HELP WIN THE WAR BY CONSERVING FOOD

TUCKERTON BEACON

HELP WIN THE WAR BY BUYING THRIFT STAMPS

VOLUMN XXXI | TUCKERTON, OCEAN COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1918 | NUMBER 5

NO REVENUE TAX FOR ELWOOD JITNEYS

Several of the autos carrying men to the Elwood plant have been held up by deputy revenue collectors and attempts made to collect the ten per cent war tax on fares.

F. R. Austin took the matter up with the *commissioner of internal* revenue and the following letters show the results of his efforts:

Tuckerton, N. J., Aug. 2, 1918
Daniel C. Roper, Com. of Int. Revenue
Dear Sir:

I am writing you to ask for a ruling on section 500, item C, and its application on facts stated below.

A large number of workmen go from Tuckerton and adjoining towns daily to the loading plant at Elwood, New Jersey. These men are carpenters, machinists, masons etc. and are engaged in the construction work now going on. Some of the men own their cars and take four or five others with them and are paid so much per week for carting them, in other cases, four five or more join together and hire a car and divide the expense among themselves, but *in no case, is any man* running a regular transportation line (in competition with carriers by rail or water, from one point to another.) These cars do not go to any certain point at Elwood, but are run out in the woods to the different points where men are then working (as the tract covers several miles.)

a. (Please note) There is no railroad communication between Tuckerton and Elwood.

b. There is no boat line or transportation by water.

c. There is no regular established car or bus line, nor any means whatever *of getting to this point* except as the men who are working there shall hire someone to take them or club together and divide the expense of hiring an automobile as stated above.

As mayor, Justice of the Peace, or Recorder, all of which I have been in the last twenty years, I am supposed to have "a curbstone opinion" ready for anyone who asks me, and when asked by these men if they were obliged to collect the 8 per cent provided in section 500 at the end of the week when the men settle with them for carting them to and from their work, I told them 'No,' for the reasons stated in a, b, and c.

I have recently met tho of the deputy collectors of internal revenue for our district and upon stating the facts as above given, one said that the tax should be collected, and the others said that I was correct and it did not apply. This situation is duplicated in all of the eastern states at the present time owing to the great amount of construction being carried on by the government as there is not sufficient accommodation for the men and they are obliged to return to their homes nightly.

As the time is near when the return must be made, if they are liable for the tax, and these men are all law abiding citizens and will not hesitate to pay it if yor rule the law applies, will you kindly let me know at your earliest convenience what they should do in the mater, and oblige,

Very truly yours,
Frank R. Austin

Mr. Frank R. Austin, Tuckerton, N J.
Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 2nd instant, relative to the operation of Section 500 (c) of the Act of October 3, 1917.

If competition with carriers by rail or water is lacking, the transportation by automobile of the workmen from Tuckerton and adjoining towns to the plant at Elwood, New Jersey, would not be taxable.

Respectfuly,
B. C. Keith,
Deputy Commissioner.

U. S. GOVERNMENT INTERESTED IN THE MOSQUITO SITUATION

The national government has become interested in the Jersey mosquito situation because the pests are a hindrance to the effective operation of the great war plants. It is not at all unlikely that the national treasury may lend New Jersey financial aid to meet the situation.

The mosquito problem is always complex because there are so many species everywhere, and and can be solved only by a careful study of life histories. That has been carried further in New Jersey than in any other part of the country, and has revealed *the fact that ninety-five per cent* of the insects that trouble us are bred on the 300,000 acres of marsh that lie behind the coastal beaches and border the waterways. These forms are not disease-bearing, but, on favorable winds, they fly as far as forty miles; are as active by day as by night, and are annoying chiefly thru their great numbers.

Malarial mosquitoes are comparatively rare and readily yield to local control. Fresh water and sewerage mosquitoes are most troublesome thru their habit of entering houses, by being especially active in the early evening, and by their irritating stings. Like the malarial mosquitoes, they do not fly and are controllable by ordinary sanitary precautions.

New Jersey has set herself the task of geting rid of the mosquito nuisance. The authorities do not expect to abolish the forms that infest moist woods and unfrequented places; but are confident that malarial mosquitoes can be satisfactorily controlled.

This effort is not experimental, but is based upon accomplishfent, whose extent, in respect to the salt marsh species, is indicated by the fact that thirteen counties and the state are now spending $218,000 a year on the work.

FRIENDS' MEETING AT BARNEGAT

A meeting will be held at Friends' Meeting House at Barnegat on next Sunday afternoon at 3.30 P. M.

GREEN CORN A GOOD HOG FEED

Green corn will be found a very practical feed with which to supplement grain and pasture during the fall months. It makes a very desir*able feed for brood sows, suckling* pigs and for young shoats. Hogs of all ages relish and clean up both stalks and ears if fed while the stalks are still green. Because of the laxative effect of green corn, it should be introduced into the ration gradually. Sometimes hog cholera is said to be caused by feeding new corn. There is, however, no foundation for this belief except that a quick change to a diet of green corn may cause scouring or indigestion and an irritated condition of the mucous membrane of the intestines. Such a condition makes it more favorable for hog cholera germs to multiply in case they are prevalent.

The animal husbandry department of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station advises that salt should be fed freely to hogs on green corn, and grain feeds should not be discontinued unless the amount is decreased gradually.

F. R. AUSTIN, President — JOHN C. PRICE,, Vice-President
GEO. F. RANDOLPH, Cashier — T. WILMER SPECK, Asst. Cashier

The Tuckerton Bank

CAPITAL, SURPLUS and PROFITS - - - $85,000.00

DIRECTORS:
F. R. Austin, Geo. F. Randolph, C. H. Cranmer, Jesse Cavileer
John C. Price, W. G. Conrad, Wm. L. Butler, David G. Conrad
T. Wilmer Speck, S. J. Ridgway, C. M. Berry, R. F. Rutter
Thomas Cale

Thrift Is Power

Japan's ambition to be a world power called forth an imperial edict telling the people to save.

In three years, since 1912, the number of Japanese with accounts in savings banks has increased to 20,655,830, one-half the whole population.

In the United States today, only 19 out of every hundred persons have savings accounts.

Saving is a duty you owe your country as well as yourself.

One Dollar Starts an Account!

3 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS
Deposit Boxes for Rent in Fire and Burgular Proof Vault

102 MEN FOR CAMP FROM COUNTY IN ABOUT A WEEK

Beginning Wednesday of last week, August 28, when 33 men went to camp, it is expected that 102 men all told will be sent to camp in a week's time. The first draft of 33 men left Toms River Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, *on the P. R. R. for Camp* Meade, Admiral, Md. They were all white men, for the fighting force, as follows:

LeRoy Giberson, Manahawken
Perrine Marlatt, Lakewood
Frank LeRoy Bennett, Pt. Pleasant
Michael Heldorfer, Lakewood
Hans Anderson, Beach Haven
Leon Morrill Sherman, Lakewood
Joseph McGoldrick, Lakehurst
Horace Ford, Lakewood
Henry Burke, Frechold
Victor Engdahl, Whitesville
Chas. L. Crane, Bay Head
Ernest Applegate, Toms River
LeRoy B. Fradee, Forked River
James E. Coner, Jr., Lakewood
John Wall, New Egypt
Samuel Weiss, Lakewood
Sam'l Ellsworth Spragg, Cedar Run
Leslie J. Flynn, Lakewood
George Bell, Jr., New Egypt
North Brooks, Lakewood
Wesley Reid, Adamston
Harry T. Chamberlain, Toms River
Harold Exel Morey ,Tuckerton
George C. Johnson, Lakewood
Thos. J. Graham, Pt. Pleasant
Edw. Murphy Mandold, Seaside Park
Gilbert F. Ebner, Laurelton
Frank Harker, New Egypt
Israel Horner, Lakehurst
Harry Thomas Irons, Toms River
Oliver George Osborn, Lavallette
Willis I. Conant, Lakewood

Last Saturday, August 31, on the 8.20 train, four men, white, from Toms River, left for Camp Greene, North Carolina as limited service men. They are:

Francis Parker, Tuckerton; George Walter Gilbert, Toms River; Willard Y. Errickson, Pt. Pleasant; Matthew J. Rooney, Lakewood. Alternate, Rufus Thompson, Toms River

Today there will be 54 men leave for Camp Humphreys, Accotink, Va. These will all be white men, for full service. This will almost clean out the class one men on the register of the local war board, but not quite: They are:

Carroll V. Stratton, Beach Haven
William R. Morton, Herbertsville
George Spitz, Lakewood
Schealer Ridgway, Barnegat
Raymond Monroe Loveland, Pt. Pleasant
Albert Kindon, Pt. Pleasant
John Worth, Adamston
Ervin Gale, Tuckerton
Alexander Arends, Waretown
Harvey Branson, Toms River
ichard E. Cramer, Pt. Pleasant
Theodore Robbins McKaig, New Egypt
Freddie Cummings, Parkertown
Winnie F. Parker, Tuckerton
Marion W. Bunnell, Forked River
Percy Cooke, Laurelton
Reginald Applegate, Lakewood
Gordon E. Ridgway, Barnegat
Ralph Saimons, West Creek
John Appleate, Prospertown
John Southard, New Egypt
LeRoy Atkinson, Tuckerton
Lester H. Errickson, Pt. Pleasant
Harry Edward Anderson, Lakehurst
Lester Grover, Cassville
Kenneth S. Tolbert, Barnegat
Raymond Cranmer, Forked River
John S. Parker, New Egypt
Chester W. Kelley, West Creek
Howard Asay, Toms River
George J. Dwyer, Lakewood
Elvins Hankins, West Creek
David Kapiloff, Lakewood
John Joseph Nelson, Lakewood
Marcss Holmes Russell, Toms River
Adelbert Parker, Parkertown
Lester Tice, Toms River
LeRoy Johnson, Toms River
Russell H. Brittain, Tuckerton
Leonard VanArsdale, Herbertsville
Lewis K. Crane, Beach Haven
James William Ramsdell, Lakewood
Roy Clayton, Lakewood
Harold Burdge, Lakewood
Walter Guice, Lakewood
Russell G. Conover, Toms River
Walter Homer Adams, Lakewood
Robert D. Gibson, Holmansville
Lester E. Smith, Pt. Pleasant
Daniel J. Ryan, Lakehurst
William Frank Grover, Whitesville
Leon F. Clayton, Lakewood
Joseph Johnson, Lakewood
Leonard Blackman, Tuckerton

ALTERNATES

Horace L. Hulse, Adamston
William McKinley Carr, Manahawken
Walter F. Clifton, W. Pt. Pleasant
Albert M. Hurley, New Egypt

Ten more limited service men went to Camp Dix Tuesday, September 3, as follows:

Frank D. Swain, New Egypt
Willard Hendrickson, VanHiseville
Jacob Harry Hochberg, Lakewood
George Raymond Gildersleeve Manahawken
Carl Carlson, New Egypt
Earl Cook, Lakewood
Nicholas T. Rappleyea, Lakewood
Julius Honer, Tuckerton
Alfred Parker, Tuckerton
Wm. Edmund Reid, Waretown

ALTERNATES

Oviet Boshier, Forked River
Thomas Joseph Farrell, Toms River

MAKE IT 100 PER CENT AMERICAN

The Treasury Department announces *that for the first liberty loan there* were 4,500,000 subscribers; for the second, 9,000,000 and for the third. 17,000,000. Allowing for duplication it is estimated that there are over 20.-000,000 different people on the list of liberty bond subscribers. The 4th loan will open for subscriptions September 28 and we should put the number of subscribers at the top notch—no limit except the total population with $50 or more saved up.

LOCAL NEWS

For several weeks past and up to Labor Day the Carlton Hotel has been filled to capacity and numerous applications for accommodations were turned down. Tuckerton and our famous bay are becoming more popular every year.

Louis Gerber arrived home last Friday from the Pacific coast, where he went last winter for his health. We are pleased to note that he has fully recovered and is looking well. Louis was *favorably impressed* with the golden west—its climate, the people and their methods of doing things.

Because of the re-current tales about wireless and light signalling from the shore to U-boats, all the Jersey coast from Matawan Creek to the Metedeconk River, taking in Point Pleasant and Bay Head in this countp, are made a barred zone to enemy aliens. The zone is 35 miles long, and extends back from the beach to the railroad, or a mile and a half. Why not keep them off the entire coast?

Homer Marshall, Mrs. MacBride, Mrs. Parrey, Mrs. Samuel Marshall and Miss Daisy Beaumont, of Philadelphia, were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ireland.

Miss Berta Mathis spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Mathis at Seaside Park.

Frank M. White of Mt. Holly, spent the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank White.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Parker, Mr. and Mrs Frank Parker with several friends of Millville, were holiday visitors. The Parkers are former Tuckertonians

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Burton and son, George, motored from Camden to spend Labor Day in town.

Miss Aetna Andrews, of Trenton, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Swain from Saturday until Monday.

School opens next Monday.

Hazle Parker, of Camden, and Thos. Luker, of Philadelphia, were in town over Sunday.

National prohibition some time next *year, to last throughout the war at* least, seems assured. President Wilson, who for a year past has held off this movement, is now said to be willing, though he is askin that it be delayed until July 1, 1919. The temperance forces in Congress want to make it begin January 1, 1919. It is possible that a compromise may be affected for March 1 or April 1. But the passage of the national war prohibition statute seems sure.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Parker, of Trenton, were week end visitors at the homes of their parents in Tuckerton.

Alex. Morvay left Monday to begin his studies in the Vineland High School.

James Parker, of Philadelphia, and James Burton, of Camden, came to Tuckerton Saturday for the holidays.

James Bishop and Fred Brown, of the New York Ship Building Company, Camden, were home for Labor Day.

Mr. and Mrs. George Irons, of Philadelphia, were *recent visitors at the* home of the latter's mother, Mrs. S. L. Bishop.

At a dinner recently Mr. and Mrs. William R. Gaskill entertained four generations of their family. Among the descendants were: Mrs. Lidie Risley, their daughter; Miss Evelyn Stevens, their grand-daughter and Fern Risley a great-grand-daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Gaskill are sevety-eight years of age and have been married fifty-seven years.

A party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Grant in honor of their son, Sgt. C. S. Grant's 23rd birthday. Those present were: Harold Farley and son, Harold, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Farley and sons, Walter, Jr. and Wilbur; Mr. and Mrs. William Helmlinger and children, Florence and Harry, of Newark; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Grant and Charley Grant, of Trenton; Walter Grant, of Hammonton; Vaughn Cranmer, of Atlantic City; Mrs. Ralph Falkinburg and daughter Mildred, Mrs. Gussie Driscoll and family, Mr. and Mrs. Corliss Rossell and sons, Wilmer and Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McDoniels. After a jolly evening was spent refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilcox, of Trenton, were guests of Mrs. Charles Cox, at Grassmere.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Mott and daughter, Evelyn, of Trenton, have been visiting the former's brother Edward Mott.

Miss Alice Edmunds, of Philadel*phia, is spending some time in Tuck*erton.

Russell Britain, Estella Spencer and Alice Edmunds visited the plant at Amatol Tuesday.

Miss Estella Spencer and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Courtney spent Wednesday night in Toms River and remained to see the boys start for camp.

Mrs. Edna Driscall gave a surprise party on Tuesday for her daughter, Virginia. The guests were Eliza Morrison, Marion and James Morri*son, Anna and Burdsall Driscall*, Myrtle Swain, Joseph Day, Edith Applegate, Alberta Driscall. Candy, lemonade and cake were served and all spent a pleasant afternoon.

200 CARS WENT THRU ON SUNDAY VIOLATING GOVERNMENT REQUEST

Although requested *not to run on* Sunday by the U. S. Government for the purpose of conserving gasoline, the list kept by Traffic Officer, John H. Kohler showed that nearly two hundred cars passed thru Tuckerton last Sunday, the first day the order went in effect.

The cars were mostly Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York machines but several states were represented.

The violation of Uncle Sam's request will probably be the means of having Sunday running stopped altogether.

26 NEW REGISTRANTS FILL QUESTIONNAIRES

Last Saturday, August 24, thre were 26 new registrants who had become of age (21) since June 5, 1918. In order to save time and trouble, each of these registrants filled his questionnaire while at the courthouse, and won't have that to do now. The list was:

Ellis Godwin, colored, Fairmount, N. C.
Gerald H. Reid, Osbornville
Joseph Horner, New Egypt
Lester George Egan, Jr., Pt. Pleasant
George Henry Adams, Lakewood
Lester Martin McCarthy, Lanoka
Reginald Calvin Potter, Bayville
Marion Irving Johnson, Pt. Pleasant
Irving Sloan, Whiting
Herman S. Stillwell, Mantaloking.
Robert B. Giberson, Lakehurst
Augustus W. Potts, Camden
Henry Ginsburg, Laurelton
John Norris Spragg, Tuckerton
John Collins Cranmer Pt. Pleasant
Percy Lloyd Ayers, Bay Head
Milton Howard Foulks, New Egypt
Edward C. Conklin, Cedar Run
David Ban Jones, Pt. Pleasant
Harry Grant, New Egypt
Harry Rulon, West Creek
Jean Hecht, Toms River
Lester Ridgway, Barnegat
Edward F. Ayers, Pt. Pleasant
Milton Paul, Manahawken
Arthur Johnson, Beachwood, alien

The first thirteen on above list were at Toms River Saturday for physical exafination.

PALACE THEATRE

NOW OPEN UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Sept. 7th
SATURDAY—Paramount presents Wallace Reid in "NAN OF MUSIC MOUNTAIN."

Sept. 10th
TUESDAR—Pathe presents Mrs. Vernon Castle in "STRANDED IN ARCADY."
HEARST—PATHE NEWS, No. 64.

Sept. 12th
THURSDAY—Triangle presents "FOR VALOUR," with an all star cast.
Triangle Komedy.

SPECIAL, FRIDAR, SEPTEMBER 13th.
Renfax Musical Motion Pictures

Admission: 15 cents for Adults, 10 cents for Children and War Tax, which under the law must be paid by the patron. It's your "BIT"—do it cheerfully.

SHOWS START PROMPTLY AT 8:30 O'CLOCK
W. C. JONES, Manager

ABOUT THE BATTLE IN WHICH ROBERT KEIL DISAPPEARED OVER THERE

The following letter tells of the battle in which the 109th Infantry participated and is the battle in which Robert Keil, of Spray Beach disappeared as stated in a recent issue of the Beacon. The letter is from Sergeant George Cushing, son of George J. H. Cushing, prominent in the public affairs of Long Beach, and was written to his sister. The letter follows:

Somewhere in France,
July 21, 1918.

Just a line to let you know that I am all right, safe, sound and well because I know you will see the account of the fight in the papers and will worry till you get this. We are now camping in a big woods just in back of the line where they brought us for a rest but we expect to move farther to the rear to-morrow so the men can get a good quiet rest. All my letters from home I lost in the trenches some place so I can't answer them. I guess you want to hear all about the scrap so I'll try to tell you as much as I can without having it cut out by the censor but I will be able to give you full details when I get home, which I hope will be soon be*cause from the news I hear the Allies* are making wonderful gains this last week. Well, to begin, the Germans started a big drive on an 85 kilo front with about 2,000,000 men on Sunday, July 14th, and we were peacefully sleeping in our pup tents never dreaming that the Huns were anywhere near us when about half past eleven the first shell dropped. That started the Hell and I mean it WAS Hell for five whole days. Well, the shells began to fall faster and men were getting wounded so we all left our tents and ran to the trenches for cover without taking a rifle because *we were all sure it would be over* in a couple of hours, but we got sadly fooled because Jerry gave it to us all of Sunday night and for five days after. Well, early in the morning of the 2nd day we saw the French retreating over the top of the hill and my platoon was ordered to take up the position in the front line so I started the men up one at a time and so far apart because the shells were coming so fast that the whole gang would have been blown to pieces, but we finally got there after losing four men and the orders were to hold the position at all costs, and I tell you when the Huns *took up a position on the other hill* it looked pretty black for a while, but we stuck and towards the last day, some French and Americans came and we started a drive and drove them clean back and they are running yet. They finally took us out to give us a rest and fill up again with men as our casualties were heavy but we got all of our dead and wounded and yesterday we buried them on a little hill Somewhere in France and it was a sad bunch that watched them put our pals to rest. The 109th got honorable mention from the French General and from General Pershing for the way they held the lines against such odds and we are all as happy as ever now. The French say it was the heaviest bombardment they ever saw since the war began so you can imagine what *we were up against. Little Bob Keil* is either a prisoner or killed as he is among the missing.

Ser. Geo. Cushing
Co. F, 109th U. S. Infantry

The following letter from the commander of the 109th gives more particulars of how these brave boys stopped the Boche:

Colonel Millard D. Brown, commander of the 109th Infantry, formerly the "Dandy First," of Phila., is justly proud of his men. He makes that plain in a letter received by his father, former Sheriff Wilson H. Brown, 21 W. *Tulpehocken St., Germantown.*

Writing in a dugout, while under terrific shell fire, Colonel Brown expresses a little something of the awe he and his men felt when they found themselves "the only formed line between the Boche and the rest of France," and he gives vent to his feelings at the way in which his men met the situation in the expression "They are wonderful men and I love them, down to the very last scamp of them."

Colonel Brown, who is one of teh youngest regimental commanders in *the service, being only thirty-six,* writes as follows:

"Your letter of June 23 arrived while we were in the midst of our first battle. You have read all about it by now and are probably wondering whether I was in it. It is the famous attack of the Germans on Bastile Day. Well, we, the 109th, stopped him where he tried to push through here.

"They were the best troops Germany had and were directly in front of us. Pennsylvania should be proud of the 109th. They are wonderful men, and I love them, down to the very last scamp of them.

"Officers and men, wounded, staid in the line and refused to quit until the action was over. Men coming from the front, thru machine gun and artillery barrage, shaken and exhausted by their experiences, would turn around and go back, refusing rest and food because their comrades could not get any.

"Our battalion counter-attacked with the French in our endeavor to capture a hill in front of us. The Germans fought desperately to stop us, but failed. We lost quite a few in wounded, but our men jumped forward under all kinds of fire and carried them to safety.

"A captain, although shot through the arm, brought back two wounded men. A lieutenant, badly wounded and his platoon surrounded, found a way for them to escape and covered their withdrawal with a rifle.

"On the third day, we were the only formed line between the Boche and the rest of France, and we expected him to make another push. I went along the line to encourage the men and inspire them to hold the line to the end, but instead of finding them shaken, as I expected, I found them wanting sleep and time to eat, but strong in courage and spirit.

"Since then we have been relieved. No one can realize the terrific noise and rain of shells of an artillery bombardment unless you have been in one. Otherwise, no description can give one an idea of it. It tears mens' nerves.

"All America should be proud of the boys that are here. They are magnificent."

JURIES DRAWN FOR SEPTEMBER TERM OF COURT

Jury Commissioner Frank Ellis and Sheriff Chafey have drawn the juries for the September term of court. Judge Jeffrey presided. The lists drawn were as follows:

GRAND JURY

E. A. Shinn, Manahawken
A. H Herrick. Lakehurst
James Irons, New Egypt
John T. Gray, West Creek
John J. Jamison, Casville
Henry Kumpf, Tuckerton
Charles Cox, Barnegat
J. Curtis Bennett. Barnegat
Hugh O.Moore, New Egypt
Frank Homan, West Creek
Walter Havens, Laurelton
Charles Dampman, Pt. Pleasant
C. J. Kieser. Laurelton
Z. P. VanNote Pt. Pleasant
Frank R. Sykes, Seaside Park
Jesse P. Evernham, Toms River
Ashbrook Cranmer, Mayetta
John Hankins, Barnegat
W. Burtis Havens, Toms River
Dr. E. C. Disbrow, Toms River
George Hollingsworth, Barnegat
Albert C. Hiering, Seaside Park
Clayton C. Hurley, Lakewood
Harvey Pharo. Tuckerton
John I. Bailey, Pt. Pleasant
J. Fred Conover Pt. Pleasant
Charles V. Hance, W. Pt. Pleasant
James F. Conly, Lakewood
William L. Butler, Beach Haven
C. H. Cranmer, Manahawken
Rev. J. W. Sayre. Toms River
Charles G. Crane, *Manahawken*
U. S:. Jones, Tuckerton
Joseph B. Cox, West Creek
Frank R. Austin, Tuckerton

PETIT JURY

G. Frank Sculthorpe, Pt. Pleasant
Frank Lamson. Mayetta
George Garon, Lakewood
Hamilton Pharo, West Creek
William F. Downey, Pt. Pleasant
James Lowery, Manahawken
George R. Bennett, Lakewood
Job Ireland. Lakehurst
Walter Martin, Manahawken
George Kelly, West Creek
Harry M. Irons, New Egypt
William E. Bowker, Barnegat
John Hook, Pershing
Clarnece Irons, Lakewood
Abram Cook. Osbornville
Watson VanHorn, W. Pt. Pleasant
Edw. Errickson, W. Pt. Pleasant
George H. Cranmer, Barnegat
Thomas Gant, Osbornville
Vincent A. Clayton, Silverton
Harry Brown, Waretown
Edward Hand. Barnegat
Harry Lukens, Surf City
Joseph F. Meyers, Lakewood
Jesse Norcross, Lakewood
A. Lincoln Parker, Parkertown
Andrew Cook, Bay Head
Bert Jones, Barnegat
Walter Newman, Lakewood
Raymond Vorhees, Lakewood
Stewart James, W. Pt. Pleasant
Samuel Gaskill, Barnegat
H. H. Sickel, Lakewood
Thomas Grant, Toms River
Gideon Giberson, Cedar Run
Lewis Carr, Lakewood
Frank Coleman, Lakewood
Ivins Chambers, New Egypt
Timothy Pharo Tuckerton
Richard M. Garland, Toms River
Allen Hagaman, Lakehurst
W. J. Mickel, Pt. Pleasant
George McClosky, Point Pleasant
Harvey E. Stiles, Tuckerton
Chester R. McKelvey, Silverton
Edward Reeves, Barnegat
Henry Reeves, Barnegat
Elwood Slawter, Toms River
William Giberson, Manahawken
Walter Makin, Point Pleasant
Harvey Gale, Tuckerton
Charles F. Rogers, Adamston
C. Straton Holman, Whitesville
George Pike, Toms River
Ashton Cliff, New Egypt
Francis Sapp, Tuckerton
Michael Giff, Lakewood
William B. Davis, Whitesville
James Johnson, Toms River
Samuel Loveland, Pt. Pleasant

MEN FROM 18 TO 45 MUST REGISTER NEXT THURSDAY, SEPT. 12

President Wilson last Saturday signed the man-power act, bringing all men in the United States from 18 to 45 years of age within the army and immediately afterward issued a proclamation fixing Thursday, September 12, as registration day.

In his proclamation the president called on the younger and older men to enroll on that day with local draft boards where they make their permanent homes.

"We solemnly purpose a decisive *victory of arms," said the president,* "and deliberately to devote the larger part of the filitary wan-power of the nation to the accomplishment of that purpose. It is the call to duty to which every true man in the country will respond with pride and with consciousness that in doing so he plays his part in vindication of a great cause at whose summons every true heart offers in supreme service."

The hours of registration will be from 7 A. M., to 9 P. M., and all state and local officials are called on to make immediate arrangements for maintenance of registration places on that day. Election boards in each town will have charge of the registration.

All men within the new ages, whether citizens of the United States *or not, must register unless they are* diplomatic or consular representatives of foreign nations.

In case of illness on registration day, arrangements for tardy enrollment may be made with local boards, and men who expect to be absent from their homes may register by mail, sufficiently in advance that the registration record reaches the board by September 12. If a man has no permanent residence, he is to register at the place he is on September 12 and and those out of the country on that day are required to enroll within five days after their return.

An official estimate by the war department today places the number of men who will register at approximately 12,778,758. This is on the basis of the last census, and the figures, *in the opinion of some officers*, may be exceeded.

Only those without dependents and who are in good health and otherwise qualified for arduous duties of soldier life, are to be taken first.

Youths in their 18th year will be placed in a separate group. the war department has announced, to be subject to a special educational program and will not be called until the supply of other available men in the new classes is exhausted. This does not mean that their calling will be long deferred, however, inasmuch as it has been announced that all men in the new registration, accepted for general service, will be under arms by June 30, 1919.

Altho the "work or fight" clause which would have affected striking workmen was taken out of the bill before passage. Provost Marshal General Crowder has planned to apply vigorously existing regulations relating to idle men, or those engaged in nonessential employment, to the newly registered men.

OCEAN COUNTY BOY KILLED IN ACTION

Ambrose Mathews, of Lakewood, who was in an ambulance company in France. has been killed by a bursting shell according to a letter from one of his officers.

MATTER OF HABIT

We have gotten along so well with the hands of the clock advanced one hour, why not keep them there? We have become so accustomed to the new arrangement of time, that no one would notice the difference if the clocks were not turned back on the *last Sunday in October* as the law requires. Geting started an hour earlier in the morning has been a good thing for the country. Let's keep it up —Lakewood Citizen.

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W. C. JONES

WAR DEVELOPS WEIRD SCHEMES

One Inventor Would Snatch Enemy Rifles by Means of Magnets.

FLEA SHELL IS OFFERED

Then There Is the Scissors Plane, the Tally-Ho Cannon, and the Moon Veil—Aeronautics Favored by Inventors.

London.—Pushing the war on is the latest popular hobby. It's a great amusement. Perhaps you have a tame balloon to snatch the rifles from the enemy's hands by means of suspended magnets; or, maybe, a few spare snakes to hurl into the trenches by pneumatic propulsion; or, perhaps, a shell with a man inside it to steer it at the target. If so, pack in brown paper and dispatch to Inventions Department, British Ministry of Munitions. Some months later you will receive a polite notification informing you that your invention is receiving their collective and "earnest attention."

Meanwhile your competitors have supplied suggestions for:

A shell to contain fleas or other vermin inoculated with disease.

The spraying of cement over soldiers so as to petrify them.

The throwing of live wire cables carrying a high voltage among advancing bodies of infantry by means of rockets.

Germany should be attacked in one case by making a "tube" all the way, and in another by employing trained *cormorants to fly to Essen and* pick out the mortar from Krupp's chimneys.

One inventor proposes a machine of the nature of a lawn mower as large as a tank to make mincemeat of them.

The Scissors Plane a New Idea.

The clouds are to be frozen artificially and guns mounted on them; heavy guns are to be suspended from captive balloons; the moon is to be covered with a big black balloon; airplanes are to be armed with scissors or scythes, like Boadicea's chariot, or to trail bombs behind them on a long cord; heat rays are to be projected for the purpose of setting Zeppelins on fire; electric waves to paralyze the magnetos.

One of the most popular suggestions of all is to attach a searchlight to an antiaircraft gun, get the light on the object and shoot along the beam; but, unfortunately, the path of a shell is quite different from that of the ray of light. Most elaborate "decoy" schemes are sometimes worked out for the confusion of the enemy, comprising in at least one case sham factories with chimneys and hooters complete.

Not unnaturally aeronautics have been favored by the inventors. Many seem to have thought that the lifting power of hydrogen is unlimited, for they have suggested armor-plated balloons, the transport of artillery by airplane and of troops by balloon.

Shells and projectiles have received not a little attention. Proposals include a shell containing gravel to lay a pathway over mud; another containing irritant powder or sticky substance to hamper machine guns, and another for holding many thousand feet of wire, weights and a clock motor.

Many inventors of a device requiring a knowledge of ballistics *betray no knowledge that such a science* exists. By one scheme two guns are to be fired simultaneously, the shot being connected by a chain to which bombs and incendiary devices, etc., are to be attached. It is clear that variations in powder or differences in wear would make it impossible to predict which direction the device would take.

Then There Is the Relay Shell.

Another favorite subject, mechanically unsound, is the "relay shell," a shell acting as a small gun discharged in mid-air and expelling a small inner shell, the object being to obtain an increased range. The fact is that a shell in flight does not point directly along its trajectory, but makes an uncertain angle with it, so that accuracy of aim would be impossible.

In the group of inventions coming under the head of motive power the majority are of the "overbalancing wheel" type, which dates from the thirteenth century. Power is to be obtained from other schemes of people walking about floors and up and down stairs; passenger lifts are to be used as power hammers, and power is to be generated from the flow of rain water from the rooms of houses.

Suggestions are also frequently received in connection with colored searchlights. The most remarkable proposition of all in connection with searchlights is perhaps that of a "black beam," whatever that may mean, for obscuring the moon.

Many inventors are absolutely impervious to argument or explanation and are always dissatisfied with the treatment they receive. In this respect they contrast unfavorably with a foreigner who submitted an engine which would not work, and concluded the correspondence with thanks and *the admission that he was "completely* cured" of the idea.

Postcard 12 Years in Mail.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Marked "returned for correct address," a postcard mailed in this city by Miss Bertha Newman of Marlborough to Miss Ethel Hanson in Bradford, Pa., 12 years ago, has been returned. The card, bearing a picture of Vassar college, is as clean and unruffled as on the day it was mailed.

AN ANGEL OF MERCY

This British official photograph depicts most strikingly the part that the Red Cross nurse is taking in the great conflict that is now raging. She braves the shot and shell of the German guns and sees only one thing, that of caring *for the wounded.* This photo taken on the British western front in France shows one of these "Angels of Mercy" treating a British officer who has been wounded in a car accident. Note the gas mask that the wounded man carries before him in readiness for any gas attacks.

IN HUN PRISON THREE YEARS

Doctor Beland, Once Canada's Postmaster General, Cannot See Dying Wife.

EXCHANGED AFTER DELAY

Says Kaiser Envies Hindenburg Popularity and Tries to Appropriate His Victories—Saw Capture of Antwerp.

An Atlantic Port.—After being kept in a German prison for three years Dr. Henri Severin Beland, postmaster general of Canada under Premier Wilfrid Laurier, and who lives at Beauce, in the province of Quebec, arrived here, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Jeannette, who was held in Belgium by the Germans while her father was in Germany. Added to the sufferings of his imprisonment was the death of his wife in Belgium after he had been locked up for 18 months.

His jailers refused to allow him to go from Berlin to see her when she was dying. The news of his wife's death was withheld from him for 11 days, and he was only given the date *after he had begged to be allowed to* go to her funeral, to show that it was too late.

Doctor Beland was only postmaster general for two months in 1911 when the Laurier administration was defeated over the reciprocity question. It was because he had held this political appointment that the Huns would not permit him to leave Germany two years ago when arrangements were made between that country and Great Britain for the exchange of civilian prisoners more than forty-five years old.

During the three years he lost 20 pounds in weight, and his luxuriant black hair became thin and turned gray. The only occupations he had were to attend the prisoners and the officials of the prison when they *were ill and to learn to speak, read,* and write German fluently. He was finally released in exchange for the brother of Prince von Bulow, who was the head of the Krupp Gun company in London before the war.

The doctor was in northern France in August, 1914, and his wife was stopping at their estate in Cappellen, near Antwerp. He promptly offered his services as surgeon to the Belgian army and was with them in the fighting at Liege. From that city he went to Antwerp and was there when the British expedition sent out by Winston Churchill arrived in October of that year. He saw the city captured by the Huns in October. Doctor Beland continued to live with his wife at Cappellen until she converted the house into a Red Cross hospital and trained herself as a nurse.

The doctor talked slowly and stopped occasionally to think of his words. He explained that, like the majority of the prisoners he had met, he was suffering from loss of memory caused by his long imprisonment, which had interfered with the receptiveness of the organs in the brain.

"Up to May 12, 1915," the doctor said, "I practiced medicine among the poor in Antwerp and my wife carried on the Red Cross hospital at Cappellen. Then the German commandant sent an officer to tell me that I was to be interned. When I pointed out that physicians practicing as civilians were immune from internment the Hun officer replied that I was not receiving *fees from my patients.* I was arrested and taken to the Grand hotel, which was used as a military headquarters and residence of the staff officers in Antwerp. After three days I was sent to Berlin and locked up in the Stadtvogel prison.

"The prison fare was rough, consisting chiefly of black bread, greasy soup and potatoes. This did not trouble me as I received parcels of food and supplies weekly from London. The treatment was about as good as it generally is in places of that kind.

"When, after two years' confinement, I was allowed to walk in the park opposite *Garden strasse in Berlin,* I was not allowed to speak to any person. One afternoon I took my escort to luncheon at the Hotel Bristol on the Unter den Linden, which has not changed its name. The Piccadilly restaurant, I noticed, had been converted into the Vaterland. Another time I saw a crowd running and, looking in their direction, I saw an automobile go by containing Hindenburg and his staff officer. He is the idol of the German people and more popular than the kaiser. Ludendorff is regarded as a strong man all over Germany, but never takes the trouble to make himself popular. He does not care what the people think about him so long as they do as they are told.

"The kaiser envies Hindenburg's popularity, and whenever the Huns gain a victory he hurries to the side of the marshal and issues bulletins and sends telegrams to the kaiserin, so that the people believe it is the kaiser who has gained a victory. All this time my daughter Jeannette was in Belgium living with the family of my late wife at Cappelen, and three times I tried to reach her, first through the United States minister at Brussels and after America entered the war through the Spanish minister. It was no use. She was not molested, however, but was allowed to join me in Holland after I was free."

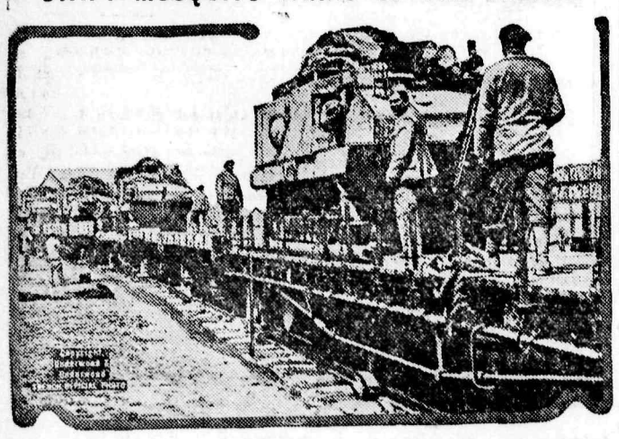
Toothpick Conservation.

Cleveland, O.—The latest conservation move on the part of Cleveland restaurants has just been inaugurated by some of the "eat shops" in refusing longer to serve toothpicks with *meals. What connection toothpicks* have with saving for the big fight over there is not readily discernible to patrons.

Boy, Page Mr. Hoover.

Martins Ferry, O.—Here's a case for Hoover. Following a wedding here 240 spring chickens were consumed by the guests.

SWIFT MOSQUITO TANKS OF THE FRENCH



On this train, being rushed to the front, are some of the swift, light mosquito tanks built by the French that have proved so efficient in the allied offensive in the Aisne-Marne region.

IS REAL HELL ON EARTH

Atlanta Lad Describes Sensations in Midst of an Air Raid in France.

Atlanta, Ga.—Charles M. Kimball, an Atlanta boy now at the front, tells in the following letter how it feels to be *in the midst* of an air raid in France:

"I was awakened by the bursting of shrapnel from a dozen anti-aircraft guns," he writes, "not more than 300 yards away, and in a few seconds came the first thundering report of the air bombs.

"I crouched defenseless at the foot of a tree after running from my dog *tent, and was wearing my steel helmet* and gas mask. The air bombs dug four holes so close to me that I could throw rocks from where I was standing and hit in one each time.

"The raid lasted about two hours, and when the 'all clear' was sounded I was satisfied that if there is a hell on earth it is to be near the objective of air raiders and with the humming of motors, the awful flaring of searchlights, the bursting of shrapnel, the boom of the anti-aircraft guns, the rattle of machine guns and the bursting of the air bombs, all round you, and in fact covering you with dirt and with pieces of shrapnel tearing the bark from the tree to which you are clinging.

"As I crouched beside that tree and looked at the women and children lying flat upon their faces unable even to speak, I wondered how long such torture was going to last.

"DEAD" HUSBAND IN ASYLUM

Memory of Survivor of the Galveston Flood Restored—Meeting Wife, Remarried.

St. Louis.—Mrs. Zelia Phelan of this city recently learned that a man she buried as her husband following the Galveston flood in 1900 was a stranger. Following the burial of the man Mrs. Phelan married R. E. Hardpen, who died here a month ago. Mrs. Phelan a few days ago visited the Illinois state hospital at Alton and recognized Phelan.

The disclosure was made by friends of Mrs. Phelan. Asked about it, Mrs. Phelan said her husband had become mentally unbalanced by a blow received during his rescue in Galveston. She said he wandered about the country in search of her and was finally placed in the Alton asylum.

The sudden meeting with his wife at the hospital restored Phelan's memory, so his wife obtained his release. They are now living together.

Wanted, a Postmistress.

Port Costa, Cal.—This city is without a regularly appointed postmistress.

Miss Cecilia Hansen, who has been in charge of the office here for some time, has quit stamping and delivering letters to take an active part in the war. She has enlisted in the navy as a yeomanette and is preparing for assignment to duty at Mare Island.

There are 782 varieties of arctic flowers, which have but two colors, white and yellow.

FIVE-INCH SLEEVES

New Length Will Aid in Saving Much Material.

Elimination of Large Collars Also Adds to Conservation of Dress Goods.

In the elimination of non-essentials, which is a vast process of reform going on throughout the continent and touching every industry, a woman finds that fashion permits her to omit the collar and cut off her sleeves to five-inch lengths, observes a fashion writer.

This is an admirable aid to reforming clothes. A bad neckline may be cut away and stitched on its edges, or merely touched with a white organdie piping; and sleeves that are worn out at the elbows or ungracefully adjusted at the wrists may be clipped off above the elbow and given a severe finish.

The insistence upon the cuirass blouse, which is the best name that most of its followers can find, relieves a woman's mind as to what to do with her separate skirts; and the fashion for the modified minaret tunic, which swings from the shoulders and flares at its hem, in the Arabian fashion, gives her a chance to use a flaring skirt as an upper garment.

Little has been said concerning this minaret tunic by those who speak often of fashions. Memory is short, and probably there are hundreds who have forgotten the brief, brilliant reign of this bit of orientalism that came into being through a popular play.

The fact that it is in fashion should be received with joy by the economists. I'll tell you why. There are in every wardrobe skirts in more or less good condition that flare at the hem. They are left-overs from last season, and some of them have been worn defiantly by those who did not intend to go round the whirligig of fashion. These are the garments that can be easily turned into minaret tunics. As fashion permits one to wear *a skirt of a different material from* the tunic or bodice, there is no difficulty in matching up the tunic with some fabric that will do duty beneath it.

This trick of economy can be applied to evening gowns as well as to those for the street. Velvet and satin combine well; also crepe de chine and satin, and serge and silk of all weaves.

The flaring skirt of yesteryear can be shortened to the knees, gathered, gored or plaited to the waistline, and a narrow, short skirt dropped beneath it. The building of the bodice depends upon the material in hand. Often there is enough left from a skirt of average length that is cut into a minaret tunic to build a bib bodice without sleeves. Fashion, you know, still bent on economy and conservation, permits separate sleeves from the bodice.

IT CERTAINLY IS BECOMING

A chic little model of gray felt and worsted embroidery, faced with gray beaver and made smart with a bit of gray ostrich and silver ribbon.

FOR A NEAT DRESSER COVER

Remnants From the Popular Voile Curtains—Also May Be Used for Dainty Pin Cushions.

Now that voile for curtains is so popular there are doubtless many people who have small remnants left. These can be used for making a beautiful dresser cover and pin cushion at very little cost.

For the cover take a piece of voile and measure for a four-inch hem on all four sides, pull about four threads each way and hemstitch. Edge this with crocheted lace or any other heavy *lace. The center is very pretty if em*broidered with four small wreaths, one in each corner, or any other pattern that you may like to carry out the scheme of the room.

Next baste a lining of thin silk of any desired shade to the underside and finish with small stitches to the voile, and the cover is finished.

The pin cushion can be made in any desired shape and lined with the same material as was used for the cover. Edge the cushion with an inch wide ruffle of satin ribbon the same shade as the lining and use as an edge a finish of lace to match the cover. Hemstitch and embroider the center of the cushion to match dresser cover. This makes a very pretty little set, and at very little cost.

A Successful Repetition.

One of the prettiest counterpanes which the hot weather has brought forth is of unbleached muslin with a two inch band of small-flowered chintz around the entire spread placed so that it falls just within the edge of the bed. From the many-colored flowers of the chintz, the bolder motifs are picked out and worked in colored mercerized cottons in single sprays placed here and there in an apparently careless fashion over the center of the counterpane. This offers a suggestion for anyone who is planning a bedspread to match the cretonne or *chintz hangings of a summer bedroom.* By picking out the smaller flowers or motifs of the figured material and imitating the colors, if not the exact outline, a very unusual effect may be obtained.

Veil Vogues.

No woman has reached the finishing part of her dressing unless she is fastening upon her toque a veil, be it a small, scroll designed circular veil, a tightly enveloping fine mesh or one of the large floating chiffon motor veils.

MODEL IN LINGERIE FROCKS

© Western Newspaper Union.

A new variation of the lingerie frock—the white embroidery or handkerchief linen over the black taffeta drop. The loose girdle is characteristic of *the ancient Romans, who knew no such* thing as the existence of a waist line.

TIDAL WAVE OF NEW SLEEVES

One Would Think World Had Gone Mad Over Arm Coverings, Fashion Correspondent Writes.

One feels, in running full tilt against the tidal wave of new sleeves, the utter futility of trying to describe even the best of them, says a fashion writer. Continuing, she asserts: One would think that the world had gone quite mad over arm coverings.

Possibly it is true that the French and American designers, realizing that they could not introduce anything specially brilliant or novel in the new costumery because of the lack of materials, put their genius to work in devising a vast variety of complex and stimulating minor details.

However, this does not contribute to the pleasure a woman thinks she will *find in wearing her old clothes.* We are wise enough to know that it is in the adoption of changing details that the majority of women show their knowledge of fashions.

A woman may continue to wear a blue serge gown cut in the form of a coat and skirt if she realizes that she must instantly adapt that gown to the tight or loose cuff, the high or the low waistline, the gather or the plain hip.

A somersault in costumery is not always followed, even by well-dressed women, but there are none so poor in interest but they will do honor to a quick change in the minor detail of a costume.

FADS OF THE DAY

Dress skirts are much draped.

All shades of brown are favored.

The new veils are bordered with narrow fur.

The fichu of lace is prophesied for fall wear.

Small buttons are much in use as a trimming.

The necks of the newest gowns are very wide.

Long organdie sleeves are tightly cuffed with silk.

Collars of coats are very important this year.

Organdie is an admirable choice for a dressy frock.

Practically every jacket has a scarf *these days.*

All kinds of pleating are liked on autumn dresses.

Wide tucks are seen on the skirts of thin Paris dresses.

The all-white toilette possesses undeniable distinction.

Gabardine frocks are belted with narrow strips of suede.

Silk Slips in Favor.

With the pronounced demand for organdie and other sheer fabrics, such as net and chiffon, the question of an attractive and at the same time efficient underslip to be worn with frocks *of these materials is of importance.* While there are any number of lovely lingerie slips provided for this purpose, more favor seems to be accorded to silk slips, either in solid color or in printed design. Undoubtedly the solid and glistening texture of the silk foundation accentuates the lovely transparency of the outside fabric.

Modern Modes.

Just now the small hats are the favored ones and many are shown in mushroom shapes in milan straw with rolled crowns of blue satin. Many women are wearing inexpensive colored jewelry to match different costumes, mainly because it is considered bad taste to wear elaborate jewels in war time. Once more are the oxfords in vogue, the glazed kidskin being used for dress wear. Those in all gray, champagne, tan and mahogany shades in suede or kid are most favored.

Fads and Fancies.

Tank gray is a new shade for fall and will come in all the popular materials. There are some lovely sleeveless sweaters in black velvet, satin and wool and silk jerseys in brilliant colors. These sleeveless affairs are very much liked. In spite of the enormous increase in prices in cloth and furs, the new coats for the coming season are made of the finest woolens *and most of them have fur trimmings* of some kind. Linked fastenings are used to lock waistcoasts or suit jackets.

Jersey Suits.

The sleeveless idea is in high favor in three-piece suits of jersey, or jersey and silk stockinette, or of silk stockinette and tricotine. The very smart three-piece semisports suits have a sweater-like bodice of silk stockinette with jersey sleeves, a skirt of jersey and a 32 or 34-inch sleeveless jacket of the jersey. The skirts are plaited or may be cut on straight, slim lines.

Skirts and Coats.

Checkered silk skirts are worn with plain charmeuse coats without sleeves.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

The air for the wing of the sparrow,
The bush for the robin and wren,
But always the path that is narrow
And straight, for the children of men.
—Alice Cary.

GOOD AND TASTY FOODS.

National War Garden Commission

THE use of left-overs will always be a daily problem in most homes.

Cereal Fruit Pudding.—Put a cupful of cooked cereal into two cupfuls of water and boil until thick; then add two cupfuls of milk and cook slowly one hour; add one cupful of chopped dates, figs or raisins, a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of butter and put into a greased baking dish; bake forty minutes in a moderate oven. Serve hot with fruit juice for sauce. It may be garnished with orange marmalade.

Baked Codfish Puffs.—Put a pack*age of shredded codfish into a bowl,* cover with boiling water and allow it to stand until cool, then drain and squeeze dry. Add one quart of hot mashed potatoes, mix well, then add one cupful of *cream sauce,* a teaspoonful of onion juice, two teaspoonfuls of butter, salt if needed and a few dashes of paprika. Beat until light, then put into a baking dish, brush with fat and bake twenty-five minutes or until brown.

Ham Loaf.—Put three cupfuls of cold boiled rice and two cupfuls of cold boiled ham through a food chopper; add one-half cupful of cream sauce, a half cupful of bread crumbs, a tablespoonful of parsley, a tablespoonful of onion juice, salt, pepper and paprika to taste; a teaspoonful of table sauce and an egg beaten until *light. Mix all together and press into* a brick-shaped baking pan. Bake thirty minutes in a moderate oven. Serve hot with a sauce, or sliced as cold meat.

Deviled Fish.—*Take two pounds of* any steak fish, brush a dish with fat, lay in the fish and cover with the following: One cupful of cream sauce, one-half cupful of chopped green pepper, half a beaten egg, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one-half teaspoonful of dry mustard, one teaspoonful of table sauce, one teaspoonful of grated onion, two teaspoonfuls of butter; brush the fish with the other half of the beaten egg, add two cupfuls of lightly flaked fish to the sauce and pour over the fish. Sprinkle with bread crumbs and place in a hot oven for half an hour.

The true glory of any nation is in the living temple of a loyal, industrious, and upright people.

SUMMER DISHES.

National War Garden Commission

POTTED meats are very common in England, even with the plainest cooks. Tongue, ham, meat or fish leftovers are usually potted for the lunch of another day. The delicacy of such dishes depends upon the thorough pounding, which reduces the materials to the smoothest paste. If carefully prepared and sealed, they will keep for months.

Potted Fish.—Pick cold fish to pieces, season with salt, pepper, and a little mace, then put into a jar, tie tightly with a piece of muslin, then cover this with a paste made from flour and water, *stand the jar in a pan of water and* bake in a moderate oven one hour. When done and cold, pound the fish to a paste, pack it back into the jar and cover with sweet melted fat.

Potted Chicken.—*Take the cold* roast chicken, rejecting the sinews and skin, chop fine and to every pint allow a half cupful of chopped tongue or ham. Put the bones left from the chicken into a saucepan, add one pint of cold water and boil down to less than half a pint. Strain and remove the fat. Pound the chicken, ham or tongue to a smooth paste, adding a little of the liquor to moisten, season with cayenne, nutmeg and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Put into small jars or pots and press down tightly. Cover the jars with melted butter. Cover with paper *moistened with white of egg and keep* in a cool, dry place.

Jellied Chicken.—Cut up a four-pound chicken as for fricassee. Put it on to cook with one small onion, one bay leaf, one blade of mace, three cloves, pepper and salt to taste. Simmer slowly until the chicken is tender. When done cut it from the bones and skin. Put the bones and skin back into the kettle and simmer an hour. Cover one-fourth of a box of gelatin with a little cold water, and let it soak. Add gelatin to the liquor, stir until dissolved, then strain. Taste and add more salt and *pepper. There should be about one* and a half pints of liquor when done. The next day take all the fat from the top of the jelly, then pour half of it into a square mold and stand on ice to harden. When hard put a layer of the chicken on top of the jelly, then slices of hard cooked eggs (using three), sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper, then more chicken and eggs until all is used. Pour over this the remainder of the jelly, which should just cover the chicken. Let stand on ice over night before unmolding.

Conversation is but carving;
Give no more to every guest
Than he's able to digest.
Give to all but just enough,
Let them neither starve nor stuff.
—Walter Scott.

WHAT ABOUT OATMEAL.

National War Garden Commission

OATMEAL furnishes us with the food elements in better proportion than any other grain. It is more easily digested and contains more body-building material than any other cereal. The oat also contains a large amount of mineral matter, the important body regulating material.

Oatmeal to give its best, must be cooked long and well. As a breakfast food, it stands at the head, yet we are learning to use it in various other ways and in different combinations.

Added to wheat breads it makes a most wholesome loaf. Scald one cupful of rolled oats, let stand until cool, add to the usual bread sponge and proceed as usual, adding more salt than for other bread.

Oatmeal With Cheese en Casserole.—Arrange three cupfuls of cooked oatmeal in layers with one cupful of grated cheese. Sprinkle the top with buttered crumbs and bake in a hot oven until the crumbs are brown.

Oatmeal Soup Italienne.—Melt one tablespoonful of fat; add a small chopped onion, and cook until slightly brown with one-half a green pepper, also chopped. Remove from the fire, *stir in a tablespoonful of corn flour,* a teaspoonful of salt, a cupful of cooked oatmeal, and three cupfuls of milk. Cook in a double boiler until smooth. When serving sprinkle with one-half cupful of grated cheese.

Oatmeal and Fish Croquettes.—Mix together one and one-half cupfuls of cooked fish, three cupfuls of cooked oatmeal, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, two tablespoonfuls of chopped onion, one tablespoonful of salt, and a few dashes of pepper. Make into croquettes; dip in egg and crumbs and fry in hot bacon fat. Serve with a white sauce to which a little chopped green pepper has been added.

Oatmeal Wafers.—Take two cupfuls of fat, one cupful of brown sugar, one egg, one cupful of oatmeal, five tablespoonfuls of wheat flour, two tablespoonfuls of water. Mix and drop on a greased pan. Bake until brown on the edges.

Run if you like, but try to keep your breath;
Work like a man, but don't be worked to death.

SOME SUMMER MEATS.

National War Garden Commission

THE perishable meats that are not needed for shipping to our army and allies, supply a sufficient variety to keep us from monotony. Among these are tongues, hearts, sweetbreads, kidneys, liver and brains, all good food when well and tastefully cooked.

Beef's Heart With Veal Stuffing.—Soak the heart three hours in cold water then remove the arteries and all bits of hard tissue. Take one pound *of uncooked veal, chopped fine,* a quarter of a pound of salt pork chopped fine, or the same amount of pork sausage, four tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, a tablespoonful of onion juice, one teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, one egg slightly beaten and a few fresh mushrooms, if they are obtainable. Mix all these ingredients together and stuff the heart. Wrap in a cloth and sew it. Stand in a small saucepan with the point down, cover with boiling water and just simmer very slowly for three hours, then remove the cloth and bake in a quick oven one hour basting every ten min*utes with a little sweet fat. Serve with* a brown sauce, hot or cold. Heart is very nice, sliced and served cold.

Smoked Beef's Tongue.—Wash and soak the tongue over night. In the morning put on to cook in a kettle of cold water, simmer gently for four hours, or until it is perfectly tender. Add more water if needed. When the tongue is cold remove the skin. To serve as a hot dish, place on a heated platter well garnished with parsley to cover the root end. What is left may be sliced and heated in a well-seasoned sauce, using such flavors and condiments as one's taste requires.

Sheep's Kidneys en Brochette.—Take six sheep's kidneys, cut through the center, remove the white veins and fat. Wash well, cover with boiling water and let stand five minutes, then *wipe dry. Cut a fourth of a pound of* bacon in slices half the size of the kidney, place on skewer a piece of kidney then of bacon, two pieces of kidney to each skewer. Place on a broiler, baste with fat and cook over a hot fire five minutes.

Nellie Maxwell

Saving Expensive Ink.

An economy in expensive drawing ink, ordinarily used with a ruling pen, is effected by substituting common writing ink for the drawing ink on many kinds of work in which permanence is not a special factor, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. A convenience, in using this substitute ink in the ordinary containers, is to insert a pen point by the pointed end into the bottle cork. This provides a handy ruling-pen filler, similar to the usual quill stoppers.

At Our Best.

There are some men and some women in whose company we are always at our best. While with them we cannot think mean thoughts or speak ungenerous words. Their mere presence is elevation, purification, sanctity. All the best stops in our nature are drawn out by their intercourse, and we find a music in our souls that was never there before.

Many Speak Portuguese.

The Portuguese language is used by about 30,000,000 persons.

In One's Own Sphere.

Not one of us would be happy if we assumed another's place. We are fitted only for our own little world, and it remains with us to make that tiny sphere what it ought to be. This we may do if we keep cheerful, do our best and think only wholesome thoughts. Otherwise we simply will not, no matter what we may eventually possess, be happy, and the quicker we acknowledge the truth of the assertion the better it will be for ourselves and for all concerned.

Not Frightened.

Private Jones was doing his first guard duty. An officer approached and Jones failed to salute. The officer halted and said pompously, "My man, do you know who I am?" Jones admitted his ignorance. "I'm a colonel," the officer said. Jones grinned and said, "Gee, you wuz lucky. They made me just a private."—Judge.

The Acid Test.

A man should not be considered fat or old as long as he has perfect confidence in a belt.—Emporia Gazette.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

by MARY GRAHAM BONNER.

A FAIRYLAND CIRCUS.

"It's a wonder the young man can ever accomplish the great and masterful trick you are about to see," announced Mr. Giant.

Now the Fairyland people were giving a circus. They hadn't had one in ever and ever so long and they were going to have an especially fine one. It had just started. The clowns, Billie Brownie, Peter Gnome and Peter Goblin, as well as Bennie Brownie had shown the fairies, elves, brownies, and others of Fairland to their seats. All who were not performing had come to watch the circus.

Those who were about to perform were behind a big curtain made of moss. Mr. Giant stood in the center ring—for there were three rings to this circus. And he was going to announce the acts as they came on.

The one he had just spoken of was about to begin.

"It's a wonder," *said Mr. Giant,* "that the young man can do such a great and daring trick." And then the band played very hard and very fast, and all the fairyland people sat at the end of their seats, feeling quite breathless while Mr. Bernard Brownie hopped up on a rope and walked along it, carrying

They Jumped Through Pink Hoops.

with him a parasol made out of oak leaves and moss.

After he had walked along the rope backwards and forwards, out came Miss Bessie Brownie with a parasol made out of rose leaves.

They each walked the rope, one at one end and one at the other, and when they met in the center they passed by each other in the most amazing manner ever seen.

The fairyland people clapped. They thought that was a great trick, and Mr. Giant called out in his loud voice:

"It's a wonder the young lady can do such a trick. The still greater wonder is that they can do such a trick together. They are the great Brownie rope walkers, greatest the world has ever known."

And then Mr. Giant cracked his whip while the Elves came out riding beautiful white horses. They jumped *through pink hoops which matched* their pink costumes and they did the most wonderful of tricks. There were some horses and elves for every ring. How gorgeous they were!

After that many of the fairies came out dressed in white, their faces were powdered so they looked quite white. They stood inside dark curtains and got into interesting positions, just like statues, and then when they were ready, Mr. Giant blew a whistle, the curtains were drawn aside and the fairies were seen—looking like statues and not like fairies.

That act was greatly appreciated, and then the goblins did fine trapeze tricks, swinging, catching each other as they swung from bar to bar and turning somersaults.

Through all of this the band played and the fairyland people laughed and applauded. In fact some of them said their hands were actually tired from clapping so much, and yet they couldn't stop clapping for the tricks were so wonderful.

The clowns, Billie Brownie, Bennie Brownie, Peter Gnome and Peter Goblin walked around and cracked jokes, they said funny things and did funny tricks and behaved just like real clowns in any circus.

There were other brownies who sold pink lemonade and peanuts and who kept calling out:

"Come now, get a bag of fresh peanuts. Or get a glass of pink lemonade. The thing to do at the circus is to eat too much and to get sick. Come on, have some pink lemonade."

But some of the brownies in the au*dience told the brownies who were sell*ing the pink lemonade and peanuts that they shouldn't call out such things—that people in the real circus never did. For, they said, if they warned the people that the pink lemonade and peanuts might make them sick if they kept on buying and eating and drinking, they would never sell any.

And after all the tricks were over, Mr. Giant announced a fine concert to be given at the close of the program for which all the little people of Fairyland stayed, and the chief entertainer was dear old Witty Witch, who told fortunes and sang songs.

Story of a Nice Uncle.

Little Charles—Uncle John, did you ever hear the story about the good little boy who had a nice uncle?

Uncle John—No. Tell it to me.

Little Charles—Well, the nice uncle gave the good little boy a quarter to buy a Thrift Stamp. That's all.

Clarence Would Bust.

The teacher had, as she thought, fully explained the importance of perspiration to the juvenile class. "Now, Clarence," she queried, "if the pores of your skin got filled up what would happen?"

"I'd bust," answered Clarence.

Discovery.

"I've a mind to discover the north pole."

"But it has been discovered."

"Some years ago. It has had plenty of time to get lost again."

On Good Behavior.

"You seem fatigued."

"I am. I have just finished a half hour's conversation with a purist."

"Is that so very tiring?"

"I should say so! Time and again I had to choke back a slang w[illegible] that was trembling on my lips."—[illegible]ham Age-Herald.

Old Stuff to Her.

"Washington never told a l[illegible]

"He was wise. Ain't no use [illegible] it when you marry a widow."—[illegible]ville Courier-Journal.

THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Came to this Woman after Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health

Ellensburg, Wash.—"After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was not able to go about. Our greatest desire was to have a child in our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it. It brought relief from my troubles. I improved in health so I could do my housework; we now have a little one, all of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. O. S. JOHNSON, R. No. 3, Ellensburg, Wash.

There are women everywhere who long for children in their homes yet are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years experience is at your service.

Clear Your Skin While You Sleep with Cuticura

All druggists: Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston."

Hay Fever-Catarrh
Prompt Relief Guaranteed
SCHIFFMANN'S CATARRH BALM
ASK YOUR DEALER

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. $2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse Book 2 R Free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Veins or Muscles; Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Allays pain. Price $1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 310 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.

RUSSIA NEVER REAL NATION

Pessimistic Muscovite Explains the True Situation in the Former Empire of the Czar.

"We're a nation of artists and savages. You can reach us through our feelings—give us a poem, a play, a picture, and we can imitate it, or even improve on it. You send us cannon"—He raised both arms helplessly and dropped them.

"You thought Russia was a huge country. That was a fiction built up by the old regime, which meanwhile intrigued with Germany. As a matter of fact, Russia extends for a few hundred kilometers, north, south, east and west of Moscow. The rest was a foreign country, held together by force. It might become a federation and grow into something like your United States, but it never was a nation in the real sense of the word.

"You think we're a great agricultural country. Another fallacy. We have land, but no agriculture. Our peasants dance on their fields instead of fertilizing them.

"Foreigners have been very naive. They assumed we were modern, strong and capable because of a few fine things we sent to them. They read Tolstoi or saw Pavlova and said 'Ah!—a great people!' They saw greatness through the entrechat of some ballerina's legs!"

Sure to Miss Him.

Father was sitting in the den taking a peaceful smoke, when there came from the parlor a noise that sounded like a cross between the sigh of a pine tree and the wail of a locomotive. With something akin to strong language he rose and went downstairs. In the hall he met his daughter.

"Say, Bessie," queried the old man, "what is the agitation in the parlor?"

"Charley," was the response of Bessie. "He is singing 'I Wonder if He Will Miss Me?'"

"Yes," answered dad, regretfully. "I can't see to shoot straight at night, and I am too rheumatic to kick."

Cool.

"That lawnmower you loaned me is out of order." "Well?" "Can't you come over and fix it?"

Fulton, Mo., public library refuses to keep on file newspapers of alleged questionable loyalty.

The Wear and Tear on that boy of yours during the active years of childhood and youth necessitates a real building food.

Grape-Nuts

supplies the essentials for vigorous minds and bodies at any age.

"There's a Reason"

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

MORE WOOL FOR UNCLE SAM

These Ewes Have Been Cared for to Produce Good Fleece.

FLOCK OF SHEEP WILL HELP WOOL

Autumn Is Most Favorable Time for Making Start, Says Agricultural Department.

FLEECE NEEDED BY SOLDIER

Good Grade Ewes and Pure-Bred Ram Are Best for Beginners—Consider Class of Pasture and Feeds Available.

Sheep husbandry on farms can do much to relieve the threatened inadequacy of the wool production in the United States. The farmer who will start and care for a new flock this fall will have a patriotic part in meeting the country's need for more wool to equip our soldiers and sailors.

Late summer or early fall is the most favorable time to make a start in sheep raising. Ewes can be procured more readily at this time, and when purchased can be kept on meadows, grain stubble fields, or late-sown forage crops, to get them in good condition for breeding. Experience with the ewes through fall and winter will also render a beginner more capable of attending to them at lambing time. It is seldom possible to buy any considerable number of bred ewes at reasonable prices.

Selection of Stock.

The inexperienced sheep raiser should begin with grade ewes of the best class available and a pure-bred ram. The raising of pure-bred rams can best be undertaken by persons experienced in sheep raising. The selection of the type and breed of sheep should be made by considering the class of pasture and feeds available and the general system of farming to be followed, along with the peculiarities of the breeds and the conditions and kind of feeding and management for which each has been especially developed.

It is highly advantageous for all, or a majority, of the farms in a neighborhood, to keep the same breed of sheep, or at least to continue the use of rams of the same breed. After a decision has been made as to a suitable breed, the aim should be to obtain ewes that are individually good and that have as many crosses as possible of the breed selected. With such a foundation and the continuous use of good pure-bred rams of the same breed, the flock will make continuous improvement. In looking for ewes of desired types and breeding it will often be found impossible to get them near at home at a reasonable price. Ewes from the Western ranges can be obtained directly from a stockyard market. For the most part the range ewes are of Merino breeding. First-class ewe lambs, and less often older stock bred on the range and sired by rams of the down or long-wool breeds, are sometimes obtainable. These, or even the Merino ewes, furnish a foundation for the flock that can be quickly graded up by using rams of the breed preferred. The lambs from Merino ewes and mutton rams grow well and sell well if well cared for, but the yield is less than when ewes with some mutton blood are used. The sheep from the range are less often infested with internal parasites than are farm sheep, and in the large shipments there is opportunity for closer selection.

Young Ewes Preferred.

Yearling or two-year-old ewes are preferable to older stock. Ewes with "broken mouths"—that is those that have lost some of their teeth as a result of age—can be purchased cheaper than younger ones, but are not good property for inexperienced sheep raisers.

In buying ewes, particularly those from the range, it is desirable, when possible, to examine the udders to see that they are free from lumps that would prevent the ewes from being milkers. It is necessary to guard also against buying ewes that are useless as breeders, because of the ends of the teats having been clipped off at shearing.

Size of Flock.

Persons wholly inexperienced with sheep will do well to limit the size of the flock at the start. A beginner can acquire experience quite rapidly with 8 or 10 ewes. It is very doubtful, however, whether anyone should make a start with sheep unless the arrangement of the farm and the plan of its operation allow the keeping of as many as 30 ewes, and in most cases 60 or more will be handled better and more economically than a very small flock.

The economical disadvantage of a very small flock lies in the fact that the hours of labor are practically the same for a dozen or 20 ewes as for the larger flock. The fencing to allow desirable change of pastures or to give protection against dogs is about the same in either case, so that the overhead charges per ewe are much smaller in the case of the larger flock. Furthermore, the small flock on a farm having large numbers of other animals is unlikely to receive the study and attention really needed or that would be given to one of the chief sources of the farm income.

CLOTHE A SOLDIER

Start a new flock now and clothe a soldier boy for Uncle Sam. Twenty sheep, at least, are needed to provide wool for his hat, his shirt and socks, his underwear and blankets. How many boys are you going to keep warm?

Housing the Flock.

Equipment for raising sheep on farms need not be expensive. In mild latitudes little housing is needed, and the main need is for fencing and pastures of sufficient number and size to allow frequent changing of flocks to fresh ground to insure health. Where winters are longer and more severe, buildings and sheds are necessary to furnish protection from storms, though no special provisions are needed for warmth. Dryness, good ventilation, and freedom from drafts are the first requisites of buildings for sheep. Convenience in feeding and shepherding must also be held in mind in locating and planning such buildings or sheds.

Small flocks can be cared for in sections of barns having stabling or feed storage for other stock, but with a flock of, say, 100 ewes separate buildings are desirable. The interior arrangement of these buildings should be such as to require a minimum of labor and the least possible moving of the ewes in doing the feeding and caring for them during the lambing season. A building of this type can also be utilized for fattening purchased lambs to be disposed of before lambing begins in the regular farm flock. A good supply of feed racks, grain troughs, etc., can be provided at small expense and will save labor and prevent waste of feed.

Fall Feeding for Sheep.

Stubble and stalk fields may well form the principal means of sustenance for the breeding flock in the fall if they are used before the rains injure their feeding value. Fence strips in plowed fields may also give good grazing for a few days. Clover and grass pastures may well be left until the stubble and stalk fields have been used. For regions where the winters are open, a heavy stand of well-cured bluegrass will help very much in carrying the flock through the winter in good condition. Green rye pastures in the late fall give considerable succulence and furnish exercise for the flock. In the South velvet beans will be found of great help in carrying the flock into January.

Milk Is Nature's Food.

It is very difficult to compare foods on the basis of mineral matter they contain, but all physiologists agree that milk is very valuable from this standpoint. It is food prepared by nature especially for the growth and development of the young. A quart of milk a day is a good allowance for a growing child.

Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

WAR GARDENS MORE PRODUCTIVE

Hoes and Rakes at Work Producing War Food in a Well-Kept City School Garden.

FOOD SUPPLY IS MUCH INCREASED

Spread of War Garden Movement Is Reported From Every Section of Country.

ADDS MUCH TO POCKETBOOK

Examples of Progress of Home, Children's and Community Gardens Indicate They Have Come to Stay—Some of the Advantages.

War gardens as a whole, including home, children's and community gardens, are more numerous and far more productive this year than last, according to the department of agriculture. This is the consensus of opinion of those who have been working on the garden problem, and is based on specific reports of the department's agents, and upon the observations of its specialists throughout the country.

While it is reported that seedsmen sold less seed to home gardeners this year than they did last, this does not mean that there are less gardens or smaller plantings. Amateurs learned last year that they bought too much seed. Some of this seed was undoubtedly kept over, and many gardeners saved seed from last year's crop for planting this season. A few gardeners going to work in 1917 with more enthusiasm than experience decided not to plant this year, but a great many more who did not make gardens last year made them this season.

Estimates Not Reliable.

Estimates of the number of gardens vary, and there are no figures other than conjectures. Department garden specialists say that an estimate of 10,000,000 home gardens is conservative, but admit that this figure represents only a good guess.

Specific examples show how the garden movement has grown. Before the war, according to the garden leader of the District of Columbia, there were not more than 5,000 gardens in the federal district which contains the capital of the country. Now there are 28,000, including school gardens, with a marked increase in 1918 over 1917. Chicago has 483,000 gardens, 140,000 of which are home gardens, 90,000 children's gardens and 238,000 community gardens. Oklahoma City had more than 13,000 gardens last year.

Gardens on Farms.

It must not be supposed, either, that city man and suburbanite constituted the only classes that needed admonition to start gardens, and the only ones that heeded the admonition. The county agent of Oswego county, New York, maintains that the majority of farmers in his county have not had gardens and that much of the effort toward more and better home gardens should be expended on the farmer rather than on the city man.

In the South last year more than 315,000 new gardens were started through the efforts of farm demonstration agents, and this figure takes no account of many gardens established as an indirect result of the work of the department of agriculture. Of even greater significance has been the great amount of gardening done through the co-operation of industrial enterprises. Many of the great lumber mills and cotton mills of the South have encouraged their employees to have home gardens even to the extent of furnishing the ground and the plowing, and allowing time off with pay for the planting, cultivation and harvesting of the crops. In Bibb county, Alabama, mine companies furnished land, seed and fertilizers. In Calhoun county, the same state, home gardeners co-operated with the military authorities at Camp McClellan, Anniston, in growing food for the camp mess. The city of Mobile has 4,000 war gardens. On many railroads, particularly in the South, the unused portion of the right of way has been given up to gardens made productive by section hands and construction gangs. There has been a decided movement for fall gardens and even for year-round gardens where there is a long growing season and the "fall food acre" of the South has been a direct result of the government's campaign for more home-food production.

Gardening Come to Stay.

These facts are significant as showing a tendency, and are an index of activities in every state of the Union. The most hopeful aspect of the gardening situation, according to the department officials who are willing to venture an opinion, is the unanimity of their belief that the home and community garden has come to stay, and that those who have undertaken the work as a wartime measure will continue it after victory has been won.

Their opinion is based, they say, upon the advantages which gardeners have found: cheaper vegetables, better quality and greater freshness, zest and healthfulness in gardening as recreative occupation, and the growth of community spirit and action through a common ground of interest.

HOARD

Plenty of home-canned fruits and vegetables.

All garden products dried that can't be canned.

Sugarless homemade fruit juices and sirups.

Your garden root crop in proper storage.

Be a patriotic hoarder.

Better Marketing.

Last year the production of perishables is estimated to have been 50 per cent greater than normal. Notwithstanding the large output, the marketing difficulties were relatively less than in former years because of the effective efforts of the people throughout the country, assisted by federal and state agencies, to conserve these products for future use by canning, preserving, pickling and drying. The department is again actively assisting in the conservation of perishables, as it did last summer, and is able to render more effective assistance with its largely increased staff. More effective assistance also is being rendered in the marketing of perishable products through the greatly extended daily market news service of the bureau of markets and the weekly reports of truck crop production prepared by the bureau of crop estimates.

Potatoes.

The normal acreage of Irish and sweet potatoes should be maintained in 1918, notwithstanding the large crops of 1917.

This is especially true in view of the necessity of releasing more wheat for export. Potatoes, both Irish and sweet, are the most popular and most generally used of the perishable staple crops. The department, through its extension and publication activities, is encouraging their greater use, especially the use of the Irish potato as a partial substitute for wheat in bread making.

The yield per acre can be made more certain by greater attention to the selection of disease-free potatoes of good varieties, by treatment of seed potatoes immediately before planting, and by the use of sprays to prevent loss from blight.

Those who are to fill the silos this year for the first time should exercise care in determining the ripeness of the crop to be cut for silage.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Corn silage is equivalent in feeding fattening cattle to about two-fifths of its weight of good alfalfa or clover hay.

* * *

The importance of keeping hogs free from worms should not be overlooked. Worms are a great curse to the swine-growing business.

* * *

A tried brood sow is a certain income producer.

* * *

Hog cholera is preventable and curable, yet is the most widespread of acute infectious diseases of animals, causing the death of thousands of hogs annually.

* * *

There is a shortage in the world's supply of draft horses. War interfered with horse breeding operations in France and Great Britain, and drew heavily on their existing supply.

Alfalfa, blue grass, clover, cowpeas, rape and soy beans all make valuable pasturage for the brood sow and her fall litter.

* * *

Records indicate that mules do more work on a given cost than either geldings or mares, and likewise geldings do more work than mares.

* * *

Corn silage enables us to fatten cattle by the addition of very little grain, say three to seven pounds per thousand-pound steer daily.

* * *

Horse production has been greatly reduced in the past two years.

* * *

Many rough or permanent grass pastures that require mowing can be kept clean by the use of sheep, while at the same time the cattle-carrying capacity of the pasture is increased.

* * *

Thousands of farms in the corn belt states have not enough young horses coming on to supply their own requirements for replacement. Instead of having surplus to sell, they must buy.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Every farmer who is a user of the silo is a booster for the silo.

* * *

Weeds are always competitors for the plant food and moisture in the soil and to keep them subdued will require that the gardener be alert with the cultivator, hoe or rake.

* * *

From the labor viewpoint, which must now be considered in connection with every farm operation, the silo has the advantage.

* * *

Cabbage, beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, and all larger plants should be plowed once a week through the growing season.

* * *

Keep lettuce well cultivated. The more it is hoed the better. By keeping a dust mulch around the plants they will be able to withstand dry weather.

Make the farm premises cheerful with paint.

* * *

The grass that goes to waste in your yard or on the ditch bank or along the fence corner is meaning just so much in favor of the kaiser's victory.

* * *

Advance plans should now be made on every farm to improve the seed of the various crops. One of the principal reasons why our average yield is so low is the use of inferior seed for planting.

* * *

A legume crop is necessary in a rotation to keep up the nitrogen supply in the soil.

* * *

Be on the lookout for large hornworms on tomatoes. Arsenate of lead will poison them, but the quickest way is to pick them off.

* * *

Cultivate the garden after each rain and keep ahead of the grass and weeds. If you do not allow the weeds and grass to mature seed you will not have so many enemies to fight in your garden next year.

TOO WEAK TO FIGHT

The "Come-back" man was really never down-and-out. His weakened condition because of overwork, lack of exercise, improper eating and living demands stimulation to satisfy the cry for a health-giving appetite and the refreshing sleep essential to strength. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules, the National Remedy of Holland, will do the work. They are wonderful. Three of these capsules each day will put a man on his feet before he knows it; whether his trouble comes from uric acid poisoning, the kidneys, gravel or stone in the bladder, stomach derangement or other ailments that befall the over-zealous American. The best known, most reliable remedy for these troubles is GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This remedy has stood the test for more than 200 years since its discovery in the ancient laboratories in Holland. It acts directly and gives relief at once. Don't wait until you are entirely down-and-out, but take them today. Your druggist will gladly refund your money if they do not help you. Accept no substitutes. Look for the name GOLD MEDAL on every box, three sizes. They are the pure, original, imported Haarlem Oil Capsules.—Adv.

FIND HUMOR IN AD COLUMNS

Notices Not Intended to Be Funny, but Are Made So by Their Peculiar Wording.

Advertisements are vagarious things sometimes, as, for example, these, which were all actually printed: "A respectable young woman wants washing." "I will make coats, caps, and boas for ladies out of their own skins." "I want an overseer who can take care of 5,000 sheep who can speak French fluently." "Wanted—A girl who can cook; one that will make a good stew." "I want a husband with a strong Roman nose with strong religious tendencies." "I will sell a fiddle of old wood I made out of my own head and have wood left enough for another." "For Sale—A small stock of the same whisky drunk by his majesty on his recent visit to Dublin." "One hundred dollars reward for the recovery of the body of Hale Short, drowned in the river on the night of the 17th. The body can be recognized by the fact that Short had an impediment in his speech."

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF HEALTH

No normal man can go along, day after day, breaking the laws of health and get away with it. You can't live carelessly and fill your stomach with all kinds of food without paying the price. Sooner or later your digestive organs will weaken and all the consequent disorders of indigestion will "put you back." Distress after eating, flatulence, sour stomach, coated tongue, bad taste, offensive breath, water brash, shooting pains in stomach, constipation, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, loss of breath and other symptoms warn you that your stomach needs help.

MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY has been prepared to meet these conditions. It acts almost immediately on the Gastric Juices and gives the stomach tone and vigor to digest almost anything. It makes good, rich blood, revitalizes the whole system and restores the bodily functions to normal once more. At all druggists.—Advertisement.

MOST GOLFERS WILL SAY SO

Only One Classification for Player Who Would Make Such a Claim as That.

"Pa," said Tommy, who had caddied one afternoon at one of the golf clubs, "is a man a good golfer if he knocks the ball one hundred and twenty-five yards?"

"Just a novice, my son."

"Well, if he knocks the ball two hundred and fifty yards?"

"Mighty good! He's mighty good if he can do that, my boy."

"Well, pa, what if he knocks it two hundred and seventy-five yards?"

"He's a splendid player, Tommy," replied pa, as he once more fastened his eye on the newspaper.

"Well, pa, what if he knocks the ball three hundred and twenty-five yards—what would be he then?"

"Probably a liar, my son. Now you had better kiss mamma and go to bed."

No Older Than Your Face.

Is true in most cases. Then keep your face fair and young with Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

The Kaiser in Indiana.

William D. Kizer of the Farmers and Merchants' bank of Winchester was riding in his automobile when he met Mrs. A. L. Nichols, wife of Alonzo Nichols, candidate for judge of the appellate court from this district. Accompanying Mrs. Nichols was her grandson, four years old. When the two met, Mrs. Nichols said: "How do you do, Mr. Kizer." As soon as he could speak the four-year-old said: "Grandma, is that the kaiser?"—Indianapolis News.

His Luck.

"Did your wife go for you when you got home late last night?"

"No; for once I was in luck. The people in the flat next door were having a spat and my wife was busy listening."—Boston Transcript.

Dead Easy.

Her—"Can you foretell your future actions by cards?" Him—"I can if I catch a glimpse of the other fellow's hand."

ASTHMADOR
AVERTS · RELIEVES
HAY FEVER
ASTHMA.
Begin Treatment NOW
All Druggists Guarantee

Incidental.

"Did you like the pony ballet in that piece?"

"No; too much horse play."

Los Angeles is producing glycerin enough for 1,220 shells daily from garbage.

Described.

"Pa, what is adversity?"

"Adversity is something that the Hun can't stand."

Britain's war debt is now $27,636,000,000; Germany's is $25,408,000,000; Austria's, $19,018,000,000.

A Message to Mothers

YOU know the real human doctors right around in your neighborhood: the doctors made of flesh and blood just like you: the doctors with souls and hearts: those men who are responding to your call in the dead of night as readily as in the broad daylight; they are ready to tell you the good that Fletcher's Castoria has done, is doing and will do, from their experience and their love for children.

Fletcher's Castoria is nothing new. We are not asking you to try an experiment. We just want to impress upon you the importance of buying Fletcher's.

Your physician will tell you this, as he knows there are a number of imitations on the market, and he is particularly interested in the welfare of your baby.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SWIFT & COMPANY U.S.A.

Packers' Profits Are Regulated

The public should understand that the profits of the packers have been limited by the Food Administration since November 1, 1917. For this purpose, the business of Swift & Company is now divided into three classes:

Class 1 includes such products as beef, pork, mutton, oleomargarine and others that are essentially animal products. Profits are limited to 9 per cent of the capital employed in these departments, (including surplus and borrowed money), or not to exceed two and a half cents on each dollar of sales.

Class 2 includes the soap, glue, fertilizer, and other departments more or less associated with the meat business. Many of these departments are in competition with outside businesses whose profits are not limited. Profits in this class are restricted to 15 per cent of the capital employed.

Class 3 includes outside investments, such as those in stock yards, and the operation of packing plants in foreign countries. Profits in this class are not limited.

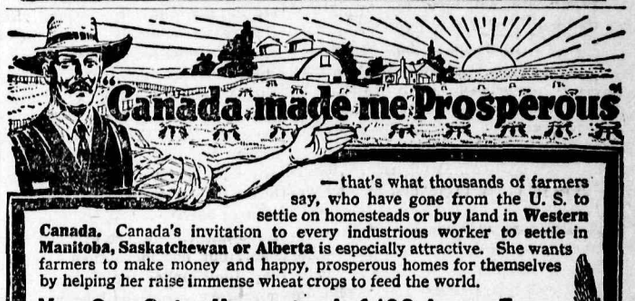
Total profits for all departments together in 1918 will probably be between three and four per cent on an increased volume of sales.

The restrictions absolutely guarantee a reasonable relation between live stock prices and wholesale meat prices, because the packer's profit cannot possibly average more than a fraction of a cent per pound of product.

Since the profits on meat (Class 1) are running only about 2 cents on each dollar of sales, we have to depend on the profits from soap, glue, fertilizer (Class 2, also limited) and other departments, (Class 3) to obtain reasonable earnings on capital.

Swift & Company is conducting its business so as to come within these limitations.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



—that's what thousands of farmers say, who have gone from the U. S. to settle on homesteads or buy land in Western Canada. Canada's invitation to every industrious worker to settle in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops to feed the world.

You Can Get a Homestead of 160 Acres Free

or other lands at very low prices. Where you can buy good farm land at $15 to $30 per acre that will raise 20 to 45 bushels of $2 wheat to the acre—it's easy to become prosperous. Canadian farmers also grow wonderful crops of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools and churches; markets convenient; climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

O. G. RUTLEDGE
301 East Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Canadian Government Agent

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Are You Bloated After Eating

With that gassy, puffy feeling, and hurting near your heart? For Quick Relief—Take ONE

EATONIC

FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

You can fairly feel it work. It drives the GAS out of your body and the Bloat goes with it.

Removes Quickly—Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, etc.

Get EATONIC from your Druggist with the DOUBLE GUARANTEE

Send for the "Help" Book, Address Eatonic Remedy Co., 1018-24 So. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Kansas City is paying six-cent fares on street railways.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 60 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

The Result.

"There is a lot of honey in that candidate's speeches." "That is because he has the office bee in his bonnet."

He that would be truly great must first be truly humble.

Mountains of Oil Analysis Green River Oil Shale & Ref. Co's shale oil and mineral values of $15 net. Best investment ever offered the investor. Investigation solicited. Representatives wanted. Box 415, Kemmerer, Wyo.

Invest Now New Investment Banking Company Organizing. Stock low priced, terms. Securities Holding Co., 815 Stewart Bldg., Houston, Texas

Tuckerton Beacon

Established 1889
E. MOSS MATHIS, Editor and Publisher

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Six Months 75 cents.

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Thursday Afternoon, Sept. 5th, 1918.

Barnegat

Samuel Sprague took a party of friends to Loveladies C. G. S Saturday. Among them were Mrs. Isaac Sprague and two daughters, Mrs. Charles Bahr, Etta Bahr, Edith Bahr, Emma Bahr, Gladys Tolbert, Phyllis Rutter, Miss Hand. They all enjoyed the boating very much.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cox spent a day with their son, Harold B. Cox at Lovelady's

Miss Katie Matthews, who is at Harvey Cedars staying a couple of weeks, spent Tuesday at home.

Howard Falkinburg, of Seaside Park for some time, took a trip to Long Branch and Philadelphia

Percy Matthews, of Harvey Cedars, spent Wednesday at his home.

Samuel Soper spent Tuesday at Philadelphia.

A large transport was off shore at Lovelady's Monday A. M. early and seemed to be in trouble, whether aground or not is not known only that she was there.

Capt. Samuel Lamson spent Monday afternoon at his home in Cedar Run. The Captain is a very busy man while here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Cox and Mrs. Sara B Hernberg returned Monday from a week spent at Lovelady's where they enjoyed the sea breezes.

Charles Helfrish and wife, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday and Labor Day with Mr. Helfrish's mother.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bugbee were guests of Mrs. W: S. Cranmer in Cedar Run the week end.

Miss Dorothy Taylor, who has spent the summer with her grandmother returned Monday to Jersey City Heights.

Bert Ellis, of Jersey City, spent Sunday and Monday with his family on Maple Avenue.

Leon Hazelton and family, of Manahawken, were Saturday Callers.

Conrad Brothers are supplying our citizens with some luscious cantaloupes from their farm near Whiting.

A number of our citizens purchased oil stoves the past week on account of no gas and many propose to continue their use.

Mr. Miller's daughter is clerking in the American Stores.

Joseph McLaughlin is much pleased with his new Ford auto.

W. Hayes Cranmer, our grocer, is supplying his trade with water melon from the Grove and Brookville.

E. B. Sprague and daughter, Miss Myrtle, were in town for a day recently.

Walter Perrine, of Barnegat City, was a week end visitor.

Thos. Hazelton Jr., of New York, who has been a guest of his father at Manahawken, was a Friday business caller.

Marcus Russell, of the County seat, was a guest of his brother, John. He leaves in a few days for Camp Humphreys, Virginia.

Mrs. Wilson, widow of the late L. W. Wilson, expects to conduct the hotel formerly owned by her husband, as a boarding house.

Autos from Manahawken, Waretown and other parts are lined up in the Conrad block every evening for their hot bread and cake fresh from the oven.

Mrs W. S. Cranmer, Miss Elsie Smith and Miss Mabel Truax, of Cedar Run, were week end callers on Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lewis.

Walter Perrine and family, of Barnegat City, will move to our place in the course of a few days. They have rented a house on E. Bay Street.

Automobile travel Sunday was very light. All seemed to wish to abide by the request of the government authorities and by so doing Sunday gasoline.

Comrade Benj. Camburn, of Waretown, was a Saturday and Sunday visitor.

Hon. Geo. T. Cranmer, of Trenton, spent the week end and Sunday among relatives on Maple Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, of Barnegat City, were over Sunday guests of their daughter, Mrs. A. Bowker.

Rev. J. S. Weaver, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, has been notified to go to Hampton Roads. He offered his services some months ago as chaplain. His offer has been accepted. His appointment calls for services on board Transports.

The power boat belonging to Fred Bahr has been completely destroyed by fire.

James T. Mills, Jr., who is a cook at Camp Hill, is home on a ten day's furlough.

Mrs. M. E. Bowker and Mrs. Sarah B. Hernberg, with Charles Helfrish, wife and mother, motored to Beach Haven on Labor Day.

Business was entirely suspended on Labor Day.

Arthur Ridgway has sold his Ice cream, confectionery and restaurant business to J. H. Sprague, of this place, who took possession on Monday.

Samuel Taylor and wife of Asbury Park, spent a few days with his parents.

Capt. Randolph and family, of Maple avenue, leave in a few days for Virginia, where they will spend the winter with his son and daughter.

Ralph Peckworth and family after spending several weeks with relatives have returned to Jersey City.

Clarence Harris, of Newark, spent the holiday with his parents.

Miss Neterville Holman, of West Creek, spent the week end as guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brandt.

Elton Carter and sister, mother and Miss Rebecca Lewis motored to Point Pleasant on Friday.

Letters have been received from Paul Bowker, who is in France, by his wife and mother.

Miss Reeve left on Sunday for Bordentown. She will attend Rider's business school in Trenton.

Mr. Summer, in charge of the Philadelphia War Chest, spent Sunday with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Firman and son, of Jersey City, have been visiting Mrs. Firman's mother, Mrs. J. Bahr.

Prof. A. B. Chute, of Lakewood, was a guest of Harold B. Cox.

John Cox spent Labor Day with his family on the Beach.

Hon. D. G. Conrad and his brother Charles M. and family spent Labor Day at their cottage at Harvey Cedars

W. L. Butler, of Beach Haven, and T. A. Corliss, of Manahawkin, were in town on Monday.

BULLETIN

NEW JERSEY BOARD OF FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS

Trenton, N. J., August 15, 1918.

Effect in New Jersey of President Wilson's roclamation July 31, 1918, in Force at Once, for the Protection of Migratory Game Birds

Also Statement Showing Season, Etc., for Non-Migratory Game, Fish, Etc.

PENALTY

Penalty for violation of Federal regulations $500 or six months' imprisonment or both.

OPEN SEASON, MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

(Includes bith dates mentioned.)

Waterfowl (except Wood Duck, Eider Ducks and Swans) Coot and Gallinules **OCTOBER 16 TO JANUARY 31.**

Sora and other Rails (except Coots and Gallinules) include Mud or Marsh Hen **SEPTEMBER 1 TO NOVEMBER 30**

Black Bellied and Golden Plovers and Greater and Lesser Yellow Legs **AUGUST 16 TO NOVEMER 30**

Woodcock (penalty $100 for taking any game, the killing of which is prohibited from October 10 to November 9, both dates inclusive. One-half of Penalty goes to informer.) **OCTOER 10 TO NOVEMBER 30**

Wilson or Jacksnipe **OCTOBER 16 TO DECEMBER 31**

Close Season, Migratory Game Birds.

Close season throughout the year on all migratory birds not mentioned above.

Bag Limit, Migratory Game Birds.

A person may take in any one day not to exceed the following number of migratory game birds:

Ducks (except Wood Ducks and Eider Ducks), 20 in the aggregate of all kinds.

Geese, 8 in the aggregate of all kinds.

Brant, 8.

Rails, Coots and Gallinules, 25 in the aggregate of all kinds.

Black Bellied and Golden Plovers and Greater and Lesser Yellow Legs. 15 in the aggregate of al kinds.

Wison Snipe or Jacksnipe, 25.

Woodcock, 6.

Manner of Taking Migratory Game Birds

Migratory game birds may be taken with a gun only, not larger than 10 gauge, fired from the shoulder.

They cannot be taken with automobile, airplane, power boat, sail-boat or any boat under sail, or from any boat or structure anchored or staked at a greater distance than 100 feet from shore or ice.

Restricted Hours, Non-Sale and Possession, Migratory Game Birds.

Migratory game birds may be taken only from half hour before sun-rise until sunset.

They may be possessed for an additional period of 10 days after the close of the season, but the sale of all migratory game birds is absolutely prohibited.

Non-Resident Removal of Migratory and Non-Migratory Game Birds and Other Game from the State.

It is illegal for any resident to remove from the State Quail, Ruffed Grouse (commonly known as Partridge), Pinnated Grouse, Woodcock, Hare, Rabbit, Squirrel, English or Ring-necked Pheasants, Hungarian Partridge or any Duck Goose, Brant or other Wild Fowl, except that licensed non-residents may remove in **any one day** 50 Rails, 15 other game birds in the aggregate of all kinds (not of each), and 10 Rabbits, if such birds and rabbits are exposed to open view, but not more than two days' bag limit under the Federal law for migratory birds shall be removed in **any one calendar** week, from Sunday to Saturday, inclusive, namely: 50 Ducks, 16 Geese, 16 Brant, 12 Woodcock, 50 Wilson or Jacksnipe, 50 in the aggregate of all kinds (not of each), of Rails, Coots and Gellinules, and 30 in the aggregate (not of each), of Black Bellied or Golden Plover, and Greater and Lesser Yellow Legs, if such birds are exposed to open view.

Illegal for Resident to Remove Certain Birds

It is illegal for any resident to remove from the State Quail, Ruffed Grouse (commonly known as Partridge), Pinnated Grouse, Woodcock, Hare, Rabbit, Squirrel, English or Ringnecked Pheasant, Hungarian Partridge, or any Duck, Goose, Brant, or other Water Wild Fowl.

Legal for Resident to Remove Certain Birds

There is no prohibition against removing Black Bellied or Golden Plover, Greater and Lesser Yellow Legs, Rails, and Wilson or Jacksnipe, provided that not more are removed by one person in one calendar week than the number that may be taken under the Federal regulations by one person in two days (see bag limit above), and are shipped in accord with Federal regulations. Packages shall have name and address of shipper and of the consignee, and an accurate statement of the numbers and kinds contained therein clearly marked on the outside, BUT NO SUCH BIRDS SHALL BE TRANSPORTED FROM ANY STATE TO OR THROUGH ANOTHER STATE CONTRARY TO THE LAWS OF THE STATE, TERRITORY OR DISTRICT OR PROVINCE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA IN WHICH THEY WERE TAKEN OR FROM WHICH THEY ARE TRANSPORTED. No birds shall be transported into any State from another State when such State prohibits the possession or transportation thereof.

Open Season, Non-Migratory Game, Fish, Etc.

(Includes both dates mentioned.)

Quail, Rabbit, Squirrel, only the Male English Ring-Neck Pheasant, Ruffed Grouse, Prairie Chicken, Hungarian Partridge **NOVEMBER 10 TO DECEMBER 15**

Wild Turkey **CLOSE SEASON UNTIL MARCH 13, 1919**

Female English Ring-Neck Pheasant **CLOSE SEASON UNTIL APRIL 15, 1919**

Brook, Brown and Rainbow Trout and Landlocked Salmon **APRIL 1 TO JULY 15.**

Black Bass ,Oswego Bass, White Bass, Calico Bass, Crappie and Pike-Perch **JUNE 15 TO NOVEMBER**

Pike and Pickerel **FROM JANUARY 1 TO JANUARY 20 AND FROM MAY 20 TO NOVEMBER 30**

Skunk, Mink, Muskrat, Otter (may only be trapped). Special law permits shooting in Salem County above Mill Creek in season **NOVEMBER 15 TO APRIL 1**

Deer—only those having horns visible above the hair. (Illegal to use for hunting deer any rifle, or any firearm of any kind of a smaller calibre than 12 gauge or to use missile larger than buckshot, or to hunt at night or to hunt with dogs. Only one deer a year may be taken; must be reported to commission or warden of county within 48 hours under $100 penalty) **.LAST THREE WEDNESDAYS OF OCTOBER AND FIRST WEDNESDAY IN NOVEMBER.**

Raccoon **OCTOBER 1 TO DECEMBER 15**

GAME FISH IN DELAWARE RIVER AND BAY, AND ALSO THEIR TRIBUTARIES WHERE TIDE EBBS AND FLOWS

Black, Calico, Rock and White Bass, Crappie, Pike-Perch, Pickerel, Pike, White and Yellow Perch and Trout **JUNE 15 TO DECEMBER 1**

NOTICE OF ELECTION

Notice is hereby given that a

PRIMARY ELECTION

will be held in Ocean County on **.TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1918,.** for the nomination by a direct vote of the people of candidates for United States Senator for both short and full term, member of House of Representatives of the United States, Sheriff, County Clerk. member of General Assembly, and borough and township officials, the latter pursuant to the calls of the several borough and township clerks, to be voted for at the general election to be held on Tuesday, November 5, 1918 and also to elect members of the County Committees of the two political parties entitled under the law to hold official primaries.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held in Ocean County on

Tuesday, November, 5, 1918

at which candidates for United States Senator for both short and full term, member of the House of Representatives of the United States, member of General Assembly, Sheriff, County Clerk, and borough and township officials, the latter pursuant to the calls of the several borough and townnship clerks, will be voted for.

In Municipalities Under 10,000

In pursuance of the provisions of the election laws of the State, notice is hereby given to the voters of municipalities in the county of Ocean having less than 10,000 inhabitants that the Boards of Registry and Election will meet as follows:

On Tuesday, September 3, 1918, for the purpose of organization.

That said Boards of Registry and Election shall meet on the second Tuesday of September (September 10, 1918), and shall make up the registry by a house-to-house canvass, as now provided by law.

On September 24, 1918, between the hours of 12.30 p. m. and 9 p. m., the District Boards in all municipalities shall meet at the place where the general election will be held to conduct a Primary Election and also to revise and correct the registry.

That said Boards of Registry and Election shall also meet on the Tuesday next preceding the general election (October 29th, 1918), from 3 to 9 o'clock p. m., for the final registration of voters. Said meeting shall be held at the place where the general election is to be held, and shall be for the purpose of revising and correcting the original registers, of adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in that election district at the next election who shall appear in person before them or shall be shown by the written affidavit to be a legal voter therein and of erasing therefrom the name of any person who, after a fair opportunity to be heard, shall be shown not to be entitled to vote therein by reason of non-residence or otherwise.

And notice is hereby given that the County Board of Election will sit at the Court House at Toms River, N. J., *from 8 o'clock in the forenoon to 5* o'clock in the afternoon on Friday, September 13, 1918, for the purpose of revising and correcting said primary registry list.

And notice is hereby given that the County Board of Elections will sit at the Court House at Toms River, N. J., from 8 o'clock in the forenoon to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on

Thursday, October 31, 1918

and on

Saturday, November 2, 1918

for the purpose of adding to the various registry lists of the county the names of any persons that may have been inadvertently or improperly left off the registry lists, but any such persons left off the registry lists must apply to the County Board of Elections in person, and present evidence that he is entitled to be placed on the registry list.

Dated at the office of the County Board of Elections the 26th day of August, A. D., 1918.

LAWRENCE D. VANNOTE,
chairman.

Attest: WILLIAM H. CRUSER,
Secretary.

REGISTRY and ELECTION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the District Board of Registry and Election in and for the

Township of Little Egg Harbor

will meet in the places herinafter designated on

Tuesday, September 10, 1918, from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M. to begin the house to house registration of voters.

Notice is further given that the said Boards will also sit in the same places between the hours of 12:30 P. M. and nine P. M. on

Tuesday, September 24, 1918.

for the purpose of conducting a Primary Election for the nomination of candidates for

U. S. Senator for short term
U. S. Senator for full term
Member of Congress
Member of Assembly
Sheriff
County Clerk
1 Committeeman
Collector
Assessor
Township Clerk
2 Surveyors of Highway.
1 Constable

Also to elect one member each of the Republican and Democratic County Committees.

Said Boards will also sit at the same places between the hours of three and nine P. M. for registration purposes, on

Tuesday, October 29, 1918

and finally on

Tuesday, November 5, 1918

between the hours of six A. M. and seven P. M., for the purpose of conducting a General Election for

Township of Little Egg Harbor

Place of meeting of Boards of Registry and Election:

Parker's Hall, Parkertown

NORRIS L. PARKER,
Township Clerk

REGISTRY and ELECTION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the District Board of Registry and Election in and for the

Township of Long Beach

will meet in the places herinafter designated on

Tuesday, September 10, 1918, from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M. to begin the house to house registration of voters.

Notice is further given that the said Boards will also sit in the same places between the hours of 12:30 P. M. and nine P. M. on

Tuesday, September 24, 1918.

for the purpose of conducting a Primary Election for the nomination of candidates for

U. S. Senator for short term
U. S. Senator for full term
Member of Congress
Member of Assembly
Sheriff
County Clerk
Township Committeeman, 2 years (unexpired term)
Township Committeeman, 3 years
Assessor, 3 years
Township Clerk, 2 years, (unexpired term)

Also to elect one member each of the Republican and Democratic County Committees.

Said Boards will also sit at the same places between the hours of three and nine P. M. for registration purposes, on

Tuesday, October 29, 1918

and finally on

Tuesday, November 5, 1918

between the hours of six A. M. and seven P. M., for the purpose of conducting a General Election for

Township of Long Beach

Place of meeting of Boards of Registry and Election:

Township Hall

A. L. KEIL,
Township Clerk

REGISTRY and ELECTION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the District Board of Registry and Election in and for the

Township of Eagleswood

will meet in the places herinafter designated on

Tuesday, September 10, 1918, from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M. to begin the house to house registration of voters.

Notice is further given that the said Boards will also sit in the same places between the hours of 12:30 P. M. and nine P. M. on

Tuesday, September 24, 1918.

for the purpose of conducting a Primary Election for the nomination of candidates for

U. S. Senator for short term
U. S. Senator for full term
Member of Congress
Member of Assembly
Sheriff
County Clerk
One Township Committeeman
Assessor
Collector
Constable

Also to elect one member each of the Republican and Democratic County Committees.

Said Boards will also sit at the same places between the hours of three and nine P. M. for registration purposes, on

Tuesday, October 29, 1918

and finally on

Tuesday, November 5, 1918

between the hours of six A. M. and seven P. M., for the purpose of conducting a General Election for

Township of Eagleswood

Place of meeting of Boards of Registry and Election:

O. U. A. M. Hall, West Creek

C. A. SEAMAN,
Township Clerk:

REGISTRY and ELECTION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the District Board of Registry and Election in and for the

Borough of Tuckerton

will meet in the places herinafter designated on

Tuesday, September 10, 1918, from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M. to begin the house to house registration of voters.

Notice is further given that the said Boards will also sit in the same places between the hours of 12:30 P. M. and nine P. M. on

Tuesday, September 24, 1918.

for the purpose of conducting a Primary Election for the nomination of candidates for

U. S. Senator for short term
U. S. Senator for full term
Member of Congress
Member of Assembly
Sheriff
County Clerk
1 Mayor
2 Councilmen
1 Assessor
2 Justice of the Peace
1 Constable

Also to elect one member each of the Republican and Democratic County Committees.

Said Boards will also sit at the same places between the hours of three and nine P. M. for registration purposes, on

Tuesday, October 29, 1918

and finally on

Tuesday, November 5, 1918

between the hours of six A. M. and seven P. M., for the purpose of conducting a General Election for

Borough of Tuckerton

Place of meeting of Boards of Registry and Election:

Town Hall

JOS. H. BROWN
Borough Clerk

REGISTRY and ELECTION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the District Board of Registry and Election in and for the

Borough of Beach Haven

will meet in the places herinafter designated on

Tuesday, September 10, 1918, from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M. to begin the house to house registration of voters.

Notice is further given that the said Boards will also sit in the same places between the hours of 12:30 P. M and nine P. M. on

Tuesday, September 24, 1918.

for the purpose of conducting a Primary Election for the nomination of candidates for

U. S. Senator for short term
U. S. Senator for full term
Member of Congress
Member of Assembly
Sheriff
County Clerk
Freeholder
2 Councilmen

Also to elect one member each of the Republican and Democratic County Committees.

Said Boards will also sit at the same places between the hours of three and nine P. M. for registration purposes, on

Tuesday, October 29, 1918

and finally on

Tuesday, November 5, 1918

between the hours of six A. M. and seven P. M., for the purpose of conducting a General Election for

Borough of Beach Haven

Place of meeting of Boards of Registry and Election:

Fire House

A. PAUL KING,
Borough Clerk

Be Chary of Taking Advice.

A man who succeeds must be careful whose advice he takes, and he have enthusiasm enough to r the advice of those who d as much about the matter as he o. Minneapolis Journal.

Turkish and Greek Women.

Turkish women never serve in Christian houses, unless as occasional charwomen or washerwomen. Greek and Armenian women, on the other hand, are the mainstay of the Constantinople housekeeper; even Turks often employ them. The Greeks are the smartest and the most efficient, though they are perhaps too quick-witted to be perfectly reliable. The Armenians are neither so quick nor so presentable.

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

This Seal Is the Fisherman's Guide To Comfort, Long Wear and Economy In Rubber Boots

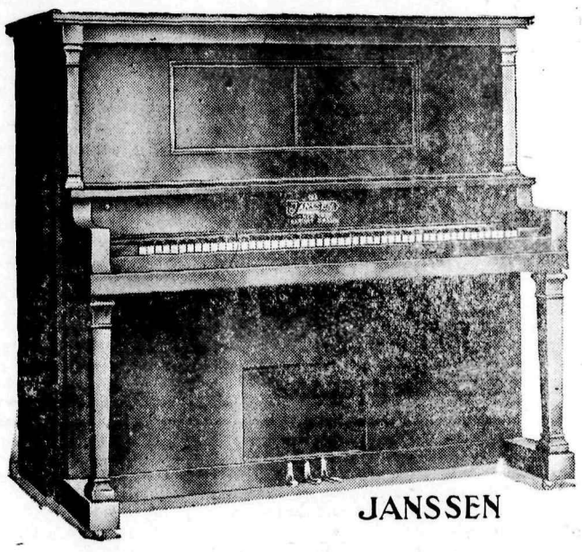
Look for the "U. S. Seal" on every pair. It is our promise and your assurance of rubber footwear that will keep your feet warm, dry and comfortable in work about the boats and wharves, when gales lash the waves to fury and fling high the numbing, icy spray.

Not only warmth and comfort, but longer wear which means money saved, make U. S. Rubber Footwear ideal for the fisherman, and for all who must ward off wet and chill and conquer rough going in the day's work. There's a pair designed for your special needs.

For sale everywhere. Your dealer has just what you want, or can get it for you.

United States Rubber Company
New York

Victrolas Talking Machines and Records



JANSSEN

Player Pianos and Talking Machines
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You are invited to hear a demonstration of the WONDERFUL

JANSSEN--DE LUXE Player Piano

Plays any composition in the way you want to play it. Remarkable in its expression and almost human in reproducing the works of all artists

I want all the musical people in this section to hear this great piano and see what it can do.

Make an appointment and my auto will call for you any time and at any place.

I also have the agency for the **Langdon Player Piano** a popular priced instrument

Write or Phone me

HAROLD B. COX Phone 24-R 5 **Barnegat, N. J.**

TUCKERTON BEACON
TUCKERTON, N. J

Thursday Afternoon, Sept. 5th, 1918.

SOCIETIES

TUCKERTON CHAPTER NO. 54 O. E. S.
Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday evening of the month at 8 o'clock in Masonic Hall corner of Wood and Church streets.
Mrs. Arvilla Horner, W. M.
J. Winfield Horner, W. P.
Mrs. Henrietta C. Cale, Secy.
Mrs. Fannie D. Smith, Treas.

TUCKERTON LODGE, NO. 4, F. & A. M.
Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday evening of each month in Masonic Hall corner Wood and Church streets.
Wm. J. Falkinburg, W. M.
W. Irving Smith, Sec'y.

RYERSON POST NO. 77, G. A. R.
Meet at Town Hall, every first and third Thursday evening of each month at 7.30 o'clock.
Charles White, Commander,
Stephen Keetch, Quartermaster,
Edwin A. Gale, Adjutant.

LAKESIDE COUNCIL NO. 24, Jr. O.U.A.M
Meets every Monday night, in Red Men's Hall corner Main and Green streets, at 7.30 o'clock.
Joseph B. Mathis, Councilor.
Joseph H. Brown, R. S.

ALLIANCE COUNCIL, NO. 156, D. of L.
Meets every Thursday evening in the Red Mens Hall corner Main and Green streets at 8 o'clock
Mrs. Addie Cox, Councilor
Mrs. L. W. Frazier, Sec'y.

POHATCONG TRIBE NO. 61, IMP'D. O. R. M.
Meets every Saturday Sleep, 4th Run, 30th breath in Red Mens Wigwam, corner Main and Green streets.
Garwood Horner, Sachem
Geo. Bishop, Jr., C. of R.
TRUSTEES
W. H. Kelley, W. I. Smith, C. Ira Mathis.
TRUSTEES WIDOWS AND ORPHANS
Geo. W. Grant, Jos. H. McConomy,
Joseph H. Brown.

OCEAN LODGE NO. 38, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Thursday evening in Town Hall corner Main and Wood streets at 7.30 o'clock.
LeRoy Chambers, N. G.
I. E. Mosier, Sec.
Lev is Fiske, Fin. Sec'y.

MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIATION
of Tuckerton, N. J.
Meets at P. O. Building on the last Saturday evening of each month.
W. I. Smith, President,
T. Wilmer Speck, Secretary,
Joseph H. Brown Treas.

COLUMBIA TEMPLE, NO. 20, L. of G. E
Meets every Tuesday night in K. G. E Hall corner Main and Wood streets
Mrs. Henrietta Cale, N. T.
Mrs. L. W. Frazier, G. of R.

TUCKERTON LODGE No. 1090 L. O. O. M
Meets every Wednesday night at 8 P. M in Red Mens Hall.
W. Howard Kelley, Dictator.
Nathan B. Atkinson, Sec'y.
Harry White, Treasurer.

Fire Insurance

Fire Insurance written in the following reliable companies:

Royal,
Commercial Union
North British & Mercantile.

Philadelphia Underwriters.
Girard Fire & Marine

PRICE & BISHOP Agents,
Tuckerton, N. J

Charles Atkinson

AUTOMOBILE LINE
between
TUCKERTON and ABSECON

SCHEDULE:

	Week Days	Sunday
Leave	7.30 A. M.	7.30 A. M.
Tuckerton	1.45 P. M.	4.00 P. M.
Leave	8.20 A. M.	8.20 P. M.
I. Gretna	2.20 P. M.	4.20 P. M.
Arrive	9.30 A. M.	9.30 A. M.
Absecon	3.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.
Leave	10.00 A. M.	9.30 A. M.
Absecon	4.00 P. M.	6.30 P. M.
Leave	10.50 A. M.	10.20 A. M.
N. Gretna	4.50 P. M.	7.20 P. M.

Headquarters and waiting Room at Lakeside Garage, Main Street, Tuckerton, N. J.

Automobiles to hire for all occasions at special prices.

CHARLES ATKINSON
Proprietor.

Phone 30-R2

Walter Atkinson

AUTOMOBILE LINE
between
TUCKERTON and ABSECON

The Walter Atkinson Auto Line is running between Tuckerton & Absecon on the following schedule:

WEEK DAYS
Leave Tuckerton daily ....7.30.A..M.
Leave Tuckerton daily ....1.30.P..M.
Leave Absecon daily .....10.00 A. M.
Leave Absecon daily 4.00 P. M.

SUNDAYS
Leave Tuckerton .....7.15 A. M.
Leave Tuckerton .....4.15 P. M.
Leave Absecon .....9.35 A. M.
Leave Absecon .....6.30 P. M.

Autos to hire for all occasions at special prices. A full line of accessories. Ford parts, oils, greases, tires and hardware at cut prices. A fresh line of candies.

Waiting room in the store of my GARAGE on Main street, opposite The Tuckerton Bank.

PHONE 26

WALTER ATKINSON,
Proprietor.

YOUR NAME

Is it on our subscription list?

We will guarantee you full value

FOR YOUR MONEY

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

WHEREAS, WILLIAM HUGHES was at a joint meeting of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, held on the twenty-ninth day of January, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, declared elected a member of the United States Senate from the State of New Jersey, and subsequently duly qualified himself as such Member of the United States Senate, and after such election and qualification, to wit, on the Thirtieth day of January, A. D. One thousand nine hundred and Eighteen, departed this life, thereby causing a vacancy to exist in the representation of this State in the Senate of the United States:

THEREFORE, I, WALTER E. EDGE, Governor of the State of New Jersey, pursuant to law do hereby issue this my proclamation, directing that an election be held according to law in the State of New Jersey, on Tuesday, the Fifth day of November, next, ensuing the date hereof, for the purpose of electing a member of the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the said WILLIAM HUGHES.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of New Jersey, at Trenton, this Sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States the One hundred and forty-third.

(L. S.) WALTER E. EDGE
GOVERNOR

By the Governor,
THOMAS F. MARTIN
SECRETARY OF STATE

Endorsed:
Filed Jul. 16. 1918
THOMAS F. MARTIN,
SECRETARY OF STATE."

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

I, THOMAS F. MARTIN, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true copy of Proclamation by the Governor, and the endorsement thereon, as the same is taken from and compared with the original filed in my office on the Sixteenth day of July A. D., 1918, and now remaining on file therein.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Trenton, this Eighteenth day of July, A. D., 1918.

(L. S.) Thos. F. Martin,
Secretary of State

SALE OF LAND FOR UNPAID TAXES

Unpaid Taxes for 1915-1916-1917

Public notice is hereby given by Charles Cummings, Collector, of the Township of Little Egg Harbor, County of Ocean, and State of New Jersey, that he will sell at Public Sale all the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate hereinafter mentioned for the shortest term for which any person or persons will agree to take the same and pay the tax lien thereon including interest and cost of sale. The sale will take place in the village of Parkertown, in the County of Ocean, and State of New Jersey at Parker's Hall, on
Tuesday, September 24th, 1918 at two o'clock, P. M.

The said lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate so to be sold and the names of the persons against whom the taxes laid on account of each parcel are as follows:

Elmer King, Buildings, wood and Farm Land	$ 80.42
J. D. Fay, Farm and Woodland	17.66
Thomas Andrews, Est., Farm Land	1.42
Albert Pharo's Est., Wood and Farm Land	35.10
David Garrison Est., Farmland	7.27
Hugh Bird, House and Lot	5.59
George W. Mott, House and Lot	4.82
Wesley Hamilton, Farm Land	4.64
Joel J. Salmons, House, Farm Land	9.90
Harry Speck, Farm and Buildings	42.04
Henry Gale's Est., Farm Land	11.81
Charles P. Bartlett, Woodland	1.77
Harry T. Willits, Wood Land	.99
Samuel Andrews Est., Wood Land	1.31

Charles Cummings,
Collector.

Tricks of Worms.

Mimicry in animals, "hitherto an unsolved mystery," is explained in the North American Review by Hudson Maxim. When a bird is about to attack a worm he looks at the worm, trying to ascertain whether the worm is a food worm or a puff-adder. The mental process of the bird is transferred to the nervous system of the worm, who, now aware of the fact that the bird would hesitate to attack him if he were a puff-adder, proceeds to imitate the puff-adder.

The Heart Is Very Busy.

Your heart is a very busy organ. While you breathe once, it beats four times, says Popular Science Monthly. At each beat it sends four pounds of blood through your veins and arteries. The weight of the circulating blood is 29 pounds. When you run, your legs and the other parts of your body need more blood, so your heart must pump faster.

Aircraft Standardized.

It is less than a score of years since the first heavier-than-air machine successfully carried a passenger into the air. It is less than 15 years since the art of controlling such a craft was imparted by the inventor to another, yet today aircraft have been standardized and factories turn them out with the ease that motorcar builders produce their product.

They Are Desecrating Your Stars and Stripes

They are publicly cursing your President.

They are teaching disloyalty and sedition in our public schools.

They are secretly dynamiting factories and spreading horrible diseases by poisoning food.

German and Austrian agents and sympathizers have committed these and other crimes.

Contribute at Least $1
Help Defeat Their Diabolical Plans

ADVISORY BOARD

HON. DAVID JAYNE HILL, *Ex-Ambassador to Germany*
HON. ROBERT BACON, *Ex-Ambassador to France*
HON. PERRY BELMONT, *Vice-President, Navy League*
HON. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, *Ex-Attorney-General U. S.*
JOHN GRIER HIBBEN, LL.D., *President, Princeton University*
HENRY B. JOY, *President, Lincoln Highway Asso'.*
HUDSON MAXIM, *Member Naval Advisory Board*
HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, *Ex-President of the United States*

To Win This War German and Austrian Spies Must Be Given the Limit of the Law

Your Money Is Needed

PIN A BILL TO THIS COUPON AND MAIL TO-DAY
Make Checks Payable to ROBERT APPLETON, Treasurer

American Defense Society, Inc., 44 East 23rd St., New York.
Please enroll me as a member of the American Defense Society, and forward me membership certificate and button. I enclose $1.00—Annual Membership, $5.00—Sustaining Membership, $10.00—Subscribing Membership, $25.00—Contributing Membership, $100—Life Membership.

Name .....
Street Address .....
City and State ..... Date.....1918

Serve at the Front or Serve at Home

E. P. JONES

Funeral Director and Embalmer

HAMMONTON and TUCKERTON, N.J.

Auto Furerals
BELL PHONE 27-R 3
Bell 'Phone Calls Received at Residence of
Mrs. Mary E. Smith
133 East Main Street Tuckerton, N. J

RIDGWAY HOUSE
AT-THE-FERRIES
PHILA.

HOTEL RIDGWAY
AT-THE-FERRIES
CAMDEN

ASSOCIATED HOTELS
EUROPEAN PLAN

ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH.
HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER IN EACH ROOM.

Dr. H. G. Keeler
DENTIST

I will be at my Tuckerton office on Saturday of each week all day.

Patients desiring treatment or information during the week can call, write or phone to 1218 Atlantic Avenue o Chalfonte Apartments, Atlantic City.

Driving the brain starts the pain

Over-work, worry and the constant strain of a business life are often a cause of much trouble.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is highly recommended for all Nervous disorders. It is particularly invaluable to business women. Regulate your bowels by using

DR. MILES'
LIVER PILLS

IF FIRST BOTTLE, OR BOX, FAILS TO BENEFIT YOU, YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

NERVOUS ATTACKS.
"I suffered with nervous attacks and headaches. Then my liver got out of order and it seemed as though my whole system was upset. I commenced using Dr. Miles' Nervine and also took Dr. Miles' Liver Pills and now I feel perfectly well in every way. My bowels also are in good shape now."
MRS. AUGUSTA KEISER,
1149 Portland Ave.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Philadelphia and Beach R. R., and Barnegat R. R.
IN EFFECT JUNE 30th, 1918.

TUCKERTON RAILROAD CO.

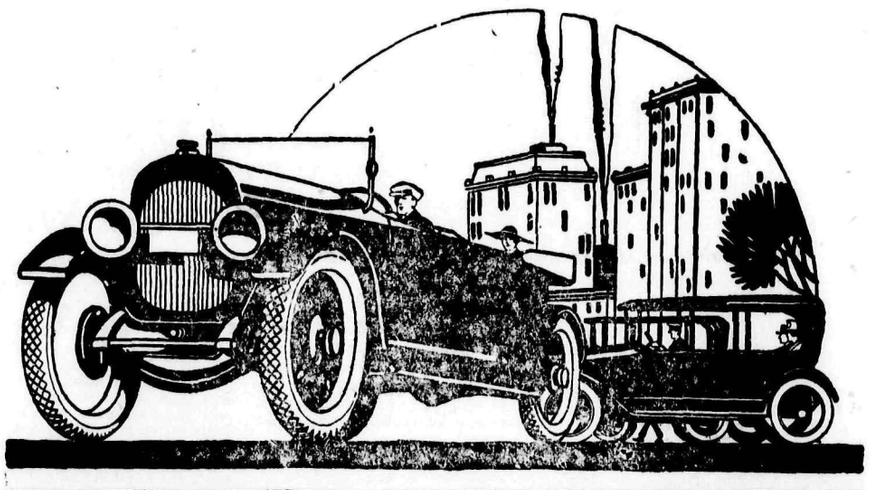
and Tuckerton Railroad Company operating
Trains from New York and Philadelphia to Tuckerton, Beach Haven and Barnegat City

STATIONS	Daily Ex. Sun.	Sat. only	Daily Ex. Sun.	Sun. only	Sun. only
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv N. York PRR	7.00	.....	1.24	.....	.....
" N. York CRR	3.30	.....	1.20	.....	2.30
" Trenton	8.20	.....	3.00	7.15	.....
" Philadelphia	9.28	1.40	3.48	7.48	.....
" Camden	9.35	1.47	3.56	7.56	.....
" Mt. Holly	10.13	2.20	4.27	8.36	.....
" Whitings	11.00	.....	5.12	9.45	6.46
" Cedar Crest	* 11.09	.....	* 5.20	* 9.53	* 6.55
" Lacy	* 11.13	.....	.....	* 9.57	* 7.00
" Waretown Jct	* 11.24	.....	* 5.34	* 10.08	* 7.12
" Barnegat	11.28	B 3.19	5.38	10.12	7.16
" Manahawkin	11.38	.....	5.51	10.25	7.26
" Cedar Run	* 11.43	.....	* 5.55	* 10.30	* 7.29
" Mayetta	* 11.44	.....	* 5.57	* 10.32	* 7.31
" Staffordville	* 11.46	.....	* 5.5v	* 10.34	* 7.33
" Cox Station	* 11.49	.....	* 6.01	* 10.36	* 7.36
" West Creek	11.53	.....	6.05	10.40	7.40
" Parkertown	* 11.55	.....	* 6.07	* 10.42	* 7.42
Ar Tuckerton	12.00	.....	6.12	10.47	7.47
Lv Hilliards	.....	.....	.....	* 10.31	* 7.33
" Martins	* 11.48	.....	* 6.00	* 10.34	* 7.37
" Barnegat C Jt	11.51	3.32	6.05	10.38	7.39
" Ship Bottom	* 11.55	B 3.36	* 6.08	* 10.41	* 7.43
" Brant Beach	* 11.58	B 3.38	* 6.11	* 10.44	* 7.46
" B. H. Crest	* 12.00	B 3.39	* 6.13	* 10.46	* 7.48
" Pehala	* 12.01	.....	* 6.14	* 10.47	* 7.50
" B Haven Ter	* 1p.05	B 3.44	* 6.18	* 10.50	* 7.53
" Spray Beach	* 12.07	B 3.46	* 6.20	* 10.52	* 7.55
" N B'ch Haven	* 12.09	.....	* 6.22	* 10.54	* 7.57
Ar Beach Haven	12.11	3.48	6.23	10.55	7.58
Lv Surf City	12.03	3.44	6.17	10.49	7.47
"Harvey Cedars	12.13	3.54	6.27	10.59	7.55
" High Point	12.15	3.57	6.30	11.01	8.00
" Club House	* 12.22	* 4.04	* 6.37	* 11.07	* 8.05
Ar Barnegat City	12.29	4.10	6.43	11.15	8.11

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

STATIONS	Daily Ex. Sun.	Mon. only	Daily Ex. Sun.	Sun. only	Sun. only
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv Barnegat City	.....	6.56	2.38	7.10	4.22
" Club House	.....	* 7.01	* 2.44	* 7.17	* 4.28
" High Point	.....	7.08	2.51	7.23	4.34
"Harvey Cedars	.....	7.11	2.54	7.25	4.37
" Surf City	.....	7.21	3.03	7.36	4.47
" Beach Haven	7.18	7.15	2.52	7.30	4.38
" N B'ch Haven	* 7.20	.....	* 2.54	* 7.32	* 4.40
" Spray Beach	* 7.22	A 7.17	2.56	* 7.34	* 4.42
" B Haven Ter	* 7.24	A 7.19	2.58	* 7.36	* 4.44
" Pehala	* 7.28	.....	* 3.02	* 7.40	* 4.48
" B. H. Crest	* 7.30	A 7.22	* 3.04	* 7.42	* 4.50
" Brant Beach	* 7.31	A 7.23	3.06	* 7.43	* 4.51
" Ship Bottom	7.33	A 7.26	3.10	* 7.45	* 4.53
" Barnegat C Jt	7.38	7.31	3.15	7.48	4.59
" Martins	7.39	.....	* 3.16	* 7.50	* 5.01
" Hilliards	.....	.....	.....	* 7.54	* 5.05
" Tuckerton	7.28	.....	3.05	7.40	4.46
" Parkertown	* 7.33	.....	* 3.10	* 7.45	* 4.51
" West Creek	7.35	.....	3.12	7.47	4.53
" Cox Station	* 7.38	.....	* 3.15	* 7.50	* 4.57
" Staffordville	* 7.41	.....	* 3.18	* 7.52	* 5.00
" Mayetta	* 7.43	.....	* 3.20	* 7.54	* 5.02
" Cedar Run	* 7.45	.....	* 3.22	* 7.56	* 5.04
" Manahawkin	7.54	.....	3.31	8.05	5.16
" Barnegat	8.02	.....	3.39	8.15	5.26
" Waretown Jct	* 8.06	.....	* 3.43	* 8.19	* 5.30
" Lacy	.....	.....	.....	* 8.31	.....
" Cedar Crest	* 8.20	.....	* 3.57	* 8.35	* 5.46
Ar Whitings	8.30	C 8.15	4.07	8.45	5.55
" Mt. Holly	9.12	.....	5.18	.....	7.08
" Camden	9.47	9.24	6.11	.....	7.47
" Philadelphia	9.55	9.35	6.19	.....	7.55
" Trenton	10.08	.....	7.28	.....	9.15
" N. York PRR	11.51	.....	9.18	.....	11.00
" N. York CRR	12.15	.....	10.20	1.00	8.45
" " Mon. only	10.45	10.45	.....	.....	.....

"*" Indicates flag stations.
"A" Train will stop on signal to receive passenger.
"B" Train will stop on signal to leave passengers from Philadelphia.
"C" Train will stop on signal to leave passengers from Newark and New York, via C. R. R. of N. J.



We Certainly Ought to Know

When there is any question of value in automobile tires we certainly ought to have the answer.

For we have seen the *inside* of practically every tire made. We know how much value every manufacturer *intends* to put into the tires he sells.

We know which tires give way first. We know their weaknesses, their points of strength, their capacity for service.

We know tires as your family doctor knows you—because it is our business, as vulcanizers, to keep tires in as good health as possible.

And the net result of all this information of ours is our determination to sell Goodyear Tires to our customers.

We believe it will be to your advantage to buy your tires from people who *know* tires, from the inside out.

ON SALE AT
THE LAKESIDE GARAGE

Horner's CASH STORE

We have always aimed to keep up with the times and are still striving to keep down prices. We raise our prices only whenit is absolutely necessary. What would you be paying for groceries today were it not for us? Compare our prices and see if we can't save you money.

Best Corn Starch 8c pkg
This price for a short time only. One package to a customer.

AIR DRIED LAUNDRY SOAP ..... 4½c cake

QUAKER OATS 10c pkg
Another good thing offered at cost.

Tub BUTTER 49c lb

Best Country Lard 32c
This lard is as good as though you made it yourself.

Fancy Oleomargarine 34c lb

Best Corn Meal 5½c lb

Tall Can CREAM 13c

We have all you need to can with
Preserving Needs

MASON JARS (pints)	78c doz
MASON JARS (quarts)	83c doz
JAR RINGS	7 and 9c doz
JAR TOPS	30c doz
PARAWAX	17c lb
JELLY TUMBLERS	40c doz
WAX STRINGS	5c doz
SEALING WAX	5c cake
PURE JELLY	13 and 15c ylass
BOTTLED ONIONS	12c
BOTTLED PICKLES	12c
CAN SPAGHETTI	19c
VAN CAMPS BAKED BEANS	15c glass
BREAKFAST ROE	25c can
LUNCH TONGUE	35, 50 and $1.00
GOLDEN CROWN SHRIMP	15c can

OUR SPECIAL COFFEE 22c lb
We are selling more and more of these brands.

Campbell's Soups 10c can

New Packed Peas 17c
Potted Meats 5c can
Peanut Butter 13c glass

Runkel's Chocolate 10c cake

"It Pays to Buy at Horner's"

"OUTWITTING THE HUN"

By LIEUTENANT PAT O'BRIEN

Copyright, 1918, by Pat Alva O'Brien

CHAPTER XVI—Continued.

—11—

From the kitchen you could walk directly into the cow-barn, where two cows were kept, and this, as I have pointed out before, is the usual construction of the poorer Belgian houses.

I could not make out why the caller seemed to be so antagonistic to me, and yet I am sure he was arguing with the family against me. Perhaps the fact that I wasn't wearing wooden shoes—I doubt whether I could have obtained a pair big enough for me—had convinced him that I was not really a Belgian, because there was nothing about me otherwise which could have given him that idea.

At that time, and I suppose it is true today, about 94 per cent of the people in Belgium were wearing wooden shoes. Among the peasants I don't believe I ever saw any other kind of footwear and they are more common there than they are in Holland. The Dutch wear them more on account of a lack of leather. I was told that during the coming year practically all the peasants and poorer people in Germany, too, will adopt wooden shoes for farm work, as that is one direction in which wood can be substituted for leather without much loss.

When the young man left, I left shortly afterwards, as I was not at all comfortable about what his intentions were regarding me. For all I knew he might have gone to notify the German authorities that there was a strange man in the vicinity—more perhaps to protect his friends from suspicion of having aided me than to injure me.

At any rate, I was not going to take any chances and I got out of that neighborhood as rapidly as I could.

That night found me right on the frontier of Holland.

CHAPTER XVII.

Getting Through the Lines.

Waiting until it was quite dark, I made my way carefully through a field and eventually came to the much dreaded barrier.

It was all that I had heard about it. Every foot of the border line between Belgium and Holland is protected in precisely the same manner. It is there to serve three purposes: first, to prevent the Belgians from escaping into Holland; second to keep enemies, like myself, from making their way to freedom; and third, to prevent desertions on the part of Germans themselves. One look was enough to convince any one that it probably accomplished all three objects about as well as any contrivance could, and one look was all I got of it that night, for while I lay on my stomach gazing at the forbidding structure I heard the measured stride of a German sentry advancing towards me and I crawled away as fast as I possibly could, determined to spend the night somewhere in the fields and make another and more careful survey the following night.

The view I had obtained, however, was sufficient to convince me that the pole-vault idea was out of the question even if I had a pole and was a proficient pole-vaulter. The three fences covered a span of at least twelve feet and to clear the last barbed wire fence it would be necessary to vault not only at least ten feet high, but at least fourteen feet wide, with the certain knowledge that to touch the electrically charged fence meant instant death. There would be no second chance if you came a cropper the first time.

The stilt idea was also impracticable because of the lack of suitable timber and tools with which to construct the stilts.

It seemed to me that the best thing to do was travel up and down the line a bit in the hope that some spot might be discovered where conditions were more favorable, although I don't know just what I expected along those lines.

It was mighty disheartening to realize that only a few feet away lay certain liberty and that the only things preventing me from reaching it were three confounded fences. I thought of my machine and wished that some kind fairy would set it in front of me for just one minute.

I spent the night in a clump of bushes and kept in hiding most of the next day, only going abroad for an hour or two in the middle of the day to intercept some Belgian peasant and beg for food. The Belgians in this section were naturally very much afraid of the Germans and I fared badly. In nearly every house German soldiers were quartered and it was out of the question for me to apply for food in that direction. The proximity of the border made everyone eye each other with more or less suspicion and I soon came to the conclusion that the safest thing I could do was to live on raw vegetables which I could steal from the fields at night as I had previously done.

That night I made another survey of the barrier in that vicinity, but it looked just as hopeless as it had the night before and I concluded that I only wasted my time there.

I spent the night wandering north, guided by the North Star which had served me so faithfully in all my traveling. Every mile or two I would make my way carefully to the barrier to see if conditions were any better, but it seemed to be the same all along. I felt like a wild animal in a cage, with about as much chance of getting out.

The section of the country in which I was now wandering was very heavily wooded and there was really no very great difficulty in keeping myself concealed, which I did all day long, striving all the time to think of some way in which I could circumvent that cursed barrier.

The idea of a huge stepladder occurred to me, but I searched hour after hour in vain for lumber or fallen trees out of which I could construct one. If I could only obtain something which would enable me to reach a point about nine feet in the air it would be a comparatively simple matter to jump from that point over the electric fence.

Then I thought that perhaps I could construct a simple ladder and lean it against one of the posts upon which the electric wires were strung, climb to the top and then leap over, getting over the barbed wire fences in the same way.

This seemed to be the most likely plan and all night long I sat constructing a ladder for this purpose.

I was fortunate enough to find a number of fallen pine trees from ten to twenty feet long. I selected two of them which seemed sufficiently strong and broke off all the branches, which I used as rungs, tying them to the poles with grass and strips from my handkerchief and shirt as best I could.

It was not a very workmanlike looking ladder when I finally got through with it. I leaned it against a tree to test it and it wobbled considerably. It was more like a rope ladder than a wooden one, but I strengthened it here and there and decided that it would probably serve the purpose.

I kept the ladder in the woods all day and could hardly wait until dark to make the supreme test. If it proved successful my troubles were over; within a few hours I would be in a neutral country out of all danger. If I failed—I dismissed the idea summarily. There was no use worrying about failure; the thing to do was to succeed.

The few hours that were to pass before night came on seemed endless, but I utilized them to re-enforce my ladder, tying the rungs more securely with long grass which I picked in the woods.

At last night came, and with my ladder in hand I made for the barrier. In front of it there was a cleared space of about one hundred yards, which had been prepared to make the work of the guards easier in watching it.

I waited in the neighborhood until I heard the sentry pass the spot where I was in hiding and then I hurried across the clearing, shoved my ladder under the barbed wire and endeavored to follow it. My clothing caught in the wire, but I wrenched myself clear and crawled to the electric barrier.

My plan was to place the ladder against one of the posts, climb up to the top and then jump. There would be a fall of nine or ten feet, and I might possibly sprain an ankle or break my leg, but if that was all that stood between me and freedom I wasn't going to stop to consider it.

I put my ear to the ground to listen for the coming of the sentry. There was not a sound. Eagerly but carefully I placed the ladder against the post and started up. Only a few feet separated me from liberty, and my heart beat fast.

I had climbed perhaps three rungs of my ladder when I became aware of an unlooked for difficulty.

The ladder was slipping.

Just as I took the next rung, the ladder slipped, came in contact with the live wire, and the current passed through the wet sticks and into my body. There was a blue flash, my hold on the ladder relaxed and I fell heavily to the ground unconscious.

Of course, I had not received the full force of the current or I would not now be here. I must have remained unconscious for a few moments, but I came to just in time to hear the German guard coming, and the thought came to me if I didn't get that ladder concealed at once he would see it even though, fortunately for me, it was an unusually dark night.

I pulled the ladder out of his path and lay down flat on the ground not seven feet away from his feet. He passed so close that I could have pushed the ladder out and tripped him up.

It occurred to me that I could have climbed back under the barbed wire fence and waited for the sentry to return and then felled him with a blow on the head, as he had no idea, of course, that there was anyone in the vicinity. I wouldn't have hesitated to take life, because my only thought was to get into Holland, but I thought that as long as he didn't bother me perhaps the safest thing to do was not to bother him, but to continue my efforts during his periodic absence.

His beat at this point was apparently fairly long and allowed me more time to work than I had hoped for.

My mishap with the ladder had convinced me that my escape in that way was not feasible. The shock that I had received had unnerved me and I was afraid to risk it again, particularly as I realized that I had fared more fortunately than I could hope to again if I met with a similar mishap. There was no way of making that ladder hold and I gave up the idea of using it.

I was now right in front of this electric barrier and as I studied it I saw another way of getting by. If I couldn't get over it, what was the matter with getting under it?

The bottom wire was only two inches from the ground and, of course, I couldn't touch it, but my plan was to dig underneath it and then crawl through the hole in the ground.

I had only my hands to dig with, but I went at it with a will and fortunately the ground was not very hard.

When I had dug about six inches, making a distance in all of eight inches from the lowest electric wire, I came to an underground wire. I knew enough about electricity to realize that this wire could not be charged, as it was in contact with the ground, but still there was not room between the live wire and this underground wire for me to crawl through, and I ether had to go back or dig deep enough under this wire to crawl under it or else pull it up.

This underground wire was about as big around as a lead pencil and there was no chance of breaking it. The jack-knife I had had at the start of my travels I had long since lost and even if I had had something to hammer with, the noise would have made the method impracticable.

I went on digging. When the total distance between the live wire and the bottom of the hole I had dug was thirty inches, I took hold of the ground wire and pulled on it with all my strength.

It wouldn't budge. It was stretched taut across the narrow ditch I had dug—about fourteen inches wide—and all the tugging didn't serve to loosen it.

I was just about to give up in despair when a staple gave way in the nearest post. That enabled me to pull the wire through the ground a little and I renewed my efforts. After a moment or two of pulling as I had never pulled in my life before, a staple on the next post gave way, and my work became easier. I had more leeway now and pulled and pulled again until in all eight staples had given way.

Every time a staple gave way, it sounded in my ears like the report of a gun, although I suppose it didn't really make very much noise. Nevertheless, each time I would put my ear to the ground to listen for the guard. If I heard him I would stop working and lie perfectly still in the dark till he had gone by.

By pulling on the wire, I was now able to drag it through the ground enough to place it back from the fence and go on digging.

The deeper I went the harder became the work, because by this time my finger nails were broken and I was nervous—afraid every moment that I would touch the charged wire.

I kept at it, however, with my mind constantly on the hole I was digging and the liberty which was almost within my reach.

Finally I figured that I had enough space to crawl through and still leave a couple of inches between my back and the live wire.

Before I went under that wire I noticed that the lace which the Belgian woman had given me as a souvenir made my pocket bulge, and lest it might be the innocent means of electrocuting me by touching the live wire, I took it out, rolled it up and threw it over the barrier first.

Then I lay down on my stomach and crawled or rather writhed under the wire like a snake, with my feet first, and there wasn't any question of my hugging mother earth as closely as possible because I realized that even to touch the wire above me with my back meant instant death.

Anxious as I was to get on the other side, I didn't hurry this operation. I feared that there might be some little detail that I had overlooked and I exercised the greatest possible care in going under, taking nothing for granted.

When I finally got through and straightened up, there were still several feet of Belgium between me and liberty, represented by the six feet which separated the electric barrier from the last barbed wire fence, but before I went another step I went down on my knees and thanked God for my long series of escapes and especially for this last achievement, which seemed to me to be about all that was necessary to bring me freedom.

Then I crawled under the barbed wire fence and breathed the free air of Holland. I had no clear idea just where I was and I didn't care much. I was out of the power of the Germans and that was enough. I had walked perhaps a hundred yards, when I remembered the lace I had thrown over the barrier, and dangerous as I realized the undertaking to be, I determined to walk back and get it. This necessitated my going back onto Belgian soil again, but it seemed a shame to leave the lace there, and by exercising a little care I figured I could get it easily enough.

When I came to the spot at which I had made my way under the barbed wire, I put my ear to the ground and listened for the sentry. I heard him coming and lay prone on the ground till he had passed. The fact that he might observe the hole in the ground or the ladder occurred to me as I lay there, and it seemed like an age before he finally marched out of earshot. Then I went under the barbed wire again, retrieved the lace and once again made my way to Dutch territory.

It does not take long to describe the events just referred to, but the incidents themselves consumed several hours in all. To dig the hole must have taken me more than two hours and I had to stop frequently to hide while the sentry passed. Many times, indeed, I thought I heard him coming and stopped my work and then discovered that it was only my imagination. I certainly suffered enough that night to last me a lifetime. With a German guard on one side, death from electrocution on the other, and starvation staring me in the face, my plight was anything but a comfortable one.

It was on the 19th of November, 1917, when I got through the wire. I had made my leap from the train on September 9th. Altogether, therefore, just seventy-two days had elapsed since I escaped from the Huns. If I live to be as old as Methusaleh, I never expect to live through another seventy-two days so crammed full of incident and hazard and lucky escape.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Experiences in Holland.

But I was not quite out of the woods.

I now knew that I was in Holland, but just where I had no idea. I walked for about thirty minutes and came to a path leading to the right, and I had proceeded along it but a few hundred yards when I saw in front of me a fence exactly like the one I had crossed.

"This is funny," I said to myself. "I didn't know the Dutch had a fence, too." I advanced to the fence and examined it closely, and judge of my astonishment when I saw beyond it a nine-foot fence apparently holding live wires exactly like the one which had nearly been the death of me!

I had very little time to conjecture what it all meant, for just then I heard a guard coming. He was walking so fast that I was sure it was a Dutch sentry, as the Huns walk much slower.

I was so bewildered, however, that I decided to take no chances, and as the road was fairly good I wandered down it and away from that mysterious fence. About half a mile down I could see the light of a sentry station and I thought I would go there and tell my story to the sentries, realizing that as I was unarmed it was perfectly safe for me to announce myself to the Dutch authorities. I could be interned only if I entered Holland under arms.

As I approached the sentry box I noticed three men in gray uniforms, the regulation Dutch color. I was on the verge of shouting to them when the thought struck me that there was just a chance I might be mistaken, as the German uniforms were the same color, and I had suffered too many privations and too many narrow escapes to lose all at this time by jumping at conclusions.

I had just turned off the road to go back into some bushes when out of the darkness I heard that dread German command:

"Halt! Halt!"

He didn't need to holler twice. I heard and heeded the first time. Then I heard another man come running up, and there was considerable talking, but whether they were Germans or Hollanders I was still uncertain. He evidently thought someone was on the other side of the fence.

Finally I heard one of them laugh and saw him walk back to the sentry station where the guard was billeted, and I crawled a little nearer to try to make out just what it meant. I had begun to think it was all a nightmare.

Between myself and the light in the sentry station, I then noticed the stooping figure of a man bending over as if to conceal himself and on his head was the spiked helmet of a German soldier!

I knew then what another narrow escape I had had, for I am quite sure he would have shot me without ceremony if I had foolishly made myself known. I would have been buried at once and no one would have been any wiser, even though, technically speaking, I was on neutral territory and immune from capture or attack.

This new shock only served to bewilder me more. I was completely lost. There seemed to be frontier behind me and frontier in front of me. Evidently, however, what had happened was that I had lost my sense of direction and had wandered in the arc of a circle, returning to the same fence that I had been so long in getting through. This solution of the mystery came to me suddenly and I at once searched the landscape for something in the way of a landmark to guide me. For once my faithful friend, the North Star, had failed me. The sky was pitch black and there wasn't a star in the heavens.

In the distance, at about what appeared to be about three miles away, but which turned out to be six, I could discern the lights of a village, and I knew it must be a Dutch village, as lights are not allowed in Belgium in that indiscriminate way.

My course was now clear. I would make a beeline for that village. Before I had gone very far I found myself in a marsh or swamp and I turned back a little, hoping to find a better path. Finding none, I retraced my steps and kept straight ahead, determined to reach that village at all costs and to swerve neither to the right or left until I got there.

One moment I would be in water up to my knees and the next I would sink in mud clear up to my waist. I paid

Heard the German Guard Coming.

no attention to my condition. It was merely a repetition of what I had gone through many times before, but this time I had a definite goal and once I reached it I knew my troubles would be over.

It took me perhaps three hours to reach firm ground. The path I struck led to within half a mile of the village. I shall never forget that path; it was almost as welcome to my feet as the opposite bank of the Meuse had seemed.

The first habitation I came to was a little workshop with a bright light shining outside. It must have been after midnight, but the people inside were apparently just quitting work. There were three men and two boys engaged in making wooden shoes.

It wasn't necessary for me to explain to them that I was a refugee, even if I had been able to speak their language. I was caked with mud up to my shoulders and I suppose my face must have recorded some of the experiences I had gone through that memorable night.

"I want the British consul!" I told them.

Apparently they didn't understand, but one of them volunteered to conduct me to the village. They seemed to be only too anxious to do all they could for me; evidently they realized I was a British soldier.

It was very late when my companion finally escorted me into the village, but he aroused some people he knew from their beds and they dressed and came down to feed me.

The family consisted of an old lady and her husband and a son, who was a soldier in the Dutch army. The cold shivers ran down my back while he sat beside me, because every now and again I caught a glimpse of his gray uniform and it resembled very much that of the German soldiers.

Some of the neighbors, aroused by the commotion, got up to see what it was all about, and came in and watched while I ate the meal those good Dutch people prepared for me. Ordinarily I suppose I would have been embarrassed with so many people staring at me while I ate as though I were some strange animal that has just been captured, but just then I was too famished to notice or care very much what other people did.

There will always be a warm place in my heart for the Dutch people. I had heard lots of persons say that they were not inclined to help refugees, but my experience did not bear these reports out. They certainly did more for me than I ever expected.

I had a little German money left, but as the value of German money is only about half in Holland, I didn't have enough to pay the fare to Rotterdam, which was my next objective. It was due to the generosity of these people that I was able to reach the British consul as quickly as I did. Some day I hope to return to Holland and repay every single soul who played the part of the good Samaritan to me.

With the money that these people gave me I was able to get a third-class ticket to Rotterdam, and I was glad that I didn't have to travel first-class, for I would have looked as much out of place in a first-class carriage as a Hun would appear in heaven.

That night I slept in the house of my Dutch friends, where they fixed me up most comfortably. In the morning they gave me breakfast and then escorted me to the station.

While I was waiting at the station a crowd gathered round me and soon it seemed as if the whole town had turned out to get a look at me. It was very embarrassing, particularly as I could give them no information regarding the cause of my condition, although, of course, they all knew that I was a refugee from Belgium.

As the train pulled out of the station, the crowd gave a loud cheer and the tears almost came to my eyes as I contrasted in my mind the conduct of this crowd and the one that had gathered at the station in Ghent when I had departed a prisoner en route for the reprisal camp. I breathed a sigh of relief as I thought of that reprisal camp and how fortunate I had really been, despite all my sufferings, to have escaped it. Now, at any rate, I was a free man and I would soon be sending home the joyful news that I had made good my escape!

At Einhoffen two Dutch officers got into the compartment with me. They looked at me with very much disfavor, not knowing, of course, that I was a British officer. My clothes were still pretty much in the condition they were when I crossed the border, although I had been able to scrape off some of the mud I had collected the night before. I had not shaved nor trimmed my beard for many days, and I must have presented a sorry appearance. I could hardly blame them for edging away from me.

The trip from Einhoffen to Rotterdam passed without special incident. At various stations passengers would get in the compartment and, observing my unusual appearance, would endeavor to start a conversation with me. None of them spoke English, however, and they had to use their own imagination as to my identity.

When I arrived at Rotterdam I asked a policeman who stood in front of the station where I could find the British consul, but I could not make him understand. I next applied to a taxicab driver.

"English consul—British consul—American consul—French consul!" I said, hoping that if he didn't understand one he might recognize another.

He eyed me with suspicion and motioned me to get in and drove off. I had no idea where he was taking me, but after a quarter of an hour's ride he brought up in front of the British consul. Never before was I so glad to see the Union Jack!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CAUSE AND CURE OF CRAMPS

Too High Blood Pressure Frequently Brings Them On—Removed by *Vigorous Rubbing.*

In this article we shall discuss only the local muscular spasms that affect most commonly the calves of the legs, but that sometimes occur in the thighs, the arms or the wall of the abdomen. Internal cramps, or colic, swimmer's cramp and writer's cramp are affections of an entirely different nature.

A cramp, in this restricted sense, is a sudden, painful and very strong contraction of a small part of a muscle; it does not usually cause any movement in the affected limb, for to do that a contraction of nearly the entire muscle is necessary, and then we have what is called a spasm, or a convulsion.

The contraction is involuntary, although persons who are subject to cramps sometimes bring them on by a voluntary movement, such as stretching. The early-morning cramp is often brought on by the stretching to which one is prone on awaking. Very commonly the cramp comes on during sleep, and the intense pain awakens the sufferer with a start. The affected part of the muscle forms a hard knot, and if a large part of the muscle is involved the limb may be drawn up.

Children and the aged suffer more often with cramps than do persons in middle life. In children the cause is usually violent exercise, such as running and jumping, but in the elderly a tendency to cramps is often caused by incipient hardening of the arteries. When the blood pressure is high, cramps often occur, but they cease to trouble if the pressure is reduced. Persons who are rheumatic and gouty are especially liable to be attacked by cramps—very likely because hardening of the arteries accompanies their constitutional disposition.

The treatment of a single cramp of the calf is very simple: stand on tiptoe in such a way as to stretch the calf muscle and at the same time rub the place where the contraction has occurred. That will put an end to the attack promptly. If the attacks recur frequently, there is probably some constitutional fault that needs correction, and the sufferer should consult his physician.—Youth's Companion.

FISH-SKIN SHOES COMING?

Quite Possible, Though It Must Be Admitted They Are Not Altogether Desirable Footwear.

When things come to the worst every day is going to be like Friday—the atmosphere will be crowded with the aroma of fish. There is a scarcity of leather, as everybody knows, and, that being so, tanners are making a diligent search for other substitutes, and new sources of supply. Experts declare that the skins of aquatic creatures offer a practically undeveloped resource, and it is not unlikely that before long we shall be covering our extremities with the skins of the man-eating shark and the sacred codfish. The reason such skins have not heretofore been utilized for leather is not because they are not perfectly well adapted for such use, but only because the skins of land animals have been so plentiful. Disciples of Izaak Walton dispute the experts about the curing of fishskins. They say once a fish always a fish. If it comes to pass that we adopt fish-skin shoes these fishermen offer some advice to the callow youth who goes courting. "Leave your fish-skin shoes on the front porch, like the Hollanders and Japs, and court in your stocking feet. Otherwise there will be a chilly reception awaiting you." Being married, they are talking by the book.

Jungle Can Furnish Food.

While the new food campaign was being talked about at Seattle, Randolph L. Summerfield of Singapore, who has lived forty years in the Malay States, arrived on a government mission. He is a civil engineer. "The world's live-stock market has been decimated," said Mr. Summerfield, "but if worst comes to worst and there's a real meat famine, the jungles of the Malay States can supply vast quantities of meats and fats. Our forests are full of monkeys of all kinds. Our streams teem with crocodiles. The huge anaconda snake is numerous and prolific. Monkey meat, cooked French or Spanish style, billed on the menu as veal, would make an epicure yearn for more. There's no disagreeable sentiment about killing a crocodile or the boa constrictor. Portions of the 'croco's' tail are extraordinarily good, and the boa constrictor is a culinary favorite in India. Fried in butter, or certain oils, the boa constrictor is considered a delicacy."—Argonaut.

Discouraged.

"I've given up trying to keep a hired girl."

"What's the matter?"

"I've come to the conclusion that when it comes to paying wages I can't compete with a munitions factory."

Heat Sufferer.

"Suffer much from the heat?"

"I should say so. Nearly had a sunstroke rushing around to lay in next winter's coal."

MANY USES FOR SANDBAG

Soldiers Employ It in a Number of Ways Besides What It Is Officially Intended For.

The sandbag is one of the most useful pieces of military equipment found anywhere and the soldier puts it to manifold uses. Their official use, of course, is to be filled with sand or clay and built into ramparts, barricades and trenches. Their unofficial uses are legion.

The infantryman always uses a sandbag for carrying and storing his rations, for patching and re-enforcing his clothing, for lining and curtaining his dugout, for muffling mallets and stakes when putting up wire in No Man's Land. They make excellent gaiters, being tied on over the puttees as a further protection against mud and damp. They make cozy mufflers in bad weather. They are used to cover shrapnel helmets to prevent reflection, and they are frequently in demand for rifle covers.

Many soldiers always pull two sandbags over their feet and legs when going to bed in billets; in other words, the sandbag is Tommy's pajamas. The warmth and comfort of a burlap sandbag when pulled over chilled feet is astonishing.

The postman's mailbag at the front is nothing more than an empty sandbag, and the water carriers also use two sandbags, slung back and front over the shoulder, each containing a petrol tin full of water.

"The war will be over," a soldier wit once said, "when all of Belgium and France has been put into sandbags."

When a Prisoner Is Exchanged.

Ivan Rossiter, captured by the Germans and later exchanged, says in the Farm and Fireside: "Then I lay down, not to sleep but to think. I thought of the day when I enlisted in Canada, of leaving home, the training camps, the trip overseas to England, the training in England, going across the channel to Flanders, the terrific fighting at Ypres, of the many friends who fell on that bloody battlefield, how I was wounded and captured, the inhuman treatment I received at the hands of the German surgeons, who had four husky Germans hold me down while they cut five bones out of my wrist and amputated my middle finger at the second joint when I was wounded in the palm of the hand, the kicks and the cuffs from prison guards and the terrible stuff the Germans called food in the prison camps."

Getting by the Censor.

He wrote the fair one, who had been kind enough to try to give him all the information possible, and after acknowledging the receipt of the letter told her that unfortunately part of her news had been obliterated by the censor. In her reply she said: "Just tell me what part of the letter it was and I will write right away and tell you what it was."

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CALL AND INSPECT OUR LARGE STOCK OF FINISHED WORK AND OUR FACILITIES FOR MANUFACTURING IT.

Specimen of work erected at Toms River Cemetery for Ex-Sheriff Holman.

An Imitation Takes For Its Pattern the Real Article
There was never an imitation made of an imitation. Imitators always counterfeit the genuine article. The genuine is what you ask for, because genuine articles are the advertised ones. Imitations are not advertised, but depend for their business on the ability of the dealer to sell you something claimed to be "just as good" when you ask for the genuine, because he makes more profit on the imitation. Why accept imitations when you can get the genuine by insisting?
Refuse Imitations.
Get What You Ask For!

If Your Business
One of the strangest things in advertising or in printing is that a man will start out with the intention of having the best that he can get. He will find, let us say, that it is going to cost $105, but that by skimping a little bit he can get it for $100. Taking that $5 off the price and out of the quality is just like taking the edge off a knife. You can cut some things with a dull knife, but there are some things you can't cut with it, and you can't cut anything as quickly, smoothly, cleanly and thoroughly as you can with a sharp knife. Advertising ought to have a razor edge, even if it does
Isn't Worth Advertising
cost a little bit for grinding. It ought to be keen enough to enter the brain of greatest resistance.
It is the last few dollars that are spent on advertising that give it value. It is the last pound of power that lifts a weight. If it takes a strain of 1300 pounds to break a weight, 999 pounds wouldn't do any good. You can spend 999 pounds on it, and leave off just where you started. If you want to break that chain you will have to spend those 999 pounds over again and add the other pound to it after all.
It would have been better to have used 1002 pounds at the start. It is better to spend $105 for a thoroughly effective booklet than to spend $100 for one that is inefficient.—Shoe and Leather Facts.
Advertise It For Sale.

It is no use advertising unless you have the Goods, and no use having the Goods unless you advertise.

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that subscription. If you are in arrears remember that we can always find good use for
the MONEY

PROFITEERING IS BARED BY REPORT

Treasury Department Tells How the American Public Has Been Made to Pay.

BIG INCREASES OVER 1916

Producers of Foodstuffs Made the Most Enormous Profits, and Nearly Every Other Branch of Industry Piled Up Huge Riches.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The treasury department's report on profiteering, just completed in response to a senate resolution and covering 31,500 corporations, reveals the fact that astonishing profits have been made in almost every branch of industry in America in 1916 and 1917. The names of the concerns are not made public.

The treasury department takes the position that it would be a violation of existing law to make public the names of corporations and their earnings. The senate resolution is not sufficient to suspend the law; it would require a joint resolution, the treasury department holds.

The most extraordinary profiteering revealed by the report was in foodstuffs. Producers of nearly all the common necessities of life were shown to have made enormously increased profits in 1917 over 1916, although their earnings in 1916 were in numerous cases far above the 100 per cent mark. Meat packers' profits were shown to have increased substantially. One large packer made $19,000,000 more in 1917 than in 1916.

In the iron and steel industry sensational profits were disclosed. In coal and oil profits mounted to unparalleled figures. Public utilities of virtually every character also came in for a liberal share of the increased prosperity.

Large Profits of Dairies.

Among the dairy concerns large increases of profits were shown. One company with $600,000 capital made $166,000 in 1917, against $25,000 the year before. The small dairymen made the largest percentages of increased profits. One little concern with a capital of $2,400 made $11,659, as compared with $4,000 for 1916.

Fruit and vegetable growing industry's profits increased considerably over those for 1916, although they were fairly large for that year. One concern's profits were 240 per cent more for 1917 than for 1916. Concerns with small capital showed the largest increases.

Wheat, corn and barley growing was not so profitable, according to the returns. One concern with $425,000 capital lost money.

Stock breeding showed substantially increased profit in nearly all the concerns listed. The industry also showed large profits for the previous year. One concern's profits were 255 per cent more in 1917 than in 1916.

A large number of industries listed as "miscellaneous agricultural industries" showed some strikingly large profits, beginning in 1916 and increasing rapidly in 1917.

Food Men Gain Riches.

Of 216 concerns listed under the caption "Bread and other baking products," profiteering of an amazing character was shown. For example, one company capitalized at $40,000 increased its profits from $50,000 in 1916 to $107,000 in 1917. Few of them showed increases of less than 20 per cent on their capital stock.

In the canning industry one company which earned 377 per cent in 1916 earned 1,047 per cent in 1917. Another, capitalized at $93,000, made $247,000 in 1917, against $66,000 in 1916. A $50,000 concern which made $25,000 in 1916 made $142,000 in 1917.

The manufacture of syrups, molasses and glucose netted much increased profit. One company with $350,000 capital earned $363,000 in 1917 against $176,000 in 1916. Ice cream was an especially big money maker.

Of more than 500 flour, feed and grist mills listed only a few failed to show largely increased profits. One $2,500,000 concern made $752,000 in 1916 and $1,200,000 in 1917.

There was a general upward rise in most packing companies' profits. The largest concern listed had a capital of $100,000,000, upon which it earned $49,000,000 in 1917, against $30,000,000 in 1916.

Startling Profits in Leather.

Leather manufacturers, including the dealers in hides, and makers of boots and shoes and trunks and valises, made profits in 1916 and 1917 that are startling. One shoe manufacturing concern, with $1,000,000 capital, made 313 per cent in 1916, but no excess in 1917.

Scores of boot and shoe manufacturing concerns, whose capital was from $100,000 to $1,000,000, made all the way from 20 to more than 1,000 per cent in 1916.

The profits of the brewers ranged from 25 to 175 per cent in 1916, and their excess profits in 1917 were from 5 to 50 per cent, most of the large breweries making an average profit of 42 to 50 per cent in 1916, and an excess profit of 10 per cent in 1917.

The distillers of whiskies and spirits made profits in 1916 that ranged from 9 to 823 per cent, while their excess profits last year were from 12 to 400 per cent.

Coal Men Pile Up Wealth.

The Pennsylvania and West Virginia soft coal mining companies made enormous excess profits in 1917, according to the report. The large companies all made profits in 1916 ranging from 25 to 150 per cent.

In 1917 all of the large bituminous operators, the report shows, made unusual profits. One mine made 1,626 per cent on its capital in 1916 and 4,337 per cent in 1917. Another made 1,972 per cent in 1916 and 5,983 per cent in 1917.

Profits of the midcontinent bituminous operators were smaller, averaging 50 per cent.

The big oil producing companies of Illinois, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia made from 28 to 396 per cent in 1916 and enormous excess profits in 1917. The Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas oil companies showed similar profits for both years.

All of the garment manufacturers made gigantic profits in 1916, those for the larger companies ranging from 25 to 75 per cent that year. They showed excess profits in 1917 of from 5 to 55 per cent.

Small dealers in flour and grain, with capital stock of from $1,000 to $8,000, made excess profits that ranged as high as 519 per cent.

The report also shows that the small dealers in furniture and other household goods made enormous profits last year, with excess profits as high as 350 per cent.

Retail dealers in tobacco made enormous profits off the smokers of the country, the highest being 3,176 per cent, and the average approximately 80 per cent in 1916. These profits were doubled during 1917.

Auto Builders Wax Fat.

Most of the automobile companies hit high marks in earnings in 1916, but they went still higher in 1917. The largest listed, however, did not show any extraordinary increase in profits over those of 1916. One company with $31,000,000 capital in 1916 earned $17,000,000, then boosted its capital stock to $96,000,000 and then earned $23,000,000. A $19,000,000 concern which earned $4,608,000 in 1916 made $5,258,000 in 1917. A $16,000,000 company made $4,713,000 in 1917, against $4,109,000 in 1916.

A tin plate mill with $49,000,000 capital made $54,000,000 net profit in 1917, against $19,000,000 in 1916, or an increase of 72 per cent on its capital stock.

Transportation, public utilities, and light and power companies, with very few exceptions, fared exceedingly well during 1916 and 1917. Their profits in 1916 generally ranged from 6 to 80 per cent on their capital stock, while they nearly all made excess profits in 1917 of from 3 to 35 per cent. Profits of the large public utilities companies in 1916 and 1917 ranged from 11 to 25 per cent.

Steam and electric railroads in 1916 made from 17 to 207 per cent profits, while in 1917 they made profits in excess of 1916 that ranged between 15 and 20 per cent, according to the report.

Marine, fire, and life insurance concerns enjoyed unusually large increases in profits. One company earned 493 per cent more on its capital stock in 1917 than in 1916. Another capitalized at $700,000 increased its income from $324,000 in 1916 to $3,778,000 in 1917.

How Dry Goods Men Fared.

A list of 2,092 clothing and dry goods merchants, including department stores, showed profits for 1917 in excess of those over 1916, as high as 191.43 per cent on the capital stock. The concerns making the enormous profits, however, were the smaller firms.

Retail grocers and provision brokers made their enormous "war profits" in 1916, the report shows. The grocers made only a small profit in 1917 in excess of their 1916 profits. Of the 1,633 concerns listed in the report, however, only a dozen show profits of less than 20 per cent on their capital stock in 1916, the year before the United States entered the war, and the profits of some concerns that year were as high as 1,813 per cent. Most of the grocers, both large and small concerns, the report shows, made average profits in 1916 of from 50 to 200 per cent.

Sentimental Gush.

"It's positively silly, of course, but I guess most of us have been that way at some time in our lives."

"What are you talking about?"

"I just now overheard a young chap telling 'earth's fairest creature' why it was that the sugar shortage wasn't bothering him in the least."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Our Silver Goes to India.

The viceroy of India, Lord Chelmsford, returns thanks to the American government for its contribution to the silver supply. There is plenty more that can be spared. Only $77,000,000 of the cart-wheel standard silver dollars are in circulation, while about $440,000,000 are stored in treasury vaults and represented in circulation by silver certificates—in effect, warehouse receipts. The borrowing from the treasury by our government of a few hundred millions of the discs to be converted into bullion and loaned to our silver-using allies is good finances.—New York Herald.

Rather Slow.

"I don't suppose you would consider houseboating a form of sport?"

"I should say not!" replied the motorist. "Why, the last time I was on board a houseboat it took us a week to cover a distance I can travel in my car in about two hours of moderately fast driving."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Isaac Walton.

The patron saint of anglers, Isaac Walton, was born August 9, 1593. To speak of him is to fall to praising him. According to Charles Lamb, "It might sweeten a man's temper at any time to read 'The Complete Angler.'" As a linen draper, his business prospered, and for recreation he "used to go a-fishing with honest Nat and R. Roe," his favorite stream being the River Lea. Walton was fifty when he gave up business, retired into the country with forty years of leisure before him for his enjoyment. Authorship he began before he left his shop, and five biographies came from his pen, but it was not the "Lives," however, but "The Complete Angler or Contemplative Man's Recreation," which is Walton's true title to fame.

His Hope.

"Here's hopin'," said Jones.

"What?" said Smith.

"That this anti-tipping movement will include the guy who has been in the habit of rocking the boat."

His Theme.

Thomas Nelson Page wrote "Marse Chan" and several other stories on the theme of a letter found in the pocket over the heart of a dead soldier. The letter was all there was to explain the situation, but the story is complete. The letter was in the handwriting of an illiterate girl:

"I know I have treated you mean. I ain't never done right with you all the time. When you asked me to marry you, I laughed and said I wouldn't have you. It makes me cry to think you have gone away to the war. Now I want you to know that I love you. And I want you to git a furlow and come home and I'll marry you."

Assuming the Credit.

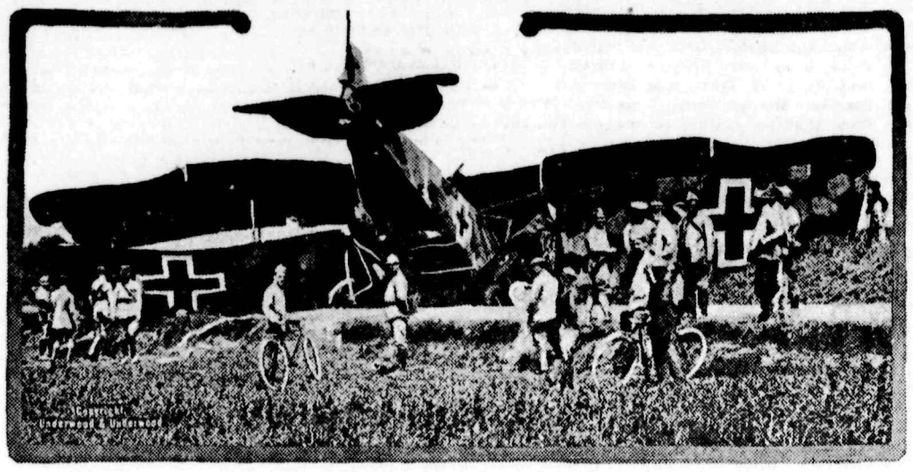
"Many men make a practice of assuming credit for what has been done by others."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum "When I see a home run at a baseball game I'm liable to get up and make as much fuss about it as if I had done it myself."

CHATEAU THIERRY PEOPLE GREET THEIR LIBERATORS

In this, one of the first pictures to reach this country of the battle of Chateau Thierry, are shown some inhabitants of the town who remained during the German occupation walking through the destroyed streets to meet the American soldiers.

CAPTURED HUN PLANE WITH DECEPTIVE MARKING



This German plane of the Elberstadt type shot down by French gunners was found to be marked with a cross closely resembling the emblem of the Red Cross and of the Republic of Switzerland, instead of the usual "iron cross" designation. Switzerland has complained to the German government about the use of this cross.

MRS. ROCKEFELLER HIT HARD

Prominent Y. W. C. A. workers who were holding a convention in Portland, Me., visited a shipyard where the trawler Albatross was under construction. Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., tried her hand at driving a bolt in the keel, and wielded the hammer with skill and force.

The Horrors of War.

It's a tough war! Company E is eating ice cream and strawberry short cake every night. The mess fund was drawn upon for the purchase of an ice cream freezer. Strawberries are plentiful and cheap in France these days. The kitchen police turn the freezer in the shade of the chateau trees during the afternoon, milk is obtained from the near-by dairies and everything is ready for the evening meal. The ice cream and strawberries are eaten to pleasing tunes turned out by the company orchestra. Yes, it's a tough war!—From the Spiker, France.

Old Warships as Cargo Boats.

The Marine Journal warmly approves of the idea of converting old warships into cargo carriers, a plan which has been adopted by Argentina.

"There are doubtless many of these craft in all the navies of the allies and in our own navy that could be utilized in this way, not only during the war, but after peace is declared," says the Journal. "An example of this kind was the conversion of the cruiser Boston into a cargo carrier, after having served in the navy for more than thirty years."—Emergency Fleet News.

Removing Cause of Wars.

Monarchial sovereignty, the enemy of mankind and the source of misery, is abolished and sovereignty itself is restored to its natural and original place—the nation. Were this the case throughout Europe, the cause of wars would be taken away.—Thomas Paine.

No Fish There.

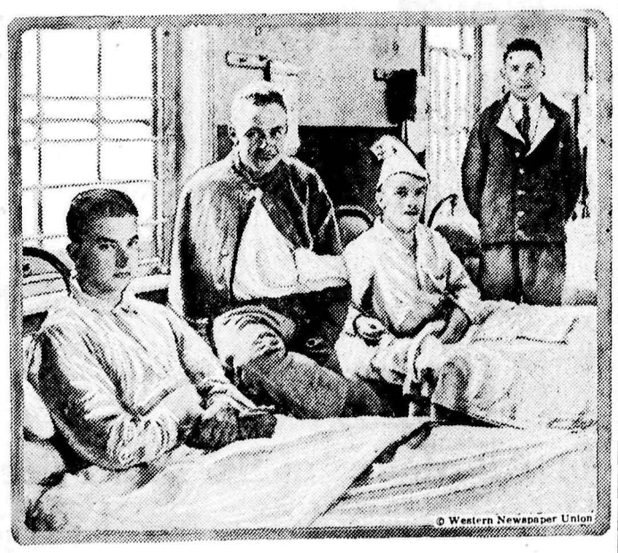
"Would you go fishing on Sunday?" inquired the mature person.

"Not in this crick," answered the flippant youth, "Sunday nor any other day."

"LICK THE HUN" IS HIS CHANT

The commanding officer of a famous R. A. F. fighting squadron in France with their mascot, a parrot, which finds a very comfortable perch on a propeller blade, are shown in this British official photograph. Besides having a smattering of the "polly-vous" language, the parrot is particularly vigorous in its denunciation of the Huns in virile English.

WOUNDED YANKS IN A LONDON HOSPITAL



These American soldiers are convalescing from wounds in a London hospital. They are receiving the best of treatment and seem quite content with their lot.

POSTSCRIPTS

There are about 80 operations in the manufacture of a gold pen.

Derry (Ireland) bricklayers have gone on strike, demanding 30 cents an hour.

It is estimated that there are 10,000 private employment agencies throughout the United States.

Sheerness, England, has followed the example of Canterbury, Gillingham and Strood in employing women scavengers.

Almost every known variety of iron ore is found in Newfoundland.

Persons with blue eyes are said to be rarely affected by color blindness.

A French engineer has developed a petroleum motor in which no carbureter is needed.

The highest speed at which elevators at present are operated is about eight miles an hour.

A single-wheeled motorcycle has been invented in which balance is provided by a gyroscope.

A prize for the best bulb-digging machine has been offered by a Dutch bulb culture society.

This country has one woman deep-sea diver.

Of the more than 23,000 miles of railways in the United Kingdom about 10,000 miles are single track lines.

The Japanese are advancing rapidly in the manufacture of special steel by electricity.

St. Swithin's day is on July 15. The tradition is that if rain falls then, it will rain for 40 days.

The latest material from which it is proposed to obtain a supply of motor fuel is straw.

Celyon produces nearly every precious stone except diamonds, emeralds, opals and turquoises.

For outdoor work a camera has been mounted on a handle shaped like a gun to aid in accurate aiming.

A sausage casing made of silk, oil varnished and properly covered, has been invented by an Englishman.

Prints of babies' feet are made with ink at a Chicago maternity hospital to prevent mistakes in identity.

A rather simple crank-operated tool has been invented to compress corn shocks so they will not fall when tied.

CAN FOOD AND PRESERVE THE NATION

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

GOVERNMENT EXPERTS' ADVICE ON HOW TO CAN

STRING BEANS

String beans for canning should be tender and fresh. When the beans within the pod have grown to any size canning is more difficult and the finished product is of poorer quality. The Refugee is a good variety for canning. Use only well-sorted, small, tender beans. Wash and pick over the beans. String the beans and cut them into two-inch lengths. Cutting diagonally or "on the bias" gives a pretty product. If desired they can be canned whole and packed log-cabin fashion in square jars.

After the beans are prepared, blanch by placing in a cheesecloth bag in boiling water for from three to eight minutes, according to the age and size of the beans. Blanch only until the pods will bend without breaking, then plunge the hot beans into cold salt water (one tablespoonful of salt to one quart of water) for an instant. Drain well, pack quickly and cover with hot brine (2½ ounces of salt to one gallon of boiling water). Partially seal jars.

Processing with steam under pressure is recommended. Process points 45 minutes under pressure of 10 pounds. Seal immediately, cool in a draft-free place. When cold, test for leaks, and store in a cool, dark, dry place.

If the intermittent boiling process is used, boil for 90 minutes on the first day, and 60 minutes on the second and third days. Before each subsequent boiling the covers must be loosened, and after each boiling the covers must be securely tightened to make sealing complete. Cool, test and store.

If a single-period boiling process is used, place jars in the canner and boil for at least three hours. Seal, cool, test and store.

Lima beans are treated the same as string beans, except that a seasoning (one-third level teaspoonful salt and two-thirds teaspoonful sugar) is added after the jar is packed with beans. When the jar is filled with beans, cover them with clear hot water. Paddle with a wooden paddle to remove air bubbles and partially seal lids. Process as with string beans.—United States Department of Agriculture.

CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE SOUP

Any desired mixture of vegetables may be canned for home use. A good combination consists of one quart concentrated tomato pulp, one pint corn or tiny lima beans, one pint okra, four teaspoonfuls salt and sugar seasoning, one small onion chopped, and half cupful of chopped sweet red pepper. Cook the tomatoes, pepper and onion; put through a sieve to remove seeds and skins. Return strained pulp to kettle and cook down to about the consistency of ketchup. Measure, add the corn or beans and okra, which have been prepared as for canning, add seasoning, and cook all together for ten minutes. Pack hot into previously boiled jars. Partially seal jars.

Processing with steam under pressure is recommended. Process quart jars 30 minutes under pressure of ten pounds. Seal immediately, cool in a draft-free place, and when cold test for leaks. Store in a cool, dark, dry place.

If the intermittent boiling process is used, boil for one hour on each of three successive days. Before each subsequent boiling the covers must be loosened, and after each boiling the covers must be securely tightened again to make sealing complete. Cool, test for leaks, and store.

If the single-period continuous method is followed, place the jars in the water bath and boil for at least two hours. Seal completely, cool and test for leaks, and store.—United States Department of Agriculture.

PEACHES

Before preparing fruit make sirup (three pounds nine ounces sugar to one gallon of water or five pounds, eight ounces sugar to one gallon of water), allowing about one cupful of water for each quart jar. Put in one cracked peach pit for every quart of sirup. Boil sirup for five minutes. Strained honey or other sirups can be used in place of a part of the sirup usually required.

Sort the fruits, using firm, sound, uniform peaches for canning and putting aside the soft broken ones for jam. Peeling may be done by immersing in boiling water about one minute or until skins slip easily. Remove, plunge for a minute into cold water, and slip off the skins. Cut into halves and pack at once in previously boiled jars, placing the halves in overlapping layers, the concave surface of each half being downward and the blossom end facing the glass. Fill each jar with hot sirup and paddle carefully to remove air bubbles. Partially seal jars. Boil (process) quart jars in a water bath for 20 minutes and half gallons 35 minutes. When thoroughly cold test jars for leaks. Store in a cool, dark, dry place.

Firm, perfect peaches may be floated in boiling water for about 20 seconds after being peeled. They are then cut in halves, seeds removed, and packed as indicated above. Peaches floated in this manner are made more flexible and pack to better advantage. They also become mellow, absorb more sirup and are finer in flavor.—United States Department of Agriculture.

APPLES

Apples shrink more in canning than most fruits, and for this reason should be blanched for one minute. Plunge them into a cold bath, then pack. Cover with a sirup made of 14 ounces of sugar to one gallon of water and process quart jars 12 minutes. Other sirups can be used in place of a part of the sugar usually required.

This method of canning apples is not economical, because the apple is juicy and needs no water added. A better method, perhaps, is to make a sauce out of the apples. This may be done by steaming them until tender and passing them through the sieve. Allow one cupful of sugar to each gallon of pulp. Reheat until the sugar is dissolved, pack hot in sterilized jars and process quart jars 12 minutes.—United States Department of Agriculture.

PEPPERS

The best sweet peppers for canning are the Spanish varieties known as pimentos. The fruit of these peppers has very thick fresh, tough skin, and is comparatively smooth and free from ridges. The bell peppers are not suitable varieties for canning. Peppers should be ripe, sound, and free from bruises. Sort, using the whole peppers for canning and small or broken peppers for products such as sauces, soups, chutneys, and Dixie relish. Prepare for peeling by roasting peppers in a hot even from six to eight minutes being careful not to allow them to scorch. Peel, cut out stem, remove seeds, and pack dry in flattened layers. No water or seasoning is used in the preparation of these peppers; the processing brings out a thick liquor which almost covers them in the previously boiled jars. Partially seal jars, sterilize (process by boiling) pint jars for 30 minutes Cool and test for leaks.

When a steam-pressure canner is used, process pints ten minutes under an eight-pound steam pressure.—United States Department of Agriculture.

FIGS

Figs for canning should be sound and firm. Sprinkle one cupful of soda over six quarts of figs and add one gallon of boiling water. Allow the figs to stand in the soda bath for five minutes. Drain and rinse thoroughly. Bring two quarts of sirup, made by using three pounds and nine ounces sugar to one gallon of water, to boiling and add the well-drained figs. If desired the amount of sugar may be reduced, but it is not advisable to attempt the canning of figs without any sugar at all.

Allow the fruit to boil in the sirup for one hour. Place the fruit carefully in the jars and then fill to overflowing with the sirup. Partially seal jars. Boil (process) quart jars for 30 minutes in water bath. Seal. When cold test jars for leaks. Store in a cool, dark, dry place.—United States Department of Agriculture.

PLUMS

Select sound, uniform plums. Prick each with needle to prevent bursting. Pack as firmly into jars as possible without crushing. Fill jar with hot sirup made by boiling five pounds and eight ounces of sugar and one gallon of water for five minutes, and straining. (Plain boiling water or honey may be used instead of sugar sirup.) Partially seal jars; boil (process) quarts for 15 minutes. Remove, seal air-tight and, when cold, test for leaks. Store in a cool, dark, dry place.—United States Department of Agriculture.

SOME NEIGHBOR CAN USE THEM.

Some neighbor surely can eat or put up the surplus products from your place.

A quart of canned peaches or tomatoes on the shelf is worth a bushel rotting on the ground.

See that your pantry shelves sag just a little this year.

Weeding will seem easy next winter when mother serves those home-canned string beans.

FOOD SAVED MEANS LIVES SAVED

Steps to Remember.

Important steps the canner must remember:

(1) Be sure that the fruits are ripe but not too ripe—that they are in prime condition. Vegetables should be fresh, young and tender, as such harbor fewer germs than stale, bruised, or decayed ones.

(2) Kill all living organisms as well as germs which might be present in the spore state on the foods and in the containers by thorough application of moist heat.

(3) Seal the foods immediately in jars or cans, making sure that not the slightest air hole will allow entrance of air laden with destructive germs.

Read carefully the department of agriculture's bulletin dealing with home canning. A postal card request to the division of publications, U. S. department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., will bring it free.

Some may think that home canning is hot work—how could they describe work in the trenches?

Why They Are Put in Puttees.

Millicent (watching the parade go by)—"Why do so many of the men wear spiral puttees?" Tom—"Makes 'em march faster." Millicent—"Makes them march faster?" Tom—"Yes; you see they're all wound up!"—Cartoons Magazine.

Wants an Audience.

"Many a man," said Uncle Eben, "dat tells a hard-luck story doesn' want sympathy. He jes' wants an audience."

Imminent Deadly Breach.

Mrs. Junebride—Oh, dear! Oh, dear! Ferdinand's out drilling with the home guards. I just know something will happen to him and it will be all my fault.

Her Mother—What have you done?

Mrs. Junebride—I let him go without telling him to be careful.

New to Him.

"Our friend uses a pseudonym in his writing."

"I never heard of that make of a typewriter. It must be a new one."

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

HEROISM OF SCOUT RESCUERS

While several boys were in swimming in the Tennessee river near Knoxville, two of the number became imperiled and cried for help. John and Tauxe Yule, both of whom are boy scouts, quickly responded to the cries.

John Yule succeeded in reaching one boy and bringing him to the shore. Tauxe Yule went to Louis Hassell's assistance. He states that they went down twice, but he was able to bring the terror-stricken lad to the surface in both instances, and believed they were safe, when young Hassell, again frightened, threw his lower limbs about his rescuer, and they went to the bottom.

The splendid heroism and hazarding of their own lives, as exemplified by the Yule brothers, was commended and they did everything possible to save their friend, himself a much-beloved boy.

Scout Executive J. M. Gore says that Tauxe Yule would undoubtedly have saved Hassell if the drowning boy had not secured a scissors lock, a thing never before thought possible when the rescuer had the life-saving arm lock.

Tauxe Yule is an accomplished swimmer and only a week before had saved a boy from drowning in the Tennessee river.

USING A FIELD TELEPHONE.

This Boy Scout is on Park Conservation Work and is Holding Down His Post Well.

THOUSANDS IN SCOUT CAMPS.

Thousands of Boy Scouts of America are enjoying their wonderful camps all over the country. For the time they will forget all about cities, sidewalks and civilization in the joys of swimming, boating, mountain-climbing and athletics of all kinds. Instruction in scouting will be mingled with these sports.

At all of these camps, the scouts are having a good time, while gaining in health, self-reliance and everything that helps them to be prepared for the unselfish patriotic service which is the heroic dream of every true scout in khaki.

SCOUTS FEED THE SOLDIERS.

Surplus vegetables from the many war gardens in Kingsville, Tex., are gathered, picked and shipped to the mess officers at the army camp by the boy scouts of that city.

The army officials are very appreciative of the movement. The garden owners are glad to contribute vegetables, and the scouts are glad to assemble them.

In some instances they gather them from the gardens, ice them if necessary, pack them in hampers and bushel crates and express them. The government pays the transportation charges and provides new hampers.

SCOUTS AND TORN FLAGS.

Pawtucket (R. I.) scouts are endeavoring to secure the removal of United States flags which have been flown until they were badly tattered, and in doing so have come up against the problem of what to do with these wornout flags.

They have asked for suggestions. One official is working out a symbolic ceremony to be used.

BOY SCOUT DOINGS.

While on a hike, scouts of West Union, Ia., discovered a 40-foot wooden bridge afire, and with their cooking utensils they all turned in and put the fire out.

The scouts of Troop No. 7 of Manorville, Pa., assisted in putting the road (a mile in length) through the borough in good shape by using a road scraper drawn by a tractor and covering the uneven places with ashes delivered on a siding by the railroad company free.

BOY SCOUT FIRE PATROL.

Under the scout executive, who is also deputy fire warden, the scouts of Meriden, Conn., are organized as a fire patrol. They have a system of quick mobilization. Automobiles are engaged to carry them with their equipment of fire-rakes, axes, water-bags, etc., provided by the state of Connecticut, to any point where they may be needed.

The law gives them the right to commandeer plows, teams and men between the ages of eighteen to fifty-five years.

Thasso.

"The lady bookkeeper has got it all over a man."

"Hussо?"

"He has only two ears to keep pens and pencils behind. She can do this and also keep a number of handy articles in her beautiful hair."—Louisville Courier Journal.

The Last to Leave.

"Ever find any money in your old clothes?"

"No. When I get myself out of an old suit the thing is empty."