.

He was a very miserable urchin, though, when the White House stables were burned, and the precious ponies given to him and Willie perished in the flames. He threw himself, howling upon the floor and refused to be comforted.

Meanwhile, Robert was pursuing his studies at Cambridge, although he made frequent visits home, and was most anxious to leave college and join the army.

This he evidently did and was given the rank of captain, and served until the close of the conflict. He was a brave youth, of lofty soul, who rather scorned the follies of fashionable society, and after his father's tragic death, proved his mother's main stay and comfort.

When Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated the second time, in 1865, it is said that a brilliant star was seen at noonday, which appeared a bright augur of the peace that so long descended upon the land; and it was a joyful moment for the President when the war was finally pronounced at an end.

On Good Friday morning the President said to Captain Robert:

"Well, my son, you have returned safely from the front, and now you must lay aside your uniform and return to college. I wish you to read law for three years, and at the end of that time I hope you will be able to tell whether you will make a lawyer or not."

That night the great heart of the loving considerate patriot was stilled forever by the assassin's bullet, and the whole nation stood aghast.

Robert rose manfully to the occasion, but poor little 12-year-old Tad was almost frantic. For twenty-four hours he crouched at the foot of his mother's bed, a world of agony in his young face, and sobbed inconsolably. But when the Easter sun burst forth in glorious splendor on Sunday morning, it seemed to bring him a ray of fort. Of a caller, he asked:

"Do you think my father has gone to heaven?"

"I have no doubt of it," was the gentleman's prompt reply.

Then he stammered, in his broken way:

"I am glad he has gone there, for he never was happy after it came here. This was not a good place for him."

From that moment he was calmer, and was the only one who could quiet Mrs. Lincoln's wild grief, often patterning into her room at night to beg:

"Don't cry, mamma! I cannot sleep if you cry. Papa was good, and he has gone to heaven. He is happy there."

Five weeks after the assassination the Lincoln's left the White House and settled down in a hotel at Hyde Park, one of the suburbs of Chicago. It was a great change, but "necessity knows no law," and the late President's family was far from rich. A pension was later granted Mrs. Lincoln, but with all her troubles what wonder that the poor woman's mind gave way, especially when little Tad, at 18, also went to be as he once said, with "father and brother Willie in heaven."

Squirrels vs. Owls

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Whether or not screech owls are to share a home with Public Square squirrels will be determined by Alderman Frank B. Brown when the local police force, appears before him to answer a charge of shooting and killing an owl in a tree on Public Square, December 6. The charge was preferred by Herbert W. Bey, secretary of the Wyoming Audubon Society in behalf of the organization.

It is the contention of the police that the bird was a nuisance and was preying upon the squirrels which city are doing all in their power to protect.

Inasmuch as he is authorized to shoot dogs running at large and annoying the squirrels, Officer Bert felt that he had a right to shoot the feathered enemy of the little animals. Acting on that assumption, he killed the owl.

On the other hand, the society says that the bird is protected and that the officer violated the law in killing it, regardless of whether or not the owl was preying upon the squirrels. It is a case of the squirrels against the owls.

"Mine is the 'business before pleasure' that you hear of so much," said the man at the theatrical box window.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM 4
ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Open a Savings Account by Mail

Add to it regularly and know the satisfaction of watching your wealth increase

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$4,000,000

WEST END TRUST CO.
Broad St., and So. Penn Sq. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FASHION NOTES

Interesting Items for the Fair Sex

One cannot but be impressed by the perfect grace of winter fashions—and by their femininity. Everything stiff, everything rigid and rectangular has been eliminated. Feathers, furs and fabrics flow into each other and costumes are all soft lines. Even the colors do their share, for though many bright hues are used this season, they are somehow harmonized and subdued by artful blending so that the finished effect is as soft as an Oriental rug.

Fashions reached their apex of stern stiffness during the war and ever since the war ended there has been a reversion—softer, more flowing, more feminine styles. These have culminated this winter in probably the most beautiful fashions of the century. There are a few bizarre styles this season, few daring and dashing effects—if one may except the very short skirt. Exceedingly bright fabrics, glints of gold thread, the exquisite flow of feathers, the shadowy softness of furs, and draperies—draperies very where, unite to make the beauty and grace of these 1920-1921 modes. Nobody can spoil the picture with cheap, stiff materials, trying to imitate the lines made by good fabrics—for there are no cheap fabrics! One pays a price now for material by the yard, but generally the fabrics are of excellent grade. All this makes for a richer ensemble in feminine dress. And another thing helps; with materials at the present high prices, costumes must be simple. And simple styles developed in good fabrics always produce distinguished, graceful costumes.

How much more graceful and charming, for instance, is the woman in a draped dolman wrap, its lower edges caught up to give a tapering line to the silhouette below the knee, and in a small close-fitting toque from which a soft feather curls downward to touch the shoulder—how much more graceful she is than she would be in a topcoat flaring slightly above a stiff skirt reinforced with that awful atrocity, a skirt braided at the hem, and with a blocked hat whose brim makes one sharp angle and its spiky feather-fancy another. The feminine figure of the eighties was all angles. The pulled-in waist made an angle with the hips. The bulging sleeves made an angle with the shoulders. The hard, blocked hat with stiff feathers was a mingling of angles. The bustle made an angle with the line of the back. And the skirt hem, stiffened with buckram, primly refused to do any clinging anywhere. The sensible war-girl three years ago was quite as angular in another way. Her costumes were all severe, straight lines; and squared pockets, rows of buttons, belt buckles and sailor hats, offering a certain trig smartness in their way, entirely robbed femininity of feminine grace.

Grace is the watchword now, however, and one must live up to it and achieve it somehow or other, or be completely out of the picture. Of course, if one can spend money ad lib., this perfect grace is not so hard to achieve. There wraps of velvet and fur, flocks of duvety and crepe silks and lace, hats with wonderful ostrich plumes that would make the most angular woman in the world all soft lines of gracefulness. But if one has to economize a bit on clothes, one must study a little. The wonderful plumed hat will not do for all kinds of weather; nor will the softly draped wrap fit all occasions—as a practical sort of hat and topcoat would. But beautiful effects that compromise between practicability and dressy formality have been achieved with materials that stand all weathers more successfully than do feathers and velvet. Wool velours is one of these fabrics, duvety another. And if one cannot have curled ostrich trailing from hat to shoulder there's a coquely fashionable this season and obtainable in lovely effects of grace.

Boots and slippers have joined the crusade against angles in behalf of grace. The very long, very pointed toe has disappeared and footwear has escaped the just-not-grotesque line on which it was verging a year ago. Toes are pointed, but not abominably pointed so that one has to wear several sizes longer than one's foot and go up and down stairs carefully, in order to have modish feet. And square, right angled buckles on slippers are not as obnoxious as they were. The slipper straps that blend with the line of the instep. The feminine foot looks incredibly small and dainty this season, and it must be confessed Manhattan women are wearing footwear in the street—and on story days, too!—that is only fit for the soft rug and polished floors of indoors. Spats are worn over the thinnest dancing slippers and in boots and buttoned models have the choice, because they can be so lightly and daintily fashioned that they have the effect of spats worn with thin slippers.

The season's leaning toward soft lines of grace is very apparent in millinery. The big hats have curling, drooping brims loaded with ostrich and the little hats cover the head like a cap, a feather snuggling at one side against the neck or a veil or two fluttering softly about the face. Few hats there are with dashing, shooting-off trimmings. Even long gulls have a way of curling around the end and

making a curve instead of an angle, with the line of the hat.

There is a fancy, too, for matching the hat to the hair, so that at a distance an all one color effect is given. For instance, a woman with red-gold hair and brownish amber eyes selects a henna colored hat, henna colored feathers, curling softly around the henna velvet brim and nestling against the coppery tones of the hair. Women whose hair is touched with gray affect moleskin hats and chenille dotted veils in the same shade. A youngish woman with gray hair was very effective at a recent afternoon affair in a hat of gray caracul exactly the shade of her tresses. The gray caracul hat was a close toque, with a loop of the caracul at one side where the brim is curved down toward the shoulder. Her frock was of black velvet and the only note of color was in a pair of deep blue earrings, which matched the blue of her eyes. These little effects in dress are carefully studied, and since there is an infinite amount of jewelry, charmingly colored yet not too exorbitant in price, it is easy to achieve artistic and arresting effects in costume.

NEW COTTON HINT OF SPRING

So soon as the holiday rush is over the shops are transformed into tropical bowers with flowers, foliage and gayly singing canaries, to cast a spell on the shopper. In this environment are displayed the latest cottons and summertime fabrics, making us long for the new season.

Two novelties stand out pre-eminently in the new cottons for spring. One of these was brought out last year, but is being further developed and emphasized for the coming season. It is like a very loosely woven ribbed crash, the ribs tapering from thick to thin, as does a flame. This idea of ribs of irregular thickness is used in an entire series of new cotton materials, both in grounds and in striped and checked effects on voile grounds.

The second novelty is a crepe, termed snowflake. This crepe weave serves a good ground for novelty striped and checked effects in the flammolea weave.

Stripes and checks are still prominent. They are used frequently in conjunction with floral and geometric patterns. The square, in various sizes, marked off by two or more stripes in different widths, is still the favored basic form. Solid checks have little or no representation.

Complicated designs in floral and in geometric patterns have been worked out in stripes and checks. The saw-edge and the zig-zag stripes of the preceding season are also being carried over. These have been developed in many original ways.

Patterns embroidered in heavy threads in high relief are offered in immense variety. Many of the ribbed or corded stripes of last year again figure conspicuously for the coming season.

Fiber silk and mercerized cotton are extensively used in all the embroidered patterns.

The inspiration for the designs is largely derived from China, Rumania and Arabia.

Colors are vivid, and they are used in bold contrasts, on white and on neutral and navy grounds.

BATHING SUITS FOR SOUTHERN RESORTS

Bathing suits that will need no advertising, so unusual and fascinating are they, now await the opening of the Southern season. Bathing dresses are here that outshine any of former years and even compete with the fashionable frocks in styles and materials. In fact, the 1921 bathing dresses are liable to put a serious crimp in the legitimate dress business on the beaches, for they are so attractive that the bathing girl will hate to discard them for more formal clothes.

Among the first models shown for 1921 are black satins, some cut similar to spring dresses with low waist lines and gathered skirts, and some of them have fitted bodices. These dresses go further than merely following styles tendencies. In cut and line they employ the very newest embroidery in their decorations.

Hand embroidered motifs are used on entire bodices, or in borders on skirts, and hand-stenciled designs in brilliant colors are effectively employed. The style is reflected in a dark blue jersey dress with slit skirt and bodice revealing an underdress of all-over embroidery in blue on red background. Silver embroidery on black makes a striking combination, especially when the skirt is almost completely covered with it.

Black predominates in the satin and taffeta models where collar is introduced in the decorations, but in the wool jersey suits very brilliant colors are used in stripe effects and worn under dark blue slipover dresses.

Even hats and shoes have followed the trend of fashion and for the coming season French bathing slippers with ankle straps will be the thing, while hats of satin with broad brims at the sides and Alsatian bows in front will vie with chic little tams of black and white.

Don't Be a "Typhoid Mary" of Pessimism

A few years ago there was a mysterious outbreak of typhoid fever cases in New York. For some time the health authorities were unable to trace to the source of infection. Finally they ran them down to a woman employed as a cook, who was carrying around typhoid germs, to which she was herself immune, but which played havoc with other people. They named her "Typhoid Mary" and they separated her from her job as cook, so that she could no longer infect others.

Too many of us are "Typhoid Marys" of pessimism. There is nothing really the matter with us. We are not even scared ourselves, but we go around talking as if we were, and all that we accomplish is to scatter germs of fear which infect others and do harm.

We have just had a talk with a business man who has traveled in forty-five of the forty-eight States. He says that the condition of our country is wonderful. He says that if people would shut their mouths talking about possible panics, and go on about their business we would "be in for" a period of prosperity the like of which we never saw.

He says that he has made a point of going into smoking cars and listening to men's conversation. And he adds that everywhere he has been he has found these carriers of pessimistic talk. Some of them are traveling men who have had trouble getting the good with which to fill the orders they have taken—so they wander about the country saying that things are "going to the demnation bow-wow's."

Stop going around like a "Typhoid Mary"—not sick yourself, yet spreading the germs of fear!

The Fellows Who Stick

Yes, it's a Fight—
But on by the shadows and out through the Night,
Taking the Break of the Game as it cracks,
Head up and ready for Counter Attacks.

Soaking up sorrow and pain as we go,
Crashing through trouble and heart-ache and woe.
Knowing the Fate, through the length of its span,
Never has beaten a good Fighting Man!

Knowing raw luck, with its scurviest trick,
Never has won from the Fellows Who Stick!
So, head up and ready, and on with the play,
Though we must stumble o'er graves in the way.

Yes, it's a Scrap—
But the fighters are ready to fill up each gap,
Knowing that life has emerged from the gleam
Of softness and slumber that leads to a Dream.

Heads up, and ready to travel the road,
However weary the burdening load.
Heads up, and ready for whatever's due,
Pulling together and seeing it through.

Playing the game to the end of the row,
Set for the scrimmage with blow against blow.
Trouble's the Trainer that reaches the top—
Raw Nerve's the reaper that harvests the crop!

—Grantland Rice.

Where Amber is Found

Santo Domingo is one of the few places in the world where amber occurs in any quantity. The bulk of the supply comes from the vicinity of Konigsburg, on the Baltic seacoast. There it occurs in the lower oligocene, and appears to have deposited originally in glauconitic beds of clay, which was afterwards eroded by wave action and the amber distributed, though much of it was taken from beds in which it was originally deposited. Amber is simply fossilized resin, derived apparently from certain coniferous trees. The conditions under which it occurs in Santo Domingo do not appear to differ substantially from the Baltic seacoast. It is found near Santiago city, associated with lignite, sandstones and conglomerates. These beds probably belong to the oligocene formation and are found containing amber at a number of places on the north coast, as well as on both flanks of the Monte Cristi range. It also frequently occurs in the streams flowing through these beds. The amber is usually in ovate lumps, from the size of a pea to a man's fist, often flattened, dull on the exterior, being covered with a kind of brownish crust.

Apothecaries are always ready with a tort.

Bathing capes are also in vogue and many interesting models will be featured. Unique among these is one made of tery cloth in white and green brocaded effect with no arm holes, but ample room in which to stretch and ample proportions to permit it being well wrapped about the figure. These capes seem sensible, since they are primarily for warmth and protection and one does not care to have one's arms exposed to the sun or wind while on the beach.

The Voices of Animals

It does not seem possible that we shall ever be able to comprehend the language of animals, but it is interesting to note the variety of their voices.

In the mammalian the general structure of the larynx is like that of man, the power and character of the sound depending on the different degrees of development of the vocal chords and the peculiarity of the structure of the vocal organs. The timbre, or quality, of the voice is remarkably distinct in different classes of animals, and also varies in those of the same class.

Lions and tigers, with their magnitude of chest, make a roar that fills the ear with a sense of horror. The depth of voice giving to the mind the idea of an enormous being.

The horse neighs in a descent on the chromatic scale without even omitting a semitone, being one of the most musically voiced of animals.

The ass brays in a perfect octave, and one of its ejaculations has been copied by Haydn in his in his seventeenth quartet with great success.

The barking of a dog is an instance of a voice acquired by domestication, much as the trotting of a horse is an acquired movement.

An ape produces an exact octave of musical sounds, ascending and descending the scales by half tones, so that perhaps it alone of brute animals may be said to sing.

The howling, or preaching monkey, of South America, has a voice that can be heard for two miles.

One kind of a frog has a sound bag, evidently acting as a resonance chamber, on each side of its mouth. The tortoise gives a mere snuffling sound.

Snakes have no vocal chords, but produce a hissing, by expulsion of air through the narrow opening in the glottis. Most fishes are mute.

Ampere and the Donkey

The elder ampere, for a time a professor in the college of France, was kind, but hot tempered, and occasionally gave way to outbursts of which he instantly repented. Once at an examination some mistaken response of a student led him to exclaim, "You are a donkey."

The student was as hot-blooded as he. "It's you who are th donkey!" he shouted back.

By this time Ampere's anger was all gone, and the philosopher and gentleman asserted himself. "Perhaps it is," he answered, "but nevertheless I imagine that if you begin your demonstration now you will recognize the fact that you are mistaken."

The student recommenced his demonstration, discovered his mistakes and acknowledged that he was wrong.

"And now, my dear boy," said the professor, "you see that I am not a donkey and that you are not one either. I had no right to call you by the name of that animal, which, however, is so patient, calm, faithful and laborious a creature that I am not sure but it was he whom you and I were insulting just now and not each other."

Humor and Wit

The daughter of a country rector in England taught the choir boys a new tune at a Monday evening's practice, to be sung on the following Sunday. Sunday morning came.

"Well, Johnny, I hope you haven't forgotten the new tune, for we depend much on you."

"Naw, mum, not a bit. Why, I've been a-skeerin' the crows with it all week!"

"I am surprised, Bobby," said his father, reprovingly, "that you should strike your little brother. Don't you know that it is cowardly to hit one smaller than yourself?"

"Then why do you hit me, pa?" inquired the boy, with a pronounced air of having the better of it.

The hammer has a striking appearance.

"Old Age Just a Pose," Finds Famous Physician

"Old age is just a pose," Sir James Cantile, famous Harley street physician, said recently in commenting upon his announcement that on January 11 he would preside over the inauguration of a class in physical training for business and professional men of more than fifty years of age.

"A man usually grows old because he thinks he is dignified," he said. "He sits back and lets the years do what they like with him. I shall be seventy in a fortnight, but I rise every morning at 4.30 and soon after that I dance for a quarter of an hour. I prefer step dances, the highland fling and starthspys. There is not enough exercise in the modern dances for me."

A Central American School

It was during a trip taken through the interior of Guatemala that we stumbled across a quaint native school house in the very center of the little republic.

A party of three, consisting of the writer, his brother Frank and Guatemalan lad called Jose, were traveling muleback from the gulf to the capital, Guatemala City.

We had scraped an acquaintance with him on the small fruiter carrying us from New Orleans down the Central American coast and at his invitation, concluded to make the journey inland, a distance of some two hundred miles.

The guide had gone on ahead for the purpose of selecting a place to rest—a necessary precaution in a country where hotels are unknown—and we followed slowly behind.

Presently a cross-road was encountered, and, with the usual fate doled out under such circumstances, we took the wrong one. After riding a couple of miles, a halt was called at a little stream to water the locomotives.

The term is used advisably in connection with the animals bearing us on that memorable occasion. In Spanish, loco means crazy, and motiva is motive, so by placing the two words together, you have, of course, crazy motive, and it explained the erratic disposition of our mules to a nicety.

Near where we had stopped to water the mules was a bend in the road distant about three hundred yards. Suddenly from that direction came a strange murmur, not unlike the droning of a multitude of bees. It waxed louder and louder, then died away, only to burst forth once more.

Frank and I looked at each other in surprise. Jose did not seem disturbed, however, and smiled when we asked the cause of the peculiar noise. "Oh, that's only an escuela de camp (country school)!" he explained.

"But where does the queer sound come from?" I asked.

"The pupils studying their lessons."

"What! And all together?"

"Of course. They think nothing can be learned unless it is shouted at the top of one's voice. We do not study that way in the city, but out here in what you call the backwoods it is different. Would you like to see them?"

Following Jose, we passed the bend and saw, just in front, a small, one-story adobe house. The windows were gullit of glass, and the door—a primitive affair of rough hewn wood—stood wide open.

We quietly dismounted and crept close to one of the holes in the mud wall doing duty as a window. The scene presented would have made a wooden Indian laugh.

Imagine a low-ceiled room about 40 foot square, completely filled with children of all ages and conditions. Some were clad in scanty muslin skirts or trousers, while others—those under ten—stood as nature made them.

There were no rows of desks or other furniture common to similar rooms in the United States, but simply a few home-made benches and sections of logs scattered here and there.

But it was not the fittings that attracted our immediate attention, although they were odd enough. It was the pupils themselves we felt interested at once. They were grouped about, some seated and others standing, facing a small raised platform at one end, and all shouting at the highest pitch of their voices.

A scarcity of books was noticeable, and those in view were dog-eared and dilapidated, until they resembled bundles of paper fastened together with an old string or two. Over in one corner we noticed a little fellow standing with his face to the wall and a skull-cap on his head, to which was affixed a pair of donkey ears. It did not need any explanation.

The teacher was seated on the platform mentioned above, with his wand of office—a stout rod—in one hand and a book in the other. As we watched he brought the first mentioned article down on a primitive desk in front of him with a whack.

At the signal all noises ceased. After waiting a moment, during which time he glared around the little room in a manner calculated to inspire awe in the hearts before him, he called up a class of five.

These he proceeded to question from his book. It is presumed the first three gave correct answers, as he passed on to the next. Ah, this proved the luckless wight!

The boy hesitated, then muttered a few words, finally breaking down with a sob of mingled fear and humiliation. He had very good cause, too; for suddenly reaching over the desk, the teacher grabbed him by his shock of coarse black hair, administered a half dozen sharp cuts on his bare legs, and then sent him to relieve the lad in the novel dunce cap.

After examining the last pupil of the five, the teacher rapped several times on his desk. At this the entire assemblage rushed outside, with whoops and yells that would have turned an Indian green with envy. Both doors and windows were utilized in the exodus, and three or four crept through a break in the wall where the adobe had crumbled away.

They caught sight of our little party immediately, and surrounded us. Jose replied to numerous questions, then, growing tired, then, growin' tired, gave all the rest that bothered him a tap with his riding whip. It was taken in good faith and the crowd soon broke up, to engage in play during their recess hour.

We noticed a few tops and some marbles, but the majority of the boys

collected over at the side of the road, from where there presently came shouts of excitement.

Jose walked over, and then running back called out eagerly.

"Come and see the fun, they are going to play a regular native game, called rey taba."

About two dozen boys were grouped around one in the center, who stood holding a peculiar-shaped bone in his right hand. It was the size of a small inkstand, and almost square on four sides. The top was concave and the bottom slightly convex.

A distance of twenty feet had been measured off previously. Standing at one end of this, the player pitched the bone to a spot marked out at the other. The result sought for was to throw it so the concave side would come uppermost.

Each participant was given three trials and the one gaining the most points, became rey, or king. The bone itself is called the tabe.

After the chieftainship is thus settled, the fortunate one is led away out of sight, and the game goes on until another lad is successful. Then the king rejoins the group. By this process he is not supposed to know who the second winner is.

The entire group, with this exception then arranged themselves in line, four feet apart. The royal leader folded his arms, and, marching along close in front, paused before each one and asked.

"Are you a loyal subject of mine?"

When he began, Jose whispered: "Now watch, senores."

The king went up the line until he came to the seventh one. He had just begun his question, when the boy in front of him made a sudden spring and wrapped his arms around the other's body.

Then began a really skillful wrestling match, with all the rest of the pupils and ourselves as an interested audience. For fully five minutes they pulled and struggled, first one on top and the other, until at last, just as the king seemed to be gaining the mastery, a series of loud raps from within the school house sent them all scrambling to their studies.

"It is great honor for the rey—who, according to the game, is taken unaware to come out victorious," explained Jose. "He does not know, you see, who will be his opponent, and has to march along with folded arms until he is attacked."

As we mounted and rode away the hub bub of voices broke out again and lasted until we passed out of hearing in the distance.

Automatic Substations Improve Street Car Service

This is the age of machinery in which a combination of metallic parts is made to carry the heavier burdens of mankind as well as to supply the most comfort to present-day civilization. Among these comforts, although there may be exceptions, is the street railway system, without which none of our cities could have attained its present population (the latest census shows that fifty per cent of the population of the United States lives in cities). The railway system is the human burden bearer of the country.

Like every other system that mankind has devised for his benefit, the street railway is not perfect—but it is being perfected as fast as possible. It may surprise the great number of strap-hangers to learn that experiments are constantly being made to improve railway conditions throughout the country, but such is a fact. Among the latest, but such is a fact, is the substitution of these improvements is the substitution which, heretofore, required human operators, but now needs no attendance, as it has been made wholly automatic.

A substitution may be described as an intermediate device through which electric energy flows, constantly supplying current to the cars which are in its district. Just as in a water reservoir, there are times when heavy demands are made on the supply, and at these times the substitution must be able to supply the demand just as the reservoir supplies water unflinchingly, even though all users were to turn on their faucets at the same time.

The substitution, as a reserve storage, is supplied energy from a central power station. The current is generated in the nature of alternating current, alternates constantly from positive to negative values—the direct current being continuous can be transformed to higher or lower voltage to be transmitted long distances and, therefore, it is the kind generated in the central station. Sent on to the substitution as alternating current, it is converted to direct current for use on the lines that feed the street car motors, which are most exclusively of the direct current type. For this purpose, converters which change the current, are the necessary part of every substitution, in fact, the reason for their installation and existence.

In most substitutions in large cities there are two converters, on of which is used only to carry the peak. Ordinarily when the street cars are started in the morning, a man throws a switch to put one of these converters into operation. It then feeds direct current into the energy line so that the cars may start on their runs. About 7.00 A. M. there are more people who want to ride, so more cars are then needed. These extra cars need more electrical energy than the one converter could supply. So the

man would switch in the other converter and the peak would then taken care of.

For some years the trend has been to make the switching operations automatic in order to do away with the operators who were necessary on to start and stop the converters. But only recently, engineers of the Westinghouse Electric Company, in conjunction with engineers of the Cleveland Railway Company, were able to install full automatic substations for heavy city service. The first of these substations is in what is known as the Heights district. In this substitution operators are required—all switching being operated by relays, as they are called, working automatically, in such a way as to make electrical people speak of the station as a thinking machine. Most of this accomplishing is due to one vital part, the "brains" of which is an automatic switch sometimes known as the "Brains Relay." It is what makes the "thinking" machine think.

The electrical term of this mechanism that does away with human operators, is a polarized motor relay, although it does its work in such a manner as to make thinking of it in mechanical terms difficult. In the Cleveland substitution there are two converters, each with a capacity of 1500 kilowatts, together equalling about 40 horsepower. When the cars are ready to go on the line early in the morning the first converter is switched in properly by the "Brains Relay." The first machine takes care of the load until the peak is reached when the other converter is started to supply energy to the line and combined they supply the heavy demand. After the peak subsides, the second converter switched off automatically, leaving the first to carry the load and saving the other for emergency. All this without human operators who may be miles away, and who are required to inspect and clean the station at intervals.

It is said by engineers that automatic substations will be installed here long in practically every railway system of any size in the country—a condition which will result in considerable saving in the cost of energy and eliminating the necessity for operators to be present continuously. Another, and still more important advantage that will result from the new development, will be the practicability of supplying power from a large number of substitution each of which will have a small capacity than those now in use, and this will improve the service. This has been impossible up to the present time owing to the prohibitive cost in wages for the large number

Penny Boys to be Guests of Agricultural Department

Harrisburg, Pa.—The boys from the farms of Pennsylvania will play an important part in the Fifth Annual State Farm Product Show, to be held at Harrisburg, January 25-28. One hundred and thirty boys, representing every section of the State, will be guests of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and the Y. M. C. A. during the show, and while they will take part in the annual corn judging contest, which is one of the features of the show.

Each agricultural vocational school in the State will send a team of two boys. There are 37 of these schools while one team will represent each of the 16 high school agricultural departments. In addition, one team will be sent by each county supervisor of agriculture, making thirteen of these teams.

There will be a Vocational School exhibit as a part of the show, and this will illustrate the work that is being carried on in the vocational school scattered throughout Pennsylvania where agriculture is taught.

The boys who come to the show from each school are selected on account of their ability displayed in corn judging and the trip to Harrisburg is a full recognition of their meritorious work during the year.

The boys will arrive Tuesday morning, January 25, and will be quartered at the Y. M. C. A. The Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction will have competent agricultural teachers in charge of the boys during their stay in Harrisburg.

Each morning they will be awakened at six o'clock, have breakfast served and then follow the day's program, which includes visiting the legislature, meeting Governor William C. Sproul, Secretary of Agriculture, Fred Rasmussen and other State officials. They will visit the various departments of the State Farm Product Show and in the evenings, entertainment will be provided.

On Wednesday morning, January 26, the annual corn judging contest will be held and the large silk bannet will be awarded to the school representative by the winning team. There will be individual prizes will also be awarded. On Wednesday evening, the boys will be tendered a banquet when the prizes will be awarded and on the following morning the boys will depart for their homes.

For Sale

Entire equipment for a 40-ton ice plant for sale; also a few smaller plants.

HARRY DRY,
Refrigerator Engineer,
Wildwood, N. J.

Uncle Joe' Cannon Gets Ovation in House Like Hero

Uncle Joe' Cannon, of Illinois, rode down the center aisle of the great legislative hall in the world recently amid a heartfelt acclaim such as accorded only to heroes, record breakers and champions. He was all that in the minds of scores of those who crowded the galleries and the ecologic expressions of those seeking for representatives of 110,000,000 American people.

He hardly appeared a veteran of fifty-three years, nine months and twenty-five days service in the House of Representatives. He had exceeded a day the record of Justin Smith Morrill, of Vermont.

He was a rare picture to behold, his erect carriage and his firm step scarcely betraying that he was in his eighty-fifth year. Probably his fine white hair and historic beard alone revealed to the average spectator in the gallery that he was in the House before they ever saw the light of day—before there were any telephones, any airplanes and when General Grant was President.

"Uncle Joe" seemed entirely at home. He laid his manuscript on the table for a moment and looked about. The applause subsided, he turned slightly, spat on the floor back of him and began to speak. His voice was as strong as used to be, but it was ready and clear.

"I realize that it is a rather long time that I have been here, but it has not seemed long," he said, "for time ever drags in the House, and the realization of years that have come and gone comes to me only when I look to the faces of my colleagues and note the changes.

"The year 1872 was a memorable one in many respects. Vesuvius had violent eruption that year, and General Sherwood and I were elected to the House. There were other happenings—the organization of the German empire and the French republic, the emancipation of slaves in Porto Rico, the connection of Australia with the rest of the world by cable, the great Boston fire and the Geneva award of the Alabama claims, but these concerned the world at large, while the election of my friend and colleague, General Sherman and myself was personal and I am glad he was here with us to share with me the doubtful honor of elder statesmen.

"Speaker Gillett and Mr. Clark were approaching the polls that year," he said, "and Jim Mann, at sixteen, was trying to decide whether he would be a farmer or a lawyer. Rainey and Bondell were beginning to figure life in percentages and the ambitions of Judge Kitchin and Nick Longworth of the age of three were centered about their first pants."

Good Suggestions

Hat Pin Holder for Crochet Needles
To keep crochet needles together take a glass hatpin holder or a chemist test tube and get a cork to fit. Put your crochet needles in and those without hoods may be inserted in the cork and will keep the hooks from becoming bent.

A New Way to Peel a Tomato
An easy way to peel a tomato is stick a fork in its end and hold one side over a lighted gas burner until it pops, then turn the other side and hold until it pops. The skin comes off very easily and leaves the tomato more solid than if scalded.

More Room in the Children's Closet
Take an old velocipede wheel, enamel it, attach it to the shelf in the closet so it will swing around easy. This wheel will hold many hangers. The clothes are easy to find and will not muss.

Flat Bodkin
An electric hair curler is excellent for running ribbon or tape in garments. Just insert the ribbon a few inches from the end, close your curler and you have a bodkin that will catch in the cloth.

For the Typewriter Keys
I find that by rubbing a little art-gum over the keys of the typewriter they are immediately cleansed of all dirt. This is much more satisfactory than cleansing them with gasoline, as it only takes a few minutes.

Quarters for Gas Meters
Quarters for the gas meter will always be on hand if a check or bill is given in exchange for them to the man who empties the meter at the end of the month. The returned quarters should be kept in a convenient place.

To Remove Chewing Gum
For chewing gum on clothes, etc., just pour chloroform on the place and it almost immediately dissolves. I pass this suggestion on, as I know it will be appreciated.

Dressing Mirror
Anyone possessing an old-fashioned pier or hall mirror can have a splendid bedroom dressing mirror by taking it out of frame and mounting it on a door or wall. It can easily be secured by moulding.

Slip-on Protector
For sleeves when washing dishes, etc., save tops of rubber gloves. The fingers being too worn for use, cut them off. Slip tops over your sleeves and save sleeves from soil.

Protecting Hands From Splinters
By painting my clothes props I find it protects my hands from splinters, makes them more pleasing to handle, they last longer and make a nice appearance painted.

Not Too Old For High Kick

Lancaster, Cal.—T. W. Edwards, realty operator, celebrated the seventy-fourth anniversary of his birth by kicking a hat from the head of a man six feet two inches tall, without losing his balance.

No Fun Without Yelling

"I'm saving my money," observed Wisdom Jones, as reported in the New York Evening Post, "so I can take time to see prodigy play chess.

Origin of Bridal Veil

The bridal veil is said to have originated in the ancient custom of performing the marriage ceremony under a square piece of cloth, held over the bridal couple to conceal the blushes of the bride. At the marriage of a widow it was not used.

An Opportunity to Save Money
\$2.75 2-Buckle Heavy Artics Made for the U. S. Navy \$2.75
Retail Price \$4.00, Our Price \$2.75

Goodyear Rubbers \$1.20
Heavy sole, broad toe only, made for U. S. Navy
Sold retail at \$2.25, special price \$1.20
Add 10c. for parcels post in sending money order. Be sure to state size.

R. FORSTER & SON
4239 Main St. Manayunk
Philadelphia, Pa.
Reference, Manayunk Trust Co., Phila.

Million-Dollar First Prize for Flight Around World

Paris—The Aero Club of France recently transmitted to the Aero Club of America a new set of rules for the Aerial Derby around the world in accord with instructions it received from the Inter-Allied Aeronautic Federation at its last meeting at Geneva.

The Aero Club of America is the parent of the idea for an around-the-world air race, and, therefore, according to the federation rules, if the race comes off it will be under American control. But the original rules submitted by the Aero Club of America were found distinctly wanting. The Inter-Allied Federation, after obtaining the consent of the aero clubs of England, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and other nations asked the Aero Club of France to make new ones. These rules must be passed by the Aero Club of America if the race is to be held. The original rules were found not sportive enough and amateurish.

The new rules occupied the attention of the best aeronautic talent in France for several months before being sent to New York. They call for enormous prizes, totaling \$3,000,000. The first prize alone is \$1,000,000. The idea of having such large prizes is that the airplane industry, which suffered seriously in the reaction after the war, can only be properly stimulated in this fashion. The large prizes will attract government subsidies and large syndicates that will expend enormous sums to win. Nearly all the European governments will offer subsidies.

It is learned that Italy will enter the largest dirigible ever built, capable of remaining twenty days in the air the cost of which is nearly the amount of the grand prize. France will enter a dozen new types of machines in the race. The grand prize—\$1,000,000—will only be given if a flight entirely around the world is made by air. No contestant will be eligible for any prize if he has not completed 180 degrees or half the circumference of the globe by air.

The race will begin July 1, 1921, and will end on January 1, following. Entrants may start from any place at any time and fly in any direction, but they must complete their effort in 100 days. The flying must be between 15 and 60 degrees north.

Controls are to be established around the world where the pilots must alight and report. The controls in America must be established at New York, Chicago, Omaha and Seattle.

Any type or size of airplane or dirigible may be entered. The pilots may pass control points if they so desire provided they do not skip more than one at a time.

The winners will not be judged according to mileage, but according to the number of degrees flown in the shortest time.

The Aero Club of France is anxious to have the Aero Club of America act upon the rules as quickly as possible in order that the entrants may begin the construction of planes and have time to make ample tests before July 1.

Human Side of Business

There was a fire in the power house of an electric company at Pottstown, Pa. When the boss was delving in the wreckage to ascertain the damage and wondering how and when he was going to get started again, five strange men came climbing over the debris.

"Want any help?" asked the leader. "Who the deuce are you?" the boss inquired.

"We're an emergency crew from the General Electric Plant at Philadelphia."

"How did you know we had a fire? How did you get here? We are not General Electric customers."

"Doesn't matter to us whose equipment it is," replied the head man of the five. "Our people keep track of all electrical fires in our territory. We are an emergency crew. There wasn't a train so we came by motor truck. Our business is to help any plant that's in trouble. We've got all our rig with us. If you don't need us it's all right. We'll scoot back."

An Elevator Dispatcher Who Never Forgets

"Observation car passengers please secure your tickets at the first entrance to the left."

A bystander in the lobby of the forty-two story L. C. Smith Building of Seattle looked at Julius Langseth, elevator dispatcher, with surprise registered plainly on his face.

"How—how did you know those people wanted to go up in the observation car?"

"Very simple, when you get accustomed to this work," replied Langseth. "The man who runs an office in the building awks in with a confident step, while the stranger who wants to see the city from the observation tower hangs back diffidently."

"Where am I to find Vickers and Company," the dispatcher was asked. "On the twenty-first floor, in room 2116."

Mr. Langseth is considered by the occupants of the L. C. Smith Building to have a memory that entitles him to be considered one of the seven wonders of the world, for he knows everyone in it, including the heads of the companies, stenographers and office boys, in Seattle's tallest building, with its 600 offices and 2500 occupants. He can also tell where people who have moved out years before have gone.

Mr. Robert K. Dykes, the manager of the building, takes delight in having visitors in the building meet Langseth, so that he can give them a little exhibition of his amazing powers of memory.

"Where can I find D. F. Skinner?" was a question asked him. "I'm sorry, Mr. Skinner is out of the city. He planned to go first to Washington, D. C., from where, after transacting some business, he will leave for Cuba, for a visit of a few weeks. It will probably be two months before he returns."

"I'm looking for the office of the L. R. Fifer Lumber Company," said another visitor. "What floor is it on?"

"The company moved its offices three years ago," replied the memory marvel. "If you are looking for L. R. Fifer, you will find him in the Stuart Building. If you wish to see his son, you will have to go to the Henry Building."

"Where can I find Attorney John Dore?" he was asked. "Mr. Dore went to court this morning. You'll find him either in Judge King Dykeman's court-room, or in the office of the county attorney."

"Little Jimmy Collins's mother is sick. He works as an office boy somewhere in this building. Can you tell me where I can find him?"

"Is he a little fellow, wearing his first long trousers, with red hair and a tooth out in front?"

"That's Jimmy."

"Well, Jimmy comes down the elevator just about this time on his way out with the mail. There he comes now."

"How are you able to do it?" he was asked. "Observation and a close study of my work," Mr. Langseth replied. "Last fall I made up a directory of my own of every person in the building, in my own handwriting. When a man writes things down, he is not likely to forget them."

"I study every person who comes in, and I find that each one is different. No two people are exactly alike. I can tell one man by the way he takes off his coat, and another by the way he walks."

"I concentrate my mind on my work, and keep a careful watch on everything that happens. I know the approximate time that each man will enter this lobby, and I can tell when he is likely to leave it at night."

Success in this business is all a matter of study. People call me a ouija board, but my knowledge of these people is a result of careful observation of their habits."

Chats With the Woman in the Home

The difference between the best of boarding houses and the least pretentious of homes is easily seen when the towel rack is encountered. Most boarding houses and, smaller hotels, even those which charge all to which they are entitled, furnish towels that not only irritate the skin, but also one's temper. Firstly they are so small that when one corner of the towel is wet the entire thing is wet, and then they are so stiff and coarse that they stretch like sandpaper. The best hotels do, of course, furnish linen towels, but you pay well for such things.

On the other hand, while even the most modest home is furnished with really good towels, a great deal of refinement is denoted by just how near these articles come to being the very best. The snobbish housekeeper would not dream of putting monograms and lace or cheap fabrics, so she buys, as a matter of course, damask or linen, the size depending on the amount that can be afforded. She realizes that it is far better to invest in a smaller towel of pleasant softness and almost unlimited endurance, than a larger one of harsh, part-cotton material.

Styles change in towels as in other things but the aristocrat now and for some time past, has been a large-sized one of pure heavy satin damask with double hemstitched ends and insets of fillet crochet with the monogram above.

In towels a certain amount of labor is saved in the folding and piling in the linen closet if a scale of sizes is followed. Bath towels of the Turkish variety are usually 22 or 24 by 42 inches. Face towels are about the same size, while guest towels are 16 by 24. This is also a good thing to know when makin' place to give as gifts when you are not to give the linen for the towels.

As it is cheaper, particularly now, to make one's own household linens than to buy them ready made, it is well to know the proper sizes for sheets and so on. A sheet should be nearly thirty inches wider than the mattress and about a smuch longer. Sheet hems are supposed to be three inches wide at the top and an inch at the bottom, but are usually made a trifle skimpier these days. Pillow cases are an inch and a half wider than the pillows and about a yard long according to the size of the pillow. The hems should be two inches wide. Central seams should be flattened on the wrong side, as they look and wear better than Frenched seams.

Table linens run more or less to certain sizes, too. Tea napkins are from ten to fifteen inches, although abroad they are only about four or five inches square, which may appear simple to us, but is really quite large enough. Informal meals require a cloth 22 or 24 inches wide. Table cloths should hang 18 to 20 inches below the edge of the table. The real dinner napkin is 27 inches, but a smaller one is the rule these days.

No bathroom will be a joy if the appointments are allowed to run down year after year. If there is one room in the house which should be more carefully furnished and carefully taken care of than the bathroom, I don't know what it is. Every visitor sees it when she doesn't see the other rooms with which more care is probably taken.

One of the joys of moving into a new house or apartment is the freshness and newness of the bathroom appointments. All the fittings shine—while in the older house, unless there is an unusually good housekeeper, nickle fittings are smoky, faucets leak and dust disfigures marble and porcelain.

It pays to spend a little money in freshening up the room. Replace the battered nickle bars with glass ones, preferably with white sockets, so that there will be no disastrous cleaning of wall paper, instead of nickle as intended. Replace unattractive tooth-brush holders, sponge racks and so on. Put a glass shelf over the wash basin for the articles that otherwise are put on the window sills.

Going from the sublime—don't worry if you have a narrow strip of that heavy corded sports silk left from your shirt. For it will make one of the stunning new scarfs. Usually you can figure out carefully just how little of such expensive material you can buy and the nin a fit of fear of ruining the garment by having too little, you buy too much and have some left over that looks like nothing to you but a strip of wasted money.

But lo and behold, it will be just enough for a scarf. Tricolette will serve the same purpose and it can be embroidered or not as you wish. Fringe the ends and hem or fringe the sides and you will be right in style.

The fad for carryall bags is really more than a fancy, for it springs from real necessity. Through poor delivery service and the habit acquired during the war of carrying all parcels that we could, we have found that it is a habit of real personal benefit. But it is sometimes more or less of a nuisance to carry the big patent leather bag both to and from town and it is more of a nuisance when we don't have a good looking bag to carry either way.

So the fashion has sprung from carrying large silk bags. If the parcels

The Story of a Song That Made a Fortune

One night in a barber shop, some years ago I ran into George Whitney, a vaudeville actor," says Irving Berlin, "and asked him if he could go to a show with me. 'Sure,' he said; and he added with a laugh, 'My wife's gone to the country.' Bing! There I had a commonplace, familiar title line. It was singable, capable of numerous upbuilding, simple, and one that did not seriously offend against the 'sexless' rule; for wives and their offspring of both sexes, as well as husbands, would be amused by singing it or hearing it sung.

"I persuaded Whitney to forget the theatre and to devote the night to developing the line with me into song. Now, the usual and unsuccessful way of handling a line like that is to dash off a jumble of verses about the henpecked husband, all lading up to a chorus running, 'we'll say something like this:

"My wife's gone to the country, She went away last night, Oh, I'm so glad! I'm so glad! I'm crazy with delight!"

"Just wordy, obvious elaboration. No punch. All night I sweated to find what I knew was there, and finally I speared the lone word, just a single word, that made the song—and a fortune. Listen:

"My wife's gone to the country! Hooray!— That lone word gave the whole idea of the song in one quick wallop. It gave the singer a chance to hoot with sheer joy. It invited the whole room to join in the hilarious shout. It everlastingly put the catch line out. And I wasn't content until I had used my good thing to the limit. 'She took the children with her—hooray; Hooray!—and so on."

"Hooray! That lone word gave the whole idea of the song in one quick wallop. It gave the singer a chance to hoot with sheer joy. It invited the whole room to join in the hilarious shout. It everlastingly put the catch line out. And I wasn't content until I had used my good thing to the limit. 'She took the children with her—hooray; Hooray!—and so on."

The Way Americans Laugh and the Way They Smoke

Senor Blasco Ibanez says that he has been able to discover only two gestures that are absolutely American, unmistakably American, and so original that no other people on earth can imitate them. Here they are:

"The first is the American's way of laughing.

"When an American laughs, he laughs all over. He throws his mouth as wide open as possible and makes as much noise as he can. An American may be out of sight in the next room. When you hear him laugh you can be sure he is an American.

"I understand now why the United States leads the world in dentistry. You cannot laugh here unless your teeth are in good condition, with all the cavities filled with gold. The inside of the American mouth is something external, like a hat or a necktie. It has to be kept much better groomed than the mouth of the European.

"The second is the way an American smokes.

"When a true Yankee is enjoying a cigar, he is always biting at it, drawing it at it, but especially rolling it around, tilted at angles, between his lips. The cigar is finally mauled to pieces. Then when the American has smoked about half of it, he throws it away. It is an astonishingly prodigal and destructive manner of smoking.

Economy in tobacco is something unknown to this country. I have a dollar to bet that I can walk around the streets of London and Paris and tell from any cigar butt whether an American smokes.

A burning question—"Was there any insurance?"

to be carried are just small things, the bags may be of China or some such silk, unlined, and then will do beautifully to carry the extra hat, wonderfully disguised, when you begin your week ending in the late spring. But if the bag is to carry marketing, it should be of stronger silk, lined with saten.

This makes a most acceptable gift, made of dark blue silk, a bag about twelve or fourteen inches with a double drawstring. Then it is soft enough to be folded and stuffed into the pocket on the going part of the shopping trip and likewise soft enough to adapt itself to any size and shape in the way of parcels.

SPECIAL OFFER \$6.00
Watch our Weekly Special
Box of 50 Perfecto Minnet Havana Cigars 5.00
Genuine Italian or French Briar Pipe Straight or Curved Hard Rubber Stem 1.00
1 lb. Prince Albert, Tuxedo, Velvet or Edgeworth Tobacco 1.35
Retail Cost \$7.35

TRADE MARK

SQUARE CIRCLE Cigars Stores Co.
N. E. Corner 5th & Walnut Sts. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
If Goods are not satisfactory money refunded Remit by check, money order or cash Goods sent Parcels Post

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

LOST
Hand bag, between Hilliards
and Toms River. Liberal reward,
National Hotel, Manahawkin, N. J.

LOST—Sunday, December 19, be-
tween 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

WANTED
FARMERS WANTED—as local rep-
resentatives to sell our nationally
advertised seeds. Possible earnings
\$100 weekly. Write Stokes Seeds
Farms Co., Moorestown, N. J. for
particulars. 2tc.1-13

ACTIVE MAN WANTED—We wish
to establish an agency in your town
and therefore have an opening for
a man of integrity on commission
basis. A proposition which you can
make big money listing and selling
farms for us. Experience not neces-
sary. Write for full particulars,
New Jersey Farm Agency, Real Es-
tate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.,
or 154 Nassau St., New York City,
N. Y. 1 moc. 2-3

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 \$800 to \$1500, do not
object going back a ways if a bar-
gain. Send particulars to Lock Box
437, Egg Harbor City, N. J. tf.

FOR SALE—12 new geese decoys,
well painted and properly ballasted,
with loops for cords. Geo. W.
Craig, Ship Bottom, N. J. 1tp.

DOGS AND PUPPIES of all kinds
bought and sold. Phone 239 W.—
D. M. Saxe, 21 N. Virginia Ave., At-
lantic City. tf.

FOR SALE—Black Jersey Giant
Cockerels. Apply to G. W. Robert-
son, Brown Farm, Down Shore road.
1tp.

FOR SALE—Ford truck in good con-
dition. All new tires. Apply to C. E.
Scott, Galestown. 2t. 1-13p.

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

ATKINSON'S AUTO LINE
Saturday Night Schedule
to Atlantic City
Beginning on Saturday, May 16,
1920, we will run a regular Saturday
night auto schedule to Atlantic City.
Leave Tuckerton at 6.30 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic City, Vir-
ginia Ave., Garage at 12 o'clock, mid-
night.

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

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

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

MEMORIALS

OF BEAUTY AND DURABILITY

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

500 MONUMENTS, HEAD-
STONES, MARKERS, COR-
NER 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 con-
cern. 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 **MAIN OFFICE AND YARD**
Opp. Harleigh Cemetery Pleasantville, N. J.
Bell Phone 2737. Opp. Atlantic City Cemetery
Bell Phone Pleasantville 1

REPRESENTATIVES
C. 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.

AN ORDINANCE

**AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING
FOR THE GRADING AND GRAVEL-
LING OF A PORTION OF ELEVEN-
TH STREET:**

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAY-
OR AND COUNCIL OF THE BOR-
OUGH OF BEACH HAVEN, OCEAN
COUNTY, NEW JERSEY:

SECTION 1. That that portion of
Eleventh Street lying between the in-
tersection of the Southeastly line
of Bay Avenue and Eleventh Street
and the Northwestly side of Atlantic
Avenue, be graded and gravelled
to the width of thirty-six (36) feet
from curb to curb; that the grade of
said street be as already established
for said street by this Borough, and
the graveling to be at least six (6)
inches at center and four (4) inches
at curb, of compact gravel spread upon
a foundation of hay.

SECTION 2. That said improve-
ment be made at the cost and expense
of the abutting property owners on
said portion of said street, and that
upon the completion of such improve-
ments the abutting land and real es-
tate benefited thereby be assessed for
such benefits according to law.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall
take effect immediately upon its
passage, approval and publication,
as approved by law.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
it is the intention of the Mayor and
Council of the Borough of Beach Ha-
ven to consider the undertaking of
the improvement of that portion of
Eleventh Street lying between the in-
tersection of the Southeastly line
of Bay Avenue and the Northwest
line of Atlantic Avenue by grading and
graveling the same, and at the cost
and expense of the abutting prop-
erty owners, said cost and expense to
be assessed against the abutting prop-
erty owners according to the benefits
received from said improvement.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER
GIVEN** that an Ordinance providing
for said improvement was introduced
at a regular meeting of Council of the
Borough of Beach Haven, held on the
29th day of December, A. D. 1920, and
that at a regular meeting of Borough
Council to be held at Council Cham-
bers in the Borough of Beach Haven,
on the 17th day of January, A. D.
1921, at eight o'clock P. M., the Mayor
and Council will consider the under-
taking of said improvement and the
final passage of said Ordinance, and
at that time and place all persons
whose lands and premises may be af-
fected by said improvement and who
may be interested therein will be given
an opportunity to be heard.
Dated January 3, 1921.

A. P. KING,
Borough Clerk.

NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
That The Delaware Atlantic Telegraph
& Telephone Company, on the 1st day
of January, A. D. 1921, filed with the
Township Committee of the Township
of Little Egg Harbor, County of Ocean,
State of New Jersey, a Petition ad-
dressed to the said Township Commit-
tee, asking for consent to the use by
said Company of each and every of the
public roads, streets, avenues, alleys
and highways, both above, below, and on
the surface thereof, for the maintenance
and operation of its present aerial and
underground works, and the construction,
maintenance and operation of additional
aerial and underground works, consist-
ing of poles, crossarms, cables wires, con-
ducts, mains, pipes, manholes, and all
other necessary fixtures and appliances
required for its local and through lines,
in connection with the transaction of its
telegraph and telephone business, ac-
cording to plans showing the location,
number and size of such fixtures and
appliances, to be approved as may be
provided in the consent given pursuant
to the aforesaid Petition.

The period for which such consent
is asked is fifty (50) years.
The Township Committee of the Town-
ship of Little Egg Harbor will consider
the said Petition on the 5th day of Feb-
ruary, A. D. 1921, at one o'clock P. M., at Park-
er's Hall, Parkertown, N. J.
Dated: January 1st, 1921.

NORRIS L. PARKER,
Township Clerk.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT

ESTATE OF ANN E. WILLITS, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the accounts
of the subscriber, Robert F. Ritter, ex-
ecutor of the estate of said Ann E. Willits
will be audited and stated by the Sur-
rogate and reported for Settlement to the
Orphans Court of the County of Ocean, on
Wednesday, the sixteenth day of February,
A. D. 1921.

Dated January 18, A. D. 1921.
ROBERT F. RITTER,
Executor.

New Gretna

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Strickler of Car-
neys Point were guests of Mr. and
Mrs. Joseph Mathis during the week.
A jolly crowd of our young people
gave Miss Jennie Broome a surprise
party on Monday evening, it being
the anniversary of her birthday. At
a late hour refreshments were served
and after wishing Miss Broome many

happy returns of the day the guests
returned to their homes feeling that
an evening had been well spent.
Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Brewin and
family spent the week end at Cooks-
town.

Miss Anna Loveland spent a couple
of days last week with relatives in
Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. John Leepa are re-
joicing over the birth of a son.
Miss Margaret C. Adams entertain-
ed her Sunday School class at her
home on last Friday evening. The
time was pleasantly spent in games,
music etc., and after refreshments
were served the guests returned home
at a late hour.

Mrs. Jones of Lewes, Del., is vi-
siting her daughter, Mrs. H. G. Cran-
mer.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence G. Mathis
were Atlantic City visitors on Tues-
day.

Mrs. John Q. Post is reported on
the sick list. We hope that she may soon
recover.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Gaskill and
daughter, Eleanor, have returned to
their home at Atco after spending
some time here with Mrs. Gaskill's
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. McNeil.

R. C. Souders, who has been ill for
some time, is improving in health at
this time; we are glad to report.

AN ORDINANCE

**AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING
FOR THE GRADING AND GRAV-
ELLING OF A PORTION OF PEL-
HAM AVENUE:**

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAY-
OR AND COUNCIL OF THE BOR-
OUGH OF BEACH HAVEN, OCEAN
COUNTY, NEW JERSEY:

SECTION 1. That that portion of
Pelham Avenue lying between the in-
tersection of the Southeastly line of
Bay Avenue and Pelham Avenue and
the Northwestly side of Beach Ave-
nue, be graded and gravelled to the
width of thirty-six (36) feet from
curb to curb; that the grade of said
street be as already established for
said street by this Borough, and the
graveling to be at least six (6) inches
at center and four (4) inches at curb,
of compact gravel spread upon a
foundation of hay.

SECTION 2. That said improve-
ment be made at the cost and expense
of the abutting property owners on
said portion of said street, and that
upon the completion of such improve-
ments the abutting land and real es-
tate benefited thereby be assessed for
such benefits according to law.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall
take effect immediately upon its pas-
sage, approval and publication, as ap-
proved by law.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
it is the intention of the Mayor and
Council of the Borough of Beach Ha-
ven to consider the undertaking of
the improvement of that portion of
Pelham Avenue lying between the in-
tersection of the Southeastly line of
Bay Avenue and the Northwestly line
of Pelham Avenue, by grading and
graveling the same, and at the cost
and expense of the abutting prop-
erty owners, said cost and expense to
be assessed against the abutting prop-
erty owners according to the benefits
received from said improvement.

Notice is hereby further given that
an Ordinance providing for said im-
provement was introduced at a regu-
lar meeting of Council of the Bor-
ough of Beach Haven, held on the 29th
day of December, A. D. 1920, and that
at a regular meeting of Borough
Council to be held at Council Cham-
bers in the Borough of Beach Haven,
on the 17th day of January, A. D.
1921, at eight o'clock P. M., the Mayor
and Council will consider the under-
taking of said improvement and the
final passage of said Ordinance, and
at that time and place all persons
whose lands and premises may be af-
fected by said improvement and who
may be interested therein will be given
an opportunity to be heard.
Dated January 3, 1921.

A. P. KING,
Borough Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

**AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING
FOR THE GRADING AND GRAV-
ELLING OF A PORTION OF FIFTH
STREET:**

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAY-
OR AND COUNCIL OF THE BOR-
OUGH OF BEACH HAVEN, OCEAN
COUNTY, NEW JERSEY:

SECTION 1. That that portion
of Fifth Street lying between the in-
tersection of the Southeastly line
of Beach Avenue and Fifth Street
and the Northwestly line of Atlantic
Avenue and Fifth Street, be graded
and gravelled to the width of thirty-
six (36) feet from curb to curb; that
the grade of said street be as already
established for said street by this
Borough, and the graveling to be at
least six (6) inches at center and
four (4) inches at curb, of compact
gravel spread upon a founda-
tion of hay.

SECTION 2. That said improve-
ment be made at the cost and expense
of the abutting property owners on
said portion of said street, and that
upon the completion of such improve-
ments the abutting land and real es-
tate benefited thereby be assessed for
such benefits according to law.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall
take effect immediately upon its
passage, approval and publication, as
approved by law.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
it is the intention of the Mayor and
Council of the Borough of Beach Ha-
ven to consider the undertaking of
the improvement of that portion of
Fifth Street lying between the in-
tersection of the Southeastly line of
Beach Avenue and Fifth Street, by
grading and graveling the same, and
at the cost and expense of the abut-
ting property owners, said cost and
expense to be assessed against the
abutting properties according to the
benefits received from said im-
provement.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER
GIVEN** that an Ordinance providing
for said improvement was introduced
at a regular meeting of the Council
of the Borough of Beach Haven, held
on the 29th day of December, A. D.
1920, and that at a regular meeting
of Borough Council to be held at
Council Chambers in the Borough of
Beach Haven, on the 17th day of Jan-
uary, A. D. 1921, at eight o'clock P.
M., the Mayor and Council will con-
sider the undertaking of said improve-
ment and the final passage of said
Ordinance, and at that time and place
all persons whose lands and premises
may be affected by said improvement
and who may be interested therein
will be given an opportunity to be
heard.
Dated January 3, 1921.

A. P. KING,
Borough Clerk.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following local budget and
tax ordinance were approved by the Township Committee of the Township
of Eagleswood in the County of Ocean, on January 11th, 1921.

A hearing on the budget and tax ordinance will be held at the Town
Hall in the village of West Creek in said Township, on the 26th day of Jan-
uary, A. D. 1921, at 7 o'clock P. M., at which time and place objections to said
budget may be presented by any tax payer of said Township.

LOCAL BUDGET TOWNSHIP OF EAGLESWOOD COUNTY OF OCEAN STATE OF NEW JERSEY

This budget shall also constitute the tax ordinance
AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1921
BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF EAGLESWOOD IN THE COUNTY OF OCEAN that there
shall be assessed, raised by taxation and collected for the year 1921 the sum
of TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED SIXTY DOLLARS (\$2,460.00)
for the purpose of meeting the appropriations set forth in the following
statement of resources and appropriations for the fiscal year 1921:

(Actual amount of surplus in surplus revenue account \$1,272.83)	
A. TOTAL ANTICIPATED REVENUES	1921
1. Surplus revenue appropriated	\$700.00
2. Miscellaneous revenue	175.00
(a) Franchise tax	175.00
(b) State Fire warden	10.00
(c) Poll tax	150.00
3. Amount to be raised by taxation including State railroad and canal tax	2 460.00
	1 648.21
	\$3 495.00
	2 595.00

This ordinance shall take effect as provided by law.
C. A. SEAMAN, Township Clerk.

BOROUGH COUNCIL MINUTES (Continued from first page)

Lights, Water and Property—Ger-
ber, Allen, Marshall,
Streets—Heinrichs, Marshall,
Docks—Allen, Kelley, Heinrichs,
Licenses and Police—Marshall, Otis,
Gerber.

Ordinance—Heinrichs, Kelley, Al-
len.
Solicitor—Wm. E. Blackman.
Recorder—F. R. Austin.
Clerk—Jos. H. Brown.
Marshal—J. H. Kohler.
The night of meeting was fixed by
Council to be the 2nd and 4th Thurs-
day of each month.
There being no further business on
motion the meeting adjourned.
JOS. H. BROWN,
Borough Clerk.

BOROUGH COUNCIL MINUTES

Tuckerton, December 31st, 1920.
An adjourned meeting of Borough
Council of the Borough of Tuckerton
was called to order at 8 P. M. by the
Mayor, T. J. Cowperthwaite. Coun-
cilmembers present were Messrs. Allen,
Mathis, Heinrichs, Kelly, Marshall,
W. S. Allen. The minutes of Decem-
ber 23rd were read and approved.
The Finance Committee reported a
balance of \$928.77.
The Ordinance Committee presented
the following ordinance which was
read and considered second reading
(published last week). Councilman
Mathis moved that the ordinance be
taken up on 3rd reading and final
passage. Motion duly seconded and
carried. The ordinance was read by
the Clerk and by vote taken, passed
3rd reading and approved.
The following bills were read and
ordered paid:
Bill of S. H. Marshall .. \$5.25
Bill of T. P. Price .. 4.00
Bill of F. R. Austin .. 17.25
Bill of J. W. Horner .. 13.20
Bill of F. B. Atkinson .. 84.00
Bill of S. S. Anderson .. 125.00
Bill of S. S. Anderson .. 10.00
Bill of Orville Crane .. 40.00
Bill of Tuckerton Gas Co. .. 456.25
Bill of Alvin C. Cobb .. 47.75
Bill of Spragg and Anderson .. 11.01
Bill of H. E. Gaskill .. 71.00
There being no further business on
motion the meeting adjourned.
JOS. H. BROWN,
Borough Clerk.

Beach Haven

On Monday evening Jan. 10, a few
friends of Mrs. H. N. Amer gath-
ered at the M. E. Parsonage to help
her celebrate her birthday and also
give her a handkerchief shower. A
very pleasant social time was enjoyed
by playing games and in other ways.
Refreshments were served and the
guests repaired to their homes wish-
ing the mistress of the parsonage,
many happy returns of the day.
The total number of handkerchiefs
received by Mrs. Amer was over one
hundred. Other useful gifts were also
left at the Parsonage.

Parkertown

Capt. Timothy Parker of Atlantic
City accompanied by Mr. and Mrs.
Burrell Adams of Wading River, Mr.
and Mrs. J. C. Parker and Mrs. Thos.
Parker, Jr., motored to Philadelphia
last Monday.
Mrs. Bertha M. Horner has returned
to her home after spending a week in
Philadelphia with her sister, Mrs.
William Handley.
James Ayer Parker has gone to
Trenton where he will spend the winter
months.
Mrs. Lester Mott and infant son
were recent visitors at the home of
the former's father, Charles Cum-
mings.
Mr. and Mrs. Clark Parker have
returned to their home here after
spending several weeks in Riverton,
Sewell, Phoenixville and other places
with relatives and friends.
Mrs. Atmore Holman is spending
some time in Philadelphia. She will
also visit Mount Holly, Merchantville
and other places.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Parker, Jr.,
spent the week end at the home of the
latter's mother, Mrs. Rachel Couch.

Manahawkin

Lewis Rushton of Haddon Heights,
spent Sunday with friends in town.
Mrs. Angie Wildonger of Philadel-
phia is spending some time with her
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crane.
Charles Conrad and wife of Barne-
gat, were Sunday callers in town.
A week of prayer was observed in
the M. E. Church last week. The
meetings were well attended.
The W. C. T. U. held a meeting on
Tuesday night last at the home of

WHEN DEVOTION DOES IT BEST

and medical skill fails to stay disease and death, you
turn for aid to the funeral director to take from you all
care and responsibility for fitting and final ministries to
the one taken from your home.

It will not be enough for you to think of him as a
good neighbor, or even a valued friend, as much as that
would mean to you at such a time. But you would
know of his fitness for the delicate duties you entrust to
him; for his skill in embalming and restoring the facial
appearance of life; for his tenderness in caring for the
loved one.

It is with just such service as this, that by careful
study, instruction and practice, we are prepared to
respond promptly to any call made upon us by the
bereaved.

THE JONES' SERVICE
Embalmer, Funeral Director and Sanitarian
Bell Phone Calls at Residence of Mrs. Mary E. Smith
133 E. Main Street Phone 27-R 3 Tuckerton, N. J.

Copyrighted 1919, Ecco Advertising Service.

of another reduction in the price of
our cars, and as these inquiries no
doubt emanate from prospective pur-
chasers, we want to state again with
greater emphasis that Ford cars are
already being sold at a figure ac-
tually below cost and for an indefi-
nite period another reduction or change
in design is entirely out of the ques-
tion and not at all contemplated.

We believe the public will be fair
enough to fully appreciate the frank-
ness of the above when they consider
the extent of our recent price cut,
which was in fact, the equivalent of
several reductions in one, in our de-
sire to contribute toward satisfying
their demands for lower living costs
notwithstanding our sacrifice in mar-
keting our cars at a loss until we are
able to materially reduce present
costs through lower material prices
and greater manufacturing efficiency.
While we have of course, made some
progress in bringing down operating
costs, we still have a long way to go
before any thought can be given to

further reductions in present car
prices, so we have no hesitancy in
making these open statements to ac-
quaint you with the true situation.

You can therefore give assurance
to prospective purchasers of Ford cars
that now is their real opportunity to
buy below cost and obtain delivery.
Everyone is familiar with the heavy
demand for Ford cars in the Spring
and this year will be no exception as
in spite of conditions, business is al-
ready rapidly accumulating, so that
many who desire Ford cars will be
obliged to wait perhaps until mid-
summer for delivery causing consid-
erable inconvenience and possibly fi-
nancial loss, particularly to commer-
cial customers.

We expect you to protect the inter-
ests of prospective buyers in your
community by placing these facts be-
fore them.

Yours very truly
FORD MOTOR CO.
W. A. Ryan, Manager of Sales

28 per cent. Price Reduction

Effective January 1st, the price is reduced 28
per cent. on all automobile starting and light-
ing types of

Exide BATTERIES

The quality remains the same, giving you the
maximum combination of power, dependability,
and long life.

Albert D. Manning Co.

Automobile Electrical Equipment and Service
Morris and Atlantic Avenues
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

**NO IMMEDIATE REDUCTION IN
FORD PRODUCTS**

Copy of a Letter Received by the
Tuckerton Garage, Agents for the
Ford automobile.

Several inquiries have recently
come to us concerning the likelihood

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 the 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—ins-
ures full-time service from your Ford truck all the time. The demand
grows—orders should be placed without delay. Call or write for free il-
lustrated booklet, "Ford—A Business Utility."

TUCKERTON GARAGE, TUCKERTON, N. J.