



TUCKERTON BEACON



VOLUME XXXIII. TUCKERTON, OCEAN COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 20, 1921. NUMBER 25

Chautauqua Coming To Tuckerton February 2, 3, 4

There Will Be Three Afternoon and Three Evening Entertainments. Season Tickets for all Six Performances \$1.50. Season Ticket Seats Reserved.

Interest is growing daily in the coming Chautauqua, which will appear in Tuckerton for the first time, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 2nd, 3rd and 4th, both afternoon and evening of each day.

Citizens of Tuckerton should be proud to be actively associated with the Swarthmore Chautauqua Association, and they will be interested to know that this is one town out of 8582, to have a Chautauqua during the past year.

Chautauqua has become famous during the past ten years as an educational and entertaining institution. It is especially beneficial to the children and young folks; it will promote a community spirit and inspire the older people to a higher ideal of cooperative civic pride—in fact it will be a help to all.

The program for Tuckerton is one of the best, composed of talented artists, who are specialists in their work, and is as follows:
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 Buckner's Jubilee Singers Junior Chautauqua
Evening
Junior Chautauqua Stunt Party By Junior Chautauquans
Full Concert Buckner's Jubilee Singers

The season tickets good for all six entertainments will be sold for \$1.50 a very reasonable price and are now on sale. It will be of greater advantage to purchase a season ticket as the single tickets to the evening performance will be 75 cents and in the afternoon 50 cents. One of these entertainments will be well worth the price of a season ticket. Children's season tickets are \$1.00 each. Solicitors will visit you.

All holders of season tickets may have their seats reserved at W. C. Jones on and after Wednesday, January 26.

The following citizens are guarantors of the coming Chautauqua:
T. Wilmer Speck, Mrs. Margaret Lippincott, W. C. Jones, Job M. Smith, E. Moss Mathis, D. S. Mathis, Lipman S. Gerber, Henry B. Kumpf, Dr. J. L. Lane, J. W. Horner, J. V. Ludlow, Rev. F. M. Dowlin, Jno. C. Price, Mrs. J. E. Kelley, S. B. Allen, Eleanor B. Price, J. Wade Wimer, Rhoda A. Lippincott, Kathryn E. Abel, Elva M. Webb, Helen E. Reed, Maude Ireland, Eliza J. Morrison, Della E. Smith, Carrie C. Kelley, Mrs. F. M. Dowlin.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
F. M. Dowlin, Pastor
Sunday, January 23—
10:45 a. m. Public Worship and Sermon.
Sunday School at 12 o'clock.
Evening service from 7.30 to 8.30 P. M.
Prayer Service on Wednesday evening at 7.30.
Come to the Sunshine Meeting Friday evening at eight o'clock. A good program is being provided.
"Come thou with us and we will do thee good."

FIR-T M. E. CHURCH
Daniel Johnson, Pastor
January 23, 1921—
9:30 A. M. Sunday morning. Capt. Wilbur Parker's class.
10:30 A. M. Morning Worship.
"Stewardship"
Sunday School at 12 M.
6:45 P. M. Epworth League and Song Service.
7:30 P. M. Preaching.
"Making Light of Gospel Call"
The church has three choirs, Junior, young people's and the regular church choir. Come and enjoy a pleasant hour with us.
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.

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.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT HONORED BY FRIENDS

Farewell Banquet at Marlborough Monday Night to T. Frank Appleby Attended by 200—Speakers Pay Tribute to Mrs. Appleby Also. Asbury Park, Jan. 17—Two hundred friends and acquaintances of Congressman-elect T. Frank Appleby assembled Monday evening at the Marlborough hotel at a complimentary dinner to "wish him luck" in his new field of activity. Mrs. Appleby also shared in the cordial good wishes expressed.

It was an enthusiastic crowd that responded quickly to the tests and humorous advice of the speakers. Judge Benjamin B. Smith of the local district court, presided. Six speakers were on the program. Their speeches were brief and a generous use of anecdotes kept the audience laughing throughout the evening.

The new congressman was much affected by the tributes paid him by the guests and responded to the words of the speakers with the declaration that when he reached Washington he would be just what he had always been in Asbury Park—"plain Frank Appleby."

"It is a mighty fine thing," said Mr. Appleby, "to feel that so many people from this city and from all over the county were willing to come here tonight to this little dinner and wish me well on my journey to Washington. I sincerely appreciate this expression of friendship as I appreciate my election to the high office of congressman and I shall do my utmost to be worthy of both."

Rev. H. P. Silver of New York, an Episcopal clergyman, was the speaker of the evening and proved himself to be a delightful after-dinner orator. Following a humorous beginning, Dr. Silver launched into an appeal for America to avail herself of the opportunities for service that are offered her today.

Turning to the congressman-elect the speaker congratulated him on the successful culmination of his efforts to win the office and on the fact that he was to have a hand in making the laws that were to govern more than a hundred million people in these great times.

Rev. Silver was preceded by Rev. Francis H. Richey, former pastor of Trinity church of this city, and better known for his liberty loan appeals to local audiences during the war as "Battling Richey." The rector spoke of the wonderful hospitality he had always enjoyed in this city and paid a tribute to the kindness and generosity of Congressman-elect and Mrs. Appleby who had always shown him "I am not a Republican; I am a Democrat," said the rector with a characteristic snap of the jaw. "But I would indeed be ungrateful if at this time I did not lay aside political differences and acknowledge the friendship that the Applebys have always shown me. Friendship, Mr. Congressman-elect, is one of the greatest things in the world and the most valuable thing you will take with you on your journey to the national capital will be the friendship and respect of those you have left behind."

The only women speakers on the program was Mrs. Leon Cubberly of Long Branch, one of the most active of the county women in the recent campaign. She paid a personal tribute to Mrs. Appleby and related her experiences campaigning with the congressman-elect during which she said, she had come to have the highest regard for him.

Dr. James F. Ackerson addressed diners and described the event of Congressman Appleby's election as "the culmination of the operation of a bee that began buzzing 30 years ago." Dr. Ackerson continued his speech by offering advice to the new congressman and urged that he work for a reduction in taxes and a return to a policy of old fashioned Americanism.

A plea for disarmament was voiced by William C. Couse of the Asbury Park Trust Company, who urged that the present war-weariness of the nations of the world whereby the threat of war might in the future be removed. Congressman-elect Appleby in his reply stated that he was in full accord with any such policy provided England and Japan would agree to it. He further advocated a gross sales tax and a tax on gross incomes to supplant the present income tax. The congressman also stands for a protective tariff "along the lines of the Dingley or McKinley tariff."

Mayor C. E. F. Hetrick was the last speaker. He remarked that he had come expecting to "praise Caesar not to bury him" and that he would refrain from adding any more advice to that already given the new congressman. The mayor congratulated the congressman-elect on his victory and the people of Asbury on the good fortune that was theirs to have such a man to represent them.

Beach Haven
William S. Darnell, the Camden lawyer, who appeared in Toms River court on Monday as counsel for Henry S. C. Hewitt of Beach Haven, is greatly worried and mystified by a happening at his home in Camden last week, when his daughter, a young woman who is highly esteemed, had her eyes filled with pepper, thrown by an unknown hand. The strange part of it is that this thing happened once before, about a year ago, and she was blinded so that she was still under treatment for the injury when the second assault was made. Mr. Darnell said that his daughter had improved somewhat since the attack last week, but they were all utterly at a loss to know who did the dastardly trick and why it was done.

BEACH HAVEN CREST
Week end visitors at the Hotel Crest, were George Ortlieb and Duke Schiller of the New York Aero Club; Mrs. Ellis Blayshin, Mrs. Margaret Hahr and daughter, William Sultzer and Lawrence Cobb of Philadelphia; Harrington Belmont and George A. Day of Boston.

IN MEMORIAM
In loving remembrance of my dear husband, Harry Cramer, who passed away January 20, 1915.
Gone but not forgotten.
Wife.
Beach Haven, Jan. 15, 1920.

LOCAL NEWS

William Jackson of Keyport, was here to spend Sunday with his wife, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Truax.

Twenty-two trucks, allotted to New Jersey in the Federal Government's distribution of surplus war material, will be scrapped by the Highway Department. The trucks are in such extreme state of deterioration that repair costs would amount to nearly \$2000 each.

For the February term of the Gloucester County Court fifteen women have been drawn as petit jurors.

Committees from the Women's Civic Association, Greenwood Land and Improvement Association and Chamber of Commerce met recently and formulated plans to improve the appearance of Greenwood Cemetery. The Civic Association will be in charge of the work and expect to have a low fence of concrete or stone erected on one or two sides. This will be a big improvement.

The ladies should have the generous support of the entire community and particularly the owners of lots.

The Women's Civic Association accomplished many good things in 1920, their first year, as the report shows in another column of this issue. Give them your support during the coming year.

Mrs. Lena Fowler, of Lakewood, is visiting relatives and friends in town.

Capt Harry Cramer is spending some time with his family on Church street.

Office seekers going to Washington to interview the president-elect, should remember that the roads in March are in bad shape for walking home.

Real winter arrived this week—the thermometer registering zero.

Rev. Clarence Ford and daughter, Miss Alice, of Jacobstown, were visitors in Tuckerton Monday and Tuesday.

The regular prayer meeting service at the M. E. Church was held on Tuesday evening this week. Rev. J. D. Bills, District Superintendent, preached the sermon. His discourse contained a wonderful lesson and was greatly enjoyed by all present. After the service the Fourth Quarterly Conference was held. The reports from the different departments were pleasing and were evidence that the church was growing.

As the days begin to lengthen, the cold begins to strengthen.

U. S. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jones and Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Driscoll motored to Millville and spent Sunday with the latter's son, Raymond J. Driscoll.

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 20th
TOM MIX in a Western "Desert Love"
play by Fox
MUTT AND JEFF CARTOON

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22nd
ENID BENNETT in a Paramount production supervised by Thos. H. Ince
"The False Road"
Mack Sennett Comedy "LOVE LOOPS THE LOOP".

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25th SPECIAL BENEFIT SHOW
SELECT All Star Cast in "Blue Pearl"
Presents
ADDED ATTRACTION
CHARLES CHAPLIN in a two reel comedy "The Floorwalker"
Proceeds of this show will be sent to help the 3,500,000 starving children of Europe. Come or send the admission 20 CENTS NO TAX

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

W. C. JONES, MANAGER

MR. AND MRS. EZRA PARKER LEFT FOR FLORIDA

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Parker of Barnegat, left for Deland, Florida this week, where they will spend the winter.

The Parkers went South on account of the poor health of their son, George Willits Parker.

LADIES AID SOCIAL

The Ladies Aid Social for January was held in the M. E. Church on Monday evening last with a large number of members and guests present.

The room was prettily decorated with pine and evergreens and the committee in charge proved their excellent talent and ability as entertainers. They were all old women and men, at least, they appeared to be.

The excellent program was as follows:
Singing by audience.
The Lord's Prayer, recited in unison.
Singing by audience.
The committee then rendered a song "Silver Threads Among the Gold," in excellent time as the time was marked with a baton by the chairlady.

Tableaux "Youth and Old Age," by Mrs. J. V. Mathis and Joseph Rider. Recitation by Joseph Rider, age 3. Solo, Martina Westervelt.
Recitation, Miss Ely
Song, Young ladies of the High School.
Solo, Miss Rhoda Lippincott.
Dialogue "Train to Mauro" (Tomorrow)
Jennie N. Pharo, as Mrs. Butter-milk; Arch Pharo, Jr., as station agent and Carl Atkinson, Mrs. Butter-milk's little boy, all in costume. Scene in a railroad station.
Duet, Mrs. Kayser and Miss Dayton.

Declamation, Miss Abel.
Piano Solo, Mrs. Chas. Webb
Selections on stringed instruments, Mandolin, Eukalialie and Banjo, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Lillian Hartley, Mr. Everett Salmons and Arch Pharo, Jr.
Refreshments, consisting of ice cream and dainty cakes were served and everyone felt they had spent a very jolly, profitable evening, in a social way.

The committee in charge was as follows: Chairlady, Mrs. Jennie N. Pharo; assistants, Mrs. Walter Atkinson, Mrs. Barzilla Pullen, Mrs. Thos. Rider, Mrs. Lina Sprague, Mrs. S. N. Lippincott, Mrs. Barton Parker, Mrs. J. V. Mathis, Thomas Kelley and Sidney Pearce.

TO HOLDERS OF FOURTH LIBERTY BONDS

We are notified by The Federal authorities that the Permanent Bonds of the Fourth Issue Liberty Bonds are now ready for delivery. Those of our customers holding Temporary Bonds of the above issue may now present them at our bank and we will have them exchanged. THE TUCKERTON BANK.

BOROUGH COUNCIL MINUTES

Tuckerton, N. J., Jan. 6th, 1921
Special meeting of Borough Council of the Borough of Tuckerton was called to order at 8 P. M. by the Mayor, T. Wilmer Speck. Councilmen present were Messrs. Heinrichs, Kelley, Marshall, Otis and Gerber.
The Clerk stated the object of the meeting was to consider the street lighting question. Councilman Gerber offered the following resolution which was read and adopted by unanimous vote of Council:
Resolved: That The Tuckerton Gas Company requested to continue the street lighting in Tuckerton Borough for one month, the price to be fixed by the Public Utility Commission of New Jersey. Signed,
Reuben A. Gerber

There being no further business on motion the meeting adjourned.
JOS. H. BROWN, Borough Clerk.
Tuckerton, N. J., Jan. 13, 1920.

The regular meeting of Borough Council of the Borough of Tuckerton was called to order at 8 P. M. by the Mayor, T. Wilmer Speck. Councilmen present were Messrs. Heinrichs, Marshall, Kelley and Otis.
The minutes of Jan. 6th, 1920, were read and approved.
Communication from Solicitor Blackman was read, and the Clerk instructed to continue inquiry in the matter contained in same.
Communication from F. R. Austin, Borough Recorder, was received with check enclosed for \$30.00 for fines collected.
The Mayor appointed S. S. Anderson, Overseer of the poor and John H. Kohler, Janitor of Borough Hall.
The appointments were confirmed by Council.

Councilman Otis, Kelley and Marshall were appointed as a committee to prepare rules and order of business for use of Borough Council. The meeting then adjourned to meet January 24th, 1921, at 8 P. M.
JOS. H. BROWN, Borough Clerk.

REPUBLICANS TO DINE JAN. 25

A TLAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
The Ocean County Republican Club is planning a dinner for its members and Republicans generally, whether men or women, at the Laurel-in-the-Pines, Lakewood, on Wednesday evening, January 26. A dinner was held at this hotel about a year ago, and manager Frank F. Shute gave those lucky enough to be there a dinner that will bring them all back this time with more beside. The committee in charge of arrangements are County Clerk John A. Ernst, Sheriff Harold Chafey, Under-Sheriff A. W. Brown, Jr.
It is expected that some of the big speakers in the party from outside the county will be present to address the club.
Tickets to this dinner will be \$2.00 and can be secured at the Beacon Office. The committee would like to get the names of those intending to go by Monday, January 24, as they want to know how many to prepare for.

PERMANENT BONDS

FOURTH U. S. LOAN

Ready For Delivery

We have received a supply of the permanent bonds of the Fourth U. S. Liberty Loan for exchange to our customers who hold the temporary bonds, from which all the coupons have been detached.

To those of our customers who left their bonds in our safe keeping department, we will attend this exchange without trouble to them. Others will please present the temporary bonds over the counter as soon as possible.

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

FARMING PROFITS INCREASED BY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

One has only to look to Washington these days to realize that the farmer looms large upon the horizon as a new and potent force in political as well as in economical life—and all because he has gathered himself in organizations and is pulling together with a class consciousness never before so evident.

So it is that Congress gives ear to this united voice of the dweller on the countryside and seeks to do his bidding in the ready passage of measures designed to give him relief from his present distress, some of which are questionable in their wisdom, even as to giving any permanent benefit to the farmer in the long run.

Yet many years ago, when the farmer was but a small force in politics, because of his lack of cohesion and of teamwork, there was an organization which recognized the fundamental value of agriculture to the nation and sought to elevate it from the rule-of-thumb procedure. The factor was the great State university of the South and West working through its agricultural college—for the State University is much more than an institution of learning or a teacher of exponegent culture.

Lares and Penates—Common Sense and Idealism

Since it is likewise a constructive force in the life of the people of the State who gave it birth and who maintain its existence, naturally it is imbued and colored by the atmosphere of its environment and finds its greatest expression in those Household Gods—Common Sense and Idealism—the Lares and Penates—of the Middle West.

Among the men of the agricultural college of the State universities was early perception of the dullness, the loneliness, the dreariness and the ceaseless drudgery of life upon the farm—and equally the realization that the remedy of these things lay in making life upon the farm both attractive and profitable.

How this was done and how country life is a far different matter from a score of years ago was brought vividly to me in a recent trip to Champagne, the seat of the great State University of Illinois.

The methods were very simple and homely, carried out with patience and industry, but each one adding year by year inculcably to the wealth and productive wealth of the State.

On the university there was live stock of all kinds and more than 1000 acres of land with which to conduct experiments.

A series of experiments on soil treatments extending over a number of years gave definite results as to greatly increased yields anywhere from 10 to 33 1-3 per cent and even more—with proper methods of cultivation, such a rotation of crops and fertilization.

The farmers in those days, even more than now, were not strong on "book learning," and in the matter of raising crops "had to be shown." But the agricultural college had the right information, and by its analysis of the soil on each farm could tell each farmer what to do in order to get best results.

Some soils, like some persons, have sour dispositions, so when the farmers who owned these lands asked for bread, the agricultural college literally gave them a stone and told them to put limestone and ground phosphate on their fields, thereby increasing the yield from eleven and one-half to thirty-five and one-half bushels of dry acre.

Cow Declared Better Investment Than Gold Mine

Not far from those experimental fields where these tests have been made for half a century there is the dairy barn with tractors, silos and blooded cattle—for blood will tell in cattle even if it slips up sometimes in humans. Just how it tells you gather from the annals of those high-bred "Sis Cows," some of whom have given 22,000 pounds of milk in one year as compared with 4000 pounds of the ordinary cow. This tells also why the dairy industry is such a constantly growing source of revenue to the farmers of Illinois.

A cow that gives from twelve to twenty times her weight in milk each year is better than a "gold mine" nowadays, and a more paying investment than a five per cent gold bond not subject to the normal income tax. She pays for herself the first year and after that is all "velvet" less the upkeep. That same upkeep, moreover, is a scientific process, the result of many years' experiment of balanced rations of feed stored in silos through the winter months when other green forage cannot be had.

Illinois, along with many other State universities, has industriously spread abroad the knowledge that milk is the most nutritious of any human food. Also it is true that the dairy cow is the most economical of all producers of food for human beings, for there is no other animal so efficient in turning roughage into food in the shape of milk.

It is small wonder, therefore, that one universal story comes to me from every section of the country—and that is the great growth of the dairy industry and how it has become, along

with poultry raising, the reliance of the farmer when other sources of revenue fail.

Illinois has more than 1,000,000 dairy cows, and the entire production of milk in the United States in 1919 was more than 1,000,000,000 gallons, but the sight that holds you longest and interests you the most is the "Aggie"—the student of the agricultural college, in his everyday clothes, hard at work, immaculately and sanitarly clad in white, running the cream separator, making butter and milking. The dairy maid of romance and poetry no longer exists, since men mostly do the milking nowadays.

"Aggies" Divided Into "Long Horns" and "Short Horns"

The students, men and women, for all State institutions in the West are co-educational, are the real product of the university.

They come from the smallest hamlets and the largest cities alike, and after a time all distinctions are lost and the finished graduate is mostly noted for being a loyal son or daughter of Illinois.

The "Aggies" are divided into "Long Horns" and "Short Horns"—those who take the full four-year course and those whose circumstances force to be content with a lesser length of attendance. They are learning scientific agriculture, the agriculture of experimentation and research. And not only are they getting a liberal education from books and teachers, but even more so from association with the 900 students of the great university.

There are student activities that claim their spare moments and that teach them discipline and obedience. Then there are home economics, community work and, but that is another story; and as the story tells how the university seeks to make life on the farm profitable, so that story will tell how it also seeks to make it attractive, and thus stop the drift from the farm to the city which is so serious and menacing a feature of modern life.

SPRAYING FOR PEACH LEAF CURL

There is great probability of there being a heavy infestation of peach leaf curl on peach trees next spring. This is due to the warm weather which, if it continues much longer, will cause the peach buds to swell.

The buds swell the bud scales at a rate and the rain or other will wash the spores of the fungus under the bud scales to the newly expanding leaves next spring. Spray now to kill the disease.

There will be no damage to the trees next summer. Spring spraying will not control the disease. Use commercial lime sulphur wash diluted to 1.030 sp. gr. or 6 degrees Beaume which, in the case of commercial goods, means 1 part to 8 parts of water.

Spray when the temperature is above freezing and stop in time to allow the mixture to dry before the temperature falls to freezing.

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

FARMERS OPPOSE HEDGING PRACTICE

Washington—The hedging system, long followed in the grain trade, was opposed by representatives of farmers' organizations, who appeared at the first of a series of extended hearings by the House agricultural committee on bills designed to put a heavy tax on strictly speculative dealings.

There was no evidence, however, to indicate that the organization wanted the government to abolish grain exchanges, and while some witnesses declared present conditions were "bad," they were unable to offer offhand protection to the grower. It was stated that representatives of the Chicago Board of Trade would present their side of the case next week or later, after the farmer had been heard.

A. L. Middleton, president of the Farmers' Elevator Company, of Eagle Grove, Ia., said the experience of farmers in his section had prejudiced them against future selling or hedging. The system of hedging by which a man buying actual corn sells an equal amount in futures had been regarded by the trade as legitimate, although, he added, it led to temptation to reckless speculation. On one hedging transaction his company, he said, lost twenty cents a bushel.

Representative Tincher, Republican, Kansas, said he was surprised to find that farmers owning a co-operative elevator company had been "gambling." Asked if that was permitted under his charter by the laws of Iowa, Mr. Middleton said that, so far as he knew, there had been no prosecutions and that not more than 15 per cent of the elevators in his State made a practice of hedging.

"Under present market conditions it might be unwise to dispense with hedging, but we are not satisfied with all conditions surrounding it," he said. "I realize that we have got to have the exchanges."

C. H. Hyde, of the Oklahoma Farmers' Union, declared farmers of the Southwest opposed future speculative trading as a whole. "The buying of futures may be necessary as an in-

urance feature," he said, "but we want to see a plan devised by which insurance will not be necessary."

KILL THE RAT

Rats cause a loss of not less than ten million dollars every year to the people of Pennsylvania. In our cities there is a rat to every human being; in the country districts there are three for each inhabitant. Kill them and save the enormous waste they are causing.

They can be killed by shooting, trapping and poisoning. The best poison is abrium carbonate, a tasteless, odorless salt that should be mixed with meat, fish, fruits, vegetables or cereals. As the rats vary their diet according to conditions two or more of the baits should be used, mixing the barium carbonate with them at the rate of one part of the poison to four parts of bait. Put this around places frequented by them. If this does not kill them change the baits until one is found that they will eat. Rats are very shrewd so that it is not always easy to poison them.

Build them out of existence by making all the buildings on the place rat proof.

For further information on pest control, write to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

DAIRY EQUIPMENT TO BE ONE OF SHOW'S FEATURES

The dairy equipment that will be shown in connection with the Fifth Annual Farm Products Show, to be held in Harrisburg, January 25-28, will be a feature that will be of interest to every dairyman in Pennsylvania.

It is proposed to show the complete equipment of a modern dairy barn, and this display will be worked out to the smallest detail.

The dairy division of the show, this year will be on a much larger scale than ever before and practically every manufacturer of note in the country will have an exhibit while the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, will also have a display that will be well worth seeing.

ADEQUATE QUARTERS PROVIDED FOR FARM SHOW VISITORS

With the Pennsylvania Legislature in session at the same time the Fifth Annual State Farm Products Show will be held, January 25-28, farmers in some sections have expressed the

desire to be able to secure quarters for all who attend. There will be information booths maintained at all times at the show, and visitors may apply there and be assigned to rooms.

The thousands of farmers visiting last year's show made a decidedly favorable impression in the homes of Harrisburg where they were quartered and hundreds of rooms in private residences have already been listed for the use of the farmers this year.

CATTLE DEALER TO HANDLE REGISTERED STOCK

Cattle dealers as distinguished from breeders of pure bred stock have been handling mostly grade animals. Many thousand grade cattle are annually brought into Pennsylvania by dealers and sold to the farmers of the State for Dairy, feeding and grazing purposes. Approximately 20,000 such animals are received in Lancaster County alone each year. While many of these cattle are of good type and breeding, they are not regarded as desirable or profitable, as good pure bred cattle. They do not respond to good care and the feed as promptly as do the pure breeds.

CUT BLACK KNOT OUT

Black knot disfigures cherry and trees and so interferes with growth that the trees will ultimately become unfruitful. There is only one way to get rid of it, that is to cut out all infestations, cutting back far enough on the limb to have nothing but healthy wood. Burn the prunings so that there will be no possibility of the old knots spreading the disease which they will do if they are not destroyed.

Paris and "Fatty"

Telegraphic reports bring interesting items regarding Roscoe ("Fatty") Arbuckle. One story comes from Paris, where "Fatty" recently visited. This is an excerpt from Le Matin:

"Ah, he is very funny, this 'Fatty' Arbuckle," say the French. "And he is so sympathetic. C'est bien!" French opinion regarding the corpulent comedian is unanimous. More than 4000 Parisians waited outside the Matin building to get a fleeting glimpse of "Fatty," who went in to get photographed. He had to use his weight on the crowd to get in a taxi and escape. It was like Mary and her lamb, with "Fatty" in the role of mary.

COAL

In spite of the threatened coal shortage, it is comforting to think that beneath the soil of this country there still lies 3,538,554,000,000 tons of coal, so we shall not freeze for a few centuries yet, I fancy. These figures are given by the United States Geological Survey. The State of Pennsylvania produces 47 per cent of all the coal mined in the United States and nearly all of the anthracite.

Although the conditions under which coal is mined are improving every day, it is still very dangerous and disagreeable work, and when I tell you that 60,000 men have lost their lives in mining accidents since 1870 you will understand why miners want shorter hours and every possible safety device.

TAKE ACTIVE STEPS IN FIGHT ON GLANDERS

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, through its Bureau of Animal Industry, is taking active steps to check the spread of glanders, which has made its appearance in Philadelphia. More than a score of stables where the disease has been found, are under quarantine, while hundreds of exposed horses have been examined.

Dr. T. E. Munce, head of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has gotten in touch with each of the veterinarians of Philadelphia County, about 100 in

number and is having them actively co-operate in the fight against the disease.

These veterinarians have been requested to get in touch with their clients owning mules and horses and point out the necessity for their assistance, in preventing their animals from being exposed to the disease and the prompt reporting of any suspicious symptoms of the disease. No human fatalities have been reported as a result of the Philadelphia outbreak.

COCKROACH EASILY CONTROLLED

There is a sure cure for the so-called Croton bug or cockroach. It is the liberal dusting about the sinks, water pipes and other places where they congregate with sodium fluoride. Two or three days after the use of this there should not be a live cockroach about the place. Common borax often used is of no use in the control of pests.

For the control of household pests, write to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

GEESSE NOT A CARRIER OF SCARLET FEVER GERMS

The authorities in a borough in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, some days ago ordered killed a flock of geese that the authorities believed were responsible for the spreading of scarlet fever, which killed three children in one family. The borough health officials held that the geese were infected with the scarlet fever germs.

The matter was taken up at the laboratories of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at Philadelphia, the experts of the department announcing that domestic animals or fowls are not known to be carriers of scarlet fever and that the flock of geese were needlessly destroyed.

OLEO LICENSES BREAK ALL RECORDS DURING PAST YEAR

The Bureau of Foods, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, shattered all records in the number of oleomargarine licenses issued during 1920. During the year just closed there were 6284 licenses issued, as against 5788 issued in 1919, which previously held all records.

There is a strong indication that 1921 will show more licenses issued than during any previous year, as more than 4100 were issued up until New Years Day, 1921.

Following are the tables showing the licenses issued in 1919 and 1921:

	1919	1921
Retail	5443	6049
Boarding House	157	145
Wholesale	80	83
Restaurant	6	6
Hotel	2	1
Total	5788	6284

	1920
Retail	6049
Boarding House	145
Wholesale	83
Restaurant	6
Hotel	1
Total	6284

CUT BLACK KNOT OUT

Black knot disfigures cherry and trees and so interferes with growth that the trees will ultimately become unfruitful. There is only one way to get rid of it, that is to cut out all infestations, cutting back far enough on the limb to have nothing but healthy wood. Burn the prunings so that there will be no possibility of the old knots spreading the disease which they will do if they are not destroyed.

Paris and "Fatty"

Telegraphic reports bring interesting items regarding Roscoe ("Fatty") Arbuckle. One story comes from Paris, where "Fatty" recently visited. This is an excerpt from Le Matin:

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Examinations of Parents

By JULIA W. WOLFE

A certain amount of responsibility for the success or failure of a child in school rests upon the parents, but there is no tribunal before which they can be arraigned or by which their grading in efficiency can be determined. Might it not be well for them occasionally to take some means of finding out how nearly they come to deserving a passing mark of their obligations.

It might be profitable for the mother especially to make out a list of questions relating to her school duties to her children, and to the best of her judgment give herself a mark upon each one. For those marks she could learn what her standing in percentage is as her children learn what their is. Of course, special conditions will affect the questions somewhat, but certain general questions will serve as a guide.

How often have I visited my child's school this year?

Is the school building well ventilated and well lighted?

Do I know the teacher personally? What is my child studying?

Have I taken pains to see that his course of study is suited to his nature and will give the right foundation for a successful college or business career?

Do I make it my business to know every day how he has done his school work?

How does he rank as a student in comparison with others in his class and age?

Do I supervise his home study and protect him from all interruption during a regular time set apart for that study?

Do I see that he keeps regular hours and do I insist that social matters do not interfere with his school work?

Am I taking my share of responsibility in the mental and moral growth of my child, or am I expecting the school to do it?

The parent who has not visited school at all would get zero on the first question. On the second she would get zero unless the general condition of the building was well known to her. In most cases she would get the same mark on the third. If she should deserve only zero on the first three questions, it is probable that she would not deserve a better rating on any of the others.

Some Familiar Phrases

There are numerous phrases which one hears every day that have been handed down from one generation to another for hundreds of years, and in many instances they can be traced to a quaint and curious origin.

There have been various origins assigned to the phrase "a baker's dozen," signifying thirteen, but there is only one that can be regarded as authentic. Formerly in London when a small retail dealer bought bread of the baker, for every dozen loaves he purchased he was given an extra loaf as his profit, from which circumstance comes "a baker's dozen."

In a volume of essays written by an English author, in 1815, there is a story of a boy who, by the offer of liberal compensation, was induced to turn the grindstone for a man who desired to sharpen his axe.

The promised compensation was never paid, and of one who disguises his own selfish aims, under an appearance of generosity or disinterestedness, it is remarked, "He has an axe to grind."

"Done to a turn" suggests the story of St. Lawrence, who, while suffering torture by fire, requested the attendants to turn him over, as he was thoroughly roasted on one side. Hence the phrase "Done to a turn."

Dido, Queen of Tyre, about seven centuries before Christ, after her husband had been put to death by her brother, fled from that city and established a colony on the north coast of Africa. Having bargained with the natives for as much land as could be surrounded with a bull's hide, she cut the hide into narrow strips, tied them together and claimed the land that could be surrounded with the hide thus made. She was allowed to have her way; and now, when one plays a sharp trick, he is said to "cut a dido."

During the battle between the Russians and the Tartars, a private soldier of the former called out, "Captain, I've caught a tartar!" "Bring him along," said the officer. "He won't let me!" was the response. Investigation proved that the captive had the captor by the arm and would not allow him to move. So "Catching a Tartar" is applicable to one who has found an antagonist too powerful for him.

Ring Symbol That Girl is Engaged

The maidens of Denmark never receive a diamond engagement ring. A plain gold band is given them, which is worn on the third finger of the left hand. On the wedding day, the bridegroom changes the ring to the third finger of the right hand, which is the marriage finger in that country.

A small Eastport school girl who, in answer to the teacher's question, "Where is the Golden Gate?" wrote: "In Heaven," was both surprised and grieved to find her answer marked as wrong.

German Plan to Sell Potash in U. S. Blocked

Berlin—Representatives of the German potash syndicate to start for New York to negotiate contracts with American fertilizer manufacturers, have been refused permission to enter the United States.

The trip is off and the negotiations upon which they so confidently counted to open American markets to the rapidly accumulating stores of German potash, must be called off unless the State Department modifies its attitude and decides to grant the necessary American passport visas.

Discussion of a prospective new contract will be resumed in Berlin, where it originally started, and attempts of the syndicate to break up the American buying combine by negotiating separately with individual fertilizer manufacturers in the United States, or by selling direct to consumers, seem doomed to failure.

The Germans who are desperately anxious to revive trade with America—now regarded as the great financial hope of the German potash industry—had received instructions not to allow the question of price to interfere with placing contracts, and to start negotiations by cutting the price under that paid for the latest imports from the Alsatian mines, now French property—that is \$93 a ton.

Privy Councillor Kempner, chairman of the German syndicate, was unwilling to cover the German hand more than to say that the French price would be undercut. There is no doubt the syndicate is prepared to cut the price until it shall be low enough to make it possible for the American farmer to buy despite the fall in agricultural prices. The initial reduction is a long drop from the original price of \$105, for which the Germans held out in the last stages of the Berlin negotiations in September, when they still thought they had the whip hand, owing to the supposed urgent need of American farmers for potash.

Kempner was optimistic that the coming of spring would see the agricultural readjustment in America well under way, bringing with it an increase in the demand for fertilizers, which for the last few months has almost ceased to exist. A large part of the potash cargoes which were moved last summer on speculation, he said, still are lying unsold in warehouses of Atlantic and Gulf ports, so that an adequate supply for the spring season is on hand.

Kempner denied that the syndicate is trying to charge a higher price in the United States than in Holland, Scandinavia and other countries, as was charged by American representatives last summer, and said he could show proofs of this. It is noteworthy, however, that the annual report on the potash industry, prepared by the Danmann firm at Hanover and usually regarded as authoritative, speaks of this discrimination against America as a fact and expresses belief that this one of the difficulties to be cleared up by the proposed visit to the United States of the agents. The report defends the practice of charging various countries in proportion to their ability to pay and expresses surprise that the American dealer is unable to see the justice of the system by which, when currency ranks high, more can be paid than with depreciated currency.

The Biggest Statues

The largest statue in all Asia is in the province of Pegu, in Burma. It is a recumbent figure of Buddha, nearly 200 feet long, and lies on a brick platform 300 feet in length.

This remarkable image is said to have been built by a king who, about two centuries ago, united under his rule all the peoples of the Irrawaddy basin and neighboring regions.

The priests of Pegu declare that it was carved from life while the Prince Gautama was asleep, the artist catching him at a moment when slumber had overtaken him in the midst of meditation concerning the welfare of mankind.

This is presumably fable, inasmuch as there is nothing in the writings of the Buddha's disciples to indicate that he ever set foot outside of India, though many towns of Ceylon, in Tibet and in China claim the honor of having entertained him.

The Hindu prince, Gautama, when twenty-nine years old left his kingdom to travel about and study human affairs. After devoting six years to this occupation he returned from his voluntary exile and, like Jesus, preached. Then it was that he took the name of Buddha.

It is supposed that the gigantic statue was originally roofed over and protected by a temple of light construction which was destroyed by fire. Today it lies in the open, exposed to the weather.

These College Boys

"So you graduated from a barber college? What is your college yell?" "Cut his lip, cut his jaw, leave his face, raw raw, raw!"

An alligator is an animal which leads a lazy, indolent life, has nothing to do but eat and sleep, yet cannot be said to have a soft "snap."

A short but pointed article—A tack.

Strange Story of a Green Camel

Once upon a time there was a green camel. Yes, really. And being green made him blue, and being blue made him poor company, and being poor company made him often alone, and being often alone made him a great thinker. But what chance has a green thinker who is green? Just none whatever, so no wonder the poor humpy old thing felt discouraged.

Even his mammy was ashamed of him and tried to pretend he was poor relation of her husband's, and the rest of the herd moved off whenever he approached. You see, everybody was used to dust-covered camels as they didn't believe in any other kind so when they actually saw a green camel it made them mad. They felt some way or other he was to blame for it, too, and pretty soon the green camel got into the habit of hiding in the daytime and only venturing out at night—for at night he looked just like another camel.

Now, in the wide desert there are so many little sand hills, so small that no one but a green camel would have noticed them, and he always stepped very carefully on his lonely walks, for more than one occasion he has seen funny little men pop out of the tops of the hills and go dancing waltz in the moonlight. There are fair folk in the desert as well as in the forest, queer little gray elves so like the sand in color that they skip along right under the caravans and are never noticed. But they do a heap of noticing themselves, and had been watching the green camel taking his lonely walks many a night.

"See how careful he is not to tread on our houses," said the little elf chief "not at all like the rest of the clumsy brutes. Should we not do something for him?"

"Yes! Yes! By all means!" cried the little desert elves, clapping their hands, "Let us give him a wish!" And away after the green camel they parted and in no time at all had caught up with him.

"Stop, Sir Humpus!" shrilled a little elf in his ear while the rest formed a ring around the great beast, who to his astonishment found he could not move.

"Good evening, little mer," said the green camel nervously, thinking the elves, too, would poke fun at his color.

"Good evening, beautiful creature!" said the king, bowing politely from a sand dune that brought him on a level with the camel's nose. "How is it you are so often alone and why do you look so sorrowful?"

"No one believes in me!" wailed the green camel, two tears trickling down his nose.

"Oh, that's nothing!" piped up the king cheerfully. "No one believes in us either, but we don't care at all!"

"Yes, but there are more of you, sobbed the camel, "and there's only one of me!"

"That's so," said the king thoughtfully, "but cheer up, we have come to give you a wish; perhaps you would like five or six camels of green to associate with?"

"It would be fine for me, but they might not like being green," said the kind-hearted camel. "No, I wish nothing that will make any one unhappy."

"Why don't you wish yourself a tax coat like all the rest of your family then?" asked another of the elves.

"No," said the camel, shaking his head slowly, "I've got used to myself this way and if I cannot make people believe in me or be my friends it must be because I'm not nice enough—perhaps I'd better wish to be—"

"Wait—wait!" warned the little king. "The only place for a green camel is in a story. Don't waste your wish that way. You're very nice to you are, only people are too stupid to appreciate you. What dunces our folks are. They will stand for nothing new. Why isn't a green camel as good as a tan I should like to know!"

"It is!" cried all the little elves positively.

"Why do you think so?" said the green camel in surprise. "Then I know what I wish—I wish I were little green camel, small enough to carry your packs for you and talk you rides on moonlight nights."

The camel's voice kept getting fainter and fainter, and by the time he had reached the end of his wish he was no larger than a mouse. But how the elves adored him and never was the little green camel lonely

Light Circumstances Alter Things

"If the nose of Cleopatra had been shorter," says Pascal, "the conditions of the world would have been different." His meaning is that if Cleopatra had a nose short of demerolity, she would have failed to attract Antony, who would not have been drawn into the conduct which culminated in the loss of the battle of Actium, which she made way for the close of the Roman Republic in the inauguration of the Roman Empire.

Some of the most momentous crises in history have hinged upon such light circumstances as the above. A glass of wine, for instance, changed the history of France for twenty years.

Louis Philippe, King of the French, had a son, the Duke of Orleans, and heir to the throne, who always drank only a certain number of glasses of wine, because even one more made him tipsy.

On a memorable morning he forgot to count the number of glasses, and took one more than usual.

When entering his carriage he tumbled, frightening the horses and causing them to run.

In attempting to leap from the carriage his head struck the pavement, and he soon died.

That one glass of wine overthrew the Orleans rule, confiscated their property and sent the whole family to exile.

A total failure of the potato crop in Ireland cannot be called a slight circumstance, yet it was comparatively light compared with the important changes it brought about. The repeal of the corn laws of Great Britain was ordered because of the potato rot in Ireland, and the ultimate result was to make England a free trade nation.

Leopold Van Ranke was one of the greatest of historians, and to a trivial extent was due much to his caution and impartiality.

A bridge in his native town gave way, one morning, and some persons were swept into the current beneath. The historian was absent at the time, and on his return, inquired into the details of the catastrophe.

"I saw the bridge fall," said one of the neighbors. "A heavy wagon had just passed over it and weakened it."

Two women were on the bridge when it fell, also a soldier on a white horse.

"I saw it fall," declared another, "but the wagon had passed over the bridge two hours previous. The foot passengers were children and the rider was a civilian on a black horse."

A third had another account of the occurrence, and a fourth witness told a totally different story.

"Now," argued Von Ranke, "if it is impossible to learn the truth about an accident which happened at broad noon-day, only twenty-four hours ago, how can I declare any fact to be certain which is shrouded in the darkness of ten centuries?"

Although it is an historical fact, how many people fully realize that the independence of the United States is due to a trifling tax on notes and other legal papers? If Mr. Grenville, in 1765, had not carried his resolution into the British Parliament, as to the expediency of charging stamp duties on the American colonies, the Western world still would be ruled by England.

In connection with this matter there is another slight, but remarkable circumstance, which may be told in the words of novelist, Thackeray.

"It was strange," said he, "that in a savage forest of Pennsylvania a young Virginia officer should fire a shot and taken up a war that was to last for sixty years, which was to cover his own country and pass into Europe, to cost France her American colonies, to ever ours from us, and create the great Western Republic; to rage over the Old World when extinguished in the New; and of all the myriads engaged in the vast conquest, to leave the prize of the greatest fame with him who struck the first blow."

There is one infallible recipe for taking grease out of a coat. Wear the coat; for don't you see, when you take the coat out you also take out the grease?

A soft job—Digging post holes in wet weather.

Fish That Perform Tricks

Fish have many times been taught to perform tricks, and it would appear as if they had much more intelligence than is attributed to them.

Mr. J. A. Bailey, of circus fame, once had two brook trout in a small aquarium in his private residence that would jump out of the water and take flies held between the fore-finger and thumb, and would also ring a little bell when they required food. They would also leap over little bars of wood placed about two inches above the surface of the water.

It was a very simple matter to teach the fish these tricks. At first a little tower containing a tiny, sweet-tongued silver bell was fastened to the iron work of the aquarium with a piece of string attached to the tongue of the bell extending into the water where the trout were. On the loose end of the string an insect or other tempting morsel was placed, which the fish would at once seize, and, pulling the cord, the bell in the tower would naturally tinkle.

After this had been repeated for several days the fish were left without food for some little time until they made the discovery that they could obtain it by pulling at the string to which the delicacies had been attached. This they never failed to do afterward when they were hungry, and as that was nearly all the time, the little bell was constantly tinkling as the fish were continually pulling the cord, and it was quite a pretty and novel sight.

How Eggs May Be Preserved

The Chinese method of preserving eggs is to bury them for a year, at the end of which, when dug up, they have a powerful flavor that is highly appreciated.

In this country we use water-glass for the purpose. It is otherwise known as sodium silicate, and may be bought at almost any drug store.

The method is simple. Take a five-gallon crock, scald it out and allow it to dry. Heat some water to boiling and let it cool. Put nine quarts of the water in the crock, and one quart of water-glass and stir the mixture thoroughly. It is then ready for the eggs. Place the crock containing the preserved eggs in a cool, dry place and cover with a tight lid so as to prevent evaporation.

If care is taken that the eggs shall be fresh, they will keep from six to ten months, and can be used satisfactorily for all cooking purposes. If they are to be boiled, a small hole should be made with a pin in the larger end of the shell before placing them in the water, to allow the air in the eggs to escape when heated and thus prevent cracking.

One bad egg may ruin the whole lot; so it may be advisable to "candle" them by holding each one up between the eye and a strong light.

How Fast a Horse's Feet Move

Did you ever think how fast a horse in a 2.20 gait moves his feet? When a horse is trotting a 2.20 gait his feet move a little faster than a mile in 1.10. As his body is moving at 2.20, and as each of his feet when in contact with the ground is stationary, and then is picked up and moved forward to take the next step, the foot must move as much faster than the body as to make the step, which is over twice as fast. Now the action is: The foot is at rest upon the ground and is raised some one or two feet high, then forced forward, nearly the full length of the leg, then lowered to the ground, and is at rest for nearly two-thirds of the time that the next step is being taken. The time, nearly two thirds, is too long, but it is from one-half to two-thirds of the next step.

There's a good deal of sarcasm in that," remarked a man suffering from ague, as the druggist handed him a bottle of medicine labeled, "Shake before taking."

"That breaks me all up," is what the piece of ice was heard to remark when speaking of the icepick.

The Whereabouts of Clarence

There was a young publisher in New York who made a "sudden" fortune by appealing to a certain element of the smart set. Having made his pile, the young man retired and was seen less and less in his old haunts.

"Where's Clarence?" some one asked of a former business associate of the young man.

"Oh," was the reply, "Clarence is uptown now warming his hands at the social register."

MUSK COMES FROM CHINA

The musk of commerce comes, for the greater part, from Tachien, a town in China that is known as the "Gateway to Tibet." Three thousand pounds of this odoriferous substance is exported annually. The bulk of it goes to France, where it is used in manufacturing perfumery. Musk is an essential ingredient of almost all perfumes. Musk has certain radioactive properties that cause the odor of the perfume to be carried through the air in a very extraordinary way. The radio-active property of musk affects the natives who carry it to market very strangely. If a package of musk is held close to the body for any length of time it produces sores that are similar to those caused by pure radium.

NO MORE TROUBLE

"Biddy," remarked the newly-wed Irishman, "go down and feed the pigs."

"Faith and I will not," replied the bride.

"Don't be after contradicting me, Biddy," retorted the husband. "Have not I just endowed you with all my worldly goods, and if you cannot feed your own property, then it is ashamed of you I am."

This was a new point of view, so off Biddy went.

"Have you fed the pigs, Biddy?" demanded her husband sternly.

"Faith, and I have not," she answered. "I have done a great deal better. As they were my property I have sold them and shall not be bothered with them again."

A KEAL WITNESS

During a case tried in a Cleveland court the prosecuting attorney encountered a somewhat difficult witness. Finally he asked the man if he was acquainted with any of the men on the jury.

"Yes, sir," replied the witness, "more than half of them."

"Are you willing to swear that you know more than one half of them?" demanded the prosecutor.

"Why," said the witness promptly, "if it comes to that, sir, I am willing to swear that I know more than all of them put together."

BOTH THE SAME

A third-rate theatrical company had been doing a very bad business in the small towns of the Middle West. While the proprietor and sole responsible manager was standing outside the hall in which the company was performing a very small boy with a very large melon arrived and proposed to barter the fruit for a seat in the gallery. The bargain was duly concluded, and the two met after the performance.

"Boy," said the manager, severely, "that melon was rotten."

"Yes, sir," returned the boy, "and so was your show."

Where Electric Lamps Come From

A little consideration of the materials that enter into the making of lamps would be a revelation to the large majority of electric lamp users. California, Colorado, Nevada and South Dakota lead in the production of tungsten ore, the important material of which the filament of the modern electric lamp is made. First, there is the filament of tungsten, then the glass bulb into which enter silica, soda, nitre from Chile, potash, manganese from Russia, arsenic, borax, feldspar, lead, aluminum, cryolite from Greenland, cobalt from Canada. The base of the lamp is made of copper and zinc from Utah and Missouri, while the basing cement is a mixture of marble dust from Vermont, whiting from Ohio, shellac from Indian and pine resin from Georgia.

POSSIBLE ANCESTOR

J. W. Gidley, a scientist of the Smithsonian Institution, has dug up a possible ancestor of a man in central Montana. That is to say, he came across the skull of a small animal which unquestionably belongs to the great tribe that includes ourselves and the monkeys. The teeth prove it.

The animal was not, however, a monkey. So far as known, there never were any monkeys within the limits of what is now the United States.

A NEW FLYTRAP

Something entirely new as a contrivance for catching flies is the idea of Juan I. Dominguez, of Buenos Aires. It has a rotating disc, with a series of radial fins, between which sirup or other bait is placed. When a fly alights on the disc (which is kept revolving slowly by clockwork) it is presently carried beneath a glass cover and takes wing upward toward light which comes from a box attached to the machine.

The box is provided with wire net windows, to make its interior light, and the flies, once inside of it, are prisoners.

Nothing in the world, will produce such activity in real estate as an earthquake.

A forger frequently gives a bank a bad name.

Propagating Mussels

The business of breeding pearly mussels artificially has been carried so far by the United States Fisheries Bureau that a money profit is confidently promised.

To produce in this way 1000 baby mussels cost about twenty cents. When they are full grown 13,000 of them will weigh a ton. Thus the cost of producing a ton of pearly mussels of market size (if all survived) would be, as exactly reckoned, \$2.68. Assuming a loss of 50 per cent, the cost would be \$5.36.

Pearly mussels occasionally yield valuable pearls, but commercially it is the shells, utilizable for mother-of-pearl, that are importantly to be considered.

The Fisheries Bureau has devoted its attention wholly to the propagation of superior varieties of mussels, the shells of which have at the present time a market value of \$35 a ton.

HOW RUGS BECAME "ANTIQUE"

How "genuine antique rugs" are manufactured and prepared for European markets and American markets is told by an American who visited Bagdad. The shopping streets seem like tunnels. They are arched overhead with brick to keep out the heat; thus they run, like subways, up and down the bazaar thorough. Through those long, stifling, faintly lighted tunnels through the eternal crowd of men, mules and camels. Often one will see a fine rug lying flat in the filth of a narrow street, ground beneath the tramp of men and beasts, but there is method in this. Foreigners make Oriental rugs, bright and new, in Persia and sell them through Bagdad. Since an "old rug" is worth more, wily brokers have hit on this way to make a new rug look old.

ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK WITH AN ARTIFICIAL SUN

An Illinois artisan, formerly a master clock builder and instructor, has, after five years' effort, produced an unusual astronomical clock in which the earth is illuminated by phosphorescent rays from the sun and moon, states Popular Mechanics Magazine. By means of correctly designed pinions the miniature earth is made to revolve 365 1/4 times while making one circuit of the sun and, as it is tilted at 23 1/2 degrees angle, the seasonal changes are plainly shown. The moon makes the circuit of the earth in exactly the right time, keeping one side earthward continuously and going through all the phases and eclipses. A large dial above the regulation clock dial keeps accurate track of the seasons, months, days and hours.

Twins Are Hereditary

Once in a while one reads in the newspapers about a birth of quadruplets. Very rarely quintuplets are born, and there have been instances of sextuplets.

When four or more babies come into the world at a birth, almost never do more than three of them survive.

A tendency to the production of twins is undoubtedly hereditary; it runs in families. A woman whose mother and grandmother have born twins may fairly be expected, if married to bring one or more pairs into the world.

That curious armored mammal, the armadillo, common in Texas and Mexico, nearly always produce four young at a birth; and the most remarkable thing about them is that they are "identical" quadruplets—i. e., produced by the splitting of a single fertilized cell.

This phenomenon of splitting is known to occur only in the armadillo and in man. Identical human twins (produced from a single cell) are very exceptional, but not extremely rare. They are in effect duplicates of one individual, and might almost be said to share a common identity. Ordinary "fraternal" twins may be more or less alike, but identical twins resemble each other so closely that it is hard to tell them apart.

BLACK OPALS

The newest fashionable gem is the black opal, a variety found nowhere except in the neighborhood of Lightning Ridge, New South Wales. This precious stone has increased in value 300 per cent in the last two years, bringing from \$30 to \$40 a carat. A few black opals weighing as much as 100 carats have recently been brought to the United States.

LATE AND EARLY

"Well, Mr. Artlough," Miss Pepley remarked archly, "I see you are looking at my new gown. Really, now, what do you think of it?"

"Charming, quite charming!" he replied. "I would make just one small criticism, if I might be permitted."

"You know I would value your criticism. What is it?"

"That it begins a trifle too late and ends somewhat too early."

The man who "rocked in the cradle of the deep," found plenty of billows to rest his head on.

Lets us down easy—The elevator.

Turk "Thanks" British for Arms Given Armenians

Angora, Asia Minor—Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Nationalist leader, has sent an ironical message to David Lloyd George thanking the British Government, through the prime minister, for "assisting" the Nationalists. Great Britain has, in fact, done so, Mustafa Kemal points out, by furnishing the Armenians with 40,000 rifles and considerable war material, which the Armenians, he says, surrendered to the Nationalists under the peace treaty they had concluded.

A SUBMARINE JITNEY INVENTED

A Jitney submarine has been newly patented by Ward G. Leathers, of Hawthorn, N. J. It is a one-man boat, run like an automobile, the fuel used being gasoline. The operator lies on his back, and with hands and feet operates levers which control the mechanism, while, in order to see about him, his eye is applied to the tube of a periscope.

It is not intended by the inventor that his boat shall travel at any great depth beneath the surface. It is a sort of subsurface craft. But a tank of oxygen is provided to keep the air supply fresh and breathable.

NEW AUTO SIGNAL

An Englishman has invented a new signaling device for use in motor cars, which consists of a metal cylinder attached to a tall lamp of the automobile and displaying a series of signals, "Stop," "Slow," and white arrows pointing to right or left.

These signals show up clearly in white by day and are illuminated by night. The "Stop" and "Slow" are worked by controlling wires connected with the clutch pedal and are thus automatic. The pointing arrows are operated by levers fixed conveniently near the driver.

Motorist's Lavatory

Often it happens that motorists are obliged to stop and repair their cars far from any available water supply, and then it is a question of washing their hands. Annoying, often.

But Edgar S. Curless, of Cincinnati, O., has devised a portable lavatory, which, having the outward appearance of a suitcase, may readily be put to use in such an emergency.

Half of it is a water tank; the other half is a basin. All that is necessary is to open it and turn a tap. A small box with a watertight lid, to contain a cake of soap, is mounted on the tank, which is also provided with a spring clamp to hold a towel.

Thus the motorist can wash his hands at a moment's notice, dry them, empty the basin by unscrewing a cap which closes its outlet and so go on his way rejoicing.

Puzzles

Before breaking into verse the Forgetful Poet says that the only bird who can go into your twice is a Toucan, and I guess he is right about that. The two great Americans found in a tree are Foot and Wood, and the rhyme of Dr. Duck was impossible as one young lady put it, because a shad has no shin, a frog no tail, a dog has no wing and a jellyfish no bones. The Forgetful Poet still thinks it was a pretty good poem.

"Why is a pan of bread like the sun?" he asks this week, and then goes on to give us another impossible poem, which he declares is as sensible as poetry need be.

A Strenuous Week-End

I went a-diving in a lake,
An rowing on a mountain,
And passing through a garden
Got all dusty from a fountain.

I ate a book of fiction up,
And read a box of candy;
I heard a moving picture through,
And saw a concert dandy.

And, after all this, being tired,
I hustled off to bed,
And dreamed I was a clown
Supporting lions on my head.

BLACK OPALS

The newest fashionable gem is the black opal, a variety found nowhere except in the neighborhood of Lightning Ridge, New South Wales. This precious stone has increased in value 300 per cent in the last two years, bringing from \$30 to \$40 a carat. A few black opals weighing as much as 100 carats have recently been brought to the United States.

LATE AND EARLY

"Well, Mr. Artlough," Miss Pepley remarked archly, "I see you are looking at my new gown. Really, now, what do you think of it?"

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"That it begins a trifle too late and ends somewhat too early."

The man who "rocked in the cradle of the deep," found plenty of billows to rest his head on.

Lets us down easy—The elevator.

Dragonflies as Food

In the Malay Archipelago, at the season when the rice fields are in flower, dragonflies are exceedingly numerous, and every day boys may be seen catching them with bird nets.

For this purpose a slender stick is used, with a few twigs at the end well annotated, so that the least touch captures the insect, whose wings are thereupon pulled off, the body being consigned to a basket.

The dragonflies are thus gathered for the table. Fried in oil with onions, they are esteemed a great delicacy.

Black Cat Restores War Veteran's Sight

London—First a black cat, then a ducking in the Thames, so shocked a blinded ex-soldier's nervous system—including his optic nerves—that he recovered partial vision. Science did the rest and now he enjoys perfect sight.

Charles Appleby, who went to France in the Royal Air Force in 1914, was severely wounded in Ypres salient. He lay unconscious in Havre Hospital for ten months with a fractured skull, and when he recovered, was blind. He was sent to Duxton's Hostel, founded by Sir Arthur Pearson himself blind.

While there, a black cat jumped on Appleby's head. The shock had the effect of enabling him to see just a glimmer of daylight with his left eye. He left the hostel and returned to Kensington, being able to go about with a dog to lead him.

He wandered into the river a few weeks ago, but was rescued. It was then found that the shock of the immersion had partly restored the sight of the right eye.

He was given several powerful electric shocks, and now, after having been blind for four years, he has fully recovered his sight.

Lonely Man Chose Death Rather Than Lose Dog

ASHLAND, WIS.—John Smith sixty-nine years old, who for years has lived in a lonely cabin in the woods with only a mongrel dog for companion, applied for admittance to the Ashland County Poor Farm, ill health having precluded the thought of existing by his own efforts through the winter.

"Yes, I guess I can find room for you," the superintendent of the poor farm told Smith, "but you can't bring that dog in."

Smith gazed at his dog. The years had made him almost as decrepit as his master. Tears rolled down the old man's cheeks as he sorrowfully turned away, the dog following him, the bodies of the man and dog were found in the lonely cabin. Smith's old hunting rifles with which he had ended their lives, were beside him.

HIS INTENT

"Say! That dog of yours crawled through a hole in the fence into my yard, bit my mother-in-law on the ankle and chased her three blocks from my house."

"Sorry, of course, but I don't see that I can do anything. You have the right, of course, if you wish, to start a legal action—"

"Legal action? For what? I dropped in to see if there was any chance at all of buying that dog from you."

Modern Robin Hoods Lack Ancient Flavor

Hold-ups, robberies, minor and major thefts, which have been agitating Philadelphia of late and startling the community with a realization of the ease with which property may be transformed informally and without bills of sale from one hand to another, bring forcibly to mind the difference in manners and customs between today's criminals and those of bygone generations. The stage-coach robber, well known to our great grandfathers, occasionally heard of now and often perpetuated with violence through the medium of the movies, was content with pilfering the pockets and wallets of the passengers, or making off with the funds in the strong box. He never contemplated the theft of the coach itself. Now, however, it is the modern verison of the stage coach, the automobile, which is the chief prize.

But alas! romance and humanity have departed from the business of hold-ups and burglaries. There is no startled Toby to cry, "Faith it's a highwayman with a pistol as long as me arm"; there are no Robin Hood and Jack Sheppards who only robbed the rich and then divided their spoils with only the poor. We live in a comical and very selfish age.

Philadelphia's last great romantic figure among burglars passed with the death nearly twenty years ago of the redoubtable Jimmie Logue, a man remembered now only by the older crime investigators of the City Hall and by the four newspaper men, all still living who bore him to his grave.

Logue spent most of his life in jail and for most of his evil doing he was tried in Philadelphia. He died in the

almshouse, unmourned save by one old friend, Frank Starr, who at the time was conducting a home for reformed crooks in the western part of the city, in Darby direction.

Children were almost a fetish with Logue, and whenever he made a particularly rich haul and remained undetected he spent large sums upon clothes, shoes, candles and toys, which he distributed among the innocent and unsuspecting juveniles in his neighborhood, wherever that might be. He died poor, of course, as most of his kind do. But there is a story to the effect that a large amount of money was in a local bank unclaimed by him, for the curious reason that he had deposited it under an assumed name and then, going on a spree, had forgotten both the assumed name and the bank itself.

His almost fantastic escape from court, then being held in the old building flanking Independence Hall, was one of the notable exploits in his career. He was on trial for burglary, and when the evidence against him was the blackest and most damning, he asked to be excused from the room a moment. Through a sewer and thus something after the fashion of Jean Valjean in "Les Miserables," he made his escape.

There was another occasion in the Middle West when he matched his wits with those who were the equal of his own. He had been caught red-handed, or rather green-handed, since the currency was greenbacks, and was placed by his two captors aboard a train to be taken to a county-seat jail. During the trip, Logue suggested to the men that if they would show him the courtesy of allowing him to escape at a certain stop, much of the "swag" would be delivered into their hands. They agreed and took over the money. One of them, however, telegraphed ahead to the station designated and asked that certain officials be on hand to take Logue into custody just as he made his escape. There was again a promise of further division of spoils. All happened as scheduled, much to the chagrin of the burglar, who later in life declared this was the only time he had ever been double-crossed.

The strangest events in all Logue's strange eventful history were those in connection with the death of his well beloved wife, Johanna.

Many years later when a house in North Eleventh street was razed, there was found beneath the flooring a near skeleton of a woman, on the ring finger of whose finger of whose left hand was a plain gold band inscribed "To Johanna from James Logue." About the neck was a tight cord, showing the means of the woman's death. The police arrested Logue for the murder, but when he told the story of his domestic life, proving an alibi, etc., the charge against him was dropped. Later it was found that Mrs. Logue had been killed by an Alphonse Gutaiar, related either to her or to Logue.

Noah's Ark News

Bowwows are scanning the news earnestly to see what the fashion in dogs will be this year. It's a dreadful thing to go out of style, and while the pekinese and alreadies and police dogs and Boston are prime favorites today, they never know how long their popularity will last or when they will share the fate of the Newfoundland and pugs. Of course, we love all dogs, but some folks only love those which are fashionable, an dif only we could find enough people to adopt the unfashionable dogs how happy we would be. We'll have to start a home for them, I guess.

A walrus with a toothache,
Sat upon a cake of ice,
And all the little fishes laughed
And gave him good advice.

They suggested that he have his tusks out, and they suggested he go on a diet of snow and water, that he have his head off and all manner of imperinent things. But you cannot blame them, considering that walrus eat dozens of fish a day. So, of course, the longer his tooth aches the better pleased they will be.

The horses are putting up their old plea for nonskid boots and I hope the horse owners will see that their horses are provided with sensible shoes so that they will not fall down and break their legs on slippery city streets. In wintertime the horse comes in for hard hauling, for his engine does not stall nearly so often as that of the motortrucks and he can get through places that a motor simply churns its nose at. Of course, he is proud to do this, our old friend Dobbin, but we should make it up to him by being sure he has a good warm blanket and is not kept out in the wind any longer than necessary. More harm comes to horses through carelessness than through cruelty, but carelessness in connection with a dumb beast is cruelty, and the man who forgets to water his horse or is too lazy to put on his blanket, who neglects to mend a broken blinker, has some very black marks registered against him by the good angels, I believe. If you see any instances of such carelessness I hope you will walk right up and speak your mind or report the case to a policeman. And with your own pets, never be careless or forgetful. Many a little bowwow goes without his dinner and suffers for a drink of water, I can tell you, but not any of the members of our pet families I am sure.

Yellow Fever—Greed for gold.

Always want board—Lumbermen.

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

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Thursday Afternoon, Jan. 20, 1921

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S TOWN IMPROVEMENT AND CIVIC ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR 1920

For some years there has been a strong desire on the part of our town women to have a society where all the women of the community might work together for the improvement of our village and for the preservation of its natural beauty. The result of this desire was a preliminary meeting held November 25, 1919, at the home of Mrs. Thomas Speck on Main Street. After the advantages and disadvantages of such time as a public meeting could be called to authorize a permanent society.

During the evening of December 2, 1919, there was a gathering of the interested citizens of the borough in the M. E. Church, where suggestions were given by prominent men and women of the town, and plans formulated for a new organization. It is quite characteristic of the society that this first public meeting was opened with the singing of "America." The gentlemen present promised to aid and support the organization in any way possible. The following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. S. N. Lippincott.
 Vice-President—Mrs. Thomas Speck
 2nd Vice President—Mrs. Archie Pharo
 Rec. Secretary—Mrs. Walter Entwistle.
 Cor. Secretary—Mrs. Calvin Parker.
 Treasurer—Mrs. Samuel Allen.
 Press Supt.—Mrs. E. Moss Mathis.

A plan was outlined by the chairman, followed by encouraging speeches by Mr. J. C. Price; Mr. J. W. Wimmer; Mr. Daniel Mathis; Mr. E. Moss Mathis and Mrs. A. J. Rider. There was a unanimous vote taken to support the new society.

We have held meetings bi-monthly all the year, even during the summer months. Severe storms last January and February a few times prevented our coming together; otherwise, we have had faithful members. To be sure, we have not had as large an attendance as we would have liked; but we hope for an increased interest in the coming year.

The first work brought to our attention was the matter of a town Board of Health. There was no active body officiating along sanitary lines in our borough. A committee waited on the Mayor and he very kindly did all in his power to help. Later, he asked the society to name two women to serve on the Board.

Mrs. Thomas Speck and Mrs. Archie Pharo were appointed.
 Next, we had twenty-six rubbish cans bought, put in order, painted, etc and placed on our streets to receive all waste paper. Mrs. Edward Kelley, Mrs. Archie Pharo and E. Moss Mathis were on this committee and did very creditable work in this respect. The total cost of the cans was nineteen dollars and ninety-four cents (\$19.94).

Later, a few unsanitary conditions existing in our town were brought to the attention of the Board of Health. Fortunately they were quickly and pleasantly disposed of.
 The Town Council granted the association the privilege of using the Borough Hall for its regular meetings. It was a great kindness and we wish to take this opportunity to thank them publicly. Before we had been really accustomed to the honor, they painted and cleaned the hall in splendid fashion. For this consideration, too, we wish to thank them.

Through the kindness of Johnson and Johnson of New Brunswick, New Jersey, we were able to distribute two hundred books on health and sanitation throughout the business places and homes of our townspeople.

We were exceedingly gratified to note that so many of our citizens, even if they did not belong to our organization, did so much during the past summer to make their front and back yards attractive. It did much to beautify the general appearance of our town.

On Memorial Day we gave a dinner, fifty dollars of the proceeds of which were given to the Fire Department and twenty dollars to the Hero Memorial Fund.
 In the early fall, we gave a public entertainment in the Palace Theatre, which netted us almost fifty dollars. Ten dollars of this amount was given to the Senior Class for entertaining us so well with its good singing. However, it was not so much the money made as the community gathering that pleased us.

On November 11, 1920, we gave a reception to the Board of Education, the faculty and the parents of all the school children in the school house. It was, surely, a very profitable evening. There was a good attendance in spite of the inclement weather. Addresses were given by Mr. W. I. Smith, president of the Board of Education; Mr. J. W. Wimmer, Mr. J. C. Price, Rev. Daniel Johnson and Rev. F. M. Dowlin. Refreshments were served which did credit to the committee in charge.

We have had placed in our school through the consideration of the Board of Education a Johnson and Johnson First Aid Kit, an absolute necessity for the well-being of our boys and girls.
 We are not telling these things with the desire of bringing any great credit to the Civic Association; but only to let our town folk know why we exist and what kind of projects we are interested in. We have received much heartfelt co-operation in the year that is past. We need it in the future in order that we may continue in the work we have tried to accomplish.

The Books of the Association have been audited by Miss K. E. Abel, teacher in our High School, and found to be correct.

Our next endeavor will be the matter of beautifying our cemetery. We hope to do this work in conjunction with the Greenwood Cemetery Association and the Borough Council.

Again, we desire to thank everyone who has aided us in any way and to request the future co-operation of every citizen.

Margaret Lippincott, President.

Birds' Songs on Record.
 Phonographic records of birds' songs have been successfully made for future reference.

STATE WILL CLEAR ITS ROADS SHOULD THERE BE HEAVY SNOW

The State Highway department is prepared for almost any contingency that may develop during the winter in the way of severe winter weather. 75 new snow plows have been added to the department's equipment, and

State Highway Engineer Wasser plans to keep the principal highways of the State open in any weather. The plan will cover 345 miles of the highway system, which will be divided into 24 sections, each to be supervised from a sub-station. The plows are operated by being attached to the front of trucks.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following local budget and tax ordinance were approved by the Borough Council of the Borough of Surf City in the County of Ocean, on January 15th, 1921.

A hearing on the budget and tax ordinance will be held at the Town Hall, in the Borough of Surf City, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1921, at one o'clock P. M., at which time and place objections to said budget may be presented by and tax payer of said Borough.

1921 LOCAL BUDGET BOROUGH OF SURF CITY 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 MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF SURF CITY IN THE COUNTY OF OCEAN THAT THERE SHALL BE ASSESSED, RAISED BY TAXATION AND COLLECTED FOR THE YEAR 1921 THE SUM OF ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED THIRTY-SEVEN AND 18-100 DOLLARS (\$1,737.18) FOR THE PURPOSE OF MEETING THE APPROPRIATIONS SET FORTH IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1921:

A. TOTAL ANTICIPATED REVENUES		1921	1920
1. Surplus Revenue appropriated		\$1 600.00	\$200.00
2. Miscellaneous revenues (franchise tax)		35.00	20.00
3. State railroad and canal tax		nothing	50.00
4. Amount to be raised by taxation, including state, railroad and canal tax		1 737.18	1 155.00
		\$3 372.18	1 425.00
B. APPROPRIATIONS			
1. Streets and public places		\$100.00	\$75.00
2. Repair of streets and sidewalks		300.00	200.00
3. Public improvements		100.00	100.00
4. Maintaining, regulating, repairing and protecting public grounds, parks, docks, buildings, etc.		250.00	150.00
5. Advertising and printing		200.00	135.00
6. Salaries		400.00	400.00
7. Expenses of Tax Collector		100.00	75.00
8. Election expenses		100.00	100.00
9. Insurance		50.00	50.00
10. Auditing		100.00	nothing
11. Fees and expenses for collecting delinquent taxes		300.00	100.00
12. Interest on current loans		40.00	nothing
13. Emergency note due December 31, 1921		400.00	nothing
14. Interest on emergency notes		240.00	nothing
15. Contingent expenses		100.00	40.00
16. Deficit, 1920 appropriations		592.18	nothing
		\$3 372.18	1 425.00

This budget shall also constitute the tax ordinance.
 H. L. LUKENS,
 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 Long Beach in the County of Ocean, on January 11th, 1921.

A hearing on the budget and tax ordinance will be held at the Township Hall, at North Beach Haven, Ocean County, New Jersey, on Saturday, the 29th day of February, A. D. 1921, at one o'clock P. M., at which time and place objections to said budget may be presented by any tax payer of said Township.

1921 LOCAL BUDGET TOWNSHIP OF LONG BEACH 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 LONG BEACH, IN THE COUNTY OF OCEAN THAT THERE SHALL BE ASSESSED, RAISED BY TAXATION AND COLLECTED FOR THE YEAR 1921 THE SUM OF SEVEN THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED SEVENTY-THREE DOLLARS AND TWENTY-THREE CENTS (\$7,973.23) FOR THE PURPOSE OF MEETING THE APPROPRIATIONS SET FORTH IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1921:

A. TOTAL ANTICIPATED REVENUES		1921	1920
1. Surplus Revenue appropriated—			
(a) Unexpended balances 1920 appropriations		\$1011.93	\$134.65
(b) Excess miscellaneous revenues		97.76	56.23
(c) Miscellaneous revenues not anticipated		450.68	347.94
2. Miscellaneous revenues—			
(a) Franchise tax		200.00	100.00
(b) State railroad and canal tax		nothing	125.00
3. Amount to be raised by taxation, including State railroad and canal tax		7 973.23	8 186.51
		\$9733.60	\$8 950.33
B. APPROPRIATIONS			
1. General Government			
(a) Administrative and executive		\$1 100.00	\$1 025.00
(b) Assessment and collection of taxes		1 100.00	1 000.00
(c) Department of Finance		200.00	125.00
2. Interest on current loans		250.00	250.00
3. Building and repairing roads		3 000.00	3 000.00
4. Lighting Streets		1 500.00	1 200.00
5. Sinking Fund		933.60	900.33
6. Interest on bonds		550.00	550.00
7. Fire protection		450.00	300.00
8. Board of Health		100.00	100.00
9. Mosquito Extirmination		250.00	250.00
10. Contingent expenses		250.00	200.00
11. Poor		50.00	50.00
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS		\$9 733.60	\$8 950.33

This budget shall also constitute the tax ordinance.
 A. L. KEIL,
 Township Clerk.

BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS

LUMBER - 3,000,000 ft. - ALL SIZES
 ELECTRICAL MATERIAL and supplies
 FIRE WOOD AND KINDLING—By load
 PLUMBING OUTFITS—Toilets, Sinks, Lavatories and Showers
 NEW DOORS AND SASH, Also double hung sash
 Complete with Frame and Weights
 STEAM AND HOT WATER RADIATION, Also pipe, boilers and heaters
 OUR PRICES SAVE YOU 30% to 50%
 We are demolishing 100 Government Buildings at Amatol Arsenal, Amatol, N. J., and twelve large dormitories at Woodbury Bag Loading Plant, Westville, N. J. We can save you money on anything you are going to build.

GIBBS, MUELLER COMPANY

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

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

WAITING FOR US TO SET THE TABLE

A table twenty-four miles long in plain extension table and that is just the length that would seat all of the orphans now being fed by the Near East Relief. This table is set in sections all over the hills of Asia Minor, Syria, Armenia and in Northern Persia. It is not in one piece. The Turks, who still keep the Armenians in a state of terror, do not allow it.

But there the table is, seated on both sides with orphans—Syrian and



The Table is Now 24 Miles Long.

Assyrian, Greek and Armenian, Jew and Christian—all rescued from the fear of the Turk and under the care of

American men and women.

Most of the children are cared for in 229 American-supported orphanages. The first ceremony in receiving these starved, almost naked children, is to clean them up. They are not only emaciated, but dirty with sores and vermin—69 hospitals and over 4,000 beds are kept full of the little sufferers.

But the children keep changing. Last year they were all thin and pitiful; now it is the newcomers who are thin. The orphans who have been from six months to a year in American care are well fed and well clothed.

Best of all for a new Near East which surely must come out of all this distress, every child old enough is being taught a trade which will make him self supporting.

They are a thrifty lot, these little parentless exiles. From their scant store of bread they always carry a portion in a small bag about their necks—they fear the day of another killing, another drive into the desert.

They huddle the shoes sent from America until snow flies—they remember their barefoot pain in the snows last spring.

They cling to their new found friends. Every day other little waifs find a place in the orphanages and are told of the generous people of the United States. Soon the entrances will be crowded with children frozen out from their temporary summer quarters. Then the table of the Near East Relief must be extended—many, many new leaves will be needed, and America is asked to set the table.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following local budget and tax ordinance were approved by the Borough Council of the Borough of Barnegat City, in the County of Ocean, on January 11th, 1921.

A hearing on the budget and tax ordinance will be held at the schoolhouse, in the Borough of Barnegat City, on Wednesday, the second day of February, A. D. 1921, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at which time and place objections to said budget may be presented by any tax payer of said Borough.

1921 LOCAL BUDGET BOROUGH OF BARNEGAT CITY 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 MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF BARNEGAT CITY THAT THERE SHALL BE ASSESSED, RAISED BY TAXATION AND COLLECTED FOR THE YEAR 1921 THE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED FIFTY-FIVE DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-THREE CENTS (\$2,255.73) FOR THE PURPOSE OF MEETING THE APPROPRIATIONS SET FORTH IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1921:

A. TOTAL ANTICIPATED REVENUES		1921	1920
1. Surplus revenue appropriated		\$1 274.27	2 212.11
2. Miscellaneous revenues:			
(a) Poll tax		40.00	20.00
(b) Franchise tax		35.00	15.00
(c) Interest and costs		15.00	15.00
AMOUNT TO BE RAISED BY TAXATION		2 255.73	1 972.89
		\$3 605.00	\$4 235.00
B. APPROPRIATIONS			
1. General Government:			
(a) Administrative and executive expenses		\$340.00	\$240.00
(b) Assessment and collection of taxes		175.00	175.00
2. Streets		1 000.00	1 000.00
3. Debt Service:			
(a) Emergency note due Dec. 31, 1921		500.00	500.00
(b) Emergency bond due Oct. 1, 1921		500.00	500.00
(c) Interest on Emergency notes and bonds		990.00	120.00
4. Beach front protection		2 000.00	2 000.00
5. Contingent		100.00	200.00
		\$3 605.00	\$4 235.00

This ordinance shall take effect as provided by law.
 Dated January 11, 1921.

ALIDA MYERS,
 Borough Clerk.

Horner's CASH STORES

ARE WE BRINGING DOWN PRICES? Are we making living cheaper? Are we selling you the best grade of merchandise? We will leave the answer to you. "Quick Sales, Small Profits, Sixteen Ounces to the Pound." is our motto.

COMBINATION SALES		Best Grade Sugar 8 cts 8 lb		3 lb BEST RICE 25c			
1 lb Best Cocoa	20c	We could buy imported sugar and sell it cheaper. DO YOU WANT IT?		ROLLED OATS 4 1/2c lb			
1 Can Corn	5c			NICE MEATY PRUNES 12 1/2c lb			
	25c	Best LARD 17 cts 17 lb		CHOICE PINK SALMON 15c can			
1 lb Cocoa	20c			CLOVER PRINT BUTTER 63c lb			
1/2 lb Tea	23c	We buy the very best lard and sell it to you at a very small profit.		FRESH EGGS 70c doz			
1 Can Salmon	7c			HEINZ TOMATO SOUP 10c can			
	50c	CAN CORN 10c		2 can CAMPBELL'S BEANS 25c			
1/4 lb Pepper	15c	CAN TOMATOES 10c		TALL CAN EVAP MILK 12c			
1/2 lb Cocoa	10c	Can STRING BEANS 10c		6 cans SARDINES 25c			
1/2 lb Tea	12c	CAN BAKED BEANS 10c		WHITE BEANS 7c lb			
1 Can Silver Milk	13c						
	50c						
12 lb Best Flour	50c	Apples Apples		COMBINATION SALES			
1 lb Cocoa	20c					1 lb Coffee 29c	
1 lb Tea	45c					2 lb Sugar 10c	
1/4 lb Pepper	10c					1-2 lb Cocoa 10c	
	\$1.25	Another truck load just arrived. This is the fourth truck load this winter. Same old price.		1-2 lb Tea 23c			
				1-4 lb Pepper 15c			
		75c Basket		1 bar Soap 03c			
				1 pkg. Hominy grits 05c			
		Crema Oleo 33 cts 1 lb		1 pkg. Farina 05c			
		Every pound guaranteed. Try it and save atleast 5c lb.					
		REMINDERS					
AMMONIA	9c bot						
FELS NAPHTHA SOAP	7c Cake						
SNOW BOY POWDER	4 1/2c pkg						
LIGHT HOUSE CLEANSER	5c can						
WASHING SOAP	4c cake						
LENOX SOAP	5c cake						
CLIMAX SOAP	6c cake						
CRISCO	23c can						
CIDER VINEGAR	12c bot						

"IT PAYS TO BUY AT HORNER'S"

Harem Victim Tells Story

Stolen from her home on the night before her wedding and imprisoned for five years in a Turkish harem, Aghavni Millian, a beautiful nineteen-year-old Armenian girl from Bitlis, has at last been discovered by her lover and through the assistance of the Near East Relief forcibly taken from her master and brought to one of the American Rescue Homes in Constantinople. Here she will stay until arrangements can be made for her marriage and her return to her old home.

"My story—it is like hundreds of others," Aghavni said simply. "I was stolen from my home on the night that the massacres first began in Bitlis. It was the night before I was to have been married. I was just folding my wedding veil away when the Turkish soldiers broke into the house. They carried me off. I— They took me



AGHAVNI MILLIAN.

up to Constantinople to the house of the man"— She stopped and put one hand over her eyes, a hand that bore the tell-tale tattoo of her Turkish master.

"But what does my story matter?" she exclaimed. "I am only one of so many. It is my people and their future that matters. Somehow we must rebuild our nation and show to the Turks who tried to beat out our life and to the whole world that, despite what we have suffered, Armenia is still unconquerable."

Aghavni Millian is, as she says, only one of many. It is estimated that one hundred thousand girls are still held captive in Turkish harems. The Near East Relief, America's official agent in Armenia, is making this work of rescue one of the most important features of its program, and it is to them and the support they receive from the American people that Aghavni's unfortunate sisters, still captive, must look for their release.

TUCKERTON RAILROAD CO.

Operating Philadelphia and Beach Haven, N. J., and Barnegat, Ocean County, N. J., Lines
IN EFFECT OCTOBER 1, 1920
Trains from New York and Philadelphia to Tuckerton, Beach Haven and Barnegat City

STATIONS	Daily		Ex. Sun.		Ex. Sun.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
LY. N.Y. PRR	6.00	1.24	6.00	1.24	6.00	1.24
" N.Y. CRR	6.30	1.54	6.30	1.54	6.30	1.54
" Trenton	6.50	2.14	6.50	2.14	6.50	2.14
" Philadelphia	7.15	2.39	7.15	2.39	7.15	2.39
" Camden	7.34	2.58	7.34	2.58	7.34	2.58
" Mt. Holly	7.50	3.14	7.50	3.14	7.50	3.14
" Whiting	8.09	3.33	8.09	3.33	8.09	3.33
" Cedar Crest	8.28	3.52	8.28	3.52	8.28	3.52
" Lacey	8.47	4.11	8.47	4.11	8.47	4.11
" W'n Jc.	9.06	4.30	9.06	4.30	9.06	4.30
" Barnegat	9.25	4.49	9.25	4.49	9.25	4.49
" Manahawken	9.44	5.08	9.44	5.08	9.44	5.08
" Cedar Run	10.03	5.27	10.03	5.27	10.03	5.27
" Mayetta	10.22	5.46	10.22	5.46	10.22	5.46
" Starbuck	10.41	5.65	10.41	5.65	10.41	5.65
" Cox Sta.	11.00	5.84	11.00	5.84	11.00	5.84
" W. Creek	11.19	6.03	11.19	6.03	11.19	6.03
" Parkertown	11.38	6.22	11.38	6.22	11.38	6.22
" Ar. Hillards	11.57	6.41	11.57	6.41	11.57	6.41
" Bar. C. Jc.	12.16	6.60	12.16	6.60	12.16	6.60
" High Point	12.35	6.79	12.35	6.79	12.35	6.79
" Ship B'n	12.54	6.98	12.54	6.98	12.54	6.98
" B. Br.	13.13	7.17	13.13	7.17	13.13	7.17
" B. H. Crest	13.32	7.36	13.32	7.36	13.32	7.36
" Peahala	13.51	7.55	13.51	7.55	13.51	7.55
" B. H. Ter.	14.10	7.74	14.10	7.74	14.10	7.74
" Sp. Beach	14.29	7.93	14.29	7.93	14.29	7.93
" N. B. Haven	14.48	8.12	14.48	8.12	14.48	8.12
" Ar. Hillards	15.07	8.31	15.07	8.31	15.07	8.31
" Ly. Surf City	15.26	8.50	15.26	8.50	15.26	8.50
" H. Cedars	15.45	8.69	15.45	8.69	15.45	8.69
" High Point	16.04	8.88	16.04	8.88	16.04	8.88
" Cl. House	16.23	9.07	16.23	9.07	16.23	9.07
" Ar. B'n't C'y	16.42	9.26	16.42	9.26	16.42	9.26

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

STATIONS	Daily		Ex. Sun.		Ex. Sun.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
LY. Barnegat C'y	6.00	1.24	6.00	1.24	6.00	1.24
" Club House	6.19	1.43	6.19	1.43	6.19	1.43
" High Point	6.38	1.62	6.38	1.62	6.38	1.62
" Hravey C's	6.57	1.81	6.57	1.81	6.57	1.81
" Surf City	7.16	2.00	7.16	2.00	7.16	2.00
" Bch Haven	7.35	2.19	7.35	2.19	7.35	2.19
" N. Bch Haven	7.54	2.38	7.54	2.38	7.54	2.38
" Spray Beach	8.13	2.57	8.13	2.57	8.13	2.57
" B. Haven Ter.	8.32	2.76	8.32	2.76	8.32	2.76
" Peahala	8.51	2.95	8.51	2.95	8.51	2.95
" B. H. Crest	9.10	3.14	9.10	3.14	9.10	3.14
" Brant Beach	9.29	3.33	9.29	3.33	9.29	3.33
" B. Arlington	9.48	3.52	9.48	3.52	9.48	3.52
" Barnegat Jc.	10.07	3.71	10.07	3.71	10.07	3.71
" Hillards	10.26	3.90	10.26	3.90	10.26	3.90
" Tuckerton	10.45	4.09	10.45	4.09	10.45	4.09
" Parkertown	11.04	4.28	11.04	4.28	11.04	4.28
" West Creek	11.23	4.47	11.23	4.47	11.23	4.47
" Cox Station	11.42	4.66	11.42	4.66	11.42	4.66
" Staffordville	12.01	4.85	12.01	4.85	12.01	4.85
" Mayetta	12.20	5.04	12.20	5.04	12.20	5.04
" Cedar Run	12.39	5.23	12.39	5.23	12.39	5.23
" Manahawken	12.58	5.42	12.58	5.42	12.58	5.42
" Barnegat	13.17	5.61	13.17	5.61	13.17	5.61
" Warehousc.	13.36	5.80	13.36	5.80	13.36	5.80
" Hillards	13.55	5.99	13.55	5.99	13.55	5.99
" Cedar Crest	14.14	6.18	14.14	6.18	14.14	6.18
" Ar. Whiting	14.33	6.37	14.33	6.37	14.33	6.37
" Mt. Holly	14.52	6.56	14.52	6.56	14.52	6.56
" Camden	15.11	6.75	15.11	6.75	15.11	6.75
" Philadelphia	15.30	6.94	15.30	6.94	15.30	6.94
" Trenton	15.49	7.13	15.49	7.13	15.49	7.13
" N. York CRR	16.08	7.32	16.08	7.32	16.08	7.32
" N. York CRR	16.27	7.51	16.27	7.51	16.27	7.51
" Mon. only	16.46	7.70	16.46	7.70	16.46	7.70

JOHN C. PRICE, President and General Manager

ORDINANCE NO. 16
LONG BEACH TOWNSHIP
An ordinance vacating certain streets, avenues and highways and parts and sections thereof

Map of part of the property of the Township of Long Beach in the County of Ocean, New Jersey, made by A. P. Irons, Surveyor, 1888, and endorsed "Filed in the Office of the County Clerk of Ocean County May 27th, 1910; which said streets, avenues and highways and parts and sections thereof are briefly described as follows:—72nd Street sixty feet wide; 73rd Street sixty feet wide; 74th Street sixty feet wide; 75th Street sixty feet wide; 76th Street sixty feet wide; 77th Street sixty feet wide; 78th Street sixty feet wide; 79th Street sixty feet wide; 80th Street sixty feet wide; 81st Street sixty feet wide; 82nd Street sixty feet wide; 83rd Street sixty feet wide; 84th Street sixty feet wide; 85th Street sixty feet wide; 86th Street sixty feet wide; 87th Street sixty feet wide; 88th Street sixty feet wide; 89th Street sixty feet wide; 90th Street sixty feet wide; 91st Street sixty feet wide; 92nd Street sixty feet wide; 93rd Street sixty feet wide; 94th Street sixty feet wide; 95th Street sixty feet wide; 96th Street sixty feet wide; 97th Street sixty feet wide; 98th Street sixty feet wide; 99th Street sixty feet wide; 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Gas Warfare Explained

Baring some of the secrets of the great war, Dr. L. I. Shaw, of Washington, assistant chief chemist of the Bureau of Mines, lectured recently in the Franklin Institute on "Smoke and Incendiary Material." Dr. Shaw was formerly a captain in the chemical warfare service and was in charge of the smoke and incendiary section of that service in France. In speaking of that particular branch of the science of warfare, Dr. Shaw said, in part:

"The use of smoke and incendiary material in warfare dates back to very early times. The Egyptians made use of smoke and fire in conducting their campaigns. Greek fire and smoke pots were used not only by the ancient Greeks, but also by the other peoples in early times. The Greeks had many of their battle galleys equipped with pumps whereby burning oil could be projected upon the enemy. The smoke pots gave off smoke which was used as a screen in attacks, and other material was put in these pots which gave obnoxious fumes.

"In every war since there has been a certain limited use of smoke and flame. Even in the Civil War some use was made of these materials, especially in the siege of Richmond, where incendiary shells and rockets were employed in an attempt to set fire to the city. At the beginning of the world war, however, very little development had taken place, and no information was available from the published literature.

"As with the poison gases, the Germans were the first to employ the smoke and with incendiary material, first use of the latter being in the form of flame projectors, which were used early in the war in their attacks on the Canadian forces.

"Smoke and incendiary material are really employed for opposite purposes, the first for defense and the latter for offense. In the employment of smoke the main use is for smoke screens, in order to mask an attack, or to simulate an attack, and thus cause expenditure of ammunition and activity on the part of the enemy when no attack is to be made. It is also used to screen ships, tanks and airplanes, so that their movements cannot be detected by the enemy, and is further used to give a visible burst of shell and bombs for use in ranging.

When it becomes necessary to set up a smoke screen at a greater distance than is possible by means of hand or rifle grenades, use is made of rifle grenades, use is made of other devices. These consist of shells for Stokes mortars, livens projectors and guns and howitzers.

"The filling employed for these shells was usually phosphorus, although smoke mixtures similar to those in use in candles and grenades were employed as well as the smoke-producing mixtures used in grenades. In use, the shells normally burst just before they reach the ground at the end of the trajectory. If it were burst after impact the shell normally buried itself with the result that the smoke material did not burn properly. Phosphorus here had the advantage as before of being spontaneously inflammable, while if a smoke mixture were employed it would be necessary that it ignited during flight before the burst.

"Small arms ammunition filled with a special smoke mixture in the projectile were employed for use in airplanes to give a trail of smoke following the projectile in order to see the direction of fire. These were called 'tracer bullets,' and it was the normal purpose for a machine gun on an airplane to have one to five or one to ten of the cartridges equipped with tracer bullets. The advantages of this is very apparent. The smoke mixtures normally consisted of magnesium and oxidizing agents of such a combination that the friction of air melted out fusible blocks which stopped the chamber and ignited the mixture.

"Due to the fact that most of the buildings, except the temporary ones within range of the front, were all stone constructions and virtually inflammable, incendiary ammunition found a very limited use during the war. Incendiary small arms ammunition on the other hand did have a very extensive use in the destruction of dirigibles.

"Flame projectors did not find any extensive use. There was considerable danger to the man carrying the portable type and he was handicapped by a weight of seventy pounds and the duration of operation was very short, so that the disadvantages in many cases outweighed the advantages. The non-portable type had the disadvantage of the necessity of much apparatus in a front-line trench and difficulty of transportation.

"Smoke producers found a very extensive use. They were larger machines than the candles or grenades, and thus one machine could produce a larger smoke barrage. The Germans developed an apparatus in which the smoke was produced by sprinkling chlorosulfonic acid on lime. The French used a machine which produced its smoke by mixing ammonia and titanium tetrachloride vapors. The Americans developed a very successful smoke knapsack which consisted of two cylinders, one containing ammonia and the other titanium tetrachloride, so that they could be sprayed together. These latter materials produced a white smoke which was heavy, and therefore clung to the ground and no heat was developed which would cause air currents and

make the smoke rise. The smoke was not objectionable and could not be breathed and could be breathed for long periods of time with impunity, so that an advance could be made.

"As regards the future of smoke and incendiary material my own opinion, which opinion, however, is substantiated by at least some of the military critics, is that incendiary material, except for small arms and long-range shell and drop bombs, will have at least a very limited and perhaps no use. The flame projectors will probably never be used in a future war. Incendiary grenades for use in destroying abandoned material on retreat will have a small use. Small arms ammunition will be used, as will the larger gun and howitzer ammunition for use in setting fire to dirigibles.

"Smoke material, on the other hand, will have a very extensive and ever-increasing use. By the use of the smoke screen during an attack the casualties can be reduced by a large percentage. The particular type of smoke producer will vary with the use to which it is to be put."

Human Side of Business

Bartley J. Doyle who divides his time between an automobile business in Detroit and a publishing business in Philadelphia, is the self-made foster father of twenty-two boys.

He found his children—found them in the streets. They were waifs, strays, homeless, friendless. One of them was so black when Doyle ran across him that it was difficult to tell whether the youngster was white or Negro. The child never had worn a pair of shoes. In summer he had some barefoot. In winter he had covered his feet with anything he could obtain. When Mr. Doyle found him it was winter and his feet were clad with rubbers, old cloth being used as substitutes for stockings.

Some of Mr. Doyle's boys are in schools. Some are in colleges. Two are in his office in his big printing establishment in the Bourse in Philadelphia, where Mr. Doyle occupies a goodly portion of the floor in that huge structure.

Occasionally Mr. Doyle gets his crowd of youngsters together and has men of prominence in public life, in industry, in finance or other lines of endeavor address them. Men like Governor Sproul know how to talk to such an audience, but not a few men of prominence give the kids a severe lesson.

"You're going to hear from some of those foster-children of Bartley Doyle. They're wonders.

The other day the two boys who were found in the street by the publisher, and who are now among the capable young men in his office, came into his den with a red-headed street arab.

"Mr. Doyle," said one of the young men, "let me introduce you to Joe."

"Hello, Joe; glad to see you," said Mr. Doyle shaking hands with the red-headed little brat.

"Mr. Doyle," said the spokesman, "we found Joe as you found us and if you don't object we'd like to adopt him and educate him as you did us."

Bartley Doyle is a big, double-fisted Irishman, but he confesses that then and there his eyes suddenly went moist and his tongue got so thick he hardly could articulate.

Also he says he was repaid then and there for all his foster children cost him in the stuff they call money.

\$33,000,000 Merger of Cleveland Bank

Cleveland, O.—Merger of the Citizens' Savings and Trust Company, First National Bank, Union Commerce National Bank and First Trust and Savings Company into the Union Trust Company said to be the largest banking unit between New York and Chicago, was launched here last week.

Two other banks will be formally taken in this month.

According to figures submitted by George Coulton, president of the Cleveland Clearing House Association, the six banks handled 66 per cent of the \$14,845,000 of total bank transactions of the city in 1919 and 70 per cent of \$18,225,000,000 total transactions estimated for 1920.

When the two other banks officially become members of the institution the Union Trust Company will have \$33,000,000 capital and surplus, \$310,000,000 reserve, 225,000 depositors, 100 officials and 1300 employees.

Spanish Newsprint Situation Unusual

Madrid—An unusual situation has arisen between the newspapers and the government respecting money advances made by the government to cover the increased cost of newsprint. These amounts attained 110,000,000 pesetas in the course of the last year.

The advances will cease January 10 and the newspapers are supposed thereafter to reimburse the ministry of finance. They are unable to do so, however, and the suggestion is now put forward that the government buy paper pulp in Germany, Sweden and Norway, where it costs, with transport, 110 pesetas per hundred kilograms, and sell it to newspapers at fifty-five pesetas per hundred kilograms, the taxpayers to pay the difference.

Women in the Field of Politics

There has been some apprehension on the part of women's clubs because the League of Women Voters seemed to be given the lion's share of the credit for having secured the passage of the Sheppard-Towner bill, now better known as the baby bill, through the United States Senate. They point to the fact that this bill had the indorsement of the women's clubs before the League of Women Voters got into the game. All very true. And as a matter of fact, neither the League of Women Voters nor anybody else ever could have gotten those senators to put through the bill in this session or any other session but for the insistent pressure back home, back on the farm and in crowded cities, which the women's clubs have been bringing to bear on this baby bill. On the other hand such pressure alone is not sufficient. You have got to get at the senators personally and reason with them individually before you can get action. And that is what the League of Women Voters has taken the initiative in doing. Moreover, you have got to know the ropes of the legislative machinery in Washington. There again the League of Women Voters, experienced in the suffrage campaign, have had this information and have used it.

As everybody knows, the League of Women Voters is founded for two main purposes—to educate women in citizenship and to foster legislation which women particularly want, not for themselves alone, but for the good of the country as they particularly see it. To gain this end, in Washington the League of Women Voters has established headquarters in the national capitol and turned over their headquarters for the use of the joint women's congressional committee which the League of Women Voters called into being. Fortunately the National Federation of Women's Clubs officially decided that they would co-operate and have a representative on this committee. And the mere fact of their co-operation, added to that of eleven other national women's organizations, has accomplished what everybody believed was impossible by obtaining the passage of the baby bill through the Senate and its present position in the House.

But an impartial observer must, in all justice, point to the fact that the National Federation of Women's Clubs has sent no representative to Washington to act on this congressional committee. Their board decided to co-operate and to have a representative on the committee, but that representative is Miss Hafford, the headquarters secretary of the federation in Washington. No one has come from outside and no national officer has appeared on the scene. On the other hand, the National Chairman of the League of Women Voters, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, has been on the job every minute all day at the capitol interviewing senators and representatives, back at her office late in the afternoon to consult and compare notes on the situation. The publicity and other office staffs of the league have worked day and night turning out material to promote the work of the joint women's congressional committee and to get that baby bill through this session of Congress, so that it may come before the State Legislature in session during the early days of 1921.

But as old Roger de Coverley used to say "Much can be said on both sides." Without the groundwork of the women's clubs, the Sheppard-Towner bill could not have won the attention of Congress this session; without the experience, knowledge and determination of the League of Women Voters translated into direct legislative action in Washington, that baby bill would still be in the talking stage in women's clubs. So there you are. Much may be said on both sides.

In discussing the above controversy as to who should have the credit for the admirable work done in Congress in behalf of the baby bill, the president of one of the most important, and the oldest woman's club in Philadelphia did not hesitate to say she thought it might be time for women's clubs to disband. Personally, I think she ought to be handed a medal for the courage and broadmindedness of her thought. But as such an expression of opinion might bring down upon her head the wrath of all club women, I will refrain from identifying her. Be that as it may, Mrs. X. told me that she was wondering whether women's clubs had not served their usefulness and whether it would not bring quicker results for them to all join into a great movement of better citizenship and education, using the abbot to bring about desired reforms. Certainly this is food for thought. No one will dispute the fact that most of human energy seems to be wasted in useless efforts. The spectacle of the United States Government spending eighty-cents out of every dollar to pay for past wars and prepare for future ones, while spending only twelve cents out of every dollar for every other department of the government, is something in itself. We want to change those things. Will the old way of women's clubs bring about the change, or will the new way of action through the ballot and through our elected representatives in Washington bring about quicker results? Mere talking about anything won't get very much accomplished.

The Pennsylvania League of Women Voters has followed the example of

the National League of Women Voters and taken the initiative in forming a State legislative council paterend after the joint women's congressional committee in Washington. Present at the last conference were Miss Florence M. Dibert, president of the Federation of Pennsylvania Women; Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Frederick Schoff, representing Mrs. E. Kirnan, State president of the Congress of Mothers; Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton, chairman of the Woman's Republican State Committee; Mrs. Jean Kane Foulke, chairman of the Woman's Democratic State Committee, and Mrs. John O. Miller, Chairman of the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters. These six women, as heads of their various organizations, form the legislative council. Mrs. Miller was elected chairman of the council, with Miss Dibert as secretary. The object is to work during the 1921 session of the General Assembly at Harrisburg for such legislation as these organizations favor and to combine their strength upon these measures which all favor and upon which the women of the commonwealth are united. As it will be impossible at all times for all these six women to work at Harrisburg, it was decided that there should be formed a legislative committee, in charge of the actual work on the ground at Harrisburg, while the council will direct operations. The committee will be chosen in the same way as the council, one representative from each of the six component organizations. It is to be noted that both the Republican and Democratic women will join in this legislative effort.

Pennsylvania Leads World in Highways

Pennsylvania leads not only the United States, but the rest of the world in construction of really durable highways during the 1920 season. Its closest competitor was Illinois. Despite the fact that Illinois has no mountain country and consequently very little filling and grading to do, that State did not build within 71 miles of the total concrete thoroughfare put down by Pennsylvania. No other State in the Union approached even the Illinois figure.

The progress made during 1920 was such that it is now possible to travel for very long distances in Pennsylvania on hard-surfaced highways. Before the close of the 1921 construction season, for example, it will be possible to travel from New Castle to a point twenty miles north of Scranton on an all-weather highway. This route is via Greensburg, Bedford, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, Philadelphia, Allentown, Easton, Stroudsburg, Bangor and the Poconos to Scranton. Or if the traveler wishes he may go from Pittsburgh to Washington, Pa., and thence east over the all-improved National Pike Or from Pittsburgh he may drive east on the Lincoln Highway to Jennertown thence north through Johnstown to Ebensburg and east over the William Penn Highway via Lewistown, Harrisburg, Lebanon and Reading to Philadelphia. This route will have been completed with the exception of a few miles in the vicinity of Liverpool, Perry county. Much of the route from Erie, south to Meadville, Franklin, Du Bois, Clearfield, Lewistown and Harrisburg will have been improved in a permanent way. The thoroughfare north from the Maryland line through Gettysburg to Harrisburg, Sunbury and Wilkes-Barre will have been made an all weather road with the exception of a short mileage near Liverpool. The thoroughfare from Gettysburg to Harrisburg will be one of Pennsylvania's show roads—concrete almost in its entirety.

It is the plan of Governor Sproul and State Highway Commissioner Sadler to link up the already improved sections of State Highway roads. The "island" method of constructing where by a short strip of roadway was built in the middle of a streak of dust or mud has been done away with.

The State Highway Department in two years has constructed 660 miles of 18-foot concrete roadway, some parts of which has a brick wearing surface and some parts asphalt. This is the beginning of what within a few years will be the greatest highway system in America.

"I'm not in it," sorrowfully sung the mosquito as he buzzed on the outside of the netting.

"Cat-nipped," squeaked the mouse, as Tabby got a grip on him.

As brave as a lion—the lioness.

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Fairly Forced to Go Upon the Stage

Years ago there were born in a humble little home on the East Side in New York, a little boy who was destined to see his name blaze forth in electric lights in forty-two principal cities of the country before he was thirty years old.

At an early age, when most children are still at school, this little boy obtained his first job as a messenger or delivery boy in one of the large department stores, where most of the stage stars of that period had accounts. He was very proud of his job and his neat new uniform and his meagre wages were a great help to his hard working father.

One afternoon he was dispatched post-haste, to a Broadway theatre, with a package to be delivered to one of the feminine members of the cast of a show then at dress rehearsal.

He was standing in the wings waiting for the lady to leave the stage, so he could deliver the package to her in person, as instructed, when the new assistant stage director spying the boy in uniform, grabbed his arm and fairly lifted him bodily upon the stage, saying: "Wake up! Wake up! That's your cue, go on, go on."

The boy was so frightened that he was in the center of the stage before he realized it. Then turning to the assistant director he inquired, in his naturally funny way, "What's the matter? What's the matter?"

The quaint way he pronounced the words and the amazed, confused expression on his face brought forth shrieks of laughter from everyone present until the rehearsal was brought to a standstill and explanations were in order. It seemed that the play called for a delivery boy to enter with a package just at the moment the assistant director had shoved the boy upon the stage. The part was only a "bit" and during the earlier rehearsals had been assigned to a young girl who also played the part of ladies' maid in another act. On the afternoon of the dress rehearsal, she had experienced difficulty in getting into the uniform provided for her at the moment when she should have made her entrance she was still in her dressing room struggling with the male attire. The young director mistook the real delivery boy for the one in the play, with the result that a future "star" made his first appearance on any stage, by force and not by inclination. The author of the play being present, grasped the unexpected opportunity to add comedy to the play and persuaded the producer to engage the boy. The little "bit" developed into one of the laughing hits of the show. From that day on, the name and fame of the little boy has grown until today he is a real "star" and considered one of America's foremost character comedians.

France Soon Will Repay U. S. Depts

By LAURENCE HILLS

Paris—France, despite the failure of Germany to indemnify her for her losses in the devastated regions, intends to continue her valiant effort to wipe out a considerable portion of her indebtedness to the United States this year, according to a statement made by a prominent French finance official.

While such reimbursement will not affect purely governmental loans made to France by the United States Treasury during the war, it is certain that at least \$100,000,000 worth of French securities issued by French municipalities will be paid when they mature during the coming twelve months, these issues being \$50,000,000 worth of city of Paris bonds, \$22,000,000, represented in the city of Bordeaux municipal loan of \$25,000,000, in scattering debts involving small city loans, payment for supplies left here, by the American Army when it returned home, interest on other municipal issues and a portion of the interest on the replacing loan negotiated with J. P. Morgan & Co. last fall.

Will Delay Government Loan

In fact, of the French budget is not sliced too deeply for parliament, it is even possible that France will offer a portion of the interest on the Treasury loan, but in official circles here it is not believed that this will eventuate inasmuch as would provoke Great Britain to a continuance of her independent financial action, which the French are anxious to see relegated for a wider policy of co-operation in

connection with allied debts to America. The necessity for this is apparent, since Great Britain has agreed only tentatively not to ask for payment of her loans to France until Germany's reparations begin to arrive.

So far as the United States is concerned France's indebtedness is summarized as follows:

1. Fifty million dollars in municipal are held by scattered financial groups, with \$7,000,000 of them in the safes of individual investors.
 2. The joint issues of Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles, totaling \$45,000,000 similarly held.
 3. One hundred million dollars in the new replacement issues arranged with J. P. Morgan & Co., when France wiped out \$150,000,000 of her share in the Anglo-French loan.
 4. Four hundred million dollars due to the United States for army stocks.
 5. Two and a half million dollars as the maximum of France's actual indebtedness to the United States Treasury, for which no demand has yet been received either for reimbursement or payment for interest.
 6. French national bonds, which can be considered as currency and subject to fluctuating exchange values.
- During last year, the French Ministry of Finance admits, attention was concentrated on meeting the Anglo-French loan, which was exceedingly difficult on account of budget balancing difficulties, but considering the fact that \$150,000,000 was covered, although a part of the original loan was sent to Russia without any prospect of immediate reimbursement, it was indicative that France was willing to do all possible to stabilize world financial conditions. Moreover, \$3,000,000 worth of French Government securities held by small bankers in the United States were met and the accrued interest was fully paid during 1920.

To Begin Refunding

Meanwhile, the Chamber of Deputies has just approved a measure by the government authorizing the maintenance of the advances by the Bank of France to the government at 27,000,000,000 francs, as they stand at present. An agreement formerly entered into provides that these advances should be reduced to 24,000,000,000 francs.

Frederic Francois-Marsal, Minister of Finance, said the government's promise to reduce these advances was predicated on the financial clauses of the Treaty of Versailles. He promised that the refunding of 2,000,000,000 francs a year would be done regularly, beginning the next fiscal year, as, he said, the amount of the German reparations would be settled by that time.

However, much is contingent on the ability of the French taxpayers to continue to pay the present tax rates, which, owing to French losses of population as a result of the war, represent at least 20 per cent, more per capita than that of any other belligerent nation. While the French war losses in man power are figured at 1,400,000, the real loss of population resulting in deaths, invaliding or loss of reproductive factor reaches a minimum of 3,340,000, whereas Italy's actual loss is only 600,000, with the total effective and potential losses placed at 2,200,000. Belgium's military losses are estimated at 115,000 men, with an alternative 375,000 estimated deficit in population.

BLUE-BLOODS OF PENNA. WINNERS OF RIBBONS

Harrisburg, Pa.—The blue-bloods of Pennsylvania's cattle family, the winners of the ribbons at the International Livestock Show in Chicago, will arrive in Harrisburg this week. These aristocrats will be brought to Harrisburg in their own cars and for a week, they will be on display at the exhibition halls of the Fifth Annual State Farm Products Show which will be held January 24-28.

For the first time, the Farm Products Show will feature an exhibit of livestock. While the blue ribbon cattle, many of them worth thousands of dollars, will be shown, the educational exhibits will be the principal part of the livestock show.

Each exhibit of livestock will carry with it a valuable lesson, easily understood by the layman as well as the expert breeder. There will be twenty-five pens of livestock consisting of dairy and beef cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry.

The pens of hogs will illustrate the community projects being carried out in twenty-five different sections of Pennsylvania where farmers are co-operatively breeding hogs and where bred standards have been established. The hogs will come from one of these communities and will show individuals bred in that community.

The beef cattle exhibit will show a cow with her offspring from several different sires, showing the result of breeding to sires of the right type.

The dairy cattle exhibit will illustrate the increased production brought about by use of high grade sires. A number of pure-bred, high grade cows with their daughters and their records will be shown.

The sheep exhibit will show the result of careful crossbreeding for the improvement of both mutton and fleeces.

The poultry exhibit will show the effect of culling a farm flock and will include high and low producers and illustrate the value of this work.

One of the features in this connection with the sheep exhibit will be a demonstration of the grading of a large clip of wool, typical of the clip on the average farm in Pennsylvania. An entire floor of one of the im-

mense exhibition halls will be devoted entirely to the showing of stock, and their feature of the alone will attract stock breeders from Harrisburg from every section of the State.

Crowding the Seminoles

The Seminole Indians are to be moved to a reservation on the west coast of Florida—an area of 21,000 acres. Though partly under water the tract is deemed of adequate extent inasmuch as there are only about 25 Seminoles left.

This is the melancholy remnant of what was once a powerful tribe which owned the whole of Florida and fought with the United States Government one of the most vigorous, contested wars in our history.

The Seminoles are notably handsome people and their young women are the prettiest of all Indian girls. There are no white half-breeds among them. So strong in the tribe is the hatred of our race that, if a Seminole woman were to have a child by a man she would probably be put to death.

Around their necks the women wear many strings of beads, of cut glass, which they buy from traders. Sometimes a squaw is adorned with as much as six quarts of these beads, and even the girl babies are loaded down with them. The women pierce as many as ten holes in the upper rim of each ear to hold pegs of wood.

The Seminole house is of peculiar construction, having a roof and floor but no sides. Its framework is of palmetto poles, which support a platform three feet from the ground and a roof of palmetto leaves. It is a one room, open to view from without and one might imagine that here was the limit of nonprivacy were it not that the Seminole dwelling is customarily hidden in the jungle.

CORK SUBSTITUTE

An excellent substitute for cork is now obtained from turf, which treated by a newly invented process, furnishes a material for insulation and building purposes quite equal to cork. The product is said to be equally light, firm and damp-proof as well as sound proof.

CASE IN POINT

"Of course dogs have intelligence," Bibbs declared warmly. "Now here is Dubbs; he's a lover of dogs, and I'll leave it to him if some dogs haven't more intelligence than their masters." "Sure!" Dubbs responded heartily. "Why, I have a couple of dogs like that myself."

And Dubbs even yet sometimes they all laughed.

HE MIGHT

Reginald has never been able to progress very far in his suit for Myrtle's hand. On the last occasion he broached the subject, asking, "Do you think your father would consent to my marrying you?"

The girl cruelly replied: "Well, he might. Father's so eccentric."

CEDAR BARK NESTS

A new idea for hens' nests, to keep insects out of them, is to make them of cedar bark. Bugs, as every housewife knows, strongly object to cedar. For this purpose the bark is shredded, and the buds of the tree may be included with it.

DULY WARNED

"Really, I consider you highly presumptuous in putting your arm about my waist!"

"But you don't mind, honestly, now do you?"

"I certainly do, and I'll call papa if you do not remove it in just one hour!"

PROOF ENOUGH

"I always did believe that thirteen at table meant bad luck. Now I know it."

"What has happened?"

"Why, Bobby Rollgood gave a supper party, and there was just thirteen—"

"Yes—and your bad luck—?"

"Why, I wasn't invited to party!"

A COME-BACK

"I wouldn't be a fool if I were you!"

"That's the only sensible thing you've said during this discussion. If you were I, you certainly wouldn't be a fool."

HEAT BRINGS OUT INSCRIPTIONS

Inscriptions nearly obliterated by age and wear from old silver coins may be rendered visible by placing the coin upon a piece of red-hot iron, by which means the inscription is made to assume a greenish hue, whereby it becomes readable.

Bicycles do not have to take out a pedalar's license.

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Crows Nest Landmark

Some one must go for the doctor," said Mrs. Bray.

"I'll go," said Johnny.

"What!" exclaimed Mrs. Bray, half smiling, "three miles across the mountain side in all this deep snow?"

"I've often carried father's dinner to him when he was in the maple camp," replied Johnny, "and that's half a mile farther than Doctor Brown's. It's something of a walk, but sure."

"I should think so," said Mrs. Bray. "But I think I could go quicker than you else," continued Johnny, as he looked pitifully at the little babe in the cradle, whose dimpled face was flushed with fever. "I love Willie, you know, and—"

And here a great lump seemed to rise up in his throat and check his words.

Johnny and Willie were motherless children. Their father earned his livelihood by cutting pines in the forests, using timber, and doing odd jobs generally whenever he could get a chance. Their mother had died a few months before and a kind neighbor had offered a home to the children for the sake of the little errands and chores that Johnny could do.

Mrs. Bray was very kind to them and took the best possible care of the boy, but there was many a night when Johnny lay awake softly crying himself, with his arms around Willie's neck and thinking of the dear mother he had lost. And it was his greatest ambition to secure a good education in the neighborhood, where he could earn a little money and help support Willie.

"For I know that my father is very poor," said Johnny, "and if I could only assist him I know that mother could be pleased up in Heaven!"

"Well," said Mrs. Bray, after a little hesitation, "I think you had better go."

So Johnny put on his cap and tied a faded worsted comforter about his neck. An overcoat was unknown luxury, but his coat was warm and snug and he set off on a brisk walk, that was almost a run, in the wintry sunshine, over the mountainside, that was white and glittering with snow.

For all the bright sunshine, a tremendous gale of wind was blowing—such a gale as might make mariners tremble on the deck of great ships, and send far out to sea—a gale that shook the tops of the trees and made men groan and creak as if giants in their hidden within their huge, mossy trunks.

How Johnny found his way through those trackless woods, where there was no path except here and there the paw-marks of a stealing fox, a wildcat, or the velvet tracks of rabbits, nobody could guess. I do not think that Johnny knew himself.

He kept his eyes steadily on the ground, and now and then paused to look for rude signs cut in the bark of the trees, which served as a sort of alldepost to him.

After a long walk, crossing two or three frozen streams, and getting over huge rocky chasms by means of a fallen tree-trunk—which groaned dismally as Johnny picked his way across it, as if it had half a mind to snap itself in two and let him down among the snowy rocks below—he reached the doctor's house on the other side, and left his message.

"The doctor isn't in," said Miss Phoebe, the doctor's sister, "but I'll tell him the very minute he gets back. He can drive around by the road in his carter and perhaps he'll be there before you are."

"I hope so," said Johnny, wistfully, "because our baby is very sick."

"You'd better stop and have a bit of dinner," said Miss Phoebe. "It's almost ready."

"Oh, thank you!" said Johnny; but he couldn't stay—I must get back to Willie. I can quiet him better than anyone else when he is ailing and fretful."

So Miss Phoebe gave him a drink of milk and a piece of hot gingerbread and he started back home again.

It was getting on towards sunset now, and Johnny was anxious to get home.

"I think perhaps it would be a shorter cut," he thought, "if I could get down to the railroad track and walk on that as far as the Great Gray Rock, and then cross the ice-pond to the old road."

He scrambled down the steep and frozen side of the oak mountain, and soon came to a single railroad track, upon which a passenger train ran at eight in the morning going south and five in the afternoon going north. There was a freight train at noon, also, but this had passed by long since.

"It must be near five now," thought he. "I shall hear the noise of the train as it comes; and besides they always blow a whistle at the Great Gray Rock."

He walked along swiftly and steadily, his hand deep down in his pockets, and his nose purple with cold. Suddenly he stopped.

"It's very strange that I don't see the Crow's Nest," he said aloud, as if he were talking to the yellow sunset in the West.

The Crow's Nest was a long deserted nest of sticks and straw and twigs, in the decayed boughs of a long-blasted pine tree, which, in its peculiar position could be seen from some distance away by one approaching from the northern side

of the mountain. And just then, Johnny came around the curve of the woods and saw, to his amazement, that the old pine, decayed at the heart, and tossed about by the tempestuous gale, had split half way down, and fallen, a huge, splintered mass, across the iron rails of the track.

And this was the reason that Johnny had failed to see the familiar landmark of the Crow's Nest.

"What shall I do?" cried Johnny. "The train comes rushing around the bend at five, and all the passengers will be killed! Oh, if I had a red lantern to signal, 'Danger ahead!'"

He stopped a minute, trembling like a leaf, to think what he had better do; and then starting to run at full speed, he rushed headlong down the track, waving his scarlet comforter over his head.

At the top of the snowy hill by the Great Rock, he knew that he could be seen for a long distance, and by dint of great exertion he contrived to reach this vantage ground before the shrill whistle of the advancing train was heard.

It was on a down grade here, which increased the peril of the situation; and Johnny stood there, the scarlet comforter fluttering above his head, as if it were a little statue, cut in ebony, sharply outlined against the bright Western sky, where the sun was hanging a great globe of gold above the black clouds.

"Now if the engineer only sees me!" thought Johnny, his heart beating like a trip-hammer, as he could hear above the rush of the wind and the creaking of the tree-boughs, the hoarse whistle of the train as it rushed onward through the deep gorge beyond.

And the engineer did see him. Small as was Johnny, and insignificant as was his ensign of danger, the snow-crested hill and the orange sunset made so strong a background for him that they instantly perceived that something was wrong, and whistled the signal for "Down brakes."

And the lives of the passengers were saved, and all through the courage and presence of mind of a boy twelve years old.

This is a true story. It is a thing that really happened. And you will be glad to hear that Johnny was well rewarded by the railroad company for his brave act, and thereby enabled to carry out his cherished hopes of obtaining a situation and earning some money to aid his father in caring for his baby brother. Steady employment is what he most wanted, and this is what the company gave him.

And little Willie got well, and Johnny dates all his good luck from that walk down the mountain side, when the fierce winds were raging in the forests, and the Crow's Nest crashed furiously across the iron rails of the railroad track.

Spirits in Wooden Idol

The people of the Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, have their own peculiar method of dealing with spirits. They make huge dolls for them to inhabit.

These are not idols. They are images of birds, reptiles, mermaids and other mythological creatures, and even human beings.

When a resident of the Nicobarese thinks that misfortune of some sort threatens him, he carves out of wood an effigy of large size, perhaps five or six feet long or high. It may represent a "lizard-dog," which is a popular animal in his mythology. Possibly it will be a gigantic chicken.

The image, when finished, is hung from the ceiling of the house and becomes the tenement of a spirit whose business it is to protect the owner. The interior of the family residence in that archipelago is usually adorned with a number of these effigies.

Their variety of design is remarkable. Occasionally there is one that represents an angel, as described to the natives by visiting missionaries. Even the missionary himself may appear in this sort of guise, as a big doll with a plug hat, one hand pointing skyward.

The missionary business has been notably unsuccessful in the Nicobars, chiefly for the reason that a deadly form of malaria makes it impossible for any white man to live long on those islands. When, not long ago, they were visited by Dr. W. L. Abbot, the explorer, the only sign of Christianity he could find there was one large Bible, owned by one man who used it as a pillow, regarding it as a fetish.

The high cost of living is unknown in the Nicobars, where nature furnishes a satisfactory livelihood for the inhabitants without requirement of labor, barring the gathering of coconuts, which they sell to trading vessels accepting in exchange tobacco, cloth and plug hats.

The climate demands no clothing, and the people wear almost none; but for dress occasions a plug hat is de rigueur for the men, while a woman's cotton petticoat tied around the neck is the most fashionable garment for persons of the gentler sex.

The typical Nicobar dwelling is coneshaped, erected on tall posts, so that one can walk underneath, and thatched with mats. A bamboo ladder, affording means of entrance and exit, is pulled up at night. The floor is of split bamboo and the fire for cooking is made on a basket of sand.

Now and then great feasts are held, at which the favorite amusement is a fight between a man and a large male pig. The animal is driven frantic by teasing, and in the combat that follows the man grabs it by the ears as a made of wrestling, whel the porker endeavors to gore him with its tusks.

The huge land crustacean known to naturalists as the great robber crab, which tears the husks of coconuts and eats them, is believed by the Nicobarese to be the devil, and the yare careful never to meddle with him.

Reading Essential to Worldly Success

When Peggy Wood is not engaged in her impersonation of Julia Benoit the maid of Brittany, who is the heroine of the romantic story woven around the billeting of American doughboys in a pleasant home after the armistice, she may usually be found rummaging around in antique book shops in search of "first editions" or other rare and beautiful volumes.

Miss Wood formed the "book habit" when she was a little girl. Every member of her family was a lover of good literature, and her father, who was a journalist, had a penchant for picking up old editions, so that the commencement of Peggy's library began as an overflow from her father's bookshelves. "Just now I am making a rather extensive study of Elizabethan drama," she said, during the course of a discussion on reading. "Being a writer myself also interested in playing, having just completed a play in collaboration with Samuel Merwin, which will soon be produced, I find drama fascinating reading. But then," Miss Wood laughed "I find the reading of anything which includes good character portrayal a fascinating occupation. In fact, there's nothing I love so much as an open fire and a good book."

"I often hear people complaining of inability to progress in their chosen occupations, while others with apparently no more brains, get ahead. Perhaps the complainants are not using what brains they have to as good purpose as their most successful rivals. Perhaps, more particularly, they are not developing their minds by reading and studying as intensively and extensively as they should. They say they read the newspapers. Do they make the point to read the editorials in them and the practical and cultural articles they day after day contain? What about their magazine reading? Is it confined to the lightest of light fiction? Or do they give attention to the essays and articles calculated to enlarge knowledge of life in general and to bestow a broader, more earnest point of view?"

Lions in Egypt

The Egyptians had a great reverence for animals and the lion was worshipped from early times for his great strength and courage. Lions were kept at the temples and fed upon the fat of the land, and many of the Egyptian kings had tame lions. The Egyptians believed that a great lion named Aker guarded the gates of dawn through which the sun passed each morning and lions were regarded as guardians of the safety of man, hence the habit of placing statues of lions at the door of palaces and dwellings and tombs. Even we in our building today follow this old Egyptian idea of lions guarding the gates, and what a mighty gathering it would be if all these stone and marble lions got together, from the haughty ones on the steps on the steps of the New York library to the sleepy lions on some of our big country estates, and told their experiences. It was not permissible to kill the lion of Egypt, although to kill the lions of another country was quite common, King Amenhetep having slain with his own bow 102 fierce lions.

Rameses II and Rameses III both kept tame lions which accompanied them into battle and actually attacked the enemy.

Adam was proudly conscious that he never made a mistake in his boyhood.

Odd Facts About Gloves

Gloves were so thoroughly recognized as emblems of trust and honor in former times that they were sent as pledges of safe conduct in times of truce. The one stain on this custom was that the Queen-Dowager of Navarre was persuaded to go to Paris to attend the marriage of the King of Navarre, by the embassy of a pair of gloves, and, unhappily, on the morning of the ceremony, met her death by means of poisoned gloves.

As a proof of the power of a glove, we would relate how, when Franz Joseph I, of Austria, was traveling through the southern provinces of his kingdom, he met an old superannuated soldier, who complained that for some years he had not been paid his pension.

The Emperor bade him call upon him the following day, when he would listen to all he had to say. The old man explained that he would not be allowed to pass the guard. The Emperor drew off one of his gloves and gave it to the man, saying:

"Show this, and you will certainly be admitted into my presence."

The directions were followed, and the sight of the glove was all powerful, he was shown into the room where the Emperor sat, and was received with kindness.

Another instance of the power of the glove is shown in the following historical fact:

When Conradin was deprived of his crown and life by the usurper Mainfroy, he hung his glove among the crowd as he stood on the scaffold, beseeching some one to pick it up and carry it to his relatives, who would avenge his death. A knight who heard this appeal, took up the glove and carried it to Peter, King of Aragon, who, in virtue of this glove, was afterward crowned at Palermo.

Everyone knows the story of how Richard Coeur de Lion was discovered on his fateful journey by the jeweled gloves which hung from his page's girdle.

An amusing story is told about the glove, which has the merit of belonging to our time. A famous actor, taking the part of "Othello," thought to save coloring his hands by wearing black gloves. At the end of the first act, on going to his dressing room, he took off his gloves and threw them on the table. Unfortunately, he forgot to put them on in the second act, and the laughter of the public on seeing the Moor with pinky red hands nearly set him wild. On going off the stage for a moment, he caught hold of a person hanging about behind the scenes, and said:

"I will give you five dollars if you will run out and buy me a pair of flesh-colored silk gloves before the next act."

On appearing before the public again, in the third act, in flesh colored gloves the laughter knew no bounds; quietly he drew off his gloves, showing hands of black to match his face. This clever trick met with the appreciation it deserved.

An anecdote in connection with the glove shows how fashions are started. A young and beautiful duchess, having promised to be at an entertainment given for a charitable object, in Trouville, France, found herself late in preparing. She hurriedly took up her gloves and put them on in the carriage. As she entered the brilliantly lighted room, she found to her dismay, that she had put on one black and one white. The mistake had arisen from the maid having laid out two pairs, not knowing which her lady would prefer—black or white.

Imagine the surprise of the duchess on perceiving that, in all subsequent entertainments of the season, the ladies wore odd gloves, corresponding with the colors of the dress.

Coal Shovel and Sifter

A combined shovel and ash-sifter is the new idea of Daniel C. Jacobus, of Caldwell, N. J. An advantage specially claimed for it is that it may be operated inside of the furnace—i. e., below the grate—thus obviating the scattering of dust.

The sifter is structurally separate from the shovel proper, and, resting inside of the latter, is provided with a series of parallel rods. When the implement is thrust beneath the furnace grate to take out the ashes the fine refuse drops through the rods on to the bottom of the shovel, while fragments of partly burned coal stay on top.

The implement is provided with a secondary handle, by which the sifter part may be joggled to and fro, thus giving a thorough shaking and separating the ash from the partly burned coal.

This accomplished, a twist of the secondary handle uplifts the sifter, with its contents, out of the shovel, and the worth-while residue is readily scooped off.

LIGHT MUSIC AND A BREEZE

A combined gramophone, fan and reading light has been newly patented by Peter R. Gonsky, of Detroit, Mich.

The ingenious apparatus is run by a single electric cord, the shaft for the rotating table of the gramophone being employed to drive the fan, while the lamp-motor base is made to serve as a sound amplifier.

Thus one may enjoy music a comforting breeze and the pleasure of reading a book or newspaper by simply turning the switch that actuates the contrivance.

Cleveland's Campaign to "Buy Now" Spreads

Cleveland—A "buy now" circular brought out by the Chamber of Commerce here is being sent over the country by national trade organizations and is being adopted by Chambers of Commerce in other cities.

The declaration, prepared by the Manufacturers and Wholesale Merchants Board, the Retail Merchants Board and the industrial development committee, urges: "Buy now—conservatively, cautiously, but now."

"The disinclination of merchants—wholesale and retail—to purchase their requirements is generally bringing industry to a standstill," it says. "The need for exercise of prudence and care in buying at the present market is recognized. So also is the danger of not buying."

"Obviously, if merchants do not purchase, manufacturers cannot operate, thus accentuating an already serious depression and unemployment situation."

"Failure to purchase now depletes stocks and will bring about a buying wave later, which will result in a shortage of merchandise and an advance in prices."

Census of Companies Compiled

Clifford Gildersleve, industrial commissioner of the chamber, is compiling a census of incorporated companies in the Cleveland district which will give names of officers, a complete list of products, number of employees and executives to whom special inquiries should be referred.

"This form of data is not usually at hand in commercial organizations and is designed to facilitate business inquiries. Milwaukee and other cities have sent representatives to study Cleveland's methods of civic promotion. This work, under the Cleveland Advertising Club is being used as a model. The club and a committee of citizens maintains a bureau to supply data on industries and civic affairs."

Bank Interest on Monthly Basis

Although an agreement between Cleveland locals of the International Molders' Union and most of the jobbing foundries has expired, no change has taken place in relations between foundrymen and employees. The wage scale is continued. Foundrymen have made no open-shop declaration.

The Founders Association, advocating the open-shop organization, includes several of the jobbing foundries which are closed shops. It does not expect to take any part in the situation, officers say.

With the new year many Cleveland banks will compute interest on a monthly basis instead of quarterly, as has been the custom.

Under the new plan if a depositor withdraws during the quarter he will lose the interest for the month of withdrawal only. The banks pay 4 per cent interest, and the change will mean a considerable saving to depositors.

100 lb. Boxes of Dried Fruit Sell for 2 Cents

Thousands of boxes of dried fruits weighing 100 pounds each, left behind by the American Army were sold for less than two cents each by stock liquidators, according to a committee which has been investigating fantastic tales of remarkable bargains offered to friends of the administration, although less than a fortnight previously an offer of ten cents a box had been refused.

While the government is understood to be satisfied with its deal with the firms which were granted the liquidation concession, inasmuch as the government obtained nearly double the \$400,000,000 which the stocks cost, and for which incidentally, the American Army has only the promise of the French that they will pay when financial conditions have become more stable, it is apparent that if the French Government had handled the stocks for its own account it would have gained at least another \$500,000,000. With food prices still soaring despite constant promises of a wave of lower living costs, the public is wondering why 100,000 francs worth of corned beef is sold to a profiteering group for less than 15,000 francs.

Another group bought out one camp for 200,000 francs and then without touching a single article, and in less than four hours, resold it at a profit of 100 per cent, which the ultimate consumer naturally will have to pay. Politicians are finding plenty of campaign material in the constant revelations of the manner in which the public has been victimized by repeated speculations and are demanding the proceedings be instituted against about fifty individuals who have interfered with the direct sales to actual dealers an whose profits reach almost 1,000,000,000 francs.

FISHING TERMS

Papa—"Have you been fishing?"

Henry—"Yes, sir."

Papa—"Well, you may as well make a day of it while you are at it. You may now come out to the wood-shed with me on a whaling expedition. It strikes me that we need a little blubber just now."

The disinherited son is punished with a will.

The Accommodating One-Piece Pattern

By ALICE WALKER

"You certainly picked a puzzle for a beginning," said Sally Seanstress to the young bride who was set upon learning how to make her own clothes. "I've been at the sewing game for a sight of years, but this pattern is going to take me a whole morning to dissect and put together again."

"Oh, but Sally, those style patterns are so smart, you know. I don't want a dumpy old frock just because I am going to make it myself!"

The young bride was positive of her enthusiasm.

"But you wouldn't have to. It isn't always the funny cuts of patterns that give style. If I have it with me—" Sally rambled in her old black bag, "yes, here it is. Now here is what I call a sensible pattern for an amateur to start with, and when you see how easy it works you'll say I'm right."

"Pooh, it's nothing but an old straight chemise dress. It looks like a nightgown."

"That's where you're right," laughed Sally. "It is, or rather it has been used for a night gown. As for a bathing suit, a negligee, and an evening dress. And unless I pointed them out to you at some fashionable opening you wouldn't know the difference. It's the treatment that counts as well as the pattern. It's knowing how to vary little things like the neckline, the finish of the sleeves, belts and girdles, fancy facings and such that makes a woman a good dressmaker. I bet I could take that same pattern and get a dozen dresses out of it, each one so different that you'd never dream they were first cousins, let alone twin sisters."

"But, Sally, it is so plain. It looks like a bungalow apron!"

"All right, let's say it is a bungalow apron, then. Have you got any percale or gingham about? Good. Now, then, we'll take this precious pattern of mine and we'll cut out an apron and as we go along I'll show you some of the things we can do with it. First of all you see it has no shoulder seams. For an apron that is all right, but generally speaking seams on the shoulder even for a kimono pattern are better fitting. To make the seams all you would have to do it to put it on and have some one pinch it up on the shoulders until it sets snug. Then baste along the pins, run your scissors under the fold, and your shoulder seams is made. By the way, do you want your neckline?"

"Oh, I don't know, round I guess, or maybe square, or it could be V-ed, I suppose?" The young bride was trying gracefully to fall into Sally's mood.

"There! Right away, look at the possibilities. For the apron we can leave it round, but if you were cutting that new brown taffeta I see on the bed, you could square it and use one of those new ecrú antique lace collars square in front and ending in back like a Peter Pan collar for your only trimming."

"But it would make an awfully plain looking skirt!"

"Not at all. How much material have you, six yards? Well, this does not take much more than three, and with what's left you can add all sorts of panniers to get the new fullness, just catching the points of the folds to the waistline with rosettes of the silk. I saw a dress like that the other day, imported, too."

"I rather like that plan. But I couldn't use this for the new bloused styles, could I?"

"Why not? Cut it longer by two or three inches than you plan to wear it, plus the hem, of course, and then make a facing at a very low waistline underneath. Now thread very soft but strong elastic through this, hitch up your frock, and there you are, all nicely bloused a la 1921, as the fashion writers say."

"Sally, you intrigue me. Talk on! What about a redingote? Now I am challenging you."

"Easy as anything. Cut your underslip according to this without the sleeves, making the part that will not show of of cheaper material. Then cut your overdress just the same, only shorter, and cut away part of the front. Easy as falling off a log!"

"But suppose I wanted some pleats, Sally. I saw a lovely Canton crepe the other day, with pleats on the sides."

"Treat them just like plain material. Lay them first in your goods and baste them flat and then cut away according to your pattern. Can't make a mistake this way. By the way, you can slit this frock up the sides and cut it sleeveless to show a bright underdress like a navy turtleneck I saw over a henna silk cfepe. You can make it slip-on with dozens of openings in front, short slits, long ones with vees turned back in coat lapels held together with two linked buttons, and so on, or you can slit it down the back and button it up as you like. You can girdle it in hundreds of ways, with one of the new metal girdles, with leather belts, string ties and the material, cords, shirtings, anything, or let it hang perfectly straight if you have the courage. You can add a tunic a week like they add pearls to necklaces. You can tie on with your girdle any number of apron panels. Even in cotton goods you can get the bouffant look this way. In stripes or plaids you can take away the plain look by setting in pieces on the horizontal or diagonal. You can simulate odd lines by tucks, drawnwork, stitching—"

London Gossips Over Diplomats

London—The superstition that events travel in three has failed to materialize, as far as London Corps Diplomatique are concerned. Although the departure of Ambassador Paul Combon, of France, and the Marquis Imperiali, of Italy, left notable gaps in the gaps at the Court of St. James, it is now officially denied that Don Alfonso Merry Del Val, the Spanish Ambassador, will make the third to leave. It had been reported here during the week that King Alfonso had decided to send him to Rome in order to prepare the way for the Spanish King to visit both to the Quirinal and the Vatican in the spring.

This would have been the first occasion of a Catholic sovereign's visit to the Eternal City since the estrangement of the two courts in contains, which is now made possible by the Pope's permission that Catholic sovereignty may also visit the Italian King. The Spanish Ambassador here is a brother to the famous Merry Del Val, Papal statesman, and is extremely popular in all circles in Italy. The information that he is going to Rome is taken to mean that King Alfonso feels that there will be no special difficulties in the way of his visit and at the same time is an open admission that the Ambassador is doing his most useful work here.

There is much speculation regarding Italy's new ambassador. He is plain "Mr." Demartino, appointee of old Premier Giolitti, who has excoriated diplomats all his life, although he has recently indicated remarkable statesmanlike qualities in the conquest of Fiume. His appointee will have high standards to uphold, for the retiring Marquis Imperiali was the beau ideal of diplomatists. Recently he was heard to talk New York slang with an American, discuss the abstract points of cricket with an Englishman, banking with a Belgian and the Sinn Fein movement with an Irishman, all over the same cup of tea. He had conducted some of the most delicate negotiations during and after the war and is now leaving to become Italy's representative in the League of Nations. He is, in fact, such an extremely practical diplomatist that his transfer is one of the things that is encouraging to most despairing friends of the League here.

London has said its farewells to Ambassador Cambon with genuine regret, for he, with the late King Edward, were joint founders of the Entente. Seidom has a departing diplomat been showered with such honors as he has received. But the embassy at Albertgate, during the score of years of Ambassador Cambon's tenancy, has been a centre of serious thought rather than social gaiety. His successor, the Comte D'Aulaire, with his beautiful wife, are expected to revive the social glories of other reigns there.

The Celestial's Response

"There was once a prominent lawyer in this city," said a San Francisco jurist, "who rather prided himself on his astuteness in questioning Chinese witnesses. Now, this attorney was very nearsighted, and on one occasion found himself in a difficulty by reason of his failure to observe that the attire of a certain Chinese witness was of finer texture than that worn by the ordinary Chinaman.

"What is your name?" was the attorney's first question.

"Wah Kee Lung."

"Do you live in this city?"

"Yes."

"You savvy God?"

Whereupon the Chinaman replied as follows: "Mr. Attorney if it is your intention to ask whether I comprehend the entity of our Creator, I may reply that on next Tuesday evening I shall address the Tuesday Ministerial Association upon the subject of the divinity of Christ, and that I shall be pleased if you will attend."

No person ever yet got into court, jail or trouble for attending to his own business.

"Sally, please wait a minute, please wait a minute. I can't digest all that at once. Let's start with the apron and work up to all these fascinating variations."

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\$2.75 2-Buckle Heavy Artics **\$2.75**
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WANTED

CHICKENS WANTED—Must be first class. At market prices. Crest Hotel, Beach Haven Crest, Phone 31 R 14. 2tc-1-30.

FOR SALE—Ocean front building lot. Beach Haven Terrace, N. J. Will be cheap if sold at once. Apply to Mrs. J. M. Tierney, West Creek, N. J. 1tp.

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 necessary. Write for full particulars. New Jersey Farm Agency, Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. or 154 Nassau St., New York City, N. Y. 1 mo.c 2-3

WANTED—Farms, large or small, in this section. Write New Jersey Farm Agency, Inc., Egg Harbor City, N. J. and 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 bargain. Send particulars to Lock Box 437, Egg Harbor City, N. J. 1tp.

FOR SALE DOGS AND PUPPIES of all kinds bought and sold. Phone 239 W.—D. M. Saxe, 21 N. Virginia Ave., Atlantic City 1tp.

FOR SALE—Black Jersey Giant Cockerels. Apply to G. W. Robertson, Brown Farm, Down Shore road.

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

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

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT

ESTATE OF ANN E. WILLITS, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the accounts of the subscriber, Robert F. Butter, executor of the estate of said Ann E. Willits will be audited and stated by the Surrogate 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 13, A. D. 1921.
ROBERT F. BUTTER, Executor.

ATKINSON'S AUTO LINE

Saturday Night Schedule
to Atlantic City
Beginning on Saturday, May 15, 1920, we will run a regular Saturday night auto schedule to Atlantic City. Leave Tuckerton at 6:30 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic City, Virginia Ave., Garage at 12 o'clock, midnight.

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Manahawkin

Mrs. Addie Loery has been ill for two weeks past.
Mrs. Emma Denzue has returned home after spending two months in Philadelphia.
Wm. Parsons and family of Atlantic City, spent Sunday in town visiting relatives.
Miss Alma Soper and Miss Elsie Letts were Saturday afternoon visitors in Barnegat.

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Pleasantville, N. J.
Opp. Atlantic City Cemetery
Bell Phone Pleasantville 1

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

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

We are sorry that some of the boys of our town have been damaging property in the cemetery. Tombstones and receptacles placed for flowers on the graves of the dead have been broken or mutilated. We hope this will be enough for parents to explain to their children that the cemetery is not a playground and that they should respect the silent mounds of earth, representing sacred things to those to whom they belong.

George Pharo was a Monday visitor in Trenton.
Mrs. Wm. B. Paul has returned after spending a few days in Philadelphia and Moorestown visiting relatives.

Mrs. Carl Pharo is entertaining her mother, of Tacony.
Wm. Dango and wife of Cape May, was an over Sunday visitor in their home on Bay avenue.

Lawrence Elberson of South Amboy was home for the week end.
George Fisher of Philadelphia spent a few days in town this week.

Mrs. Barton Bennett and son have returned to their home in Philadelphia after nine weeks spent with her mother-in-law, during her illness. We are very glad to see Mrs. Bishop able to be out.

Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Letts made a flying trip to Philadelphia one day this week to do some shopping.
Mrs. Julia Paul and daughter, Elizabeth, spent a day this week in Philadelphia.

Francis Fenimore is able to go back to his work after being ill at his home here for some time.
Mrs. Lizzie Fenimore spent Saturday in Philadelphia.

Miss Edith Hazelton has returned to her employment in Philadelphia after a few days visit with her parents here.
Leo Lamson came home from Sandy Hook on Monday last for the winter, as he has resigned from his position there.

Mrs. Pruden Letts and Mrs. W. C. Paul were Tuesday visitors in Philadelphia.
Warren Sprague and Nelson Johnson spent Monday at home. They are in the C. G. S. at Barnegat City.

Mrs. Lydia Cranmer spent the week end with her sister in New Lisbon.
Benjamin Smith and wife of Jersey City spent a few days with the former's parents here.

Barnegat

Isaac Pullen of Waretown was a Monday visitor.
Capt. Henry Smith is busy now in his oyster business. Shipping all he can get to the New York markets.

Capt. John Predmore has returned from a visit with relatives in the northern part of the state.
R. F. Elberson is able to be out after a two week's illness with cold.

N. M. Letts of Manahawkin was a recent business caller.
A. Bogert of Philadelphia, was a week end guest of his brother-in-law on E. Bay street.

A number of our citizens are confined to their homes with colds.
Augustus Conklin and Percy Matthews of Cedar Run, were week end visitors.

Eggs are now plentiful and the price has dropped accordingly.
The recent supper held at the M. E. Church was one of the pleasing events of the town.
Rev. J. F. Weaver of Manasquan, a

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 addressed to the said Township Committee, asking for consent of the said Committee 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, consisting of poles, crossarms, cables, wires, conduits, ducts, manholes, 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, according 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 Township of Little Egg Harbor will consider the said Petition on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1921, at one o'clock P. M., at Parker's Hall, Parkertown, N. J.
Dated: January 1st, 1921.
NORRIS L. PARKER, Township Clerk.

former resident, spent a few days in the bay duck hunting with great success.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving J. Cranmer are now occupying their residence on Railroad avenue. Additions and improvements have been made. They were former residents of Mayetta. They have joined the M. E. church choir.

Assemblyman Cranmer and wife were recent guests in town.
Aframowitz Department store is holding a two weeks' sale.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson Buebee took in the recent auto show in New York City.
Roscoe Conklin of Cedar Run, was a Monday caller on relatives and friends.

Mrs. Lucy Hazelton of Maple Avenue, has been confined to her home with a cold for a few days.
Capt. Samuel Sprague and wife are visiting friends for a few weeks.

The Sewing Guild of the M. E. Church met at Mrs. Samuel Gaskill's on Monday evening last.
On Wednesday there will be an election to select delegates to the annual Conference in March.

The Fourth Quarterly Conference was held on Thursday evening. Supt. J. D. Bills presided.
The pastor, Rev. Pennington Corson, Jr., has received an invitation to return for the ensuing year.

Miss Catherine Sterner will be in charge of and lead the Epworth League on Sunday evening next, at 7:30.
W. K. Hazelton is at Montgomery, Alabama, selling goods for the Pennington Arms Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Parker left on Tuesday for Florida to spend the balance of the winter. We wish them bon voyage.
Capt. James Soper, who has been confined to his home for some time is improving.

Howard Rutter Jr., is very much improved.
George Birdsall and Mrs. Eliza Woodmansee motored to Manahawkin and called on Mr. and Mrs. John Paul Smith.

Mrs. W. Perrien has been confined to her home for a few days.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following local budget and tax ordinance were approved by the Borough Council of the Borough of Beach Haven, in the County of Ocean, on January 17th, 1921.

A hearing on the budget and tax ordinance will be held at Council Chambers in the Borough of Beach Haven, on February 7th, A. D. 1921, at 8 o'clock P. M., at which time and place objections to said budget may be presented by any tax payer of said Borough.

1921
LOCAL BUDGET
BOROUGH OF BEACH HAVEN
COUNTY OF OCEAN
STATE OF NEW JERSEY

This budget shall also constitute the tax ordinance AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1921. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOROUGH COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF BEACH HAVEN IN THE COUNTY OF OCEAN THAT THERE SHALL BE ASSESSED, RAISED BY TAXATION AND COLLECTED FOR THE YEAR 1921, THE SUM OF TWENTY SEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED SIXTY ONE DOLLARS (\$27,361.00) 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 \$284.29)	
1921	1920
A. TOTAL ANTICIPATED REVENUES	
1. Surplus Revenue appropriated	\$284.29 nothing
2. Miscellaneous revenues	
(a) Surplus from water account	1 500.00 3 500.00
(b) Surplus from sewer account	2 000.00 2 000.00
(c) Licenses	150.00 75.00
(d) Fines	25.00 25.00
(e) Sale of materials	100.00 100.00
(f) Franchise tax	200.00 125.00
(g) Poll tax	150.00 75.00
(h) Interest and costs	750.00 500.00
(i) Ground rent	20.00 nothing
3. AMOUNT TO BE RAISED BY TAXATION, including State Railroad and canal tax ..	27 361.00 29 395.10
\$32 540.29	\$35 795.10
B. APPROPRIATIONS	
1. General Government	
(a) Administrative and executive	\$1 600.00 \$1 250.00
(b) Assessment and collection of taxes ..	1 000.00 925.00
(c) Interest on current loans	2 300.00 2 000.00
2. Street improvements and repairs	4 500.00 2 500.00
3. Preservation of life and property	2 500.00 1 900.00
4. Health and charities	50.00 50.00
5. Debt service—	
(a) Sinking fund	1 525.87 1 729.84
(b) Expenses Sinking fund commission ..	100.00 35.00
(c) Interest on bonds	6 000.00 7 000.00
(d) Instalment, Flying Buttress Assessment	500.00 560.00
6. Lighting streets	2 000.00 1 600.00
7. Boardwalk maintenance	500.00 300.00
8. Garbage disposal	1 200.00 900.00
9. Sewers, maintenance of plant etc.	2 300.00 1 000.00
10. Repairs to public dock	100.00 100.00
11. Publicity advertising	300.00 300.00
12. Library	350.00 318.00
13. Extension of gas mains	800.00 150.00
14. Jail improvement	50.00 nothing
15. Miscellaneous revenue deficit	1 480.88 nothing
16. Miscellaneous appropriation deficit (1920) ..	1 913.54 nothing
17. Retiring Emergency notes, Series A	500.00 900.00
18. Auditing collector's accounts	nothing 1 411.00
19. Deficiency	nothing 10 668.26
20. Contingent expenses	900.00 900.00
\$32 540.29	\$35 795.10

This ordinance shall take effect as provided by law.
A. PAUL 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 January, 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.

1921
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 \$1,272.63)	
1921	1920
A. TOTAL ANTICIPATED REVENUES	
1. Surplus revenue appropriated	\$700.00 \$711.79
2. Miscellaneous revenue	
(a) Franchise tax	175.00 125.00
(b) State Fire warden	10.00 10.00
(c) Poll tax	150.00 100.00
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
B. APPROPRIATIONS	
1. Salaries	\$700.00 \$700.00
2. Roads	1 200.00 500.00
3. Street lights	510.00 510.00
4. Poor	500.00 300.00
5. Forest fires	75.00 100.00
6. Printing & Supplies	125.00 125.00
7. Board of Health	200.00 250.00
8. Hall rent	35.00 35.00
9. Contingent expenses	100.00 75.00
10. Auditing	50.00 nothing
\$3 495.00	\$2 595.00

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

Ambrose Cox in the absence of his mother is boarding with Mrs. Lucy Exel.

The weather at present is quite snappy.
Miss Alma Corliss of Trenton, spent Sunday beneath the parental roof.

Several singers have been added to the M. E. Church Choir.
Miss Alma Corliss presided at the organ during her visit over Sunday.

SOLDIERS BONUS MACHINERY IS TO BE SET IN MOTION

Trenton, January 11.—One of the first problems before the new legislature which convened on Tuesday, will be setting in motion machinery for the payment of a state war bonus to service men or their dependents. The action will be in accordance with the referendum at the recent election allowing a bonus of \$10 a month up to 10 months maximum for every New Jersey soldier, sailor, marine or enlisted nurse who served in the World War. The Soldier's Bonus Commission, consisting of Adjutant General Gilkyson, State Treasurer Board Controller Bugbee and Major Leonidas Coyle, state commander of the American Legion, hopes to begin its work not later than March 1.

The commission has decided to divide the administration of the bonus into two sections, one of claims, under the jurisdiction of Col. Winfield S. Price of Camden, and the other the section of applications, under Major Charles S. Stark of Trenton. A staff of field agents, one for each of the 12 congressional districts of the state, is being organized from among the American Legion posts to assist in the preparation of applications for the bonus so that a service man's discharge papers need not leave his hands in making his application.

Howard Rutter in a statement today said that after the first three months of its functioning the organization will have become so complete it anticipates every application will be acted upon within three days. The total amount of the bonuses will be about \$13,000,000.

The Modern Funeral

THERE is to the proper performance of the undertaking art far more than the superficial phase generally recognized by the people. The preparation of the artistic and imposing funeral is the evidence of the trade of undertaking.

The proper hygienic and sanitary preparation of the body and supervision of the funeral and burying belongs to the art of the funeral director.

In one capacity the funeral director is the commercial purveyor of solace to the mourner, and the director of the artistic arrangement to lessen the gruesomeness of death and burial.

In the other he acts in a professional capacity essential to the welfare of the people, and demonstrates in an unusual way the manner in which the man of commerce, following his ordinary calling, may prove an absolute and unquestioned public safeguard and benefactor.

The Jones' Service

EMBALMER, FUNERAL DIRECTOR and SANITARIAN

Bell Phone Calls received at the residence of
MRS. MARY E. SMITH

133 E. Main Street Bell Phone 27-R 3 Tuckerton, N. J.

FARM AND HOME FACTS

Healthy Children

- 1 world of fresh air
- Several heaping weeks of sunshine
- 10 hours of sleep (unbroken)
- 6 to 8 full hours of play
- 2 dry feet
- 3 square meals a day
- 1 "no-sweets-between-meals" rule (also unbroken)

All the milk it will hold.
Mix well together, sprinkle with a generous handful of love and petting and serve with a brimming cup of happiness.

The place for children and young people in the evening is not on the streets. Any house is large enough for an old-fashioned taffy pull, and it's a sport worth reviving.

Heating potato chips in the oven for a minute or two makes just the difference between a soggy indigestible slab and a crisp light wafer.

Try "dressing for dinner" when you're not too tired and notice how Dad and the children appreciate it.

If you are the member of the family who manages the poultry flock, perhaps you would like to receive "Hints to Poultrymen" from the State Agricultural College, New Brunswick, regularly each month. Write to have your name put on the list.

Distinguish between warm and cold colors when choosing wall coverings. No dark room should be made gloomy with greys or deep blues, and bright tans are equally distressing on the walls of a sunny room.

Patty shells made of left-over pie crust and filled with creamed meat or vegetables add a wonderfully festive touch to that Sunday night picnic-supper around the fire.

Style, after all, is nothing but good line, suitability and becomingness.

Now just because prices really are coming down doesn't mean that you won't go on being thrifty.

28 per cent. Price Reduction

Effective January 1st, the price is reduced 28 per cent. on all automobile starting and lighting 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.

Fordson

GET THE BOOK "THE FORDSON AT WORK"

The Ford Motor Company have just issued a book called "The Fordson at Work." This book is given free. Call in and get one. If you can not call, write and we will mail you one without charge. It is not what the Ford Company says about the Fordson Tractor but what the army of users have to say. This book voices the hardest kind of practical experience. It shows in illustration the Fordson Tractor at actual work along some ninety different lines of activity. It shows in these illustrations the wonderful versatility and utility of the Fordson Tractor. Shows it to be, beyond all question, the one bit of machinery that is a necessity, not only on the farm but along many lines of commercial business; especially does it show up the Fordson as a valuable servant on the farm. With it the farmer is relieved of hard work; because he can take advantage of the weather in preparing his seed bed; he can do it at the right time; the same is true when it comes to harvesting. It solves, to a great extent, the problem of scarcity of labor.

With its wonderful, reliable power, it brings to the farm home all the conveniences, in the way of running water in the house, electric lights, operation of the washing machine, churning, separating the cream from the milk; it assumes and takes to itself the drudgery of farm life both in the field and in the house and it is only a matter of a few years until it will be as universal in its service on the farm as is the farmer himself. It will become a part of farm life; a beneficial part; a profitable part. Get orders in for there's a rush coming.

TUCKERTON GARAGE, TUCKERTON, N. J.