



TUCKERTON BEACON



VOLUME XXXIII. TUCKERTON, OCEAN COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 3, 1921. NUMBER 27

Chamber of Commerce Held Enthusiastic Meeting

Big Attendance at Regular Meeting Friday Evening. Many Interesting Discussions Took Place and Work Started for the Advancement of Tuckerton.

Oh! Boy!—If you were not among those present at the Chamber of Commerce meeting Friday evening—you missed something. Nearly every seat in the meeting room in Red Men's Hall was taken and, it seemed, that every man was there for the best interests of the town.

A communication from the U. S. Army Engineer's Office at Wilmington, requesting statistics on the business done on Tuckerton Creek during 1920, was read and after discussion, this work was assigned to the Navigation Committee. E. A. Horner is chairman and with J. Wynne Kelley, J. W. Parker, N. Claude Smith and Wm. H. Gale, Sr., the other members, they are getting the information ready to forward. This work will be of great benefit in getting further help from the government for improvements to Tuckerton Creek.

The question of the afternoon train connection from New York at Whitings was taken up. A letter from officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad giving Wednesday, February 2, as a date for a conference, was read. John C. Price and Louis Gerber were appointed to attend this conference. Members of the Long Beach Board of Trade and officials of the Central Railroad were also expected at this meeting. It is hoped that a better understanding of the situation of the people along shore will be put before the railroad officials with satisfactory results.

Rev. T. P. Price, who was appointed a committee of one to interview Edward Bell, who is looking after the affairs of his sister, Mrs. Merritt W. Pharo in regard to the Water Company plant in Tuckerton, reported that he had seen Mr. Bell and was told that it was the Water Company's intention to give better service. Mr. Price stated that he informed Mr. Bell that all the people of Tuckerton desired was service. Some of the intended improvements, Mr. Price was informed, were a concrete house between the two mills on the boulevard, equipped with a double pumping outfit, a new intake pipe and the lowering of mains in several places in town where trouble had been caused by freezing.

There was a lengthy and interesting discussion when Capt. E. N. Heinrichs suggested a plan for better dock facilities. It is evident, that during the summer, the great increase in the party sailing business has rendered our docking facilities inadequate for the handling of the large number of boats. Capt. Heinrichs' plan was the building of piers out from the public dock at Willow Landing. The question of the cost of building brought out the fact that most of the yachtmen thought that the Borough should furnish the docks, while many of the taxpayers thought that the yachtmen should help pay for docks used almost exclusively by them during the summer. The question was debated in a very pleasing and interesting manner, and finally settled with the understanding that the Chamber of Commerce would take the matter up with the owners of the Basin on the West side of the Creek. It was thought that good accommodations could be provided there at small cost.

The question of a bill to prevent net fishing in Tuckerton Bay was brought before the meeting. Learning that a bill of this character was being prepared, it was decided to request our representatives to send a copy for the Chamber of Commerce to examine before action was taken.

Four new members were elected at this meeting as follows: Walter Entwistle, Harvey E. Stiles, Jacob L. Cowperthwaite, Albert Honer.

The latter was elected as assistant secretary and acted in that capacity Friday evening.

By unanimous vote the Secretary, Granville M. Price was instructed to send an official invitation to the Women's Town Improvement and Civic Association to attend the next meeting on February 28.

Charles Murray, who spends his summers in Tuckerton, and is much interested in our town and is a member of this body, sent his compliments in two boxes of good cigars that were enjoyed by the men.

It was, indeed, gratifying to witness the interest our citizens are taking in the community and many good results will be accomplished if we all work together.

The meeting Friday night was a decided success and encouraging to both officers and members.

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

DR. CHAS. E. DARE
DENTIST
Will be at Dr. Lane's Office every
WEDNESDAY
For Performance of all work connected with Dental Surgery

FISH AND GAME INTERESTS TO MEET AT LAKEWOOD

A meeting for the purpose of discussing Fish and Game legislation will be held in Lakewood on Friday evening, February 11, at 7 o'clock.

The Gunners and Fishermen's Protective Association and all gunners and fishermen along the shore are invited to attend.

GRAND JURY FINDS 32 BILLS; SEVERAL WAIVE INDICTMENT

In one day's session on Wednesday of this week, January 26, the grand jury found 32 true bills. Some of these are supposedly against the people caught in the Lakewood raid early in January, and some in the Parkertown-West Creek trouble that has been occupying the attention of the county law officers for a year or more past.

Beside these 32 indictments, this week a number of accused have indictment to be tried in the special sessions court, unless they should plead guilty in that court.

TRENTON NEWS OF INTEREST TO OCEAN COUNTY PEOPLE

Under date of January 25, Assemblyman Cranmer sends out the following newspaper bulletins:

Bill introduced to connect the highways of New Jersey with state of Delaware, a steamboat route from Cape May Point to Lewes, Del. This would cut off many miles for motorists going south and would invite travel on our shore.

Assembly bill 41 would amend game laws and add another five years to closed season for wild turkeys. Another bill amends crimes act and allows game wardens to carry firearms without first obtaining permit.

Senate bill 26 places a fine of \$5 on owner of cat that kills insectivorous or game birds, and permits killing of cats found in woods or fields.

Senate 33 increases from \$1 to \$1.50 the resident gunners' license and non-residents' to \$3 from \$2. With this possible advance in license fee the commission is planning to increase number of wardens. Would our farmers rather see this money used for reimbursing them in case of loss of crops by deer?

Toll bridge legislation is progressing and I hope to report definite action soon.

Suggestions on any prevailing subject are invited.

MANY CHANGES IN ELECTION PROPOSED BY PIERSON

Would Increase Voters in Districts and Raise Amounts That Candidates May Spend.

Trenton, Jan. 25—Amendments to the election law passed at the 1920 session of the Legislature, covering considerably more than 100 typewritten pages and intended to meet the situation created by the granting of the vote to women and to correct numerous technical errors in the original draft, were presented by Assemblyman Pierson of Union at last night's session of the House. Also, the amendments permit big increases in the amounts candidates for several offices may expend in their drives for success.

So numerous are the amendments that Mr. Pierson, after detailing many of them in a statement attached to the bill, added: "For other changes reference should be made to the bill by those interested in the matter." Briefly, these are the provisions made by the measure:

That 600 instead of the present 400 voters be permitted to polling district.

That persons who will reach voting age shortly before a general election and after the last registration day, be allowed to vote at the preceding primary election and at the same time register to vote at the general election.

All women of voting age, and not alone school teachers, shall be allowed to apply for appointment as election officers.

All public buildings and not alone schools, shall be available for use as polling places.

There shall be one election booth in a polling place for every 100 voters. The present law provides one booth for every 150 voters.

Persons signing petition for candidates thereby pledge themselves to support the candidate.

Makes it possible for voters to vote for all Presidential electors by placing a mark opposite the names of the candidates for President and Vice President, although it will remain possible to vote for individual electors thru the printing of their names upon the ballots.

Holds valid a ballot from which an erasure has been made unless, in the judgement of the election board, the erasure was made as a mark of identification.

Provides that one and one-tenth as many sample ballots as registered voters shall be printed, and the same applies to the official ballots. At present the law provides that the official ballots printed shall number twice as many as the registration.

Campaign Contributions Enlarged

Allows candidates for Governor to spend \$50,000 in primary campaigns and the same amount in general election campaigns. The present maximum is \$25,000.

Allows candidates for Congress to spend in each of the campaigns \$7,500 instead of the present \$3,500.

Candidates for the State Senate will be permitted to spend ten cents for each voter at the last general election instead of the present five cents.

Candidates for political state committees will be permitted to spend \$1,000 instead of \$500, and candidates for county committees \$50 instead of \$25.

Salary increases are granted to the county election boards in most of the counties.

Mr. George C. Yarrow of Belleville, defeated candidate of the Essex County Republican League for the Congressional nomination last fall in the Eighth District was here last night and he suggested to Mr. Pierson an amendment to the election law providing a uniform method of passing on ballots in recounts where two counties are concerned. He believed the boards should confer and fix upon a plan and Mr. Pierson agreed with him. Dr. Yarrow will prepare the amendment and submit it to Mr. Pierson.

LOCAL NEWS

We are glad to hear that another of our Tuckerton boys is succeeding in the big game of life. Robert Blackman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard T. Blackman, who has been Station Agt., at Lakewood for several years, has been promoted to a position of traveling auditor for the Central Railroad, in whose employ he has been for several years. His faithfulness to duty and his ability have won this position of trust for him. His family, who now reside in Lakewood are expecting to move near Jersey City to be near Mr. Blackman. We wish him all success and hope it will not be long before he will mount still another rung on the ladder of Success. "Bert" is very active in church work in Lakewood, in which he is assisted very ably by his wife.

The first real snow of the winter came on Monday afternoon and evening. It lasted but a few hours and the ground was covered to the depth of about an inch—just a gentle reminder that winter is just with us.

Mr. and Mrs. Elkenny Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Traver of Inwood, L. I., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Mathis.

Miss Fanny Brown of Trenton, was a week end visitor at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. H. Brown.

Wallace Jones, accompanied by Albert Cooper, of Trenton, were visitors in Tuckerton Sunday.

The annual school election for the Borough of Tuckerton will take place on Tuesday, February 8th. There are three members of the Board of Education to be elected. The terms of W. I. Smith, Timothy Pharo and J. Wynne Kelley expire. Appropriations will also be voted on. Particulars in advertisement in another column.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas I. Wilson took

Mrs. Addie Seaman and Mrs. Elizabeth Jones over to Absecon on Saturday and attended the funeral services of Peter Bird, who died as the result of injuries received in an automobile collision several days ago.

On account of the Chautauqua the W. T. I. and Civic Association will be held on Friday afternoon of next week February 11th, instead of their usual time this week. Members are urgently requested to attend.

A delegation of Haymakers from Tuckerton Hayloft went to Toms River on Wednesday evening to raise the big chiefs of Manhasset Hayloft to their tall stumps. There was a jolly occasion, winding up with ice cream, cake and smokes. The Indians of Toms River certainly know how to entertain visiting tribes.

Mrs. W. C. Bennington of Pensacola is the guest of Mrs. John Polk.

The farmers are planning for their membership drive in county, state and federal organizations, to begin February 7.

Rev. Daniel Johnson and Jos. H. McConomy are serving on the U. S. Petit Jury at Trenton.

On Tuesday of last week District Deputy Fred G. Bunnell of Toms River, with W. Burtis Havens and staff installed the officers in Ocean Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F., as follows: Noble Grand, Morgan T. G. Morris; Vice-Grand, Nicholas Cullen; Lipman S. Gerber, Secretary and Allen Seaman, Treasurer. After the business was transacted all present enjoyed a banquet served at the Lakeside.

FREEHOLDER BUTLER BETTER

Reports from Freeholder William L. Butler, who is in his winter home at Merchantville, suffering from the injuries received when his car overturned with him on January 10, are that he is getting better slowly. He has suffered greatly from nervous shock and pain and is still very weak.

FEBRUARY 7 DATE TO START CANVASS OF COUNTY FARMERS

The canvass of the farmers of Ocean County, urging them to join the County Board of Agriculture, the State Council of County Boards of Agriculture, and the National Federation of Farm Bureaus, will begin on Monday, Feb. 7. The national organization, comprising the farm organizations all over the country, through their representatives, now speaks for two million farmers. This winter most of New Jersey has been canvassed, and in almost every county by far the larger part, almost ninety per cent., of the farmers have joined. It is hoped that by this big organization, the problems of marketing produce and of buying fertilizers and other things that the farmer must have, may be worked out, so that the farmer will not always be compelled to buy in the highest market and sell in the lowest. It is also believed that this big organization will be listened to when it speaks in Washington or in any state capital.

A number of prominent farmers will accompany the flying squadron in each locality, as it goes about the county. There will also be among the canvassers successful farmers from other counties.

BIG BATTERY CONCERN HONOR ATLANTIC CITY AGENT

Albert D. Manning Company Wins Annual Trophy for District

At the annual convention of Exide Storage Battery distributors, now being held in Philadelphia, a magnificent silver loving cup was awarded to the Albert D. Manning Company, who maintain the official Exide Station for South Jersey in Atlantic City. The trophy is the first prize for which distributors in the district that includes Eastern Pennsylvania, South Jersey and Delaware, have been competing during the past year. To win it the distributor is obliged to earn more points than all the others in his district. The award is based on the character of the service rendered, the kind of repair and adjustment work done, the character of the service station itself and the amount of business transacted.

Joy reigned supreme throughout the Manning establishment, when word was received over the wire from Philadelphia that the hopes of all had been realized and the coveted trophy had really been awarded the concern. Mr. Manning attended the convention, accompanied by William Gilmore, who is head of the battery department. The speech of acceptance was made by Mr. Manning.

Beach Haven

Cottage Prayer meetings are being held every night in connection with the special Evangelistic meetings of the M. E. Church.

Arthur King spent a few days with his family here.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart of Riverton spent Sunday with friends here.

The Parent-Teacher Association held their annual meeting at the school house on Thursday afternoon last. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. M. D. Todd, Secretary, Mrs. Chas. Brewer; Treasurer, A. P. King. Committees were also appointed.

The Fire Company was called out one day last week to extinguish a fire in the grass on Third st.

The local Fire Company is planning for a great time to be held on February 22.

Rev. Lewis S. Moore, of Pt. Pleasant, will preach each night next week in the M. E. Church. Major Niederbuhl will assist the pastor from Feb. 12 to 20th, with her auto harp and trumpet and gospel preaching.

James E. Cramer is entertaining his mother, Mrs. Rebecca Cramer of New Gretna.

Miss Marion Amer is confined to her home with chicken pox.

Several of our people motored to Lakewood last week and attended the Republican dinner.

Mrs. Joseph Conklin is spending a short vacation with her son at Wilmington, Del.

Calvin Abramowitz spent a few days last week in New York.

FIR-T M. E. CHURCH

Daniel Johnson, Pastor
February 3, 1921
9:30 A. M. Sunday morning. Capt. Wilbur Parker's class.
10:30 A. M. Morning Worship. Reception of new members and baptism. Sacrament of Lord's Supper administered.
Sunday School at 12 M.
6:45 P. M. Epworth League and Song Service.
In charge of Men's Praying Band, E. Moss Mathis, leading.
7:30 P. M. Preaching.
"The Life That Counts."
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 at 7:00 o'clock.
Friday evening, Capt. A. J. Rider's class.
Rivival services will begin on Sunday evening and continue every evening with the exception of Saturday evening.
Good Singing and Everybody welcome. "Come, for we will do thee good." Give God a square deal.

CEDAR RUN
The Ladies Aid Society of the Cedar Run M. E. Church will present on Feb. 11th at 8 P. M., "The Rag Sociable," a comedy in two acts in W. S. Cramer's Hall. Admission adults, 35c. Children under 12 years, 20c. Come and get the advanced Spring styles for 1921.

REO
Speed Wagons and Pleasure Cars
THE CARLTON GARAGE
Kumpf Brothers, Props.
Ocean County Agency

A NATIONAL BANK
With a Savings Department under GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION Insures
STRENGTH AND SECURITY
3 per cent. INTEREST
OPEN AN ACCOUNT FOR THE CHILDREN
BEACH HAVEN NATIONAL BANK
BEACH HAVEN, NEW JERSEY

A Business Man's Error

A MERCHANT in another city thought he would improve his credit by opening new checking accounts with three banks instead of giving one bank all his business.

When this man wanted to borrow more money he found that none of these banks considered themselves under obligation to take care of him.

This man had seriously hurt his credit because none of these banks could know all about his business affairs when he scattered his business among several banks. The man who is in trouble often tries to deceive his bankers by having more than one bank account—but it is a plan that seldom pays.

Perfect co-operation from your banker comes when he fully understands your problems.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Member Federal Reserve System
BARNEGAT, N. J.

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.

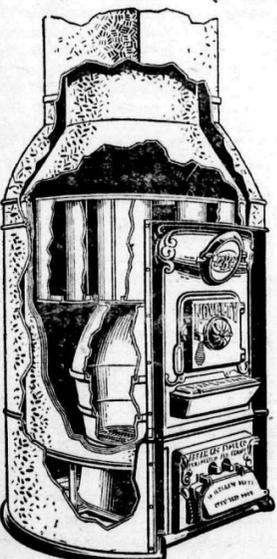
THE TUCKERTON BANK
TUCKERTON, - NEW JERSEY

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.



FIRST CLASS MOTION PICTURES
AT
PALACE THEATRE

PROGRAM

SPECIAL SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5th
A MAURICE TOURNEUR PRODUCTION
A SUPER-SPECIAL OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S NOVEL
"TREASURE ISLAND"
MACK SENNETT COMEDY
ADMISSION 17c and 28c

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th
Select presents **"The Invisible Divorce"**
all star cast in
KINOGRAMS
ADMISSION 11c and 22c

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10th
GEORGE WALSH and a popular cast in the
Fox production entitled
"Sink or Swim"
MUTT AND JEFF CARTOON
ADMISSION 11c and 22c

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12th
ETHEL CLAYTON in the Paramount play
MACK SENNETT COMEDY
ADMISSION 11c and 22c

SHOWS START AT 8 O'CLOCK

W. C. JONES, MANAGER

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.

Chats With the Woman in the Home

Many of the faults of children lie not so much in lack of training as in the practices of their elders contradictory to this training. If children were always addressed courteously and smilingly, never admonished irritably, never sneered at or snubbed, they would probably be much more amiable themselves.

Therefore it behooves parents to keep watch on themselves as well as their offspring. For children are such imitators that they unconsciously mirror their surroundings. You may train your children all you please just how to behave when in company, but if they see a different practice at home they will unwittingly give way many a tale of discord and unhappiness at home by their bad manners and mannerisms, if not by so many words.

Although it is taken for granted by some persons that two sets of manners are allowable, such a daily code is disastrous for no one can have two sets of manners and help being self-conscious and affected. It is all very well to teach a child to say please and thank you and the like; but it is pure waste of time if the thing is not put into practice at home.

If the father is in such a hurry that he can't say a civil word at the table and that he bolts his food and shoves the dishes from him as he finishes, it is not surprising that the children do the same, for it must be remembered that to them the father is all good, and, therefore, what he does is done only to be emulated. If the adults reach across the table and never think to pass the things which gather at their elbows, it is to be expected that the youngsters stand up in their chairs and grab.

There is more time and opportunity at the table for direction of manners, therefore that it is the place to teach and practice, for if a child has a good knowledge of the proper thing at all times. Any child knows that the thing to be is a gentleman or a lady and if he is told that gentlemen do it such a way he will be only too glad to do it so.

As the fundamental principle of good manners is kindness and consideration for the feelings of others, this fact should be explained and impressed upon the child. If the mother would instruct her young son, who is taking dancing lessons, not to be in a hurry to select his partner from among his favorite little girl friends, but to wait and sometimes choose one who is overlooked, she would impress a lesson of chivalry upon him. Selfishness is usually at the root of impolite acts, and when meanness overrules the impulses of the heart there is a ready-made snob only wanting occasion to manifest the strong bias of his character. This proves that it is the spirit of the child which needs watching.

It is not at all necessary to suppress and curtail the liberty and happiness of children in order to teach them the proper thing to do and say. There will be sufficient outside influence at work to prevent their becoming prigs.

When you are lamenting the manners and customs of the coming generation, bear in mind the retort to the man who was saying that the children of today were not like those in his childhood. You must remember also that they have different parents.

The pride of most cooks is their mayonnaise. The more oil they can make the egg "take up," the prouder they are. It is an art, of course, to make egg take up a pint of oil, but you will find that the mayonnaise that everyone raves over is that that has plenty of eggs. The more egg, and not as you thought, the more oil, the richer the dressing. A pint of oil should be mixed with four eggs. That sounds extravagant, but the result is worth the expense. And if you are making chicken salad, you should allow at least a half-pint of oil to each chicken.

Another little trick to know about is that of adding peanut butter to fudge when you make it. If you like the flavor of the butter, put in quite a little, but if you are not so keen about the flavor, add just a tablespoonful to the average quantity candy and it will keep your fudge soft and creamy for almost a week. Add it after it has been taken from the stove and allowed to cool a little. If you like the fudge creamy, let it cool before you beat it; if sugary, beat it immediately after removing from the stove.

If you are at a loss to know in what you can steam your brown bread or pudding when you have no mould, use the double boiler. Grease it as you would any mould and tie the top on firmly. After the mould has been filled only two-thirds full. It may not be as pretty a shape as a loaf cooked in a fancy mould would be, but it is certainly easier and more convenient.

By the way, if you have any brown bread left over, spread it with plain cream cheese or the cheese mixed with a little horse radish, and you will find the sandwich a very good one. Remember also that hot brown bread should be cut only with a string.

The difficulty is to know when chops or steaks are done. To find this out, punch the meat. Uncooked meat is

fatty, over-cooked, hard. For those who can afford it, a pair of cooking tongs made especially for the purpose is the proper thing to turn or test chop or steak. If you pinch the steak with the tongs or press with the side of a fork (never prick with a fork or cut with a knife) on the gridiron, and it feels spongy, it means the inside is not red, but blue, and requires longer cooking. If on the contrary, it feels firm, not hard, this means it is done and the outside appearance is browned like the outside of well-roasted beef and must be acquired early in the cooking. When plucking chop or steak on gridiron, push it slightly, after cooking a few seconds, to prevent it sticking, as perhaps it already has. The smaller the fire and gridiron the more likely this is to happen.

Again, if the chop appears to be cooking too slowly, lower the gridiron to the fire; if too fast, raise the gridiron. In removing chop or steak from gridiron, in a faring state, take care to let it rest a few seconds in mid-air to let the fat drop from it, otherwise a little fat will run off and give a greasy appearance to dish on which it is served. Always serve as hot as possible on hot plates.

While many persons think it disgraceful that the woman of the house should have the duty of attending the furnace added to her other little odd jobs, when incidents have necessitated the woman taking care of the fire, it has been demonstrated time and again that the woman fulfills the job more successfully. The trouble is that too many persons think that when their furnace coals burn red it is time to put on more coal. Study your coals until you are able to determine at just about what degree of redness they begin to turn white. Then is the time to add more coal. Sometimes a red fire, properly checked, will give heat for two or three hours. The more coal on such a fire merely wastes the coal and the fresh coal lessens the heat for half an hour or so.

The fundamental principle of furnace tending is to remember that the chief duty to perform is to keep the pit free from ashes. No fire will last long or give off a quarter the amount of heat it should unless this is attended to. Shake down the furnace in the morning and haul out the ashes. When the foundation of coal has burned red you can keep it that way for a number of hours, as the house has become heated by that time and does not require the same amount of "burning up."

To throw two or three shovelfuls of coal through the door in a haphazard manner and shut the door, think you have fully performed your duty, is not the way to attend the furnace. It is in reality merely throwing coal away. You might almost as well throw it on hit-or-miss, it usually falls in a heap in the center. The new coal burns to ashes around the edges before the ones in the middle of the cone become red. To prevent this spread the coal over the fire. If it is as convenient put on small quantities several times a day instead of larger quantities twice a day.

When you are shaking down the fire in the morning be sure to get out all the ashes for two reasons, but be just as sure that you do not shake out any of the burning coals. There is valuable heat in every lump of coal which has not turned white and at the same time removing live coals disturbs your fire to such an extent that it takes it longer to bring it up to the regulation daytime temperature.

There are three great secrets in coal economy: Never keep a hot fire in the furnace when but a little heat is needed in the house; keep a clean fire-box and spread your coals evenly over the surface of the fire. When these principles are followed you will use considerably less coal and at the same time have a much warmer house. Try and see.

It is an odd fact that the handsomest creation from dildom instantly loses favor when a home-made article is brought into view.

There is something to be thankful for, though, for it paves the way for whole families of Sarah Janes and Cousin Kates that find their way from the piece bag straight into the heart of the child.

Here are some hints that will help you in the fashioning of one of these favorites of the play-room. Begin with a pair of old white stocking legs. Lay those on the table, and draw the outline of the doll, all in one. Then cut it out and turn it on the wrong side, and stitch on the machine. This allows for the stuffing of hair or batting. The former gives more body to the doll. Stuff well, plumping out the figure even to the toes. When the head is smoothly filled, over hand the edges with strong thread. Then the hair, either brown or yellow silk, may be added, and the eyes, brows, nose and mouth drawn with ink or pencil. It is better not to place beads for eyes, as the child is likely to pull them off and swallow them.

Try making one of these old-time favorites and see if it does not find its way to the heart of a child faster than the befrilled doll of the moment.

Speaking of dolls, the fashion is to have dolls dressed with old-fashioned full-ruffled skirts to cover electric lights and candy jars. This is a fad that is not altogether new, but merely a revival of a fashion of a few years back, except that the revival seems to make them more popular than the original fad. However, many persons scoff at such things and call

them nothing but dust catchers; they do look well in a room and give a very soft and complimentary light. Anyone will concede that such things are particularly appropriate for brides' homes, for the newer idea is to dress the dolls as brides.

One very clever girl, giving a luncheon of the prospective bride, dressed one as a bride for the guest of honor and others as bridesmaids, the frocks and color of those of the original bridal party. The dress part of the bride was of ruffles of white satin ribbon, with a veil of tulle with orange blossoms made of silk thread. The bridesmaids were of old rose silk trimmed with gold lace with tiny hats of gold lace trimmed with ribbon roses.

Such a list of favors takes money and time to acquire, but they are things that are novel and most acceptable. You can pay about what you wish for the dolls' heads, the candy jars being cheaper than the lights, so the bride may receive the light, the others the candy jars.

"Blue-Eyed Mary"

Come, tell me, blue-eyed stranger,
Say whether dost thou roam?
O'er this wide world a stranger,
Hast thou no friends, no home?

"They called me blue-eyed Mary,
When friends an' d'fortune smiled,
But, ah! how fortunes vary—
I now am sorrow's child."

Come here, I'll buy thy flowers,
And ease thy hapless lot;
Still wet with vernal showers,
I'll buy forget-me-lot."
"Kind sir, then take these posies;
They're fading like my youth;
But never, like these roses,
Shall wither Mary's truth."

"Born thus to weep my fortune,
Thou' poor, I'll virtuous prove;
I early learned this caution,
That pity is not love."

"Look up, thou poor forsaken,
"I'll give thee house and home.
And if I'm not mistaken,
Thou'll never wish to roam."

"Once more I'm happy Mary;
Once more has fortune smiled;
Who ne'er from virtue vary
May yet be fortune's child."

Japanese to Remove the Tsingtao Eagle

Tsingtao, China.—The huge German eagle, carved in the granite side of one of the hills flanking the harbor here, across which has been superimposed the inscription of Imperial Japan, will be blasted from the hillside and removed to Tokio, where it will be placed in a military museum, thus removing the flaunting evidence that Tsingtao is not under the rule of the Chinese republic.

When Germany occupied the city she chose the high hill across the bay on which to inscribe the symbol of her victory. The German eagle, emblematic of an imperial house that has since perished, followed the boast of the former war lord of Pottsdam that "No Chinese shall ever again look askance at a German." He sent his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia to introduce kultur into China.

With the seizure of Tsingtao by Japan in the late fall of the first year of the world war the Japanese inscribed the date of their victory across the eagle—"November 7, Third Year of Taisho" (1914).

The present decision to remove the entire emblem is prompted by the desire of the Japanese to eliminate all obstacles in the path of Chinese-Japanese friendship.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY EXPERIENCE

A Harvard man perpetrated this joke with reference to the chemical laboratory: 41144. Purification by Explosion, or How to Become an Angel.—Immerse iodine in aqua ammonia. Filter. Dry the precipitate. Then grind the precipitate in mortar with pestle. Write up your notes in the next world."

Resistance of Human Body

The United States Bureau of Standards has recently made some interesting experiments for measuring the electric resistance of the human body. They were made for the first time in such a way as not to include the resistance through the skin (a variable factor) where the current enters and leaves the body.

The measurements showed that the electrical resistance of the same part of the body in different individuals may differ by ratio of 3 to 2, or even more. The resistance of a person changes from day to day, and often by small amounts in an hour. Also the resistance depends to some extent upon the position of the body and the degree to which the muscles are relaxed.

It is thought that a knowledge of the resistance of different parts of the body, exclusive of the skin, may be of interest to those concerned with life hazards from high-voltage circuits, since when accidental contact is made to such circuits the skin is burned at the point of contact and therefore largely loses its protecting power. Quite a ticklish place.—The ribs.

Da Vinci, Engineer

The following is an abstract of an address delivered by John W. Lieb, vice president of the New York Edison Company, before the Franklin Institute last week.

The epoch of human progress in which Leonardo da Vinci lived encompasses the latter half of the fifteenth and the first half of the sixteenth centuries, distinguished as the period of the Italian Renaissance.

In the very midst of this interesting period he was born in 1452, in the village of Vinci near Florence, Italy, as the natural son of Ser Piero da Vinci, a counselor of the signory of Florence, and Caterina, a woman in the peasant class. In the year of Leonardo's birth his father married a young woman of his own social level and his mother married a peasant farmer, and we lose all further track of her. Sir Piero da Vinci married three times and he had eleven children, Leonardo having reached the age of twenty on the birth of the first legitimate child.

As a young man, Leonardo became interested in music and in making sketches and plaster reliefs and became apprentice in the art shop, or bottega of the great Florentine master Verocchio, where he acquired knowledge and practice in every branch of pictorial and plastic art.

As a mere youth he had acquired the habit of jotting down in rough sketches, scrawls and hasty notes what he saw. The notes, which are now extant, date after his formal admission to the painter's guild in his thirty-seventh year, and he continued to compile data and material for his manuscripts without serious interruption during the succeeding thirty years of his life. It is through these that he reveals himself to us rather than through any contemporary chronicles or any other products of his genius.

He left all of his books, sketches and paintings to one of his pupils, who preserved them carefully, but at the time of the latter's death they became widely scattered so that there are still extant nearly 5300 sheets of his notebooks written on one or both sides. Most of these are to be found in the Ambrosian Library, Milan; the Library of the Institute de France; the Forester Library, South Kensington; the British Museum and the Royal Library, Windsor.

It had been Leonardo's evident intent to compile various treatises, but the span of his life made their completion impossible, but there have been since brought together a remarkable text-book called, "A Treatise on Painting." "A Treatise on the Motion and Measurement of Water," and a book-let on the "Flight of Birds," to which he had evidently intended to add numerous others. His treatise on painting is even today used as a text-book in French art schools and has been translated into many languages.

He stands in the front rank among the great artists, both in the products of his pen and of his brush, with such masterpieces as "The Lord's Supper," "Mona Lisa" and numerous other great productions to his credit, and he was no mean sculptor, though little of this remains except references relating thereto in his manuscripts and by contemporaries.

In astronomical research many of his opinions relating to the stars, the sun and the moon are reflected in those of the present day, and he had a true cosmic conception of the relation of the heavenly bodies of the earth.

In his work on geology he discussed the probability of a universal flood having covered the earth, arising from his observations of geological formations, fossils, shells, etc., and his observations appear to cover practically the whole of the then known world, which is one of the mysteries surrounding this remarkable man.

In botany, both as painter and botanist his work was remarkable. In the sphere of physics Leonardo understood the theory and practical application of many of the fundamental formulae, such as the resolution of forces and the relations between force, velocity and time, and he went into the theoretical and practical considerations relating to friction and the like with surprising insight.

As a military engineer he appears to have been informed on all phases of military science applied to attack and defense, and his developments of fortification to withstand various sorts of attack were practical and unique. He gives considerable to the use of metal headgear and the use of poisonous gases, gas masks and shrapnel and hand grenades.

In civil engineering his work was unique when viewed with the information in his sketches and manuscripts, though little of his actual construction work now exists. He expressed as the true function of the engineer, to attain the maximum results with a minimum of effort and material, the gospel of modern efficiency.

Excavation by machinery he shows in well developed form and to him must be credited the invention of the modern wheel-barrow, a device which for its purpose has never been improved upon. A hundred years before Galileo he made careful investigations of the strength of materials; he developed and used a crude testing machine in which the strain was applied gradually by means of sand dropping into a pail.

ily understood or read by any one reasonably versed in engineering. He also went into the utility and application of the various methods of transmitting and multiplying forces, and even designed roller bearings and numerous other approved present-day methods of transmitting power. His work in machine design was of a high order, including the invention of automatic machinery, a large step in advance for his time.

In the matter of aviation we are prone to think of men like Chanute, Lillenthal and Maxim as pioneers in the field, which they truly were, but it is surprising to note that Leonardo da Vinci, some four centuries earlier, had elucidated both in manuscript and drawing the principal elements entering into the problems of heavier-than-air flying machines, but he was without the necessary means of propulsion found in the internal combustion engine of today.

Shot-Making

Small shot is made of lead heated and dropped through a colander in rapid motion from a considerable height into water. The lead falls in small globular drops. The holes in the colanders vary in size, according to the denomination of the shot. A small portion of arsenic is melted with the lead, and the fusion in the colanders is maintained by those vessels being surrounded by burning charcoal. The advantage of a long fall is clearly seen. When dropped in water immediately from the calander the bullets are flattened, the lead being soft. The long fall through the air enables the lead to cool and harden before taking its plunge. After cooling, shot is sifted in successive sieves to separate the sizes. The whole are then polished by rotary motion in small octagonal boxes into which a little plumbago has been thrown.

Praise Where Due

The good old Minister naturally wished to speak well of all who participated in the benefit concert, and, happily, could praise the efforts of most of the volunteer performers with sincerity and truth. "And Miss Highty?" some one asked. "Did she sing well?" The old gentleman hesitated, then smiled beamingly.

Rural Sarcasm

A New Yorker, visiting an Iowa town, was talking to a prominent citizen with reference to the one paper the town boasted. "Well," observed the citizen, "I'll say for the editor that he can be the most sarcastic fellow that ever was when he tries." "How so?" "Why, in last week's issue the department entitled 'Local Intelligence' was only about three inches in length."

Cr Some Utility

"The Scotch," says a Pennsylvanian whose people were of that nationality, "claim that the bagpipe is the most expressive instrument in the world, and thereby hangs a tale: "There was in a Scotch town an editor whose handwriting could be interpreted by only one compositor of the staff, a Scott, of course, and a piper. One day came a slip of copy that puzzled even this expert. "Can't you read it?" he was asked. "Nae," he said, but added, enthusiastically, "If I had my pipes, though, I could play her!"

Using His Brains

A foreman in a factory was watching a drayman tussling at a heavy case. The drayman's face was red and the muscles of his neck were bulging. The foreman thought it was the right moment to offer practical assistance. "Just a minute, there!" he exclaimed. "Let me show you how easy it is when you use a little brain with your muscle." And he grabbed a hook, stuck it into the case gave a yank and went sprawling into the gutter under the dray. He got up, looked at the hook and demanded: "Confound it! The handle comes off!" "Yes, sir," said the drayman, respectfully. "My brain told me that, and I didn't use it."

Bedrock

"I tell you, old man, I am desperate. I am down to my last dollar." "Oh, that's nothing! Look at me—down to the last dollar of my last friend."

"Well," said Chappie, impatiently, to the boy opposite him. "What are you staring at? Is there anything extraordinary about me?" "Oh, no, sir," replied the boy, abashed. "I—I think you are a very ordinary-looking person."

A Chicago man says he has spent \$1,350,000 in one year without any idea as to where the money went.

No mystery in that. He probably ate a couple of meals in a "low-priced" restaurant, had a week of tire trouble and bought a suit of cloths.

The Golfers Answer

There is a disposition in a certain New England State for persons at political meetings to put questions of an embarrassing nature to campaign speakers; in other words, to "heckle them" as the Scotch put it.

On one occasion the speaker got decidedly the best of it. He was speaking on the subject of revision of certain of the State statutes when suddenly a woman flung this query at him.

"Are you in favor of a repeal of the profanity laws?" "Madam," said the speaker, very gravely, "I am a golfer."

A Rising Mark

"Say, I've been insulted!" the newly elected legislator declared wrathfully to a fellow member.

"Oh, maybe it wasn't so intended," the other responded wearily. "What was it?"

"Why, a committee got up a subscription and offered me \$10,000 to resign from this body! What would you do about it?"

"Well," was the thoughtful response, "I'd refuse if I were you. In another month they'll come around with twice that money."

Water-Shy

"Why are all these girls in bathing suits scampering so excitedly from the beach? Shark in the water?"

"No—little rain cloud in the sky."

A New Food Supply

A definite step toward increasing the nation's food supply, which means a reduction in the much-discussed H. C. of L., was taken at Miami, Fla., with the formal opening there of the Miami Aquarium and Biological Laboratory.

Situated on the Gulf Stream—itsself, which already has disclosed some 600 varieties of fishes, and equipped with three collecting cruisers to gather specimens from Florida and Bahama Island waters, the Biological Laboratory will furnish an opportunity for food fish study without parallel on this side of the Atlantic.

In point of popular interest the aquarium will make of Miami the Naples of America, with an opportunity for the Florida visitor to observe the beauty and mystery of tropical and subtropical deep sea life—an opportunity hitherto afforded to such an extent, only in the famous aquariums of Naples and Monaco. In New York twice as many people go yearly to the aquarium on the tip of Manhattan Island as visit the Metropolitan Museum of Art; and Belasco Iabnez, the Spanish writer, paid tribute in "Mare Nostrum" to the irresistible appeal of subsea life by his vivid description of the Naples aquarium.

Our warm seas hold untold treasures of food, to be had for the catching, but limited opportunity for study of sea life hitherto has left this field almost untouched in the constant search, under increasing population pressure, for new foods.

There are many economic aspects to the study of the ocean's living content. Codliver oil, menhaden oil, seal oil, fish guano, shark skin and other commercial products which we do not associate with fish have their origin in marine industries.

The display equipment of the aquarium consists of fifty glass-front tanks, each with a visible area of four by six feet, and larger tanks, among which is one believed to be the largest in the world, sizeable enough to exhibit a fish twice as long as a man is tall.

A striking feature of the display equipment is the lighting arrangement. Skylights have been constructed over the tanks while corridors have been left without direct light openings. Natural light, therefore, must reach the observer's eye through the water of the tanks, a fact which creates the illusion of the ocean's depths under natural conditions. The illusion is heightened by the use of coral and the beautiful flora of the ocean bed.

Proof

"She must have had great confidence in him to turn over her entire fortune to his management when they were married."

"She had—he had impressed her as being the most intelligent and clear seeing man, with the best judgment of any she had ever known."

"How did he do all that?" "Why, it happened that he was the only man who had ever told her that she was both clever and beautiful."

A New Maid's Conscience

Margaret, the new maid, had been instructed that, when certain callars appeared, she was—at the door—to announce that her mistress was not at home. It evidently went much against the grain for Margaret to make herself responsible for even so small a white lie but she promised to do so, and with certain modifications kept her word.

"Is Mrs. Morgan at home?" asked the caller. "For this wan toime, Mrs. Jones, she ain't," said the maid, "but Hivin help her if you ask me again. I'll not lie twice for anybody livin'."

Just Fun

In the backwoods school. Small boy (holding up hand)—"What's B. C. hitched onter them dates in Greek history mean?"

Teacher (a trifle confused)—"Well, er, Sammie, you see them old Greeks were queer kind of creeters, so when they didn't know a date for sartin, they put B. C., 'bout correct,' arter the numbers."

Judge—"How far did the thief carry your pig?"

Complainant—"Fully two miles away from my house."

Judge (to prisoner)—"It was only a joke, judge."

Judge—"Six months—because you carried the joke too far."

Mr. Bilkins saw an advertisement that read, "Send ten cents, and learn how to find out the date of the month without a calendar."

Ten cents was sent, and the instructions were given: "Find out the date of the day before yesterday and add two."

Uncle Ezra, who weighs 300 pounds, is taking dinner at the Slimson' Little Willie (from foot of table)—"Say Uncle—"

Uncle Ezra—"Well, my boy." Little Willie—"Trade; stomachs will you?"

Schoolmaster—"Scripture History, stand up, Tompkins, who was the first man?"

Tompkins—"Adam, sir." Schoolmaster—"Right" Drummer, who was the first woman?"

Drummer—"Er—er—madam, sir."

A small boy in the primary school, wrote a composition about the camel, in which he evolved the following facts from his inner consciousness.

"The camel has four stomachs, and can go four weeks without feeding them, remembering the weeks by the stomach he happens to be using at the time; and so, coming in out of the field once a month as regular as a clock for his breakfast, which is mostly water."

Where the Baloonists Landed

In coming to earth near Moose Factory, at the southernmost point of Hudson Bay, pilots of the United States naval baloon which recently was blown from New York city to the froze north in relatively a few hours, stumbled on a country rich in the history of traditions of the picturesque old Hudson Bay Company, says a bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society.

Henry Hudson—"Hendrik" Hudson to his Dutch employers—was responsible, strangely enough, for putting on the map both the starting and ending point of his recent chance baloon trip. In 1609 he anchored his famous Half Moon close to the present location of New York's Goddess of Liberty, and th following year, still searching for the elusive Northwest Passage, he sailed into Hudson Bay and followed its eastern shore south to near the present Moose Factory.

It was there in James Bay, the shallow southern arm of Hudson Bay, that Henry Hudson suffered the keenness of disappointment that can come only to the world's great dreamers. His dream was to find a passage to the "South Sea," and therefore a short cut to India. When he sailed into Hudson Bay and found that it was a great body of water he was sure his dream was about to be realized. But when he reached the shallow James Bay, and nosing across, found that there was a west coast to the great expanse of water, his dream came to an end.

It was on the shores of James Bay that Hudson and his surly crew wintered following his discovery, and only a short distance to the north that the great explorer met his tragic end next spring, when bound by mutineers he was set adrift in a small boat with a handful of sick men to perish.

"The Company of Gentlemen Adventurers Trading to Hudson Bay," ain across North America, established which carved dominion for Great Britain's first post near Moose Factory soon after King Charles II signed its charter in 1670 and blithely made its members "true and absolute lords" of three quarters of a continent, vested them with trading monopolies, right to pass laws and impose punishments, and even gave them power to make war on non-Christian peoples. During the three and a half centuries since that time Moose Factory has remained on of the most important posts of the Hudson Bay Company, gathering a rich harvest of furs. It was the scene of many raids and counter-raids in the early days between the French and the company's employes.

Dust Guard

Dust is a danger in many industries. It clogs the lungs and may do worse.

Hence the value of the respirator. In flour mills such contrivances are commonly worn. But up to now they have been not altogether satisfactory.

The United States Bureau of Mines has devised a respirator that is thoroughly effective and scientific. The breath of the wearer is drawn through fine wire gauze supplemented by a pad of felt.

Mound Builders and Cliff Dwellers

Owing, perhaps, to the multiplicity of natural objects of interest Americans are strangely indifferent to the antiquities with which this country abounds. The sentiment of reverence for that which is old had but a slender hold on our people.

From the Alleghenies west to the Rockies and from the Gulf far into British America, the remains of ancient fortifications, sepulchres and altars are found in numbers. Beneath these have been discovered human skeletons, pipes, pottery, and various implements of war and industry. All these are relics of a race long extinct before the first white man set foot on the shores of the New World.

This is proved in several ways. The Indians have no tradition about the mound-builders, as we now call them, for want of a better name. It is also certain that the Indians who were found here by the early explorer knew nothing of the arts of the lost race.

It is believed that they were a peaceful people, but were compelled to build fortifications as a defense against a less civilized but more war-like race, which probably occupied the mountains, and lived a hunting and predatory life.

This is especially noticeable in New Mexico and Arizona, where the term cliff-dwellers has been applied to the extinct race. Enough has been written about these curious dwellings, perched high in the air, to make them familiar to the general reader, but they are practically unexplored.

The Governor of Arizona suggests that an investigation among the cliff and cave dwellers of that Territory would establish their connection with Asiatic races.

Americans are naturally iconoclasts, and would think nothing of leveling every mound in the country to make way for a railroad or canal, so that concerted action is only possible through governmental aid and direction.

It would do no harm and might do good to discover the origin as well as habits of the race which seems to have had no affinity with the Indians, or the European white races which have supplemented the red men. The early Spaniards might have gathered valuable data from the native tribes; but they came as conquerors, not as investigators. Now, although late in the day, we should pursue the subject and endeavor to solve one of the most perplexing mysteries connected with the human race.

The Lake of Death

There is a lake in Calhoun County, Alabama, which is a remarkable natural curiosity. It is oval in shape, and covers four acres of ground.

No vegetation grows on its banks, nothing lives in its waters, and even snakes and terrapin shun it. The water has a peculiar taste, and neither horses nor cows will drink it, no matter how thirsty they may be.

Deep down can be seen what look to be the charred trunks of large trees, without root or branch. They stand upright in the water, and never rise to the surface or sink to the bottom.

The lake has no apparent outlet, but the water always remains at the same level. Soundings to the depth of seven hundred feet have been taken without bottom being found, and people in the neighborhood say that the lake is bottomless.

At one time boys used to gather at the lake on Sundays and swim in it, but they never go near it now. Fifteen boys have been drowned in it, and although some of the bodies were recovered, those who were drowned any distance from the banks sank to the bottom and were never seen again.

Here is the Indian legend of the origin of the lake. Many moons before the white man came to this country, two tribes of Indians, one large and powerful, the other small and weak, lived near the spot where the lake is.

They went to war with each other, and the small tribe was nearly exterminated. Then its chiefs sued for peace, and a council was called to decide upon the terms. The chiefs and old men of the two tribes met in a pine forest one day at noon, an agreement was reached and the pipe of peace was filled.

While it was being passed around a signal was given, the chiefs of the strong tribe sprang up, and with their tomahawks, killed the chiefs of the smaller tribe. A few moons after this a fire broke out in the forest at the spot where the council had been held. It burned constantly for eight moons and then the ground sunk out of sight, the fire disappeared, and in its stead was the lake. The Indians gave the lake a name, which means "Lake of Death."

Exhibits at Farm Products Show

Harrisburg, Pa.—More than 5,000 competitive exhibits of corn, apples, wood, small grains, eggs, vegetables, potatoes, milk, butter and cheese will go to make the Fifth Annual State Farm Products Show, which opens in Harrisburg next Tuesday, the greatest agricultural display ever seen in Pennsylvania.

Carloads of exhibits, representing the choicest products grown on the farms of this State, are already in the cold storage houses in this city awaiting the opening of the show, while the great educational exhibit of livestock, which will be one of the big features, will arrive later in the week.

Plans for the show and the attendant educational meetings are practically completed and arrangements have been made by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to care for at least 10,000 visitors from rural sections, while the show is on next week.

In addition to the great exhibition of farm products, there will be 150 different exhibits of farm implements and machinery, showing the latest inventions for the facilitating of work on the farm.

Two great meetings of the farmers and visitors at the show will be among the features. The first, on Tuesday evening will be addressed by Governor William C. Sproul, Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction and Secretary of Agriculture Fred Rasmussen.

The meeting on Wednesday evening which will be presided over by President Alba B. Johnson of the State Chamber of Commerce, will be addressed by Hon. Leon M. Estabrook, chief of the bureau of Crop Estimates of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and Hon. Asbury F. Lever, member of the Federal Farm Loan Board and former congressman, known throughout the United States on account of his authorship of the Lever Food Control Act.

Thirteen agricultural organizations of Pennsylvania will hold their annual business and educational meetings in connection with the show.

Aviators Free From the Fire Danger

A fireproof preparation to be used like a paint has been invented by Parker R. Bradley, of Nutley, N. J., which will be especially a boon to aviators and airplane builders. One of the greatest dangers of flight is that of fire. Flames from the exhaust or heat from the engine parts may easily cause a fire during the flight and the predicament of the aviator can be readily appreciated. Experiments recently conducted in an aviation field on Long Island bare out the claims of the inventor to a great degree. An airplane sprinkled with gasoline was set on fire, but sustained but little damage. A suit of clothes designed for the aviator's use was similarly treated.

The Max Schiemann system has been employed extensively in Germany for both passenger and freight service. There are eight or more installations, three of which are for passenger service only, four for freight traffic only, and one handles both passenger and freight traffic. This system uses a two-motor drive, each motor being mounted on the truck chassis and geared to a back shaft by means of bevel gears. Power is transmitted to the rear wheels by a chain drive.

Three methods of collecting current are used with this system, namely two trolley poles with a double head carrying two trolley wheels, and an over-running carriage as already described.

The Largest University

The largest university in the world is at Cairo, Egypt—a country which is not mentioned at all in the statistics—and it has eleven thousand students. They come from every part of the Mohammedan world, and they study Mussman law, history, theology and other branches needed to confirm them in the faith of Mohammed.

They sit on the floor of an enormous court and study aloud, and the Western visitor who calls on them during study hours thinks that he has struck the original site of the Tower of Babel, and that the confused of tongue have not stopped talking yet.

Trackless Trolleys Likely to be Popular

The indications are that there will be a very general use made in this country of the trackless trolley as a means of extending and feeding the railroads and trolley lines. In the countries of Europe the trackless trolley has been in successful operation for many years. In England, today, according to the Electric Railway Journal, there are twenty companies with more than 100 miles of trackless trolley installations operating or authorized, with Italy has eight companies comprising a total of 43 1-2 miles of route, and Germany has eight installations for passenger and freight traffic. France, Sweden and Austria have a number of installations which have given satisfaction.

In view of the present high cost of electric railway construction and of the competition with the motor bus, it is desirable that consideration be given to the trackless trolley, in connection with the proposed extension of railway lines and the furnishing of transportation to communities not now served by street railways. The trackless trolley is promising in its small required initial expenditure, as compared with the electric railway, and in the reasonable operating expenses.

In comparing the operation of the trolley bus with the gasoline-operated bus, it would seem that such items as maintenance of way, transportation, traffic, general and miscellaneous accounts would not differ greatly as between the two. However, by substituting an electric motor for the gasoline engine, collecting the current from overhead wires, a great reduction should be made in maintenance, power and depreciation. The first cost of the installation would be very little greater than if gasoline-propelled buses were used.

The Mercedes-Stoll system is probably the most used in Europe. The chassis is of pressed steel and weighs approximately three thousand pounds and all four wheels are drivers. The collector is of the over-running or carriage type. The current collector at the trolley end is composed of a frame having two small grooved wheels with ball bearings on each side, one for running on each wire. A cable with a double wire hangs from the center of this frame or trolley and has a weighted pendulum, which keeps the wheels well pressed down on the wires. This collector allows considerable movement from the trolley wire and extreme movement is taken care of by means of a cable and reel on the car which allows 25 to 30 feet radius from the center of the trolley. When vehicles operating in opposite directions meet, the drivers exchange collectors and plugs, which are readily detachable and within easy reach.

This system of collection of current has proved successful, but has the disadvantage of requiring special overhead construction. In case the carriage leaves the trolley wire and falls to the street it is considerably damaged.

There are eight different companies in Germany which are making use of the Filovia system with a total of forty miles of route. This system adheres to a two-motor drive, each motor being mounted on the chassis and geared to a back shaft on which a sprocket wheel is mounted. Transmission of power to the rear wheels is by means of chain drive. Each car is equipped with 12-horsepower motors. The collectors used are similar to those described above, except that they are carried on a rigid pole mounted on the bus.

The Max Schiemann system has been employed extensively in Germany for both passenger and freight service. There are eight or more installations, three of which are for passenger service only, four for freight traffic only, and one handles both passenger and freight traffic. This system uses a two-motor drive, each motor being mounted on the truck chassis and geared to a back shaft by means of bevel gears. Power is transmitted to the rear wheels by a chain drive.

Three methods of collecting current are used with this system, namely two trolley poles with a double head carrying two trolley wheels, and an over-running carriage as already described.

Large Optical Lenses Now Made in This Country

The perfection of the American process of making optical glass is the result of tests under the auspices of the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institute. Formerly we depended on Germany for this material, but since being thrown upon our own resources the industry has been developed until at the present time when all the desired qualities are to be found in the American product. The climax of the achievement of industrial chemistry has been reached by American makers in the manufacture of lenses for telescopes. At first disks which strengthened our view were made three or four inches in diameter. Later a special four and three-quarter inch lens was ground for Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz.

The first nine-and-a-half-inch disk was turned out last December. Six others have since been made and delivered. As their diameters increase disks are made with greater difficulty. Finally, on February 15, 1920, the first perfect twelve-inch disk was furnished and a large optical company now lists this size for short-time delivery.

The next size attempted was a 20-inch disk, the manufacture of which the problem was still more complex. Several flawless ones were produced, but they cracked in the annealing process. American ingenuity was brought into play to devise a means of slowly cooling these immense plates of glass so that they might be free from that strain so likely to destroy them. Experiments by scientists of the Geophysical Laboratory showed exactly how slowly their temperatures must be lowered, and the cooling schedule outlines was closely followed. Owing, however, to the extreme cold weather last March, this schedule could not be followed. One disk strained and broke when nearly ready to be taken from the oven.

New Storage Battery Made Up of Briquetted Plates

A new type of storage battery is described in a recent issue of Science Abstracts. This new battery, which is of Swedish origin, appears to be a modification of the nickel-iron alkaline cell as made by Jungner, the chief characteristic being the method of making up the plates from briquettes of active material, which are automatically fed in between two perforated nickel-steel strips. These strips inclosing the active material are manufactured in lengths folded together and fitted into a steel frame. The complete electrode is then put through a rolling process to insure perfect contact between the active material and the strips. Only a brief indication is given of the methods followed.

The man who declares he wore one collar six years evidently bought it before the war.

A Very Mixed Fight

Here is a story in which a dog, an eagle and several alligators played their parts. The dog was near the bank of the St. John's river, prowling around, when the eagle spied him. Swiftly swooping down, he seized the astonished canine in his talons, and was away up in the air before the poor dog could even bark.

The owner of the dog, who was in the house, heard the howling in the air, seized a gun, and, running out, fired at the eagle. It was a chance shot, but the ball broke one of the eagle's wings, and, with a baffled scream, the big bird began falling. His uninjured wing beat the air furiously, but it was of no use, and in a few moments he fell into the water about one hundred yards from shore. As he fell he released his clutch on the dog, which promptly struck out for the shore. The eagle struggled terrifically on the water, striving to fly again, and, as he did so, a dozen black noses announced that the alligators were approaching.

The man rushed down to the beach, calling to his dog to swim faster. Conscious of his danger, the dog swam with frantic haste, but it was of no use.

There was a sharp yelp, and the luckless dog sank under the waves. The other alligators had approached the eagle by this time, and in a second he, too, was down under the water despite his struggles. The man meanwhile was doing his best to take a hand with his gun, but could get no chance.

But the next day, with a loaded bait, he exploded a charge of gunpowder in one of the largest saurians and blew him to fragments.

Pitied by a Lion

In one of the mountain districts of India where a British regiment was stationed one of the native rajahs had, as is not unusual, a large lion among his possessions, and the officers easily persuaded him to test its prowess in a peculiar combat.

At a given day the lion was brought into an inclosure and four large English bulldogs were turned loose upon him. Bulldogs are noted for their fearlessness, but upon this occasion they belied their reputation. Three of them, after making two or three feints ingloriously turned tail, and the fourth alone had courage to attack the lion.

The king of beasts, without rising from the ground, with a single stroke of his paw stretched the dog motionless; he then drew the prostrate animal toward him, and laid his forepaws on the body so that only a small portion could be seen.

Presently the dog began to move and struggled to get loose, which the lion permitted him to do. But when the dog attempted to run away, the lion leaped from the ground and in a single bound reached the fugitive, which had just gained the paling.

For an instant he held the animal with his great paw, and then, as if pitying its defenseless condition, stepped back a few paces and looked quietly on, while a small door was opened to let the dog out of the inclosure.

The spectators shouted with applause and the lion roared in response.

Coal From Dry Leaves and Fruit

After an exhaustive study of a large number of coal seams, James Lomax, an English mineralogist, says he has come to the conclusion that almost all had their origin in a vegetable matter grown and deposited on the spot where it now rested, the coal substance being formed chiefly by the droppings of leaves, twigs, bark and fruits, in the shape of seeds and fructiferous cones mainly from malarie trees. There had also been, especially in the lower parts of coal beds, the remains of plants much smaller in size and lower in the scale of organization, various kinds of mosslike plants, all of which combined to form a humus in which the plants much more highly organized could exist and develop.

Posin Gas for Robbers

The use of poison gas as a means of protecting against robbers has been developed by a French inventor. It is used in a gun which somewhat resembles an automatic pistol, contains liquid poisonous gas which, if it strikes the bandit, puts him to sleep at once. Again, if it strikes the bandit in the eyes it blinds him for several days.

The handle of the gun contains the liquid poison which is compressed with the aid of a bicycle pump at the lower end of the handle. All one has to do is to point the gun at the target at a distance of not more than 10 feet, and press the trigger, which releases a thin stream which is accurate at that range. The liquid emitting poisonous gases, disarms the bandit for a time while he can be secured and yet it is said to have no ill effects.

Made From Cotton Better Than Wool

A material has been developed from cotton waste, which is said to be better than wool in a great many respects. At present the new product has certain limitations, one of which is its liability to break and its inelasticity. Owing to this it may not at present be possible satisfactorily to use it in the production of yarns on the worsted principle, for which purpose it is necessary for yarn to possess a uniform combing length of two inches or more. Where short fibers can be employed, however, such as in woolen yarn and cloth manufacture, it may prove serviceable.

Like Little Tommy Tucker, he apparently sings for his supper.

tric company. This device is provided with an automatic appliance which will hold the temperature to a fraction of a degree while the glass is being treated to remove strain. The temperature can be dropped a few degrees a week.

With the aid of the furnace now in process of construction it is believed that the last difficulty in the way of the American manufacture of the largest disks will be overcome. Orders have already been accepted for the production of several large guaranteed disks, including one pair of the 18-inch size for refracting telescopes, and a 36-inch disk for reflecting telescope. The company will continue the development, so that eventually the largest and finest disks in the world will be American-made.

"With such progress," says a bulletin of the American Chemical Society, "chemists feel that American manufacturers of disks for astronomical telescopes, no matter how large, have proved themselves capable of supplying American needs, and that the industry is, therefore, entitled to the protection afforded by a bill in Congress, whose aim is the establishment and maintenance of the manufacture of a laboratory glassware, chemical porcelains, optical glass and scientific and surgical instruments. This bill passed the house of Representatives by a decisive vote. It has received favorable attention from the Senate Finance Committee and will come before the Senate at the end of the present season."

An Unanswerable Argument

Little Joseph had recently taken up the study of physiology, which he found so interesting that he was eager to apply its teachings at home. Particularly as regarded the daily food Joseph was inclined to condemn or approve uncompromisingly from his physiological stand. One evening his aunt was serving some fresh apple cider, when Joseph's uncle jokingly said "How about this cider being good for us Joseph?" The boy, looking very serious, replied, "I don't think it is very good for us, Uncle William, for our Physiology says cider contains ten per cent alcohol!" "Is that so?" said Uncle William. "Well, how can you explain the case of your neighbor, Mr. Jowles, who raised a great many apples, made cider by the barrel, and all his life drank quantities of it, and yet lived to be ninety-four years old?" Little Joseph felt his pet study was being severely assailed, and it was necessary for him to defend it with a clinching argument, so, with quivering lips, he stammered, "well, I—I—I—bet he wasn't very healthy when he died!"

Coal From Dry Leaves and Fruit

After an exhaustive study of a large number of coal seams, James Lomax, an English mineralogist, says he has come to the conclusion that almost all had their origin in a vegetable matter grown and deposited on the spot where it now rested, the coal substance being formed chiefly by the droppings of leaves, twigs, bark and fruits, in the shape of seeds and fructiferous cones mainly from malarie trees. There had also been, especially in the lower parts of coal beds, the remains of plants much smaller in size and lower in the scale of organization, various kinds of mosslike plants, all of which combined to form a humus in which the plants much more highly organized could exist and develop.

Posin Gas for Robbers

The use of poison gas as a means of protecting against robbers has been developed by a French inventor. It is used in a gun which somewhat resembles an automatic pistol, contains liquid poisonous gas which, if it strikes the bandit, puts him to sleep at once. Again, if it strikes the bandit in the eyes it blinds him for several days.

Made From Cotton Better Than Wool

A material has been developed from cotton waste, which is said to be better than wool in a great many respects. At present the new product has certain limitations, one of which is its liability to break and its inelasticity. Owing to this it may not at present be possible satisfactorily to use it in the production of yarns on the worsted principle, for which purpose it is necessary for yarn to possess a uniform combing length of two inches or more. Where short fibers can be employed, however, such as in woolen yarn and cloth manufacture, it may prove serviceable.

Wireless System as Part of a Telephone Service

A wireless system has been in regular operation for several months as a part of the telephone service from the main shore of Catalina Island, which is twenty-seven miles off the Southern Pacific shore. This service is so connected with the company's system that any subscriber can use it after placing a call with the long distance operator just as he would for any other connection beyond city limits. When "connections" are established the voice is heard as clearly as over the ordinary wire service. At first the radio communication was carried on by the usual signal wave method, which could be picked up and understood at any radio receiving station. It therefore became a popular diversion, particularly among amateurs, to "listen in" on the commercial messages between Los Angeles and Avalon. This was deemed a drawback to the service and means were devised whereby the communication is now carried over a double wave which can be read only on special receiving apparatus.

Liquid Oxygen Instead of Dynamite

George S. Rice, chief mining engineer of the Bureau of Mines, is making a series of addresses through the mining districts of the country calling attention to the advantages of liquid oxygen as a substitute for dynamite in certain types of blasting operations. At the request of the Bureau of Mines Dr. C. L. Parsons, the secretary of the American Chemical Society, looked into the use being made of liquid oxygen explosives in Germany. Dr. Parsons recently returned from Europe and in his report he expresses the opinion that liquid oxygen can be used to great advantage in this country. He bases his opinion on the successful way in which that explosive is being used in Germany. Its use is by no means confined to mines, he states, but extends to all types of work where blasting is required. The Germans have developed machines, he says, for the making of liquid oxygen which can be placed on motor trucks and operated by the truck's engine. Machines of this character are made as small as seven liters an hour capacity.

Cancer Deadliest of Diseases

Returns in the new federal census show that cancer still continues to progress at a steady and alarming rate. Each year it kills more people out of every 1000 than before. In the last twenty years the mortality from cancer in this country has grown 27 per cent.

Land-Going Warship

There is a new type of armored craft which in war may be utilized on land as well as on the water. It is an armoured motorcar mounted on the deck of a boat, the propeller of which drives, by the help of suitable gearing, with its own gasoline engine. But, if there be occasion, it can run off of the boat and operate in the ordinary way as an armored motorcar.

Wireless System as Part of a Telephone Service

A wireless system has been in regular operation for several months as a part of the telephone service from the main shore of Catalina Island, which is twenty-seven miles off the Southern Pacific shore. This service is so connected with the company's system that any subscriber can use it after placing a call with the long distance operator just as he would for any other connection beyond city limits. When "connections" are established the voice is heard as clearly as over the ordinary wire service. At first the radio communication was carried on by the usual signal wave method, which could be picked up and understood at any radio receiving station. It therefore became a popular diversion, particularly among amateurs, to "listen in" on the commercial messages between Los Angeles and Avalon. This was deemed a drawback to the service and means were devised whereby the communication is now carried over a double wave which can be read only on special receiving apparatus.

Liquid Oxygen Instead of Dynamite

George S. Rice, chief mining engineer of the Bureau of Mines, is making a series of addresses through the mining districts of the country calling attention to the advantages of liquid oxygen as a substitute for dynamite in certain types of blasting operations. At the request of the Bureau of Mines Dr. C. L. Parsons, the secretary of the American Chemical Society, looked into the use being made of liquid oxygen explosives in Germany. Dr. Parsons recently returned from Europe and in his report he expresses the opinion that liquid oxygen can be used to great advantage in this country. He bases his opinion on the successful way in which that explosive is being used in Germany. Its use is by no means confined to mines, he states, but extends to all types of work where blasting is required. The Germans have developed machines, he says, for the making of liquid oxygen which can be placed on motor trucks and operated by the truck's engine. Machines of this character are made as small as seven liters an hour capacity.

Cancer Deadliest of Diseases

Returns in the new federal census show that cancer still continues to progress at a steady and alarming rate. Each year it kills more people out of every 1000 than before. In the last twenty years the mortality from cancer in this country has grown 27 per cent.

Land-Going Warship

There is a new type of armored craft which in war may be utilized on land as well as on the water. It is an armoured motorcar mounted on the deck of a boat, the propeller of which drives, by the help of suitable gearing, with its own gasoline engine. But, if there be occasion, it can run off of the boat and operate in the ordinary way as an armored motorcar.

Eyes in Theatrical Curtains

Paul E. Rahn, of Chicago, Ill., has patented a new idea for theatre drop-curtains. The curtain has scenery painted on it, including human and animal figures preferably comic. The huge eyes of the figures are cut out so as to form openings through the curtain, and behind the latter is swung a sheet of canvas with eyes, corresponding in position to the holes, painted on it.

Balancing a Man-o-War

Our newest and mightiest battleship, the Tennessee, is the first war vessel provided with military tops of the latest improved pattern. They are large inclined structures (with windows), consisting of two stories and a small attic, as one might say. These tops are mounted on masts of a new style, the steel rods of earlier fashion being replaced by tubes, which are much stronger. Furthermore, the rods wind spirally in their ascent from the deck, and they are massively grouped in order to reduce vibrations from gunfire, which are calculated to disturb the range-finding instruments in the tops.

Eyes in Theatrical Curtains

Paul E. Rahn, of Chicago, Ill., has patented a new idea for theatre drop-curtains. The curtain has scenery painted on it, including human and animal figures preferably comic. The huge eyes of the figures are cut out so as to form openings through the curtain, and behind the latter is swung a sheet of canvas with eyes, corresponding in position to the holes, painted on it.

Balancing a Man-o-War

Our newest and mightiest battleship, the Tennessee, is the first war vessel provided with military tops of the latest improved pattern. They are large inclined structures (with windows), consisting of two stories and a small attic, as one might say. These tops are mounted on masts of a new style, the steel rods of earlier fashion being replaced by tubes, which are much stronger. Furthermore, the rods wind spirally in their ascent from the deck, and they are massively grouped in order to reduce vibrations from gunfire, which are calculated to disturb the range-finding instruments in the tops.

Eyes in Theatrical Curtains

Paul E. Rahn, of Chicago, Ill., has patented a new idea for theatre drop-curtains. The curtain has scenery painted on it, including human and animal figures preferably comic. The huge eyes of the figures are cut out so as to form openings through the curtain, and behind the latter is swung a sheet of canvas with eyes, corresponding in position to the holes, painted on it.

Balancing a Man-o-War

Our newest and mightiest battleship, the Tennessee, is the first war vessel provided with military tops of the latest improved pattern. They are large inclined structures (with windows), consisting of two stories and a small attic, as one might say. These tops are mounted on masts of a new style, the steel rods of earlier fashion being replaced by tubes, which are much stronger. Furthermore, the rods wind spirally in their ascent from the deck, and they are massively grouped in order to reduce vibrations from gunfire, which are calculated to disturb the range-finding instruments in the tops.

while it wrecks, but the wire mast, with its rigging suffer serious damage, would be likely to survive a shock, inasmuch as some of its supports would presumably remain intact.

New and striking features of our latest battleships are two large clock faces, one mounted on the front of the foremast and the other on the rear of the mainmast. This is an idea adopted from the British. When a fleet is steaming in column, the clock in front indicates to the ship ahead the speed of travel, while the clock at the rear accomplishes the same purpose for the ship next behind. Thus the vessels are better enabled to keep the proper distance between them.

Disease Carriers

The United States Public Health Service has been trying to find out whether our too intimate friend, the bedbug, does, as long suspected, act as a carrier of disease.

The answer is probably yes. It may carry relapsing fever, bubonic plague and possibly leprosy. But if it does so, such cases are merely accidental, germs acquired by biting a sick person being transferred to a healthy individual with another bite. Unlike the malaria mosquito, the flea and the louse, the bedbug does not serve as an "intermediate host" for the development of the parasitic organisms concerned.

On the other hand, the bite of the bedbug is quite poisonous to some people. There is reason for congratulation that the insect has no wings, since otherwise there would be no safety from it even for the most careful housekeepers.

It is one of the most intelligent of insects. Even bedsteads of brass and iron do not insure safety from its attacks, inasmuch as it may find a hiding place in such beds or get to them readily from other places of concealment.

The best way to get rid of bedbugs is by the liberal use of kerosene.

Weighing Air

Until very recently nobody knew how much air weighed. We cannot see the air, and, except when the wind blows, we do not feel it. Hence it seems to us to have almost no substance.

Yet it is a rather substantial fluid. When it moves at a rate of 100 miles an hour it uproots great forest trees and throws the waters of the ocean into turmoil.

If our bodies were empty of air the pressure of the atmosphere surrounding it would crush us to an immediate pulp.

A room ten feet long, ten feet wide and ten feet high contains seventy-five pounds of air.

Hot Ice

Water has always been regarded as an incompressible substance. Nevertheless, Washington scientist, Prof. P. W. Bridgeman, has succeeded in reducing it to four-fifths of its normal volume by subjecting it to a pressure of 150 tons to the square inch.

Most remarkable, however, says Science and Invention, is the fact that the water thus compressed becomes a solid, turning to ice, though nearly boiling hot!

By the use of high pressure Prof. Bridgeman has converted water into four new kinds of ice, each having its own peculiar properties. All four are more dense than ordinary ice and therefore, heavier. They are so much heavier that cakes of them will actually sink in water instead of floating.

Land-Going Warship

There is a new type of armored craft which in war may be utilized on land as well as on the water. It is an armoured motorcar mounted on the deck of a boat, the propeller of which drives, by the help of suitable gearing, with its own gasoline engine. But, if there be occasion, it can run off of the boat and operate in the ordinary way as an armored motorcar.

Eyes in Theatrical Curtains

Paul E. Rahn, of Chicago, Ill., has patented a new idea for theatre drop-curtains. The curtain has scenery painted on it, including human and animal figures preferably comic. The huge eyes of the figures are cut out so as to form openings through the curtain, and behind the latter is swung a sheet of canvas with eyes, corresponding in position to the holes, painted on it.

As the canvas sheet is swung gently to and fro by a stage attendant during the performance, the eyes appear to move from side to side. Such a contrivance is specially adapted for use in vaudeville, supplementing the effect of a song or sketch presented by actors. It is suggested that the pupil of each eye should be represented by a small circular mirror, to reflect light and thereby give brilliancy to the eyes of the grotesque figures.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4

Open a Savings Account by Mail

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

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$4,000,000

WEST END TRUST CO.

Broad St., and So. Penn Sq. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Tuckerton Beacon

Established 1888
 HOSS MATHEIS, Editor and Publisher
 Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year
 Six Months 75 cents.
 Advertising Rates furnished on Application
 Published at Post Office at Tuckerton, N. J., as second-class matter.

Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 3rd, 1921

JUSTICE MUST COME FIRST

There have been various laws of late made especially to enable the securing of convictions against accused persons with the least trouble, and to get around the necessity for indictment by the grand jury and conviction by the petit jury, in spite of the constitutional provisions, guaranteeing a jury trial to any person charged with crime. The method is to pretend that a criminal case is really a civil suit, and to make the law so that the person accused may be sued for the amount of the penalty provided in the act. But—and here's the nigger in the woodpile—it is really a criminal process, because, if the person thus sued, is convicted, and refuses or is unable to pay the fine, he must go to jail.

There are a number of such acts now in force, and it is proposed to add more. For a long time the S. P. C. A. has acted under such a law, and in turn that was copied by the State Fish and Game Commission, and all the cases brought by both these are nowadays summary actions before a justice of the peace without a jury. (This means almost invariably convictions, as records show, presumably from the fact that if the justice does not convict, the society or the warden will bring no more cases before that particular justice, and he will lose the fees.)

Last winter a similar act was passed for the benefit of the State Shell-Fishery Bureau, and the first cases of the kind were tried a fortnight ago in Toma River before a justice of the peace, each of the persons accused being fined \$100.

Following these precedents, it is proposed in a bill introduced by Mrs. VanNess, Assemblyman from Essex, to enact a liquor enforcement law on the same principle, but to safeguard it a little more by allowing the cases to be tried only before police justices, recorders and common pleas judges, the penalty to be \$500 fine or a year's imprisonment.

No one will accuse me of being against prohibition enforcement, but such a law will be surely taken into the highest courts for a test of its constitutionality. To a layman, none of these laws can square with the constitution, or with the spirit of our common law, and our sense of justice. It is just as dangerous to override justice in a worthy cause as it is in an effort to spare evil—indeed it is more dangerous, for by so doing you arouse indignation against the worthy cause. The legislature might well remember Davy Crockett and be sure it is right before it goes ahead—N. J. Courier.

PRICE OF HOME HEATING PLANTS IS SLASHED 20 PER CENT

Big Concern Cuts off All Profits for Six Months

By Arthur Evans
 The American Radiator Company stepped right out and welcomed the New Year 1921 with a 20 per cent. cut in prices of cottage size boilers and radiators. By the trade it is considered perhaps the most significant slash yet recorded in building materials, for it leaves the new prices, officials say, only 26 per cent higher than they were before the war broke out in 1914.

Company officials declare they have taken the commodity bull by the horns and have slammed prices down to a level where no profits will be made for the next six months. After that they will make up through increased volume of sales. The main idea is to stimulate home building and to accelerate the movement of building costs to a stabilized price level.

Experts agree this must be reached before building activities can be revived—and the suspension of building ramifies into many industrial lines as one potent cause of prevailing depression.

To Aid Small Home Owner

On big apparatus the radiator company announces a reduction of 12 1-2 per cent in prices.
 "Our big reduction is with a view of aiding the working man and the mechanic who is distressed by high rents, due to the housing scarcity and by the high cost of building a cottage," said J. W. King, a prominent official of the company, in making the announcement.

"The 20 per cent cut is to reach the man of small means—the big fellows we don't care so much for, but we are reducing prices on large apparatus 12 1-2 per cent. It means the sacrifice of profits for the next six months. We figure on not making a dollar of profit out of this material in that period. After that we think the additional volume will make up the difference.

"Prices Must Go Down"

"Here it is: Commodity prices in building have got to get down to a general, stabilized price level before activities will be resumed, and we are doing what we can to drag them off their perch and down to a basis where a man will be no longer afraid of starting to build because material prices may tumble after he buys his stuff. Get them down to bedrock as quick as possible, that's the idea. Deflate just as other lines are deflating.

"Look here. Only 20,000 homes were built in 1918 and only 70,000 in 1919. We haven't the figures for 1920. But in 1918 there were 600,000 marriages and in 1919 a million; normally there are 900,000. What's the answer? Everybody's gone home to live with dad.

"Our idea is to help the ordinary man to get his own home. We do about 65 per cent of the boiler and radiator business; we don't owe the banks a dollar, and we're going to take a shot at running half a year without profits, knowing the things do start to hum big demand and increased volume and maybe a fall in the basic materials we ourselves use will bring back the bread cast upon the waters.

Makes No Wage Cuts

"As to employment, we have about 14,000 men in sixteen cities. We've reduced forces 18 per cent, but will start full handed again this year. There have been no wage cuts. On the piece work basis it is our policy to give the men opportunity to earn in 1921 as much as they did in 1920."

Builders are looking for a reduction in cement in the near future. As to sand and gravel, unless the producers join the parade of price tumbler there may be a movement to knock the perch from under them. In some quarters yesterday the idea was discussed of getting the state or municipality to start accumulating stocks of raw material for road building and general construction activities as one possible measure for relieving unemployment.

NIPPONESE IS MENTAL MARVEL

Jap Writes With Both Hands, Talks, and Does Other Things at Same Time.

ONLY TWO OTHERS LIKE HIM

He Can Think and Do a Number of Diverse Things Simultaneously—Was Anything but Phenomenon as a Boy.

London.—An amazing person is Tameo Kajiyama, the Japanese mental marvel, who has been appearing at the London Coliseum. Most of us have been taught that no one can do more than one thing at a time. Kajiyama is a striking instance to the contrary, a writer in the continental edition of the London Mail says. He defies all copybook maxims about concentration on the one matter in hand and no more. He can think and do a number of totally diverse things simultaneously. While under a fire of questions he reads a paper and writes backward on a screen with enormous rapidity of the news of the evening. And all the time part of his mind is busy solving arithmetical problems set him by the audience involving the extraction of cube roots of various numbers. He writes with equal facility with either hand or with both hands backward, forward or upside down, different sentences at the same moment that he is talking about something else.

He asks his audience for five names of seven letters. They shout them at him: Ramboda, Portsea, Roberts, Eleanor, Maurice. In a flash he writes backward a jumbled mass of characters containing all the 35 letters. These resolve themselves in precise progression into the five names chosen.

I have only known of two cases in any way parallel to it.

Only Two Others Like Him.

One was a Babu station master in India who would send off telegraph messages with his foot while he was taking down another message with his typewriter and at the same time talking about other matters.

The other case was that of the late Rev. Stantion Moses, founder and first president of the London Spiritualist alliance. I have seen him writing different messages with both hands while he was talking to me. In his case he ascribed the faculty to supernatural agency and believed his hands to be controlled by spirits.

If Kajiyama, whose powers are far in advance of these two, claimed supernatural assistance many people would believe him. He might have been burned at the stake in another age, but now assuredly he would be feted by spiritualists.

But he makes no claims of the kind nor does he think that he possesses any faculties that might not be acquired by anyone else who takes the trouble to cultivate them.

Thirty-six years old, with a quiet, unassuming, almost deprecatory manner, pleasant, dreamy voice and weird eyes, all the mystery of the East is concentrated in his subtle countenance. He speaks slowly, melodiously and softly. You might imagine him a lotus eater and never guess that beneath the calm exterior a quick and agile brain is working at a speed and in a manner that to the ordinary man seems little short of miraculous.

Was No Boy Prodigy.

He is a teetotaler and nonsmoker and is married to an Englishwoman. As a boy, he will tell you, he was anything but a phenomenon. At ten he could not do the simplest sums in arithmetic. He had a stern father, who used to mete out punishment justly and unmercifully.

They have a pretty little method in Japan. It consists of putting little bits of burning flax down the neck.

Kajiyama had frequent experiences of this torture and bears the marks on his body. But the strict discipline of his early youth brought out his qualities. Ambition awoke and with it a passion for knowledge and longing to do something a little better than his fellows.

Mental concentration is an exercise much prized in the East, and Kajiyama learned to concentrate. It was a slow process. A little more every day, something fresh every day. Now he can command at will the capacities of his brain, switch off or on the various currents of thought and make each cell of the gray matter perform its desired functions. He is master of his mind.

Kajiyama has a theory that there are all sorts of unexplored possibilities lying dormant in the brain. He does not think he has come to anything like the limit of his capacities. He is always experimenting. He is willing, without charge, to explain his views on mental efficiency and concentration to schools or to educational authorities.

Robins Eat Too Many Worms.

South Norwalk, Conn.—Robins in Norwalk have the gout, so Thomas F. Walsh, the dog warden and well known local naturalist says. The birds have been noticed to be favoring one or the other of their legs when alighting on the ground or on the limb of a tree. Examination showed that the gout was due to high living. A superabundance of worms brought to the surface of the ground by recent rains have caused the robins to gorge themselves, the naturalist says.

What "Cenotaph" Means.

Several readers have written asking the meaning of "cenotaph." The word is derived from the Greek words "kenos," meaning "empty," and "taphos," meaning "tomb." In other words, a cenotaph is a sepulchral monument erected in honor of a person whose body lies elsewhere. London Tit-Bits.

PRESIDENT GETS LETTER FROM HEAD OF ARMENIAN CHURCH

Washington.—Archbishop Khoren, whose archepiscopal see is Erivan, capital of the Armenian Republic, journeyed seven thousand miles to present President Wilson one of the quaintest and most touching documents in the archives of the State Department. It is illuminated by the monks of Etchmiadzin, the seat of the Armenian church since its separation from the Greek church, after the Council of Chalcedon in the year 451.

The Encyclical Letter, which the Archbishop presented to the President, reads:

"GEORGE, Servant of Jesus Christ and by the Omnipotent Will of God, Arch-Priest and CATHOLICOS OF ALL THE ARMENIANS, Supreme Patriarch of the highest Armenian See of Ararat and of the Apostolic Mother Church at Etchmiadzin the Holy.

"TO THE NOBLE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"AFFECTIONATE GREETINGS AND BLESSINGS from the CATHOLICOS OF ALL ARMENIANS and Apostolic Chief of the Holy Church of Armenia.

"With placid, profound feelings of devotion, we desire, through this En-



ARCHBISHOP KHOREN.

cylical Letter of Ours, to place before you and to make known to you the expression of Our deep gratitude for the liberal help which, inspired by a spirit of philanthropy, you have extended to Us both by individual personal donations and through the sustaining assistance and alleviating instrumentality of the Near East Relief Organization. Individually and Collectively, combined in one body as it were, you gave and you brought to Us the fruits of your offerings, to the salvation and protection of Our Flock during the most bitter days of their suffering—sufferings which We attribute to the rigours of the War of Liberation, and to the cruelty of Our implacable Oppressors.

"In expressing Our thanks for your generosity and for your evangelical commiseration, We, as the recognized Head of Our Spiritual Children, comprising the entire Armenian Nation, would be glad to view your acts of mercy as tokens of your continued assistance in the future, and that it is your purpose to continue to assist Us in Our regeneration and complete liberation, in the habilitation of a self-governing Nation. With these things in mind, We appeal to you all; to the Prelates of your Churches; to your devout Bishops, Our Brethren and beloved in Our Lord Jesus Christ; to men endowed with political and civil acumen; to those who have been called upon by the Lord in the Conduct of Public thought; and to every soul in which the spirit of Christian philanthropy glows. Come to our defense and to the cause of the Freedom of Our Flock. Come from the pulpits of your Churches; from the seats of your Council Chambers; from the platforms of Public Associations; from the sanctum of your Journals. Raise the mighty voices of your Nation and of your sympathetic people, those of unfailing and unflinching friends. We need them for the salvation of Our Flock, tortured in body and soul through centuries of suffering. And Our people will forever stand in history as witness that a Great Nation, prolific of welfare, stretched its helping hand and mighty arm to raise them up.

"The Grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and Our thankful Blessings be with you all, evermore, Amen.

"GEORGE V., Catholicos and Supreme Patriarch of All Armenians."

During the VIII. year of Our Patriarchate at the Mother See of Ararat, Etchmiadzin the Holy.

MAJOR GENERAL HARBORD SUPPORTS ARMENIA

New York.—At a mass meeting recently held here to consider the need of Armenia in the appalling disaster that has overtaken that unhappy land the following telegram was received from the commander of the Second Division:

"True to their religion, language and race through a thousand years of persecution, the Armenians must not be permitted to perish. Americans should aid them with moral, financial and political support.

"J. G. HARBORD."

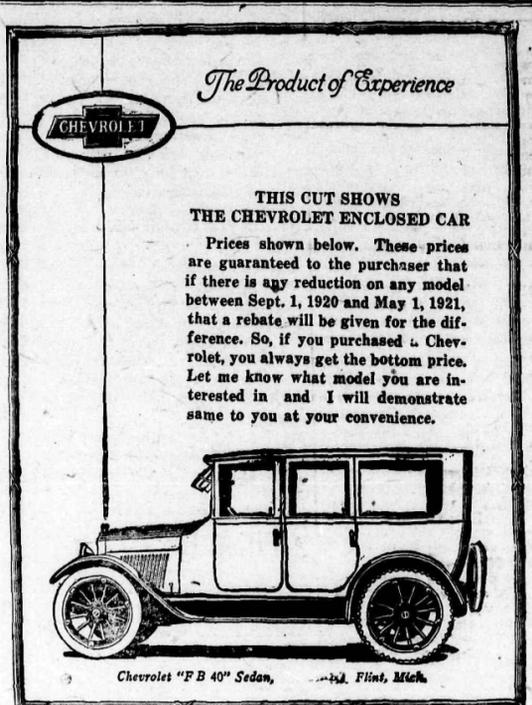
Your house is worth as much again as it was a few years ago.

For your own protection, you should have more insurance on both your house and furniture.

When you need insurance, you need it bad, and you don't know how soon you are going to need it.

Let me write you a policy today

J. WILLITS BERRY
 REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE
 Phone 52 BEACH HAVEN, N. J.



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

THE PRODUCT OF EXPERIENCE

THIS CUT SHOWS THE CHEVROLET ENCLOSED CAR

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

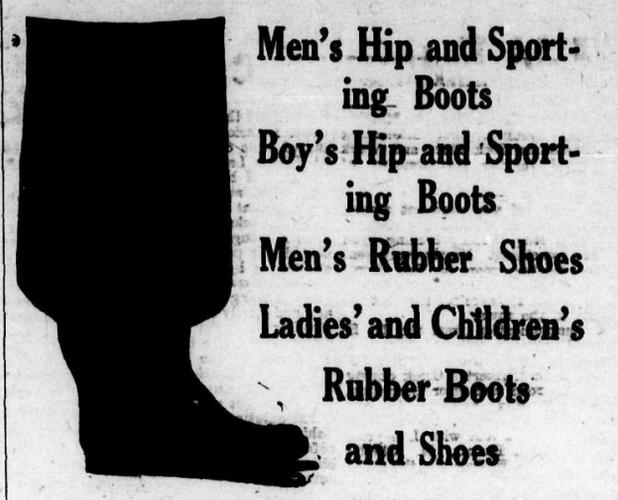
PRICE LIST NO. H-2
 Effective September 1, 1920

Model	Chassis	List Price	Price
"490"	Roadster	\$ 770.00	" 795.00
"490"	Touring Car	" 820.00	" 820.00
"490"	Coupe	" 1325.00	" 1325.00
"490"	Sedan	" 1375.00	" 1375.00
"490"	Light Delivery, 1 seat	" 820.00	" 820.00
"490"	Light Delivery, 3 seat	" 855.00	" 855.00
"FB20"	Roadster	" 1320.00	" 1320.00
"FB30"	Coupe	" 2075.00	" 2075.00
"FB40"	Sedan	" 2075.00	" 2075.00
"FB50"	Touring Car	" 1345.00	" 1345.00
"G"	Light Truck Chassis	" 920.00	" 920.00
"G"	Light Truck Chassis with Cab	" 995.00	" 995.00
"G"	Light Truck Express Body	" 1030.00	" 1030.00
"G"	Light Truck, Express Body & Top	" 1095.00	" 1095.00
"T"	Truck Chassis	" 1325.00	" 1325.00
"T"	Truck, Open Express Body	" 1460.00	" 1460.00
"T"	Truck, Open Express Body and 8-Post Top	" 1545.00	" 1545.00

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

GOLD SEAL RUBBER GOODS

STILL IN STOCK



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

M. L. CRANMER, Mayetta, N. J.
 PHONE BARNEGAT 3-R-1-4

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

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

Horner's CASH STORES

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 Granulated Sugar 8 cts lb		3lb BEST RICE 25c	
1lb 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			CHOICE PINK SALMON	15c can
1lb Cocoa	20c	Best LARD 17 cts lb		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			2 can CAMPBELL'S BEANS	25c
1/4 lb Pepper	15c	CAN CORN 10c		TALL CAN EVAP. MILK	12c
1/2 lb Cocoa	10c	CAN TOMATOES 10c		6 cans SARDINES	25c
1/2 lb Tea	12c	Can STRING BEANS 10c		WHITE BEANS	7c lb
1 Can Silver Milk	13c	CAN BAKED BEANS 10c		COMBINATION SALES	
	50c			1 lb Coffee	29c
12lb Best Flour	50c	Apples Apples		2 lbs Sugar	10c
1lb Cocoa	20c	Another truck load just arrived. This is the fourth truck load this winter, same old price.		1-2 lb Cocoa	10c
1lb Tea	45c	75c Basket		1-2 lb Tea	23c
1/4 lb Pepper	10c	Cremo Oleo 33 cts lb		1-4 lb Pepper	15c
	\$1.25	Every pound guaranteed. Try it and save atleast 5c lb.		1 bar Soap	03c
REMINDERS				1 pkg. Hominy grits	05c
AMMONIA	5c bot			1 pkg. Farina	05c
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	5c cake				
CRISCO	23c can				
CIDER VINEGAR	12c bot				

"IT PAYS TO BUY AT HORNER'S"

FASHION NOTES

Interesting Items for the Fair Sex

After the holiday rush has settled itself into history, women suddenly become obsessed with the witching summery things designed for southern wear.

Only a privileged few may feel the thrill of packing trunks bound for Southern climes, but our curiosity as to what the new season offers proves too strong an allure to resist. So we blithely sail into those departments featuring garments and accessories that will come around to us when the first blue bird makes his appearance. And of these none is more interesting than the latest blouse models.

Fashion Straws Point to a Strong Season for Separate Blouses
The advance display of blouse models for Southern wear offers many ideas as to design and trimmings, but the general lines remain much the same.

There is a tendency for all models to blouse slightly over the waistline that ranges from the normal placing to the hipline, where a draped girle serves as a finish. There is absent that "pinched-in" effect which is observed on some of the advance dress models for spring. The blousing makes for a straight line under the arms to the hips and is welcome to the thin woman who frankly dreads the thought of the fitted effects of other years.

Separate skirts and tailored costumes insure the continued vogue of the blouse which meets such a diversity of needs today, as it has graduated into the ranks of semi-formal afternoon and evening wear. The models designed of dyed real laces, Georgette and panne velvet for wear with satin and velvet skirts, usually in black or brown worn with a swathed girle drapery, are among the most exclusive styles of the season. French gray, especially in lace and net, has a great following among well-dressed women. Such models are very effective when accompanied by black skirts, usually softly draped. And this color combination is coming out strongly for spring in all manner of new things.

All-Over Patterns in Self-Tone Beading for New Georgette Models

For elaborate wear there are chiffon and Georgette models overlaid with ornate and intricate all-over patterns in beads and silver and gold thread, many having an Oriental cachet. Here Egyptian, Persian and Chinese patterns, besides those of a classic Greek character are featured. Many of these designs are unrelieved by color. Cut and bugle beads in none tone and iridescent colorings, besides glass beads, are for all-over patterns, forming scrolls and interlacing effects. White is much used on gray and blue.

Such blouse models are loose with kimono of long snugly-fitting sleeves and semi-decollete. Where a skirt is of panne velvet or satin sometimes this serves as the girle with the edge deeply fringed. Again an elaborate bow with slimy ends or narrow tie-string having pendant ends are featured.

Even cloth of gold and silver are worn with panne velvet skirts, more especially in black, brown or gray, clouded with tulle draperies.

Where the blouse is of panne velvet, embroidery in metallic thread and silk provides a stunning contrast. Frequently chiffon or Georgette models, delicately hand-embroidered in self-tones or inset with real lace are handsome if worn with satin skirts, which may follow a simple model. Others partake of some of the novel details, as diagonal side-drapery or the tall double frill that finishes the tops of

some skirts, ranging low in front and gradually deepening until considerable height is reached in the center of the back.

A model of this description in heavy, gray Canton crepe was allied to a blouse of self-material, panne velvet and gray lace having just a suggestion of orange on bodice. The neckline was open from shoulder to shoulder, finished by shaped pieces of Gulpure lace.

Parchment tinted laces ranging to apricot are featured with fine meshes and fine nets. Some of the latest models from Paris have a dashing little bow of black tulle caught with a rhinestone ornament. The touch is much newer than the two-toned ribbon that has been appropriated for cheaper models.

Over-Blouse Models in Satin and Georgette

Semi-fitting bodice lines with curved lower edge appear on advanced models coming from a celebrated designer. Several new details are featured in a blouse of tan Georgette combined with self-matching flat lace. Fine hand-run tucking makes up the most of the blouse with a plain border for the curved edge, the square yoke and sleeves that are finished with a snug-fitting lower sleeve laid in tucks and topped by a band of lace. Self-matching flat lace about two inches wide outlines the deep, square cut vest of plain Georgette finished by loops and drop-head buttons. The collar is of the shawl type, the ends being of plain material. The closing is made along the shoulder seam and side and a coquettish bow of crepe is posed on the left hip.

I have described this model in detail because it shows the elaborate use of hand and machine tucking that is one of the favorite whims for all manner of new blouse models, whether of a dressy or tailored type.

Direct from Paris is a clever model of Georgette crepe with round neck, short sleeves and widely draped girle trimmed with circles of crepe ribbon. This ribbon appears on all sorts of things and is both contrasting and self-matching. This ribbon is shown in a crimped or goffered effect for trimming Georgette dresses in millinery and new models in neckwear. The broad girle on this model is taken several times around the figure showing the folds going in several directions with the two tasseled ends dropping down in front.

Equally new is another model of satin with new lines at its cut-off edges. The deep collar, cuffs and border are self-matching net heavily beaded with bugles. Tie-strings enter at the sides and finish in a bow in back, where the closing is made. In gray, apricot, bisque, orange and coral these models are stunning.

Batik Patterns Shown in Silk Crepes, Voiles and Tricolette

If you are young enough to wear a Batik blouse by all means buy, beg or borrow one of these delightfully ornate models. Immediately they drive away any little blue-devils that depress you.

Of course, they are made to drop over the head and assume any length desired. The edges are straight or uneven. They are girled or left free from all restraint, and speaking of the latter, some of the patterns seem as though the designer's imagination has certainly taken a flivver. However, you may find patterns simple enough, provided there is no objection to deep orange and violet with a hint of green. Piping with a plain color or a cord is used for trimming purposes, so also is deep fringe.

Ancient People of Peru

Many strange things are to be seen, among them being mummies from a grave-yard in Peru, the tools, pottery and weapons that were buried with them, and a reproduction of the burial ground, which is studied at Ancon, twenty-three miles from Lima.

Nothing definite has ever been learned concerning the strange people who were buried there, nor even the exact time at which they inhabited the sandy waste. The graves, however, furnish proof that they were an industrious people, fond of hunting and believers in a religion.

The method of burial was primitive. The sand was scooped away, and then holes were dug in the gravel in depths varying from six to twenty feet, in which the bodies were placed. The latter do not appear to have been treated with any embalming fluid.

Husband and wife were usually buried side by side, and beside the former were placed pots of nuts and oil. On the outside of the mummies were hung bags of medicines together with tablets bearing hieroglyphics, which no one has been able to decipher.

Bags of corn and bowls of peanuts were all placed before the dead, and often a false head was put on a mummy, made of straw sewn in a sack, on which were a straw headband, hair, eyes of shell, a nose of wood and a mouth of rope.

Beside the body of a woman in the collection lies a work-box, made of plaited reeds, and filled with food and household utensils. The simple

Come to blows—Hurricanes.

Alaskan Officials Clash With Natives

Seward, Alaska.—The milk of sweet charity in the bureaucratic human heart is apt to be clabbered by a number of things, but never so quickly or effectually as by a menace to its official job. Time was when the native races in Alaska were the repository of every potential virtue, the raw material of an unexcelled citizenship—according to the tell of the Federal Bureau of Education.

Now all is changed, since the Alaska Native Brotherhood, the powerful organization of civilized Indians, has denounced the Bureau of Education as a useless and intolerably hurtful incubus upon the progress of their tribal brethren. Impartial whites have long believed and often intimated what the Native Brotherhood has at last officially and publicly expressed. Already the signs are appearing that in future official reports the native races of Alaska will be pictured as a bad lot. The opinion of the bureau of education long entertained by the natives will likely not improve, and it assuredly could not be worse.

The real base of the controversy, as viewed from the sidelines, is the matter of segregation in schools, industries and otherwise. The bureau folk concede that full citizenship and equal opportunity in all things for the natives are both equitable and desirable as ultimate results, but are possible only through an indefinite period of tutelage under its exclusive control and direction.

Equal Chances With Whites Asked
On the other hand, the natives contend that the only possible way to render the Alaska Indian actual help, the only way to make him capable of taking an equal part with the white race in relation to government, industry and social obligations is by throwing him upon his own resources equally with the whites.

The natives favor one school system for both whites and natives, and demand the total removal of what they designate as a humiliating system of probation, patronage and unfair discrimination. And, in support of their general contention, publicly advance the unpleasant claim that no rational argument can be adduced in favor of the present system except along the perpetuation of bureaucratic jobs for political favorites, but that, on the contrary, the whole history of bureau control has been destructive of the very ends sought to be attained, and from the very day of its inception the moral, physical, industrial and intellectual status of the Alaskan Indian has deteriorated.

All of which is reported without comment, but with a prophecy that the Alaska native has let himself in for a beautiful lambasting in the next official report of the bureau of education, and that in future personal relations he will find the milk of human kindness badly curdled in the hearts of his erstwhile loving patrons.

The big Alaska-Juneau Mining Co. is out of pocket a sizeable bit of currency due to the unexpected visit of an owl the other day, the visit having resulted in an involuntary shut-down of the immense plant. Not that the visit itself would have brought terrors on such consequence to the soul of Richard, or more accurately to the souls of Pats and Oles and Cousin Jacks laboring in the big workings, but that particular owl gave voice to one solitary, dismal "hoo-hoo." Every miner may as well skip the rest of this story, as he already knows perfectly what follows:

For the benefit of folks less informed about mines and miners, it may be said that all picks stopped in midair, drills became silent instantaneously and simultaneously the muckers' shovels created a rattle-de-bang symphony on the hard-rock floor. Only the crippled water-buck rang the "man-on" signal to the hoisting engineer. The other members of the shift took to the manways as if Satan himself were in pursuit.

"Now, back in old Ireland," began a tremulous, white-faced Celt as he neared the exit.

"When the lupercals and banshees"—continued a Roscommon man.

"What ban my bruter Yake?" interrupted a fast-traveling descendant of the Vikings—only to be smothered by the tumultuous rush of another contingent from a converging manway.

Owls and rats in a mine mean even more than rats aboard ship. So long as the owls fit about silently and the rats fraternize, steal lunches and destroy gloves and other unguarded apparel, all is serene and nothing worse than voluble but harmless profanity results; but when the rats take leave or an owl hoots just one tiny little hoot, every manjack in the mine does a marathon for the top. If nothing ensues, it confirms his belief that a cave-in would have infallibly occurred had he not got out just in the nick of time.

Meanwhile the operating company can do nothing more sensible than smilingly accept the loss incident to a temporary shut-down, as one of the unpreventable incidents of the mining game.

Smart Boy—"Didn't you say that the word abstemious contained all the vowels in their order in their order?"
Teacher—"It does—e-e-i-o-u."
Smart Boy—"But it does not contain sometimes w and y, does it?"

From the way it is running, this crime wave doesn't seem so much to Marcel as to excel.

Humps to Save Autos at Grade Crossings

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company is giving serious consideration to means of preventing collisions between automobiles and trains at grade crossings. On this road, which operates 1250 miles of line, train scolded with 74 automobiles and 22 other vehicles, killing nine persons and injuring 53 seriously during the year ending May 15, 1920, while from March 1, 1920, to September 1 of that year, 29 automobiles and 9 other vehicles were struck in this manner. In an effort to prevent accidents of this character the general counsel of that road prepared a law which it is proposed to have introduced into the coming session of the Tennessee Legislature, providing for the installation of humps or other speed restriction devices, under the direction of the State Highway Commission, on all grade crossings of railroads within the State not already adequately protected.

Investigation shows that grade crossing accidents occur under two conditions. In many instances the driver of the car is aware of the presence of the train on the track and deliberately races to beat it across. In other cases the driver of the car is paying no attention and does not slow up at the track nor look and listen. A law in Tennessee, passed at the last session of the Legislature, requires that every driver of an automobile or other vehicle shall stop before crossing a railroad track.

An official of this road in a report made to the Legislature, said:

"Watchmen, wigwag signals, alarm bells and even safety gates are often ineffective in preventing men from recklessly sacrificing or jeopardizing their own lives and those of their children and friends by what is often nothing less than criminal carelessness. We have had instances where cars have collided with coaches of the train after the engine and several cars have already passed over the crossing. We recognize that separation of grades is the only absolute remedy, but this is slow, tedious and expensive progress, involving always the question of the costs of the work and the raising of the necessary funds.

Electrical and other mechanical appliances are not to be relied on absolutely and when out of order are a menace at the very moment inviting the driver to cross in fancied security, although a train may be approaching. Any small boy with a piece of wire or a dragging part of equipment, can short-circuit the apparatus and give a false clear signal. It is almost impossible to keep such apparatus always in working order, and, even when working, their warnings are often disregarded.

The proposed bill provides for a hump in the roadway, on each side of the railroad track; to be made sufficiently high and abrupt to compel a reduction of speed by reckless drivers. It stipulates that within 90 days from its passage the State Highway Commission and other State and county officers constructing new roads or maintaining existing roads, shall construct at each crossing, within 100 ft. and not less than 50 ft. of the center of the railroad, and on each side, a hump, extending entirely across the highway. The hump is to be 7 ft. 6 in. wide at its base and sloping 10 deg. on each side, meeting in a rounded apex. The toe of the hump must be not less than 6 inches thick and its total thickness must be not less than 1 ft. 4 inches in the center. The proposed law would not apply to crossings in cities or towns.

The bill requires also the erection of signs from 100 to 150 feet from the hump, bearing the words "Slow—Hump." The failure of the State officers to comply with the law shall be deemed a misdemeanor on a subject to \$25 fine, or imprisonment from five to ten days. The railroads would be required to pay one-half the expense of the humps.

Teaching Willie Things

Little Willie, would at times acquire an absorbing thirst for information, and on such occasions would give his parents uneasy quarters of an hour.

"Pa," he said, one evening, holding up a seed, "if I plant this will it grow into an apple-tree?"

"Of course," it will replied father, "that is one of the most interesting things in Nature. You see, my son, the apple is just the covering for the seed, and the—"

"And would it grow into a big apple tree, father?"

"Of course," snapped father. "That is what I am telling you about."

"Well, it's very strange, father," Willie continued, "for, you see, this is the seed of a pear!"

"Oh, indeed," said father grimly. "Very well, my boy, now that I see you take such a deep interest in Nature, let me draw your attention to the remarkable plant which gives us sugar—and cane!"

There isn't as much faith as there used to be in the heaven and hell theory—that people go where they deserve to; still Grover Bergdoll apparently went to Germany.

The Development of the Wireless System

America's position in communicating with the outside world has been most unsatisfactory for years. Its news and commercial services, which are so important a factor in the country's fight for trade supremacy, are practically at the mercy of foreign countries. Great Britain in particular has long held the dominating hand on the cables and would have secured a like hold on long distance wireless but for the timely intervention and interest of Rear Admiral William H. G. Bullard, of the United States Navy.

A leader of pioneers in wireless, the guiding light since the navy became interested in the work, Rear Admiral Bullard foresaw the danger of America's commerce of foreign interests secured a hold on two new American inventions, which have done more to revolutionize the radio system of the world than anything else—the Alexanderson high frequency alternator and the Weagant Static Eliminator.

The British Marconi Company, then operating in this country, as the American Marconi Company, was quick to realize the importance of these inventions. This was in the spring of 1919. So great did it view the General Electric Company, holders of the patents and manufacturers of the machine. However, before closing this deal, the company, realizing the seriousness of any move that would give world radio control to foreigners, decided to first consult with the United States Government.

During the war the navy had been in control of the wireless so that the situation was explained to Secretary Daniels. Rear Admiral Bullard in company with Commander S. C. Hooper, Bureau of Engineering, went to New York to appear before the meeting of the board of directors of the General Electric Company. They urged the company not to sell, although they had no alternative to offer for the navy was no longer in the commercial field and could not buy the machine. Nevertheless this appeal hit its mark. The British contract was cast aside with this brief statement by Charles A. Coffin, chairman of the board, "Now we will start afresh. We will not put this machine in the hands of foreigners without some regulation and control. But what shall we do? We have no other customer for it."

"Why don't you go in the business yourself?" asked Admiral Bullard. This suggestion solved the problem. It opened the way for the organization of The Radio Corporation of America by General Electric interests, a strictly Yankee concern backed by the country's strongest financial interests and possessed of the patent rights to the Alexanderson alternator.

It was pointed out to the officials of the General Electric Company that as long as foreign interests maintained any control of wireless interests in the United States the Navy Department would have to take the same attitude as it had previously done and could elnd no support to the suggested corporation. Therefore, one of the first acts of the new company was to purchase the British holdings in the American Marconi Company. Then with the consent of the stockholders, it next absorbed the American Marconi, thus bringing radio activity in the United States under American management for the first time.

It was about twenty-two years ago that Admiral Bullard, then a young naval lieutenant, fresh from Spanish-American war service, was first attracted by wireless. During his student days at Annapolis, electricity and Electrical engineering interested him.

Wireless appealed to him, both as an electrical engineer and as a military officer. With his knowledge of electricity the military possibilities lay in wireless were readily apparent. So he threw himself into the subject. He is now director of the Navy Communications Service and was the first superintendent of radio service from 1912 to 1916, since enlarged to embrace all forms of communication activities. In that capacity he is head of one of the most extensive radio service in the world. More than 140 shore stations, 84 radio compass stations, five Transoceanic stations and five air stations are under his administrative direction, in addition to the radio installation on all Navy Department vessels.

The growth and development has been remarkable. No part of the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean is too far away to be out of reach of the radiogram from an American naval shore station. In fact during the World War it was possible for Washington to keep in constant communication with its forces abroad through radio from the powerful New Brunswick station, equipped with the new Alexanderson high frequency alternator. America's terms for armistice were sent to General Pershing through this station.

Quite as remarkable is the tale of development of radio for strategic purposes in the navy for purposes quite apart from war. Every department of the government now uses it at times for communication. Its service of commerce and the merchant marine has become indispensable. Standard time throughout the country is regulated by it, daily signals being sent out from the powerful Arlington naval station near Washington. Weather reports are sent to ships and various shore stations carrying warnings of storms, etc., daily news reports are sent to passenger ships so that tourists may keep informed of the big events of the

day's ships lost in fog are given their bearings and are able to make port under most adverse weather conditions in perfect safety. All these and many others benefit by the naval service.

Now comes the time for providing additional facilities and for securing better utilization of the existing facilities for communication with foreign countries. It is a problem to be solved by the governments and the first concrete step in this direction is expected to be taken as a result of the international conference.

Newspapers and press associations, both here and in foreign countries are anxious for some change that will bring about an improvement. Better facilities and cheaper rates are needed. The present state of the Japanese-American affords an apt illustration of the conditions that arise as a result of an adequate exchange of news.

The amount of press matter sent daily from the United States to Japan does not exceed 200 words and this minutely skeletonized to little more than the headlines because of the high rate and the great possibility of delay. It is impossible in so limited a number of words to give details that many times are so essential to a correct understanding of the situation.

Cable rates in Japan for press are in the neighborhood of 50 cents a word, varying according to the fluctuation in exchange. For commercial service it is \$1.30. When congestion develops the business paying the higher rate is given preference.

Venezuela is another country sorely hit by the present conditions. A French cable company has the exclusive landing privileges in that country and the rate from New York is \$1 per word. Except for the most important matter, Venezuelan newspapers are unable to pay so high a rate and the people of that country are almost completely cut off from the people of the United States.

A Fish Eating Spider

Yes, a fish eating spider—a spider that ate what was, comparatively speaking, a large steak out of a living fish, and apparently enjoyed the repast! It happened some little while ago when I had opportunities of indulging my enthusiasm for small creatures that run, fly, creep or swim. I had been trying to arrange an artificial stream to keep alive the river occupants of a fresh water aquarium—insects, water snails, small crustaceans and aquatic plants, and had fairly well succeeded.

My "shallow stream" consisted of a large flat tin pan, known in the kitchen as a "pudding dish," and I arranged for a current of water in this manner:

On a shelf above the pan I placed a large jar of water, a small pipe from which siphoned the water into the "stream." Another pipe (of the same diameter) at the other end carried the water into a jar on the floor. By frequent attention this was fairly successful. The plants flourished, the snails enjoyed themselves, careering about as my aquatic scavengers; the fresh-water shrimps multiplied rapidly.

One day I added a few tiny water fleas from some standing water—little creatures like microscopic shuttle-cocks, with but two feathers.—These were very small, but it was not long before the few became many—so many that, with the object of lessening their number, I introduced four small fish—carp, two or two and a half inches in length.

For a few days all went well; but one morning, on going to set the stream running I could find only three of the fish! Where was the fourth? It certainly was not in the pan, for I explored every cranny.

I looked about thinking it might possibly have thrown itself out of the water, which came close to the edge of the pan. I moved the tin, and at last saw the carp in the corner of window sill, all netted round with spiders' web, and the dusty rubbish which had accumulated there, and—what was the most astonishing of all—a spider was standing on the fish eating it!

The spider was a not unusually large specimen of house spider. The carp was yet alive, and, after I had cleared the web and dust from it as best I could, I put it in water, where it partially revived and lived for three or four days.

The spider had eaten away quite a large part of the side of the fish near the tail—the bones being clearly exposed. I could, of course, never discover definitely how the fish had got out of the pan; the fact, however, of the spider eating it is of itself sufficiently remarkable.

This Plug Fits Any Socket

Unfortunately, electric wall sockets are not uniform, some of them are slotted to receive parallel blades; others call for perpendicular blades; a few are made for T-shaped blades; and some call for blades in line with each other.

But now there is a new plug the blades of which can be turned to fit any of these sockets. These blades are so adjusted that they can be turned by hand and the contact be made from either side of them.

Excited Passenger—"Do these cars run on time?"
Phlegmatic Conductor—"No; they run on rails."

Very Old Timber

Experts seem to be divided as to which is the two hard woods—jarrah and karri—of Western Australia is more durable.

Jarra-wood piles, two feet inches square, driven thirty-four years ago, were found on examination to be as sound as the day they were put in.

Some specimens of karri were taken from a fence, were re-erected to London and though the wood had been underground for twenty years it was perfectly sound. A specimen of jarrah wood, under similar circumstances, showed serious decay.

Timber of the tamarisk has been found perfectly sound in the ancient temples of Egypt in connection with the stonework, which is known to be at least four thousand years old. In some tests made with squares of various woods buried in the ground the following results were obtained:

Birch and aspen decayed in 10 years; willow and horse-chestnut four years; maple and red beech five years; elm, ash, hornbeam, Lombardy poplar in seven years, Scotch fir, Weymouth pine and spruce decayed to a depth of half an inch in seven years; larch, juniper and bor vite were unharmed at the expiration of seven years.

The redwood of California has quality of being pretty nearly proof. The root of the brier is only one which does not burn when exposed to fire.

Cocus-wood is the hardest known wood; oak is the strongest. The best British wood is that of the tree, which sinks in water. Hornbeam is the strongest and toughest wood mechanically used.

The toughest American wood is nutmeg hickory; the most elastic, Tamar oak; the heaviest the wood of Texas.

In situations so free from moths that we may practically call them the durability of timber is almost limited. The roof of Westminster Hall is more than 450 years old. Stirling Castle are carvings in well preserved over 300 years of Scotch fir has been found in good condition after a known use of 300 years and the trusses of the roof of basilica of St Paul, Rome, were so good after one thousand years service.

Wood constantly wet in fresh water is quite as durable. Piles were from the foundation of the old St. Palace in a perfectly sound state having been down 650 years. Piles of Old London Bridge were found sound and perfect 800 years after they were driven.

Handle Live Wires Without Glove

Through the use of a safety device which is a recent American invention it is now possible for electric workmen to handle heavily charged wires with the greatest freedom without any possibility of being shocked thereby. Heretofore it has been the custom to turn off the electric current during which the men were working on them, and often resulted in the greatest inconvenience to the patrons whose plants were necessarily shut down or seriously interfered with operations while the pair work was being done. In handling the wires the use of all sorts of poles and implements of any character is discarded and the immunity from shock is in putting the proper insulation not between the men and the line, as has been done in previous efforts, but between the man and the ground.

The problem has been one of securing the proper insulation, and the job staging, made of carefully selected hardwood submitted to special drying and impregnating process, which creates a perfect non-conductor of electric current, allowing the men to work direct on the live line with bare hands. With the staging properly placed which is but the matter of a few minutes, the man enters it and by so doing interposes between himself and the pole (or steel tower) an insulating medium capable of withstanding over 100,000 volts. Guards are placed as to prevent any possible accidental contact with a ground arm, guy wire or another phase of the circuit.

The man working on the safe staging is free to touch the live line at any time. In grasping the line there is no discomfort whatever to the man although there is a slight "pip" so far to a static discharge. The staging is about 90 per cent wood, has no capacity, so that as soon as the man's body takes its charge there is no further sensation.

This permits of insulators being tested and changed and the circuit pole top rebuilt, if desired. Switches may be cut in, arms changed, stages cut out, heavy lines tapped; in any job which has ever been done on a 2300-volt line can now be done at the higher voltages under full load.

There are still optimists who hold the time wave isn't one of those permanent ones.

The French Government has donated Mary Garden; the French do less have seen Mary when she seemed to need something of the sort.

Earthquakes

The vast range of natural phenomena the earthquake is preeminent and most appalling. The destructive work of the volcano is confined comparatively small area; the torrid or hurricane devastates a narrow strip of territory; the bolt from a thunder-cloud expends its energies in a single point, but the earthquake carries desolation into thousands of miles of the earth's surface. North America, and more particularly the United States, have seldom been subjected to such visitations, though there are some portions of the country that can yet show the evidence of severe seismic disturbances.

It may be well to explain here that the science of earthquakes is called seismology, and that seismic means relating to earthquakes.

In recent years the researches of scientists have added much to our knowledge of earthquakes, though there are yet many problems that await solution.

Early every astronomical observation includes in its equipment a seismometer, an instrument, as the name implies, that measures the direction, position and intensity of the earthquake.

In some parts of South America—Chile, for instance, where earthquakes are as common as thunderstorms are—stations have been established for the purpose of investigating the tremors of the earth.

The chief earthquake areas of the world are confined almost wholly to volcanic regions.

Among the mightiest mountain chains on the southern hemisphere, the Andes there are scores of volcanoes. It is a significant fact that there are earthquakes in South America in any other portion of the globe.

In Southern Europe, in the vast arches of Australia, in Ireland, in long chains of islands that constitute the empire of Japan, and, in fact, wherever active volcanoes exist the stability of the earth's crust is threatened.

There are isolated instances, such as the catastrophe of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1887, where their chain of earthquakes to volcanoes is not established; but, as a rule, the former most frequently occur where the latter are found.

Very little is known of the origin of earthquakes. Some suppose that in finding its way through the interior of the earth comes in contact with heated rocks and is converted into steam, which is clearly competent to produce great effects.

Another theory that finds acceptance, credits them to violent explosions of gaseous fluid in the interior of the globe; but of all the many theories adduced, there has ever been whose correctness has been convincingly demonstrated. It is probable that the exact nature of the causes of earthquakes will never be known, owing to the impossibility of direct observation.

Earthquakes are always most violent near the center, or what may be termed the seat, of the disturbance, as storms of rain or snow show the greatest energy near the central point, diminishing in severity toward the periphery that marks the limit of favorable conditions.

The progression of the earthquake ordinary movement is an undulating one like the swell of the ocean, though seldom on as large a scale.

Vertical motion is much less dreaded than vertical shock, which, instead of starting a swaying movement to objects on the surface of the earth, sends them violently down, with terrific results.

This was illustrated in the earthquake of Lisbon, in Spain, in 1755, when the wave-like motion was succeeded by quick, vertical shocks, which completed the work of destruction. More than fifty thousand people were killed, and it was years before the city recovered from the defects of the upheaval.

Japan has been the scene of many violent earthquakes, accompanied by a terrible loss of life and the destruction in a material way. Indeed, the Chinese islands, from time immemorial, have been noted for their terrible volcanic eruptions and earthquakes.

Iceland can also be included in the list of lands which have furnished evidences of the awful powers of nature.

A portion of our globe can be said to be exempt from the influence of earthquakes, though the regions where they most frequently occur are so well defined that their limits can be exhibited on a map.

An estimate of the number of people who have lost their lives in this way is only one of the vaguest descriptions; it is thought by reliable authorities that 15,000,000 would not be unreasonable; this, of course, for a period reaching back to prehistoric times.

The origin of "Knock on Wood"

The origin of the phrase "knock on wood" is somewhat obscure, but has been traced back to a kind of prayer which the Christian Trinity and, from which the cross upon which Christ was crucified was made, had a part. The custom is now discredited with prayer, and is supposed to protect the person who knocks three times on wood from a possible trouble or accident mentioned in conversation.

The Northern Home of the Seal

The principal seal fisheries are those of Newfoundland and Labrador, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the White Sea and Arctic Ocean, the Caspian and the North and South Pacific.

The most valuable and important fur seal fisheries are those carried on at St. George's and St. Paul's Islands, belonging to the Pribylov group, one thousand miles north of Sitka, Alaska, as the crow flies; those at the Commander Islands, in the Bering Sea, and those in the same sea seven hundred miles west of the Alaskan sea islands. It is around the discovery of St. George's and St. Paul's Islands that so much romance clusters.

Long before the year 1786, when those islands were discovered, the haunts of the fur seals were known only to the Esquimaux. The attempt was often made to persuade them to answer questions on the subject, but it always failed. They were as secretive as Indians, and a nod or a shrug of the shoulders was all the answer which they would make.

For a hundred years the keels of Russian vessels plowed the waters of the North Pacific and the Bering Sea in search of these mysterious islands; but the quest, like that of Jason seeking the Golden Fleece, seemed destined to be in vain.

Kamschatka had been annexed to Russia; the intrepid explorer Bering had discovered the sea, the strait and the island which bear his name; Russian companies of traders and fishers built their stations on the Aleutian Islands, and pursued their calling; Alaska was added to the possessions of Russia, and a government was established there. Hundreds of vessels and thousands of men were engaged in the capture of the sea otter, but the fur seal was as elusive as if his existence were a fable.

At certain seasons of every year the channels of the Aleutian Islands swarmed with bur seals. Like migratory birds, they passed north in the spring and south in the fall, but not one of them was ever known to stop and rest on the Alaskan shore. Where their northward journey ended the Aleuts claimed to be ignorant of it. It was somewhere north, they said, but neither they nor their fathers had ever ventured to launch their frail canoes and follow these strange travelers into unknown seas.

Fabulous wealth was represented by those great armies of seals, and the search for them became more eager and persistent, but each vessel returned empty, and the task seemed hopeless.

But the hour came, and with it the man, Gerassim Pribylov was a mate on a Russian vessel which cruised in northern seas and often came to the Aleutian Islands. He talked with the natives about the passage of the seals to the north, and one day an old Aleut told him an Alaskan legend about certain islands which were said to be in Bering Sea.

Pribylov listened eagerly, and though being superstitious, as all sailors are, and also feeling that the migration of the seals could be accounted for in this way, he determined to find out what truth there was in the story.

So the next spring—that of 1782—he fitted up a little sloop, the St. George, and sailed from Ounalaska, the largest of the Aleutian Islands, out into the mists and fogs of the northern seas.

As the vessel sailed on it passed through great swarms of seals, but gradually they all vanished in the fog. Throughout all the summer, Pribylov sailed hither and thither, without seeing a friendly sail or a speck of land, and he decided to return to Ounalaska for the winter.

On the homeward voyage, it was tantalizing to find the seals also coming back, on their way to their winter hiding place in the south.

The next spring, Pribylov followed the seals back to the north, but again they disappeared. He kept this up for three seasons, and finally, in 1786, the reward for this patience came. For weeks his vessel had been in a dense fog, and progress was slow. Suddenly one day in July, he heard a roaring sound coming through the wall of vapor. His eyes sparkled and his heart throbbed quickly, for he knew that the roaring could come from nothing but a seal rookery. Guided by the sound he steered his vessel through the fog and soon came to a rocky island that rose like a wall out of the ocean. Along the shore millions of seals lay packed close together, and the sound which came from them rolled forth like thunder.

Pribylov and his crew danced and shouted for joy. They had at last found the hiding place of the seal,

and their fortunes were assured. Pribylov loaded down his vessel with skins and sailed back to Ounalaska, leaving a part of his crew behind to guard the secret of his discovery. The island he took possession of in the name of the Czar of Russia, and called it St. George, after his vessel. He sold his cargo in the nearest Russian port, and fitted out his vessel for another voyage north.

But the secret, like that of the discovery of gold in California, would not keep. His men deserted him, and when in the Spring of 1787, he started to sail north from Ounalaska, a dozen vessels followed him, and the island became common property.

Pribylov's men discovered the other seal island, St. Paul's that summer. It is difficult to approach these islands, and a vessel has sometimes to wait two weeks in the neighborhood without being able to find them on account of the fog. They lie just where the warm Japan current of the Pacific meets the icy currents from the Arctic Ocean, and hence the dense fogs of summer and the blinding snows of winter.

Electric Treatment of Milk

Pasteurization of milk is absolutely effective, in that it kills all bacteria, but it can be said that it is not a perfect process, for the reason that it alters the taste of the milk. Pasteurized milk is not "raw" milk. The degree of heat and the mode of its application give pasteurized milk usually a flavor which is objectionable to many.

For several years Dr. J. Martin Beattie and his associates of the University of Liverpool have been experimenting with electricity as a substitute for pasteurization. They have perfected apparatus for running electric current through milk, and have determined the proper quantity to apply. The application of electricity is of very short duration. It does not raise the temperature of the milk to more than 148 degrees Fahrenheit. The milk is not "cooked," not altered in any essential properties through such heating as is incidental to the process.

A Chaldean Tradition

According to Chaldean traditions, 432,000 years had elapsed before the flood and in the year of the flood the god Bel revealed to Xisuthrus (corresponding to the Hebrew Noah) in a dream that there would be a great storm of rain and that all the people of the earth would be destroyed by a flood of waters. Bel bade Xisuthrus bury all written records of Sippara, the city of the sun, and build a ship and embark in it with his kindred and nearest friends.

While wandering around on the great ocean of water Xisuthrus and his coony were overcome with fear. It is reported that for six days the storm raged and on the seventh it abated and the sea began to dry. After land was reached Xisuthrus offered sacrifices to the gods and then disappeared with his wife and daughter and the architect of the boat. When his other companions were searching for him, it is said, his voice called out of the air and told them that the gods had carried him away in reward for his piety and that they were to dig up the books at Sippara and give them to mankind.

An En-tree-ting Woman

They were a husband and wife who had many quarrels. But a woman never is a fair antagonist, because she always weeps during every quarrel in order to win her point.

The other night she brought home—as a bargain at greatly-increased prices—a new pale mauve hat, which she proudly exhibited to her husband. He did not like it, and proceeded to say so.

"Why, it looks queer even to the dog," he ended. "Look how he's barking at it! He thinks it's a squirrel in a tree!"

"Don't you call me a tree!" she cried and then began to cry. "I shall go home to mother! I suppose you are going to say next that I'm either a larch or an ugly old oak tree!"

"No," he smiled blandly. "I should think a weeping willow would be a more appropriate name."

It's useless to laugh at the New York neighborhood which has accused a woman of witchcraft.

The neighborhood thinks it is a burning question.

New Lamp Illuminates Front of Car

A new idea in automobile lamps is a dirigible pendant with the light normally shining downward. It is located in front of the radiator, exactly in the center, but near the top of rim on which the hood is supported. The field of illumination can be projected or retracted, or it may be thrown on either side of the road. The operating mechanism is located on the switchboard alongside the steering wheel. It is simple to operate; the light at no time interferes with the vision of the driver of the car, or with the proper vision of approaching cars.

When the new lamp is in the inverted position, the light is projected twenty feet ahead of the car, but at the same time the light is diffused ten feet on each side of the fenders in front and under the car, so that the entire front of the car and part of the body of car is outlined in bold relief against the background of black darkness. Result is that approaching cars may meet and pass safely and swiftly with less chance of collision than in passing in broad daylight, because there is no glare to obscure the vision of the oncoming car. The light is claimed to be more efficient than the combined lights now commonly in use on the front of cars—including spotlight; in fact the dirigible lamp answers every purpose of the "spot" and the "dimmer" as well, without the inconvenience of the cumbersome operation or manipulation that the "spot" entails.

The Maser-Lite can be set to illuminate the road ahead at least seventy-five feet without any direct glare; the light if delivered in concentrated form directly on the road, instead of over the road, in solid unbroken rays, beginning at a point directly in front and under the radiator, extending forward to the limit of the focal power of the light, and the ground underneath the car has a semi-arc of flooded light when standing or in motion. A collision could be possible only through wanton carelessness and total disregard of any and every precaution.

Pumping Fish Into Ships Hold

William J. Davis, of Fernandino, Fla., has patented a contrivance for taking fish out of a purse net and loading them into the hold of a fishing vessel. It is intended specially for use in deep sea waters.

A net of the kind is usually operated by small boats, which employ it to surround a school of fish. The net, together with its contents, is then hauled to the side of the vessel, and customarily the fish are power-hoisted out of it with small dip-nets.

It is an awkward process, and often it happens that, when the catch is exceptionally large, the purse net and contents cannot be raised near enough to the surface of the water to make practicable the removal of the fish. In such a case the fishermen prefer to release the mass of fish rather than risk breaking the net.

The invention here described, however, employs a pump which draws the fish into and through a large rubber tube, thereby conveying them up to the deck of the vessel and discharging them upon an inclined plane of wire mesh. The water that comes through the tube passes through the wire mesh and is thereby disposed of, while the fish slide down the incline plane and drop into the hold.

Motorists' Shoe Corset

A comfort for automobilists should be the invention of Reuben G. Woodham, of St. Paul, Minn. It is called a "shoe corset."

In operating the foot pedals of a motor vehicle it is necessary to apply a pressure which has a tendency to stretch and deform the shoe, especially if the latter be of delicate construction such as a lady's shoe.

The shoe corset is guaranteed to protect the daintiest shoe, being buckled around it and adjustable to a shoe of any size and shape. It is attached to the foot pedal and holds the foot securely in place.

Take a Trip On a Sunbeam

Emile Belot, the French astronomer, suggests that if one were able to straddle a light ray (which travels 186,000 miles a second) and thus voyage through space, observations along the route would be exceedingly interesting.

It would take only a little more than a second to reach the moon and four minutes and twenty seconds one would arrive at the planet Mars. One would get as far as Jupiter in thirty-five minutes, to Saturn in seventy minutes, to Uranus in two hours and a half and to Neptune in four hours.

On the way one would come across a great many comets without tails—nebulous bodies of spherical shape which are rarely seen from the earth. It would take two years to get outside the sphere of the sun's attraction, and by that time our orb of day would look like nothing more important than a big star. The star nearest to us, Alpha Centauri, would meanwhile be looming up, and the wayfarer through

space might expect to arrive there in a little more than four years. By this time he would have journeyed 24,000,000,000 miles.

This star nearest to us is in reality two suns revolving about a common center of gravity. Celestially speaking it is not a freak, inasmuch as the heavens contain plenty of such "doubles" and great numbers of triplet and quadruplet suns.

Pursuing the trip astride of the light ray, the traveler at the end of a couple of centuries, reaches the great nebula of Orion, a gaseous mass of inconceivably vast extent, glowing faintly. It is largely composed of hydrogen and helium.

The traveler at the end of six centuries, will have come to the edge of the central nucleus of the Milky Way, which is what we call the universe of stars. But ten times as far out in the void of space are many other universes. Some of them are clusters of stars, apparently spherical in form, each one containing from 30,000 to 100,000 suns. Each such cluster revolves on an axis, like a lighthouse illuminating the infinite ocean of ether.

Supposing the journey to be continued for 5000 or 6000 centuries, one might reach the great spiral of Andromeda, which in itself a universe—another Milky Way distinct from our own. Our Milky Way has a similar spiral shape, as astronomers have recently discovered.

Some of these sister universes are believed to be so far distant from us that the traveler astride a ray of light would require from 10,000,000 to 100,000,000 years to reach them.

Essence of Pearls

"See that!"

It was a glass jug half full of a wonderful fluid that the science worker of the United States Fisheries Bureau held up. Colorless the contents were except for a gleaming iridescence most beautiful to the eye.

"Pearl essence," he explained. "A fish product. You know, perhaps, how artificial pearls are made, by lining little hollow spheres of glass with a substance derived from the scales of a small fish called the bleak."

"We in this country import all our artificial pearls, because we don't know how to make them. All of the processes, from the separation of the substance to the lining of the glass spheres—with it, are trade secrets carefully guarded."

"But we have been studying it out, and found that the same substance occurs in the scales of many kinds of fishes, notably herring. It is the stuff that gives a fish scales their peculiar iridescence."

"Another thing we have ascertained is that the substance occurs in much greater quantities in the epidermis of certain fishes, in the swimming bladder and in other membranes. There is relatively little of it in the scales."

"It is plentiful in fishes of the carp family, to which the goldfish belongs. But the golden hue of the goldfish is due to a pigment and not to the substance of which I speak."

"There is no such thing as a goldfish in nature; it has been produced by breeding. Likewise the silverfish, which is merely another variety. But in the silverfish is strikingly shown the iridescence of this substance, called 'pearl essence.'"

"With further experimentation it ought to become practicable to obtain the pearl essence in quantity at moderate cost, and it should be utilizeable not only for the making of artificial pearls, but for many other purposes."

Uncle Sam's New Plane Carrier

Our new seaplane carrier Langley, which is the collier Jupiter rebuilt, with a great flying platform, is regarded as merely an experiment. There is yet much to be learned about the elements that go to make up efficiency in this very novel type of craft.

On this account it was thought best to start with a ship which had only to be reconstructed in order to serve the purpose. Trial of it will doubtless furnish valuable lessons, of which advantage will be taken in the building of seagoing airplane carriers specially designed for such use. Vessels for this particular sort of employment will be engineered for swiftness so as to be able to accompany the battle fleet without difficulty. The Langley has the disadvantage of being rather a slow boat.

Water Curtain

The Cincinnati Fire Department has been experimenting with a new kind of fireproof suit which is supplemented by a helmet so contrived as to discharge a curtain of water downward over the body of the wearer. Thus equipped, the fire fighter can with safety venture into the midst of flames.

The suit is made of fireproofed canvas and is two thicknesses, between which (conveyed by a tube) water flows. This keeps the wearer cool, is in itself a protection. But the defense is made complete by a brass perforated pipe which, encircling the helmet, discharges all around him a sort of veil or showerbath of water.

Pinwood—"Going on a vacation this year?"

Wayburn—"No, but I'm going to let my mind wander."

Animal Strength

Tests made to determine the respective pulling power of horses, men, and elephants showed that two horses, weighing one thousand six hundred pounds each, together pulled three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds, or five hundred and fifty pounds more than their combined weight. One elephant weighing twelve thousand pounds, pulled eight thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds, or three thousand two hundred and fifty pounds less than its weight. Fifty men, aggregating seven thousand five hundred pounds in weight, pulled eight thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds, or just as much as the single elephant, but like the horses they pulled more than their own weight; one hundred men pulled twelve thousand pounds.

The Use of Opium

Opium is the dried juice of the white poppy, a flower that grows in many parts of Asia. A few days after the flowers have fallen off the plants men go through the fields in the afternoon and make little cuts in the poppy-head. Out of these cuts a milky juice oozes, which dries into a brown sticky paste. Every morning the men go through the fields again and scrape

SIXTEEN off this paste, which they put into jars. Later on it is made into half-pound balls and then packed for shipment, either with tobacco or pure. In America and in Europe it is used chiefly for making laudanum and prargoric. Opium quietens the nerves and allays pain and for that reason is a valuable drug, but it should never be touched except as ordered by a physician.

The Metal of the Ancient Armor

An investigation has been made by metallurgists of specimens of metal taken from ancient armor and it was found that it was made from very pure wrought iron converted into steel by the old cementation process. The microstructure of the sample showed that the process used in its production was similar to the process in use at the present and for the manufacture of wrought iron. The metal was hammered into sheets of the proper thickness, and these were then welded into larger sheets, which were again hammered into shape and given a final heating and quenching.

Was Not An Island

Since the manufacturers found out that alligator hide made such capital hand-bags, shoes, purses and other useful as well as ornamental articles, the saurians that infest the waters of the extreme Southern States are being hunted so persistently that their extermination is only a matter of time. They are still reasonably plentiful, however.

Not long ago a steamer came into Palatka, Florida, with her bow-stem broken and several planks sprung. The steamer was runnig through Dunn's Creek, which connects Lake Crescent with the St. John's River. This creek is famous for its small floating islands, which are composed principally of water lilies and their long, tough stems, and steamers are in the habit of running through them without checking their speed.

On this occasion the captain noticed that this particular island was rather large, but paid no more attention to it until the boat struck the island with great force, breaking the bow-stem and shaking up the passengers as well as the boat.

An investigation was made and it turned out that the supposed island was nothing less than a huge alligator, whose back was covered with floating vegetation.

A number of shots were fired at the monster, but they glanced harmlessly off his back as he dived out of sight.

Sales as Investments

"I have my presents for next year all selected," said one friend to me just a few days after Christmas. And indeed that enterprising woman had been down town right after the holiday, and picked up ever so many reduced price articles in the post-holiday sales.

But it is not for presents only that the wise shopper should keep her eyes open. It will be a sensible, forehanded thing if right after the holidays, before spring stocks are brought out, the shopper can do some next-year buying, or with war conditions showing no signs of change, and with even more serious shortages to be expected next year in various lines, it will be the wise act again that the housekeeper should emulate.

This year, even, it was a common thing to find no mittens in some stores or our favorite underwear increased 50 per cent; a fine grade of "army" blanket which the author bought last year at \$5 could scarcely be found this year at \$12, so scarce were they. And where are they getting the linens from? With the Belgium weavers idle and the Irish mills very much crippled it is to be expected that next year will see even greater shortage.

After the holidays, of course, stores are anxious to clear out winter goods; some may have become showprow or soiled. But in any case, it will be wiser to take advantage of such re-

ductions now than to wait until a still higher price is placed on them next fall. It cannot be emphasized too much how short the wool supply is becoming—therefore, buy now sweaters and blankets, mittens, wool socks and underwear which will exactly as well next year, and which will be right at hand when wanted next cold season.

"But buying now will keep my money idle a whole year," some may exclaim. That is true; but it is more probable that the saving you will effect by buying certain necessities now will bring a greater saving than that at even a usual interest rate. Suppose, for instance, here is a blanket at \$8 which was regularly \$12 before the holidays. If you positively know that within another year your home will need another blanket you will invest \$8 and buy it. Put out at interest \$8 would only bring twenty-four cents. Yet you know you are saving more close to \$4 by buying now. It is quite apparent that it will be more thrifty to buy now and save \$4 than to put the same money to earn twenty-four cents.

The great reduction in coats, suits and other clothing should tempt the wise mother to see if she cannot anticipate her children's needs by buying now. For instance, Tom may still have a good overcoat this year, but by spring it will be very short and by next fall all outgrown, so it cannot be worn at all next October. If you buy a coat in October you will pay the highest price, whereas if you now buy an after season coat about two sizes larger than his present size you will have your coat all ready for next fall, bought at the reduced holiday price. The same holds good about children's underwear, stockings, mittens and hats of winter fabrics.

All fur sets are at their lowest in January. All warm footwear, comforters, cap and scarf sets and the like are going for less than usual and if they belong to any of the wool or cotton or linen families take them now. It is almost impossible to buy good real woolen stockings today, and ever in the last thirty years, shrid the cotton, which is now so high, higher than ever in the last thirty years, will be needed more and more for explosive purposes, and thus there will be a shortage for home use. Unbleached muslin that used to sell in seven and nine cent grades is today worth fifteen and eighteen cents and you have a family with six or more beds, or even less, the sheeting problem becomes serious.

Some women do have the habit of buying "bargain" dress goods goods, etc., even when there is no immediate need; but that is different from what is being urged in this article—the definite planned-for buying of necessities at the present low prices so as to be forehanded when conditions become more serious, as there is every indication that they will.

The author recalls a school teacher friend who had this unusual habit—whenever she saw a real reduction in a worthwhile article, she bought it and kept it right in her trunk. Then when there was a small gift to be made on a birthday or a surprise party suddenly arranged, or a wedding, this girl had a real and beautiful gift chosen carefully and lovingly, to offer. I thought it was an extravagant habit at the time, but experience has shown me that the really expensive gift or purchase is that one made when you "have to rush out and buy something"; certain kinds of linen are always in good taste and will be just as lovely several years from now as today; certain toilet articles and furnishings will stand laying away for a year; indeed, this forehanded buying is a real test of wise buying—if what you buy now isn't worth while at the end of a year—it never was worth while at all!

Of course, we must steer clear of the temptation to buy simply because the price is low; price is one thing and value another; value does not fluctuate, but price does. The housekeeper and homemaker will from now on, more than ever, train herself to become the "purchasing agent" of the family; think what a purchasing agent of a large business does—he studies the present market; he notes future tendencies; he estimates in large figures as against small petty buying. So, too, the home woman will have to consider world conditions and buy with a larger view, making a contract even a year ahead and investing money now that more may be saved in her next expenditures.

Scottish Superstitions

On an infant entering the first strange house the person who carries it demands a piece of silver, an egg and some bread for good luck for the child. This is a folk lore in Edinburgh.

When a pea-pod containing nine peas is found by a young woman while shelling peas, she places it above the outer door, and the first young man who enters thereafter is to be her future husband.

There are fishermen in Forfarshire who, on a hare crossing their path while on their way to their boats, will not put to sea that day.

In some parts of Scotland a horse-shoe that has been found, when nailed to the mast of a fishing boat, it is a great means of insuring the boat's safety in a storm.

An Opportunity to Save Money

\$2.75 2-Buckle Heavy Artics **\$2.75**
Made for the U. S. Navy
Retail Price \$4.00, Our Price \$2.75

Goodyear Rubbers \$1.20
Heavy sole, broad toe only, made for U. S. Navy
Sold retail at \$2.25, special price \$1.20

Add 10c. for parcels post in sending money order. Be sure to state size.

R. FORSTER & SON
4239 Main St. Manayunk
Philadelphia, Pa.

Reference, Manayunk Trust Co., Phila.

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

WANTED
WANTED—Young girl or middle-aged woman for light housework. No cooking. No washing. Good home. Small family. Good salary. Box 1378, Dorland Advertising Agency, Atlantic City, N. J. 1tc.

WANTED—Houseboat in good condition or a "barge boat" about 15x30 ft.—Send price, size, age and location. Address reply to P. O. Box 844, Atlantic City, N. J. 2tp.2-10

WANTED—Six rowboats or have them built 14 ft. bateau style. F. P. Nichterlein, 648 No. 53 St., Philadelphia, Pa. 2tc. 2-3

WANTED, A CHEAP FARM—I am looking for a cheap farm ranging in price from \$800 to \$1500, do not object going back a ways if a bargain. Send particulars to Lock Box 487, Egg Harbor City, N. J. 1tc.

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

FOR SALE
DOGS AND PUPPIES of all kinds bought and sold. Phone 293 W. M. Saxe, 21 N. Virginia Ave., Atlantic City 1tc.

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 Elkanah W. Palmer, Deceased

Notice is hereby given that the accounts of the subscriber, James E. Otis, substituted administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of said Elkanah W. Palmer, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for Settlement to the Orphans Court of the County of Ocean, on Wednesday, the Ninth day of March, A. D. 1921.

Dated February 3, 1921.
JAMES E. OTIS,
Substituted Administrator
With will annexed.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT
ESTATE OF ANN E. WILLITS, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the accounts of the subscriber, Robert F. Rutter, 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. RUTTER,
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. Leaving Tuckerton at 8:30 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic City, Virginia Ave., Garage at 12 o'clock, midnight.

NOTICE
An annual election of the Board of Education of Little Egg Harbor Township will be held February 8th, 1921; one member to be elected.

J. C. PARKER,
District Clerk.

Manahawkin
Courtney C. Patterson celebrated his birthday on Monday last, by inviting some of his friends in for the evening. His daughter presented him with a handsome Victrola for his birthday.

Mrs. N. M. Letts spent Tuesday last with her sister, Mrs. John Russell in Barnegat.

Mrs. Thomas Shinn and family spent the week end at Barnegat City with the former's husband, who is employed there.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Simpson of Amstol, was a week end visitor with Mrs. Reba Carver.

Carl Pharo spent Saturday in Lakewood.

Lewis Rushton and Edward Schister of Haddon Heights spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Paul.

CALL and SEE THEM
PICTORIAL PATTERNS
20c to 35c (none higher)

THE LAKE HOUSE,
MANAHAWKIN, N. J.

Parkertown
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parker of Hillside Farm, who have been spending the winter in Camden, have returned to their home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Parker and son Melvin, have returned to their home after spending several weeks in

of D. of L. installed the officers at the meeting of Reliance Council No. 156 of Tuckerton on Thursday evening. A very enjoyable evening was spent, refreshments were served.

Eugene Cummings had his right arm injured in the woods one day last week. He was treated at Lakewood hospital and is at present improving.

Mrs. Norwood Parker spent a few days in Tuckerton last week as the guest of Mrs. Elizabeth Parker.

The Modern Funeral

HOW exalted the dignity of that profession whose members have the hallowed privilege of composing those lifeless features and members and making beautiful even in death the clayed casket that once held an imperishable jewel—the immortal soul.

How honored that vocation which admits its members into the afflicted home the sanctuary of sorrow.

How noble that calling whose members dread no disease however malignant in its contagion; who shrink from no service however painful and repellent it may have been rendered by catastrophe.

Not only skill but character must mark that calling. He must bring to his gracious offices respect for the dead and courteous, delicacy and sympathy for the living.

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.

Joseph Throckmorton and mother spent Sunday last in Surf City.

The Coast Guard men at Harvey Cedars gave a party on Friday evening last. They all reported a fine time, with good things to eat included.

Jarvis Pharo of New York has been visiting his brother here for a few days.

Miss Stella Conklin of Cedar Run, was a caller in town this week.

The W. C. T. U. meeting was held at the home of Mrs. A. W. Cramer on Tuesday night last.

Mrs. Alex. Inman has returned to her home after spending a few days with her son, George, at Red Bank.

Edith and Charles Mathis of Tuckerton spent last Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Paul.

Mrs. Ada Corliss attended the graduation exercises of her niece, Miss Alma Corliss in Trenton on Friday of last week.

Pruden Letts has been under the doctor's care the past week.

Mrs. Mary Johnson of Philadelphia spent a few days at home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Paul.

Mrs. Morgan Morris of Tuckerton spent Saturday with parents at her home here.

Joseph Bishop passed his 83rd milestone on Tuesday last, February 1st and outside of a little rheumatic trouble is in good health. He takes his daily walk whenever the weather permits.

Mrs. Katie Shutes and daughter, Ethel are spending some time with relatives in Jersey City.

J. T. Letts of this place and Ray Jones of Barnegat, motored to Barnegat on Sunday last.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mrs. Schroder Announces
The arrival of her new line of samples of Imported and Exclusive Dress Goods, Embroidered Robes and Waist Patterns, Crepes, Voiles, Organdies, Satins, Silks, and Drapery Materials from the famous house of Schweizer Importers, Lucerne, Switzerland and you have the advantage of knowing when you order, that your goods will be different from any other.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parker of Hillside Farm, who have been spending the winter in Camden, have returned to their home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Parker and son Melvin, have returned to their home after spending several weeks in

Trenton at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Shourds.

Miss Gladys Parker spent the week end in Barnegat.

Miss Helen Cleveland is entertaining Private Wm. A. Don, of Ft. Totten, N. Y.

C. D. Ritter and family have returned to their home in Wildwood after spending two months at Hillside Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay C. Parker entertained Sunday a party of friends from Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Burrel Adams of Wading River, were recent visitors at the home of the latter's grandmother, Mrs. Susanna Parker.

Mrs. Chas. Brown and family were recent visitors at the Forge.

Mrs. Norwood Parker, Dist. Deputy

Pure Drugs
Prescriptions carefully compounded.
Latest Magazines.

SPACKMAN'S PHARMACY

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the following temporary local budget and tax ordinance were approved by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Tuckerton, County of Ocean, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1921.

A hearing on the budget and tax ordinance will be held at the Borough Hall, in said Borough of Tuckerton, on Monday, February 7, 1921, at 8:00 P. M., at which time and place objections may be presented by any taxpayer of the said Borough.

1921
LOCAL BUDGET
BOROUGH OF TUCKERTON
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 TUCKERTON, County of Ocean, that there shall be assessed, raised by taxation and collected for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1921 the sum of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Three Dollars and Sixty-two Cents (\$1,923.62) for the purpose of meeting the appropriations set forth in the following statement of resources and appropriations for the said fiscal year of 1921.

Surplus Revenue in Revenue Account \$2,300.00		
A. TOTAL ANTICIPATED REVENUES		
	1921	1920
1. Surplus Revenue Appropriated	\$2 300.00	\$200.00
2. Miscellaneous revenues—		
a. Franchise Tax	700.00	497.00
b. Poll Tax	150.00	200.00
c. Gross Receipts Tax	268.38	
d. Dog Tax	25.00	
e. Permits	5.00	
f. Fines	30.00	
g. Railroad and Canal Tax		150.00
3. Amount to be raised by taxation (1921 includes Railroad and Canal Tax)	1 923.62	4 375.00
	\$5 400.00	\$5 422.00
B. APPROPRIATIONS		
1. Lights	\$1 732.50	\$1 575.00
2. Streets	1 850.00	1 500.00
3. Docks	55.00	50.00
4. Fire Protection and Water Rent	1 342.00	1 220.00
5. Assessment and Collection of Taxes	324.50	295.00
6. Administrative and Executive	223.00	247.00
7. Salary (Overseer of Poor and Jantoir)	22.00	25.00
8. Health and Charity	135.00	150.00
9. Postage	9.00	10.00
10. Interest	55.00	50.00
11. Contingent	152.00	100.00
12. Emergency Fund		200.00
	\$5 400.00	\$5 422.00

This ordinance shall take effect as provided by Law.
Dated Jan. 24, 1921.
JOSEPH H. BROWN,
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 Little Egg Harbor, County of Ocean, on January 25, 1921.

A hearing on the budget and tax ordinance will be held at Parker's Hall, Parkertown, N. J., in said Township, on the ninth day of February, A. D. 1921 at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place objections to the said budget may be presented by any taxpayer of said Township.

1921
LOCAL BUDGET
TOWNSHIP OF LITTLE EGG HARBOR
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 LITTLE EGG HARBOR, in the County of Ocean, that there shall be assessed, raised by taxation and collected for the year 1921 the sum of One Thousand Six Hundred and Two Dollars and Forty cents (\$1,602.40) for the purpose of meeting the appropriations set forth in the following statement of resources and appropriations for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1921.

Actual amount of Surplus Revenue in Revenue Account \$4,100.00		
A. TOTAL ANTICIPATED REVENUES		
	1921	1920
1. Surplus Revenue Appropriated	\$2 000.00	\$2 783.64
2. Miscellaneous revenues—		
a. Franchise Tax	249.10	125.00
b. Poll Tax	90.00	none
c. Dog Tax	13.50	none
d. State Railroad and Canal Tax		1.00
3. Amount to be raised by taxation (1921 includes Railroad and Canal Tax)	1 602.40	3 610.97
	\$3 955.00	\$6 520.61
B. APPROPRIATIONS:		
1. Roads	\$2 500.00	\$2 000.00
2. Printing	150.00	150.00
3. Interest	300.00	400.00
4. Poor	100.00	50.00
5. Forest Fires	50.00	50.00
6. Hall Rent	20.00	20.00
7. Salaries	700.00	700.00
8. Board of Health	25.00	25.00
9. Contingent Expenses	110.00	190.00
10. Tax Deficiencies		2 880.00
11. Collection of Delinquent Taxes		555.61
	\$3 955.00	\$6 520.61

This ordinance shall take effect as provided by Law.
NORRIS L. PARKER,
Township Clerk.

JOIN YOUR COUNTY BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

THE STATE FEDERATION OF COUNTY BOARDS AND THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

Membership Solicited the Week of February 7th - 12th

Stand United With Other Farmers to Protect Your Business

ALBERT D. MANNING CO.

Automobile Electrical Equipment and Service

Authorized Service Station
EXIDE STORAGE BATTERIES
DELCO — KLAXON — REMY
NORTH EAST STARTING and LIGHTING

MORRIS and ATLANTIC AVENUES ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Phone Atlantic City 418

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.

MEMORIALS

OF BEAUTY AND DURABILITY

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

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

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

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

CAMDEN YARD
Opp. Harleigh Cemetery
Bell Phone 2737

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

REPRESENTATIVES
O. J. Hammell, Pres., 117 N. Cornwell 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.

