

## KNOW YOUR BATTERY

Frequent Examinations Are Necessary to Assure Oneself It Is in Condition.

### SIMPLE METHOD OF TESTING

All Cars Should Be Equipped With Hydrometer and Syringe, With Directions on How to Use It—Proper Quantity of Water in Cell.

It is imperative that the owner-driver give his battery that share of attention which it merits. He must examine it every ten days if it is used for starting and lighting purposes.

It is most important that each cell be tested to see if there is enough liquid in it. The electrolyte evaporates quickly, and sometimes a cell will be half empty at the end of a week, if there is much touring done. Distilled water must be added. This water can be purchased in gallon bottles at any drug store, at a nominal price. A gallon will suffice for several months.

The method of testing your battery is a simple one, says Motor Age. If you have been running your car several weeks or months and have not tried your battery you are courting trouble which the battery may not show for several months, but which will be sure to affect it sooner or later. If you have not been testing your battery because you do not know how to do it, the sooner you learn how the better. Your car should be equipped with a testing hydrometer and syringe, together with directions on how to use it. Both the hydrometer and the syringe may look formidable, but they are not. It is nearly as simple to handle them as it is for the doctor to place a thermometer under your tongue and take the temperature of the body.

If you are afraid to try testing your battery the first time, then the next best thing is to stop at your garage, or at the battery repair depot and observe the workman there while he spends five minutes doing the job. You will find it very simple. There is nothing mathematical about it. You don't have to be a chemist; in fact, there is nothing difficult from start to finish. It is nearly as simple as inflating a tire and using a tire gauge to see that you have the proper air pressure, but it is much easier work.

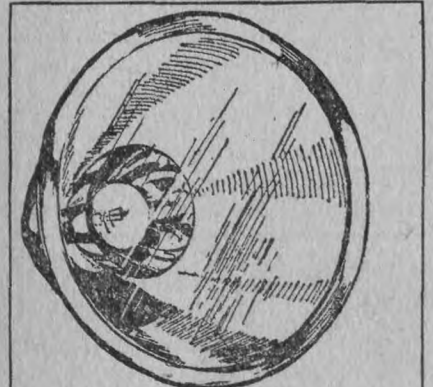
Adding distilled water is in reality all you have to do, providing you have started out with a new car and battery. The distilled water is added with a syringe. Each cell should be filled so as the plates are covered. A good way to do this is to fill the cell to the top, and then draw out a little from all of the cells after they are filled. It rarely is necessary to add anything but distilled water throughout the season. If your electrolyte shows too great a weakness then the battery man should be consulted.

If it is impossible to get distilled water, rain water collected a few minutes after the shower has started will do equally well. The rain water collected at the start of a shower is generally filled with foreign particles from the roofs of buildings, etc., and should not be used. In case rain water is not available there are many distilled table waters that are entirely satisfactory for the work.

### SERVES TO MINIMIZE GLARE

Article It Is Thought Will Do Away With General Complaint Against Headlight.

Since the crusade against glaring headlights designers and inventors have spent much valuable time endeavoring to bring out some simple, cheap and effective article that can be used on any electric headlight without destroying its appearance and at the same time do what the law requires. There have been all sorts and kinds, and while the majority have been cast aside as not being able to



CUP SHAPED DEVICE TO PREVENT GLARE FROM ELECTRIC HEADLIGHTS.

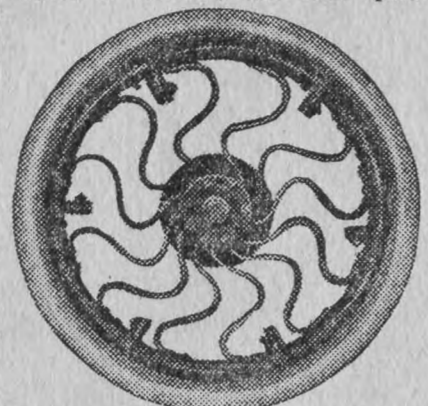
meet the conditions required by the authorities, there are some that have been approved and are in use on cars. A new device is a fluted aluminum cap which is so designed as to fit around the base of the bulb, while a small spring is also fitted to prevent the cap from rattling. This device tends to hold in the light rays and yet affords sufficient light for almost any sort of driving, but is easily removed when the car is in the country. It has, with many others, been tested by authorities and been found to meet with their approval.

## ADDS TO RESILIENCY

LATEST IDEA IN CONSTRUCTION OF AUTOMOBILE WHEELS.

Curved Spring Spokes, With Other Improvements, Claimed to Be of Distinct Advantage.

One of the latest of resilient automobile wheels has curved spring spokes with fellyes made in sections and arranged to move in and out radially to adjust the tire to irregularities in the road, and it is claimed that by using a solid tire with this wheel the same effect is produced as with a pneumatic tire on a rigid wheel. Two spring spokes are provided for each section of the felly and each spoke



Automobile Wheel With Spring Spokes and Sectional Fellyes That Move In and Out to Adjust the Tire to Irregularities in the Road.

has roughly the form of an "S." The special feature about this wheel is the arrangement by which the sections of the felly are prevented from moving laterally while free to move toward or away from the hub. The ends of the sections are provided with metal brackets. One bracket has a tenon which fits into a slot in the bracket of the adjacent section. The slot is just the width of the tenon laterally, but is elongated sufficiently to permit the amount of play required for obtaining a resilient effect. Adjacent sections are held together by a nut placed on the threaded end of the tenon.—Popular Mechanics.

### OBJECT LESSON AS WARNING

Combination That Should Impress Even the Most Thoughtless of Automobile Drivers.

The hand in the accompanying illustration does not point to the wording of the sign, as is usually the case, but indicates a broken stump of an electric power pole just below. Some time



Sign That Contains an Ironical Warning to Motorists—It is Proving Very Effective.

ago an automobile crashed into this pole and snapped it off, damaging the machine as well as injuring the occupants. The electric railway company left this stump of the pole in the ground as a warning to all speeders to slow down, and injected a bit of sarcasm into their sign in order to make it more effective.—Popular Electricity.

### SOME HINTS FOR MOTORISTS

Attention to Detail Will Tend to Prevent Spoiling of What Should Have Been Pleasant Drive.

Leather boots are used on universal joints to protect the same from dirt. The boots should not be filled with grease. A little lubricant sufficient to cover the parts will serve better than a quantity. If too much is used it will force the boot open and be wasted.

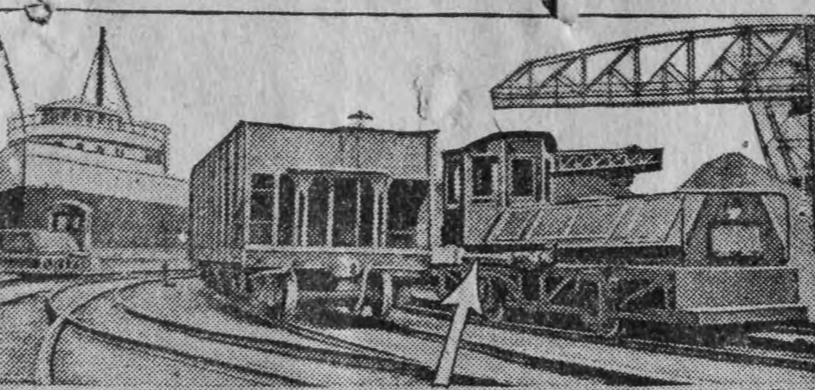
When a car has been standing for some time it is advisable to drain float chamber of carburetor in order to get rid of any sediment or water. A small piece of dirt or a few drops of water in the carburetor will cause the motor to misfire badly.

The porcelain of the spark plug will sometimes crack and permit a short circuit within the plug. This is often hard to detect unless the porcelain is removed and carefully cleaned. The slightest indication of a fracture is sufficient to condemn the porcelain.

Ground cork, mixed with heavy grease, is very often used to advantage in rear wheel hub caps to reduce rattling of the axle shaft dog. Floating axles using driving dogs are noisy when worn. The cork in the grease will serve to reduce the noise.

When the roads are wet it is advisable to avoid driving fast over sharp stones and in car tracks. To cut rubber easily one usually wets the knife. The same principle applies to conditions surrounding the use of tires.

## ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE WITH PUSHER ARM



Electric Switching Locomotive With Pusher Arm in Place for Moving Car. When Not in Use the Pusher Arm is Drawn in Against the Side of the Locomotive.

Electric switching locomotives of unusual design have been placed in service for sorting and distributing cars at the ore docks at Cleveland, Ohio. These locomotives run on a narrow-gauge track alongside and parallel with that on which the cars to be distributed are standing, and handle the cars by means of a pusher arm that is pivoted to the side of the locomotive. When a string of cars is to be moved this arm is simply placed against a rear corner of the last car,

and the entire string is pushed to the required point. The arm is raised and lowered by compressed air, the movement being regulated by a control valve in the cab. Each of these locomotives is capable of pushing an entire ore train, but the special value of the pusher arm lies in the facility with which sections of cars at the forward end of the train can be cut out and taken to their destination without making couplings or moving the entire train.—Popular Mechanics.

## ARE SELDOM REVERSED

MODERN LOCOMOTIVES NOT HANDLED IN OLDTIME WAY.

Point That Even the Best of the Fiction Writers Seem to Have Overlooked—Another Error Seemingly Hard to Down.

Locomotive engineers do not reverse their engines when they want to stop their trains as quickly as possible. There was a time when they did this, but it was before the days of the air brake.

But writers of fiction, in most instances, do not seem to know of this, and continue to write thrilling tales of railroad accidents in which they declare the brave engineer "reversed his engine." Engineers are today carefully instructed not to do this, because the reversing of the engine will lessen the resisting power of the air brakes.

Another error that many writers make in describing the efforts of an engineer to stop his train is the declaration that the engineer whistled "down brakes" upon seeing his danger. It is true the engineers of other days always did this when there were no air brakes and when every brakeman on both passenger and freight trains had to dash for his brake wheel and turn it with all his force to help apply brakes, but with air brakes this is not done; the engineer works all these brakes from his cab.

What an engineer really does, when a collision is apparently impending, is to shut off steam, apply the air brakes and open the sand box or sand valves. He cannot do more. To reverse his engine would be to make the air brakes less effective. It takes him only about five seconds to do all this.

Many writers apparently have not kept abreast of the times, and in up-to-date stories make their engineer do things that locomotive engineers have not been doing for a decade or more.

### Asleep Upon the Rails.

Judge Gage of the supreme court of South Carolina in Sanders versus Charleston & W. C. Railroad Co., 81 Southeastern Reporter, 283, quaintly applies the Federal employers' liability act: "When the plaintiff was in the bunk of his shanty car, in the 'sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care,' and getting strength to lay rails next day, the law imputed to him actual service on the track and extended to him the rights of such a worker; 'for the letter (of the law) killeth, but the spirit giveth life.'"—West's Docket.

### Germany's Motor Population.

According to official statistics, Germany has 60,876 motor cars, 22,457 motorcycles, 9,739 motor wagons of commercial type, and 100 motorcycle carts. The latter are motorcycles with goods transportation bodies. These figures are for January 1, 1914. The increases since January 1, 1913, are, respectively: 21,116, 2,132 and 2,035 for the first three classifications; motorcycle carts, so-called, decreased by 23.—Scientific American.

### Train Speed Indicator.

The Flamen speed-indicator for railway trains is a most interesting instrument. By means of clockwork moved by gearing connected with one of the locomotive wheels, the speed per hour and the time elapsed are shown on graduated dials, while upon a roll of paper are traced graphic records of the speed, the duration of the runs and that of the stops.—Popular Magazine.

### Sandpapering Machine.

Sandpapering of small articles can be done with a disk talking machine by fastening the paper to the felt, starting the motor and holding the articles against it.

### Novel Gas Lighter.

A novel gas lighter is made of a single piece of wire, carrying a supply of matches in the handle, one of which is lighted and inserted in the end to serve as a taper.

## CAR IS HAULED BY BALLOONS

Novel Manner in Which German Engineers Solved a Problem Which Presented Many Difficulties.

Balloons are being put to some practical purpose in Germany, where, at Salzburg, they are employed as a sort of locomotive for hauling a car up a mountainside.

The inventor's idea is merely an adaptation of the captive balloon principle, so arranged that long, but regular, flights are possible. The balloon is attached to a steel rail laid on the mountainside, and upon this it makes its journeys.

It spans great chasms without the necessity of bridging, and by running the rail over any projecting points there is, of course, no need of any tunneling. Fastened to the rail is a heavy steel slide, which holds the balloon captive. From the slide to the balloon runs a steel cable, which permits the balloon to soar about twenty-five feet above the rail, but holds it firmly in place.

Suspended from the balloon is a circular car capable of holding ten passengers, which can be equipped with heating devices.

In going up the mountain the balloon is lifted, of course, by the hydrogen gas it contains. No matter how strongly the wind may be blowing and how desperately the captive may tug at its steel cable, it cannot get away, but must ascend directly over the guiding steel rail.

Reaching the top of the mountain, the balloon is simply anchored until the time arrives for beginning the descent.

This is another problem easy of solution. A tank under the car is filled with water, and the entire affair is dragged down-hill by weight and gravity.

### Replace Nuts Carefully.

A little more care on the part of junior repairmen, amateurs and apprentices, in the replacing of nuts and bolts of motor-car parts, will eliminate much damage and the trouble caused thereby. For instance, one often starts a nut on a thread and finds that it goes on with difficulty. The unskilled amateur or apprentice immediately takes up a wrench and seeks therewith to overcome the difficulty. The result is that the nut is given a few turns more with comparative ease, then it stops and cannot be turned farther without considerable effort. If the nut happens to really be a loose fit it may be screwed up tight; and the unknowing workman will be satisfied that the nut is drawn up tight and pass on to the next job; later when the car is in service, this nut whose threads have been destroyed may loosen up and come off with disastrous results, no doubt.

### Discovery of Cold Light.

Considerable progress toward realizing one of the dreams of physicists and chemists—cold light—has been made by Prof. W. D. Bancroft of the University of Pennsylvania. The firefly has been his example. He has worked out the idea by burning mercury electrolytically under water in a solution of bromide potassium. The result is a brilliant orange light, with scarcely any heat. The experiment has been demonstrated before the Chemical society and received wide indorsement.

### Electrifying St. Paul Railroad.

The terminal of the St. Paul railroad at St. Paul is now being electrified, and it is expected that the work will be done by the first of next January. Work is proceeding on the main lines, and it is believed that part of it will be operated electrically by the first of the year.—Scientific American.

### Audible Signals in Cabs.

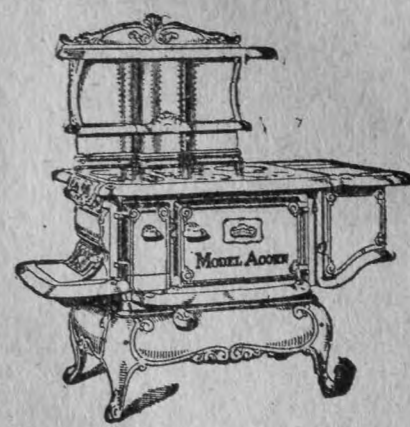
Great Britain's largest railroad has adopted for general use a system of automatic train signaling which produces audible signals in locomotive cabs.

### Well-Earned Retirement.

Jane Fairman, the oldest employe of the Illinois Central railroad, has been placed on the retired list. She entered the employ of the company in 1870.

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## ALLIES FORCE BACK GERMANS IN BELGIUM AND IN VOSGES

### Dead Piled in Heaps as Invaders are Compelled to Yield Ground in Struggle for Sea Coast

## NEW UPRISING IN ORANGE FREE STATE

London.—Under special orders from the Kaiser himself to smash the Allies' line in the north, and open a road to Dunkirk and Calais, Grand Duke Albrecht drove his army in full force against the ranks of British, Belgians and French just over the Yser, below Dixmude, but failed to cut his way through.

At the same time, Gen. von Buelow, in the Lens region farther to the south toward the Somme, was making a similar attack in the hope of breaking the Allies' line at that point, but could find no vulnerable spot.

Immediately up the river from Dixmude, the Allies reported gains, as well as in the Ypres-Roulers territory, in Belgium. Reinforcements were being rushed to the Yser by both sides and the participation of aeroplanes and war vessels along the coast helped render the conflict more terrible and bloody than ever.

From the southeastern section of the 35-mile battle front stretching from the North Sea to the Vosges, came news of a French advance to the northeast of Nancy which drove the Germans over the border into Lorraine.

Reports from German sources declared their troops were steadily gaining ground in northern France, but admitted that the French were taking the offensive in the Vosges.

Along the eastern battle line, the German armies, driven 75 miles west and south of Warsaw, tried desperately to resume the offensive, but did not succeed, for the Russian vanguard was so close and in such strength that all efforts to stem the rout and reform the lines were prevented by direct attacks. This battle in Russian Poland cannot be regarded yet as finished. Undeniably, however, the advantage rests now with the Russian forces. The Grand Duke Nicholas has brought reinforcements to press against the Kaiser's troops and they are getting no rest.

An official Austrian statement, given out in Berlin said the Austro-German armies hold strong positions in the long and almost continuous battle front from the Stryj and Sambor rivers in Galicia to a point east of Premysl and along the San River in a straight line to Plotek in Russian Poland. The main Russian army is being encountered. The Austrian offensive beyond the Carpathians has compelled the Russians to send reinforcements there. The battle is still continuing.

The success of the Allies in the east is regarded as of the utmost importance. For the first time since their advance on Paris began the Germans are now fighting on the defensive on their own soil, the Allies having defeated them in a prolonged engagement east of Nancy and forced them past Arracourt into upper Alsace, south of Metz.

This is a valuable gain, not only because it has demonstrated the superiority of the French forces sent north from Belfort, but because it cuts the German line which has been threatening the border forts and divides the field of action in eastern France into two distinct parts. In the district from Arracourt to the frontier of Switzerland the Germans can expect no immediate aid from their armies at Metz.

Furthermore, the advance brings the French troops more and more to the rear of the German wedge centering in the region of St. Mihiel.

### DESPERATE GERMAN ATTACKS.

London.—Telegraphing about the fighting in Belgium, the correspondent of the Times in northern France says: The enemy's most furious and most vigorous attack along the line of the Yser was at Ypres, where a quarter of a million Germans for five critical days were held back by the British force.

The artillery fire against the British in the trenches was terrible, churning up the earth and often burying the men by dozens. Repeatedly the enemy's infantry advanced to within a few hundred yards, but every time our men leaped from the trenches and went at them with bayonets, the Germans fled, firing their rifles over their shoulders as they ran.

Many hundreds were captured and thousands were killed and wounded. Still their shrapnel rained into the British trenches, and fresh infantry took the places of the Germans who had been decimated.

There were 2,500 German bodies in the Yser canal in the morning after

the fighting in the night. Many were drowned and others bayoneted. The very water itself was bloody, while Dixmude's streets were strewn thick with the dead.

These ghastly facts alone give some idea of the savagery of the fighting, the desperation of the German attacks and the stubbornness of the Allies' resistance.

The night was a hell from dark to dawn. At almost every point of the line man opposed man, sometimes at a few hundred yards' distance, but more often in close grips. Face to face men even wrestled and died by drowning each other in canal's waters. The Germans had had orders to get through that night, cost what it might.

Some 5,000 Germans crossed the Yser, but hardly one got back.

## Boer Rebellion Spreads; Gen. De Wet Joins Uprising

### Burgers in Orange Free State and Transvaal Commandeered.

London.—Another rebellion has broken out in South Africa. Gen. Christian de Wet and Gen. Christian Frederik Beyers have taken the lead of the rebels in the Orange Free State and Western Transvaal.

Having put down the rebellion in the Northern Province of Cape Colony, led by Lieut.-Col. Maritz, the Government of the Union of South Africa now is faced by the more serious uprisings under de Wet and Beyers, the latter of whom resigned the command of the Union forces when Premier Botha decided to take up arms against Germany.

According to an official report armed rebellious commands already are in existence; the town of Heilbron, in the northern part of the Orange River Colony, has been seized, and the Government officials have been taken prisoners, while a train has been stopped and armed citizens of the defense force have been taken from it and disarmed.

The Government learns that burghers in the north of Orange Free State and military requirements are being commandeered under the authority of Gen. Christian de Wet and in the western Transvaal under the authority of Gen. Beyers.

### HOT BIG GUN DUEL.

Paris.—The one fact that stands out in Gen. Joffre's reports from the battle front is that the Germans have been fought to a standstill from the North Sea to the Oise.

Their hard won success in crossing the River Yser has availed them nothing so far.

The Belgium army, heavily reinforced by the British and French, held its own, amid scenes of what many correspondents call the bloodiest carnage of the war, and the Germans could not gain an inch of ground.

On the coast, at Nieuport, a hot big gun duel raged between the French and British warships and the heavy German artillery brought up from Antwerp, and the unfortunate port was shot to pieces without either side gaining any great advantage.

The opposing armies are delivering fierce attacks, gaining or losing a few miles or less of ground with sacrifices in life that are appalling.

The whole countryside is fairly reeking with the blood of thousands of killed or wounded.

In the towns and villages, with which the country is dotted, and most of which have been laid in ruins by the artillery, most desperate fighting has occurred when the cavalry and infantry came into contact.

Both sides speak of the heavy losses they have imposed on their adversaries, but say nothing of their own dead or wounded, to fill the places of whom reinforcements are being brought forward.

The British fleet, which did such execution in bombarding the German flank as they advanced along the coast, seems to have withdrawn.

The Germans say this was because their artillery was beginning to reach the ships.

The belief is expressed here, however, that the fleet will be able to render untenable German occupation of any part of the Belgian or French coast.

## Germans Nearing Frontier in Their Flight From Warsaw

### Kaiser's Force Dislodged at Sokhatchoff, Petrograd Reports—Defeated Army Suffers Heavily.

London.—There has been no slackening of the retreat of the German armies from before Warsaw, according to the best information here. Apparently the Kaiser's troops have been driven from position after position and have been forced to continue their hurried marches toward the frontier without getting a moment's rest from the pursuing armies which the Grand Duke Nicholas is pushing forward at top speed.

Despatches from Rome indicate that the Germans are now making for Kalscz and are abandoning munitions and supplies in their efforts to escape the pressing attacks of the Russian cavalry which executed the flanking movement that broke the German lines. Kalscz is about 125 miles due west of Warsaw and almost on the East Prussian frontier. Just inside of East Prussia lies the second prepared line of defence, where the Germans are expected to make a stand in their effort to prevent an invasion of Posen and Silesia.

An official bulletin issued by the Russian War Office in Petrograd, after stating that the Germans are evacuating Lodz, seventy-five miles southwest of Warsaw, says:

"The precipitate flight of the Germans continues. They made an unsuccessful attempt to arrest the offensive Russian movement by clinging to positions at Sokhatchoff, from which, however, they were dislodged with heavy losses.

"To the northwest the Germans have been driven back approximately sixty-eight miles."

From Austrian and German sources there comes no admission of a defeat in Russian Poland, all statements asserting that the opposing forces there are still facing one another and that the issue is undecided.

## FINAL WAR BULLETINS

An official Berlin report said the battle in Belgium was proceeding with "stubbornness." It was announced that one of the British warships had been set afire by the German shells.

Russian Generals said the Germans lost at Warsaw because they delayed their attack after their brilliant and unexpected advance.

Gen. Baron von Ardenne, formerly attached to the War Office in Berlin, predicted the capture of Calais and other channel ports, which, he said, would open the way to a possible invasion of England.

Another rebellion has broken out in South Africa, led by Gen. Christian de Wet and Gen. Christian Frederik Beyers, in the Orange Free State and Western Transvaal. Heilbron has been seized, and the Government officials taken prisoners.

Berlin reported officially that the British fleet had been driven off by the German artillery on the Belgian coast and that three of them had been struck. The Germans admitted the defense of the Allies was obstinate.

The French War Office reported that the Germans who crossed the Yser River had been halted and that the Allies held their positions against attacks in France.

The fighting on the Belgian coast was described as the fiercest of the war.

Seven million persons in Belgium are said to face starvation.

The French War office admits the truth of the German statement that the Kaiser's troops crossed the Yser Canal between Nieuport and Dixmude.

Turkey has again notified the Allies' envoys that she will remain neutral. Ambassador von Bernstorff, upholding the right of Germany to land forces in Canada, declared that the United States could not regard such action as a violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

The Russians report the defeat of the rear guard of the retreating German Army, which attempted to hold positions along the Rivers Ravka, Skernevka, and Rylka.

Announcement is made in the German capital that the submarine U-9, which sank the British cruisers Hogue, Abukir, and Cressy, also sent the cruiser Hawke to the bottom.

Desperate fighting continues along the River San, and an attempt made by the Austrians to turn the Russian left wing, south of Przemysl, was frustrated, it is reported, with heavy losses.

The French War Office admits that the extreme right wing of the German Army has been heavily reinforced, and has advanced at several points along the line.

## GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS NEVER CEASE.

AMSTERDAM.—Great bodies of German troops are being hurried forward to reinforce the Kaiser's battle line in Belgium and France. Austrian troops have been brought up from the Rhine garrisons to occupy Ghent, the German forces in that city having been sent to strengthen the army attacking the Allies near Dixmude.

The German reinforcements seen never to cease. They come fresh to the attack day after day and trains and trains of wounded have been taken away, but the German force remains more numerous than ever. They seem ready to put every man in Belgium rather than give way. Their determination and force must not be underestimated.

## War Horrors Along Yser Baffle Reporters' Descriptive Powers

London.—The "News" reporter who has been in an armored train to the banks of the Yser, gives a good description of the battle in the north. He says:

"The battle rages along the Yser with frightful destruction of life. Air-engines, sea-engines, and land-engines death-sweep this desolate country vertically, horizontally, and transversely. Through it the little frail human engines crawl and dig, walk and run, skirmishing, charging, and blundering in the little individual fights and tussles, tired and puzzled, ordered here and there, sleeping where they can, never washing, and dying unnoticed. A friend may find himself firing on a friendly force and few are to blame.

"First the Germans were driven back over the Yser; then they secured a footing again, and next day they were again hurled back. Now a bridge blown up by one side is repaired by the other; it is again blown up by the first, or left as a death trap till the enemy is actually crossing.

"Action by armored trains, some of them the most reckless adventures, are attempted daily. Each day accumulates an unwritten record of individual daring feats, accepted as part of the daily work. Day by day our men push out on these dangerous explorations, attacked by shell fire, in danger of cross fire, dynamite, and ambuscades, bringing a priceless support to the threatened lines. As the armored train approaches the river under shell fire the car cracks with the constant thunder of guns aboard. It is amazing to see the angle at which the guns can be swung.

"And overhead the armen are busy venturing through fog and puffs of exploding shells to get one small fact of information. We used to regard the looping of the loop of the Germans overhead as a hare-brained piece of impudent defiance to our infantry fire. Now we know it means early trouble for the infantry.

"Besides us, as we crawl up sniffing the lines like dogs on a scent, grim trainloads of wounded wait soundlessly in the sidings. Further up the line ambulances are coming slowly back. The bullets of machine guns begin to rattle on our armored coats. Shells we learned to disregard, but the machine gun is the master in this war.

"A brisk day," remarks the correspondent. "Not so bad, replies the officer. So the days pass."

## PREDICTS HARDEST FIGHTING IN GERMANY

### But Beresford Declares She Must Lose Fleet, Colonies and Krupp Gun Work.

STAFFORD, England (via London).—The serious times of the war, said Lord Charles Beresford in a speech here, would begin when the Germans were forced over the frontier into their own country where they would have their own base of supplies. It would take more than six months or a year "to put Emperor William on his back," said Lord Charles.

Germany, he declared, must be humbled and humiliated. "She must lose the whole of her fleet," Lord Charles concluded, "give up the Kiel Canal and her colonies, her forts must be demolished and the Krupp works razed to the ground."

## Get Ready to Pay Your War Taxes, Some in Effect Now

### Adhesive Stamp Levies, Which Will Hit the Majority of People, Will Not Be Assessed Until December 1

## SPECIAL TAXES NOT TO BE IN FORCE TILL NOV. 1

Washington.—The war revenue bill which was passed by Congress and signed by the President has gone into effect as to most of its features.

The exceptions are special taxes in Sec. 3 on bankers, brokers and proprietors of theatres and circuses and the tax on tobacco dealers and manufacturers, which will go into effect by special provision on November 1, and stamp taxes in Schedules A and B.

The stamp taxes are the ones that will affect the average man on the street. They will not go into effect until December 1. There are a few other exceptions, but they are unimportant.

### Adhesive Stamp Taxes Effective December 1.

The adhesive stamp taxes are the ones which in most cases will fall directly on the average citizen. Here they are:

Bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness by any association, company or corporation, new issues, \$100 par value, each five cents.

Sales or agreements to sell stock, \$100 par value, each two cents.

Agreement of sale of products or merchandise on exchanges, each \$100, one cent.

Promissory notes, except bank notes for circulation and renewals, each \$100, two cents.

Bundles shipped by freight and express, one cent.

Telegraph and telephone companies, one cent on each message over fifteen cents.

Senders of telephone or telegraph messages on each over 15 cents, one cent.

Certificates of profits of corporations, etc., and transfers thereof, face value each \$100, two cents.

Damage certificates, etc., twenty-five cents.

Other certificates required by law, ten cents.

Broker's note or memorandum of sale, ten cents.

Deeds or realty transfers valued between \$100 and \$500, fifty cents.

Deeds do., each additional \$500, fifty cents.

Entry of goods at custom houses, \$100 value, twenty-five cents.

Ditto, not exceeding \$500 value, fifty cents.

Ditto, not exceeding \$500 value \$1.

Entry for withdrawal of goods from customs bonded warehouse, fifty cents.

Insurance of property, new or renewed policies, each \$1, one-half of a cent.

Policies of insurance or bond of nature of indemnity for loss, each \$1, one cent.

Passenger tickets by sea to foreign ports costing less than \$10, one dollar.

Ditto, not exceeding \$60, three dollars.

Ditto, exceeding \$60, five dollars.

Perfumery, cosmetics, etc., vase-line, hair dyes, tooth washes, graded in values of five cents up to 15 cents, each five cents of value, one-eighth of a cent.

Ditto, valued from 15 to 25 cents, five eights of a cent.

Ditto, each additional 25 cents retail, five-eights of a cent.

Chewing gum, etc., valued less than a unit, four-tenths of a cent.

Ditto, each additional \$1, four-tenths of a cent.

Voting powers or proxies, ten cents.

Power to convey real estate, protests, twenty-five cents.

Palace or parlor car seat or berth, one cent.

The conference committee changed the telegraph and telephone tax to require the company to collect it from the "person paying for the message," in lieu of the word "sender."

The Government will collect the sleeping car ticket tax from the companies.

The tax imposed under the new law shall not be levied after Dec. 31, 1915.

### Taxes on Drinkables.

The principal feature of the law is the tax on beer, which will be \$1.50 a barrel, or 50 cents more than is imposed under the present law. The tax is a stamp revenue, and is to be imposed on "all beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquor, brewed, manufactured, sold or stored in warehouse, or removed for consumption or sale within the United States, by whatever name such liquors shall be called."

The new law also taxes all stilled wines, domestic and imported, when sold or offered for sale or consumption, as follows:

quarter but not more than one-half pint, 1-2 cent.

More than one-half pint but not more than one pint, 1 cent.

More than one pint and not more than one quart, 2 cents.

All stilled wines in other containers, 8 cents a gallon.

Domestic and imported champagne and other sparkling wines and all artificially carbonated wines, bottle of one-half pint or less, 5 cents.

Bottle more than one pint and not more than one quart, 20 cents.

Same product in all other containers, 20 cents a quart.

All liquors, cordials or similar compounds, domestic and imported, bottle containing not more than one-half pint, 1 1/2 cents.

More than one-half pint and not more than one pint, 3 cents.

More than one pint and not more than one quart, 6 cents.

On large containers, 24 cents a gallon.

Grape, brandy or wine spirits used in the fortification of pure sweet wines under publication of the act of 1890, 55 cents a gallon.

### Special Taxes Effective November 1.

Bankers on each \$1,000 of capital, surplus and undivided profits employed in the business shall pay \$1. This tax applies to any person, firm or company and every incorporated or other bank "having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, etc.," but savings banks with no capital stock, including postal savings banks whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning or investing the same for the benefit of the depositors, are exempted from the tax.

Brokers ..... \$30  
Pawnbrokers ..... 50  
Commercial brokers ..... 20  
Custom house brokers ..... 10  
Commission merchants ..... 10  
Proprietors of theatres, museums and concert halls where an admission is charged, to be taxed as follows:

Where the seating capacity is not more than 250, \$25.  
Seating capacity not more than 500, \$50.  
Seating capacity more than 800, \$75.

Seating capacity of more than 800, \$100.

Proprietors of circuses, \$100.  
Proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows heretofore enumerated, \$10.

Lecture lyceums (Chautauquas), agricultural or industrial fairs or exhibitions under the auspices of religious or charitable associations are exempt from this tax.

Bowling alleys and billiard rooms, \$5 for each alley or table.

### Tobacco Taxes Effective November 1

Tobacco dealers, fifty thousand pounds annually, \$6.  
One hundred thousand pounds annually, \$12.  
Over one hundred thousand pounds annually, \$24.

Other tobacco dealers doing business of \$200 a year, a shop, \$4.80.  
Tobacco manufacturers, fifty thousand pounds a year, \$6.  
One hundred thousand pounds a year, \$12.  
Two hundred thousand pounds a year, \$18.  
Four hundred thousand pounds a year, \$24.  
One million pounds a year, \$60.  
Five million pounds a year, \$300.  
Ten million pounds a year, \$600.  
Twenty million pounds a year, \$1,200.  
Over twenty million pounds a year, \$2,496.

Cigar manufacturers, one hundred thousand cigars a year, \$2.  
Two hundred thousand cigars a year, \$12.  
One million cigars a year, \$50.  
Five million cigars a year, \$150.  
Twenty million cigars a year, \$600.  
Forty million cigars a year, \$1,200.  
Over forty millions cigars a year, \$2,496.

Cigarette manufacturers, one million cigarettes a year, \$12.  
Two million cigarettes a year, \$24.  
Five million cigarettes a year, \$60.  
Ten million cigarettes a year, \$120.  
Fifty million cigarettes a year, \$600.  
One hundred million cigarettes a year, \$1,200.  
Over one hundred million cigarettes a year, \$2,496.



# The Adventures of Kathlyn

By HAROLD MAC GRATH

Illustrated by Pictures from the Moving Picture Production of the Selig Polyscope Co.

## SYNOPSIS.

Kathlyn Hare, believing her father, Col. Hare, in peril, has summoned her, leaves her home in California to go to him in Allaha, India. Umballa, pretender to the throne, has imprisoned the colonel, named by the late king as his heir. Arriving in Allaha, Kathlyn is informed by Umballa that her father being dead, she is to be queen, and must marry him. She refuses and is informed by the priests that no woman can rule unmarried. She is given seven days to think it over. She still refuses, and is told that she must undergo two ordeals with wild beasts. If she survives she will be permitted to rule. John Bruce, an American, saves her life. The elephant which carries her from the scene of her trials runs away, separating her from Bruce and the priests that try. She takes refuge in a ruined temple, but this haven is the abode of a lion and she is forced to flee from it. She finds a retreat in the jungle only to fall into the hands of slave traders. Kathlyn is brought to the public mart in Allaha and sold to Umballa, who, finding her still unsubmissive, throws her into the dungeon with her father. She is rescued by Bruce and his friends. Colonel Hare also is rescued. Umballa, with soldiers, starts in pursuit. Kathlyn is struck by a bullet. The fugitives are given shelter in the palace of Bala Khan. Supplied with camels by the hospitable prince, they start for the coast, but are captured by brigands. Umballa journeys to the lair of the bandits, makes the colonel a prisoner and orders Bruce and Kathlyn killed. The bandits quarrel over the money paid them by Umballa and during the confusion Kathlyn and Bruce escape and return to Allaha.

## CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

Ahmed and Lal Singh, packed away in the heart of the crowd, exchanged gloomy looks. Once the army was Umballa's, they readily understood what would follow: Umballa would acclaim himself, and the troops would back him.

"We have a thousand guns and ten thousand rounds of ammunition," murmured Lal Singh.

"Perhaps we had best prevail upon Ramabal to strike at once. But wait. The colonel sahib understands. He knows that if he signs anything it will directly prove his death warrant. There is still an obstacle at Umballa's feet. Listen!"

Sadly Umballa recounted his adventure in full. The daughter of the king and his friend, the American hunter, were dead. He, Umballa, had arrived too late.

The colonel, mad with rage, was about to give Umballa the lie publicly, when he saw a warning hand uplifted, and below that hand the face of Ahmed. Ahmed shook his head. The colonel's shoulders drooped. In that sign he read danger.

"They live," said Ahmed. "That is enough for the present. Let us begone to the house of Ramabal."

"The Colonel Sahib is safe for the time being."

"And will be so long as he refuses to open the treasury door to Umballa. There is a great deal to smile about, Lal Singh. Here is a treasury, guarded by seven leopards, savage as savage can be. Only the two keepers ever dare approach them, and these keepers refuse to cage the leopards without a formal order from the king or queen. Superstition forbids Umballa to make way with the brutes. The people, your people and mine, Lal Singh, believe that these leopards are sacred, and any who kills them commits sacrilege, and you know what that amounts to here. So there he dodders; too cowardly to fly in the face of superstition. He must torture and humiliate the Colonel Sahib and



Overcoming the Bandits.

his daughter. Ah, these white people! They have heads and hearts of steel. I know."

"And Umballa has the heart of a flea-bitten pariah dog. When the time comes he will grovel and squirm and whine."

"He will," agreed Ahmed. "His feet are even now itching for the treadmill."

The colonel was taken to one of the palace chambers, given a tub and fresh clothing. Outside in the corridors guards patrolled, and there were four who watched the window. He was a king, but well guarded. Well, they had crowned him, but never should Umballa, through any signature of his, put his hand into the royal treasury. Besides, this time he had seen pity and sympathy in the faces of many who had looked upon his entrance to the city. The one ray of comfort lay in the knowledge that faithful Ahmed lived.

He dared not think of Kathlyn. He forced his mind to dwell upon his surroundings, his own state of misery,

Bruce was there, and Bruce was a man of action and resource. He would give a good account of himself before those bronze devils in the desert made away with him. He feared not for Kathlyn's death only his future. For they doubtless had lied to Umballa. They would not kill Kathlyn so long as they believed she was worth a single rupee.

Umballa came in, followed by four troops, who stationed themselves on each side of the door.

"Your majesty—"

"Wait!" thundered the colonel. Suddenly he turned to the troopers. "Am I your king?"

"Yes, majesty!" The four men saluted.

"Then I order you to arrest this man Durga Ram for treason against the person of your king!"

The troopers stared, dumfounded, first at the colonel, then at Umballa.

"I command it!"

Umballa laughed. The troopers did not stir.

"Ah," said the colonel. "That is all I desire to know. I am not a king. I am merely a prisoner. Therefore those papers which you bring to me cannot lawfully be signed by me." The colonel turned his back to Umballa, sought the latticed window, and peered forth.

"There are ways," blazed forth Umballa.

"Bah! You black fool!" replied the colonel, wheeling. "Have I not yet convinced you that all you can do is to kill me? Don't waste your time in torturing me. It will neither open my lips nor compel me to take a character brush in my hand. If my daughter is dead, so be it. At any rate, she is at present beyond your clutches. You overreached yourself. Had you brought her back it is quite possible I might have surrendered. But I am done now."

"You refuse to tell where the filigree basket is hidden?"

"I do."

"You refuse to exercise your prerogative to open the doors of the treasury?"

"I do."

Umballa opened the door, motioning to the troops to pass out. He framed the threshold and curiously eyed this unbending man. Presently he would bend. Umballa smiled.

"Colonel Sahib, I am not yet at the end of my resources," and with this he went out, closing the door.

That smile troubled the colonel. What devilry was the scoundrel up to now? What could he possibly do?

Later, as he paced wearily to and fro, he saw something white slip under the door. He stooped and picked up a note, folded European fashion. "Ahmed and I shall watch over you. Be patient. This time I am pretending to be your enemy, and you must act accordingly. A messenger has arrived from Bala Khan. Your daughter and Bruce Sahib are alive, and, more, on the way to Allaha in native guise. Be of good cheer. Ramabal."

And Umballa, as he lifted his fruit dish at supper, espied another of those sinister warnings. "Beware!" This time he summoned his entire household and threatened death to each and all of them if they did not immediately disclose to him the person who had placed this note under the fruit dish. They cringed and wept and wailed, but nothing could be got out of them. He had several flogged on general principles.

Kathlyn and Bruce returned to Allaha without mishap. Neither animal nor vagabond molested them. When they arrived they immediately found means to acquaint Ramabal, who, with Pundita, set out to meet them.

In their picturesque disguises Kathlyn and Bruce made a handsome pair of high caste natives. The blue eyes alone might have caused remarks, but this was a negligible danger, since color and costume detracted. Kathlyn's hair, however, was securely hidden, and must be kept so. A bit of carelessness on her part, a sportive wind, and she would be lost. She had been for dyeing her hair, but Bruce would not hear of this declaration.

So they entered the lion's den, or, rather, the jackal's.

At Ramabal's house Ahmed fell on his knees in thankfulness; not that his memsahib was in Allaha, but that she was alive.

During the evening meal Ramabal outlined his plot to circumvent Umballa. He had heard from one of his faithful followers that Umballa intended to force the colonel into a native marriage; later, to dispose of the colonel and marry the queen himself. Sutee had fallen into disuse in Allaha. He, Ramabal, would now apparently side with Umballa as against Colonel Hare, who would understand perfectly. As the colonel would refuse to marry, he, Ramabal, would suggest that the colonel be married by proxy. However suspicious Umballa might be, he would not be able to find fault with this plan. The betrothal would take place in about a fortnight. The memsahib would be chosen as consort out of all the assembled high caste ladies of the state.

Ahmed threw up his hands in horror, but Lal Singh bade him be pa-

tient. What did the memsahib say to this? The memsahib answered that she paced herself unreservedly in Ramabal's hands; that Umballa was a madman and must be treated as one.

"Ramabal, why not strike now?" suggested Ahmed.

"The promise Umballa has made to the soldiers has reunited them temporarily. Have patience, Ahmed," Lal Singh selected a leaf with betel nut and began to chew with satisfaction.

"Patience?" said Ahmed. "Have I none?"

So the call went forth for a bride throughout the principality, and was answered from the four points of the compass.

Between the announcement and the fulfillment of these remarkable proceedings there arrived in the blazing city of Calcutta a young maid. Her face was very stern for one so youthful, and it was as fearless as it was stern. Umballa's last card, had she but known the treachery which had lured her to this mystic shore. The young maid was Winnie, come, as she supposed, at the urgent call of her father and sister, and particularly warned to confide in no one and to hide with the utmost secrecy her destination.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### The Garden of Brides.

From the four ends of the principality they came, the veiled candidates; from the North, the East, the South, and West. They came in marvelous palanquins, in curtained howdahs, on camels, in splendid bullock carts. Many a rupee resolved itself into new-bought finery, upon the vague chance of getting it back with compound interest.

What was most unusual, they came without pedigree or dowry, this being Ramabal's idea; though, in truth, Umballa objected at first to the lack of dowry. He had expected to inherit this dowry. He gave way to Ramabal because he did not care to have Ramabal suspect what his inner thoughts were. Let the fool Ramabal pick out his chestnuts for him. Umballa laughed in his voluminous sleeve.

Some one of the matrimonially inclined hours the colonel would have to select; if he refused, then should Ramabal do the selecting. More, he would marry the fortunate women by proxy. There was no possible loophole for the colonel.

The populace was charmed, enchanted, as it always is over a new excitement. Much as they individually despised Umballa, collectively they admired his ingenuity in devising fresh amusements. Extra feast days came one after another. The oriental dislikes work; and any one who could invent means of avoiding it was worthy of gratitude. So, then, the populace fell in with Umballa's scheme agreeably. The bhang and betel and toddy sellers did a fine business during the festival of Rama.

There was merrymaking in the streets, day and night. The temples and mosques were filled to overflowing. Musicians with reeds and tom-toms paraded the bazaars. In nearly every square the nautch girl danced, or the juggler plied his trade, or there was a mongoose-cobra fight (the cobra, of course, bereft of its fangs), and fakirs grew mango trees out of nothing. There was a flurry in the slave mart, too.

The troops swaggered about, overbearing. They were soon to get their pay. The gold and silver were rotting in the treasury. Why leave it there, since gold and silver were minted to be spent?

There were elephant fights in the reconstructed arena; tigers attacked wild boars, who fought with enormous, razorlike tusks, as swift and deadly as any Malay kris. The half forgotten ceremony of feeding the wild pig before sundown each day was given life again. And drove after drove came in from the jungles for the grain, which was distributed from a platform. And wild peacocks followed the pigs. A wonderful sight it was to see several thousand pigs come trotting in, each drove headed by its fighting boar. When the old fellows met there was carnage; squealing and grunting, they fought. The peacocks shrilled and hopped from back to back for such grain as fell upon the bristly backs of the pigs. Here and there a white peacock would be snared, or a boar whose tusks promised a battle royal with some leopard or tiger.

And through all this turmoil and clamor Ahmed and Lal Singh moved, sounding the true sentiments of the people. They did not want white kings or white queens; they desired to be ruled by their kind, who would not start innovations, but would let affairs drift on as they had done for centuries.

Nor was Bruce inactive. Many a time Umballa had stood within an arm's length of death; but always Bruce had resisted the impulse. It would be rank folly to upset Ramabal's plans, which were to culminate in Umballa's overthrow.

But upon a certain hour Ramabal came to Bruce, much alarmed. During his absence with Pundita at some palace affair his home had been entered, ransacked, and 10,000 rupees had been stolen. His real fortune, however, was hidden securely. The real trouble was that these 10,000 rupees would practically undo much of what had been accomplished. He was certain that Umballa had instigated this theft, and that the money would be doled out to the soldiers. For upon their dissatisfaction rested his future.

"Take Bala Khan at his word," suggested Bruce, "and ask him for his 5,000 hillmen."

Ramabal smiled. "And have Bala Khan constitute himself the king of

Allaha! No, he is a good friend, but he is a dangerous one. We must have patience."

"Patience!" exploded Bruce. "I have waited several years. Do you not see that when I strike I must succeed?"

"But these warnings to Umballa?"

"He is not molesting me, is he?" returned Ramabal calmly.

"Well, it is more than I could stand."

"Ah, you white people waste so much life and money by acting upon your impulses! Trust me; my way is best; and that is, for the present we must wait."

"God knows," sighed Bruce, "but I am beginning to believe in the colonel's guru."

"Who can say? There are some in this land who possess mighty wills, who can make man sleep by looking into his eyes, who can override and destroy weaker minds. I know; I have seen. You have heard of suspended animation? Well, I have seen ex-



Kathlyn Discovers the Leopards Are Loose.

amples of it; and so have my people. Can you wonder at their easiness in being swayed this way and that? But these men I refer to do not sit about in the bazaars with wooden bowls for coppers. It is said, however, that all curses die with their makers. It depends upon how old the Colonel Sahib's guru is. I know priests who are more than a hundred years old, and wrinkled like the hide of Hathi, the god of elephants."

"But a child could see through all this rigamarole."

"Can Bruce Sahib?" Again Ramabal smiled. "My people are sometimes children in that they need constant amusement. Have patience, my friend; for I understand. Do I not love Pundita even as you love the memsahib?"

"What do you mean?" demanded Bruce, roughly.

"I have eyes."

"Well, yes; it is true. Behind you are your people; behind us, nothing. That is why I am frantic. Umballa, whenever he finds himself checkmated, digs up what he assumes to be an unused law. There is none to contest it. I tell you, Ramabal, we must escape soon, or we never will. You suggested this impossible marriage. It is horrible!"

"But it lulls Umballa; and lulled, he becomes careless. Beyond the north gate there are ever ready men and elephants. And when the moment arrives, thither we shall fly, all of us. But," mysteriously, "we may not have to fly. When Umballa learns that the Colonel Sahib will refuse to sign the necessary treasury release the soldiers will understand that once again they have been trifled with."

"We must wait. But it's mighty hard."

In the garden of brides on the day when the ten veiled candidates sat in waiting, there was spring in the air; and there were roses climbing trolleys, climbing over the marble walls, and the pomegranate blossoms set fire to it all. At the gate stood Ramabal, dressed according to his station, and representing by proxy the king. Presently a splendid palanquin arrived, and within it a tardy candidate. She was laden with jewels, armlets, anklets, and head ornaments; pearls and uncut sapphires and rubies. Upon lifting her veil she revealed a beautiful high caste face. Ramabal bade her pass on. No sooner had she taken her place than still another palanquin was announced, and this was drawn by fat, sleek bullocks, all of a color.

Ramabal held up his hand. The bullock drivers stopped their charges, and from the palanquin emerged a veiled woman. This was Kathlyn.

The selected candidates were now all present. As master of ceremonies, Ramabal conducted them into the throne room, gaily decorated for the occasion. In a balcony directly above the canopy of the throne were musicians, playing the mournful harmonies so dear to the oriental heart.

Upon the throne sat Colonel Hare, gorgeously attired, but cold and stern of visage, prepared to play his part in this unutterable buffoonery. Near by stood Durga Ram, so called Umballa, smiling. It was going to be very simple; once yonder stubborn white fool was wedded, he would be made to disappear; there should be another wedding, in which he, Durga Ram, should take the part of the bridegroom. Then for the treasury, flight, and, later, ease abroad. Let the filigree basket of gems stay where it was; there were millions in the treasury, the accumulated hoardings of many decades.

The council and high priests also wore their state robes, and behind them were officers and other dignitaries.

There was a stir as Ramabal en-

tered with the veiled candidates. The colonel in vain tried to hide his interest and anxiety. Kathlyn was there, somewhere, among these kow-towing women; but there was nothing by which he could recognize her. As the women spread about the throne, Ramabal signified to the musicians to cease.

Silence.

Then Ramabal brought candidate after candidate close to the colonel, so that he alone might see the face behind the veil. At each uplifting of the veil the colonel shook his head. A dark frown began to settle over Umballa's face. If the colonel refused the last candidate for nuptial honors, he should die. But as Ramabal lifted the veil of the last woman the colonel nodded sharply; and Kathlyn, for a brief space gazed into her father's eyes. The same thought occurred to both: what a horrible mockery it all was, and where would it lead finally?

"Take care!" whispered Kathlyn, as she saw her father's fingers move nervously with suppressed longing to reach out and touch her.

The spectators of this little drama which was hidden from them evinced their approval by a murmuring which had something like applause in it. A queen was chosen! A real queen at last had been chosen. Ramabal had accomplished by diplomacy what yonder Durga Ram had failed to do by force. But Umballa secretly smiled as he sensed this undercurrent. Presently they should see.

The colonel extended his hand and drew Kathlyn up beside him; and now for a moment the whole affair trembled in the balance: Kathlyn felt herself possessed with a wild desire to laugh.

The chain of gold, representing the betrothal, was now ordered brought from the treasury.

The populace, outside the palace, having been acquainted with what was taking place, burst out into cheers.

The treasure room, guarded by leopards in charge of incorruptible keepers, was now approached by Umballa and his captain of the guard. Umballa presented his order on the treasury. The leopards were driven into their cages, and the magic door swung open. The two gasped for breath; for Umballa had never before looked within. Everywhere gold and gems; fabulous riches, enough to make a man ten times a king.

"Highness," whispered the captain, "there is enough riches here to purchase the whole of Hind!"

As he stared Umballa surrendered to a passing dream. Presently he shook himself, sought the chain for which he had come, and reluctantly stepped out into the corridor again. He would return soon to this door. But for that fool of a white man who had saved the king from the leopard, he would have opened this door long since. And as walked to the outer door he thought briefly of the beauty of Kathlyn. She was dead, and dead likewise was his passion for her.

Beyond the gate to the garden of brides Ahmed and Lal Singh waited with elephants. From here they would make the north gate, transfer to new elephants, and leave Allaha and its evil schemes behind. They created no suspicion. There were many elephants about the palace this day. In one of the howdahs sat Bruce, armed; in the other, Pundita, trembling with dread. So many times had siva, that evil spawn, intervehed that Pundita would not believe all was well till they had crossed the frontier.

"They will be coming soon, sahib," said Ahmed.

Bruce wiped the sweat from his palms and nodded.

Now, when Umballa and his captain of the guard departed with the betrothal chain they did not firmly close the outer door, which shut off the leopards from the main palace. The leopards were immediately freed and began their prowling through the corridors, snarling and growling as they scented the air through which the two men had just passed. One paused by the door, impatiently thrusting out a paw. The door gave.

In the throne room the mockery of the betrothal was gone through, and then the calm Ramabal secretly signified that the hour for escape was at hand; for everywhere now that the ceremony was done, vigilance would be lax.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### Moving Mark for Soldiers.

It is likely that in Germany a portion of the soldiers' rifle-range work hereafter will be done with moving figures for targets. A test of the new contrivance at the Doerberitz range gave good results, and the emperor, who witnessed the tests and himself fired a number of shots, was pleased with the innovation.

Long rolls of paper are unwound past a given point and on them appear in outline marching soldiers, cavalrymen, artillery in full gallop, cycle troops and other moving objects. The instant a bullet strikes the paper the spot of impact is brilliantly lighted and the movement of the contrivance is arrested for nearly a second, giving an opportunity to see the full effect of the shot.

It is believed that the invention will not only improve the soldiers' marksmanship, but will also prove valuable in training them to aim and fire rapidly.

### Absent-Minded.

"Tompkins, the floorwalker, gave himself away at Mountain View."

"How so?"

"A woman asked him the way to the spring and he said, 'Mineral water? The first aisle to your left, madam.'"

# WEST WIND AND A GOAT; THE RESULT

They Drove Man to Desperation —Then He Tied the Animal to a Train.

## WAS WELL QUALIFIED

It Had Goatish Horns, Goatish Whiskers, Goatish Manners, Goatish Hoofs, Regulation Goatish Appetite, But Greatest of All, the Odor.

Hammond, Ind.—John Nadden's neighbor to the west had a goat, an all-round animal that gave evidence of its goatishness to each of the beholder's senses. It had goatish horns and a goatish manner of using them, goatish whiskers, goatish tail, goatish hoofs and a goatish appetite, but John's objections to the goat, which were as violent as his innate politeness would admit, were based on none of these things.

"Always the wind seems to blow from the west," lamented John bitterly, whenever the owner of the goat dropped in for a neighborly chat. The neighbor was as obtuse as John was polite.

"It is odd," he reflected, "how differently people should feel about the quarter from which blows the wind. Dominick, who lives in the house beyond mine, seems to rejoice when the wind is from the west. The east wind makes him sour and disagreeable."

So things went until the other day Nadden awoke gasping. He rose from his bed and dazedly staggered to the gas jet. The cock was tightly shut. An evil draft seemed to be blowing in



Loitering Near the Railroad Station.

the window from behind him. Dizzily he looked out. Below stood his neighbor's goat, browsing contentedly on a broken beer bottle, crumbs from which glistened in his whiskers.

John went into the yard and lassoed the goat. The last seen of him he was loitering near the railroad station a mile from his home, and the goat was with him at the far end of a long rope. Persons who passed him said Nadden appeared to be in the throes of some great sorrow, for his face was buried so deeply in his hands that not even the tip of his nose was visible.

But that was not the last seen of the goat.

As a train was flashing past a sign-board bearing the gratuitous information that Hammond was three miles behind, the conductor was called into the rear coach by an indignant passenger, who complained that the ventilators should be opened before there were serious results. The conductor peeped out across the rear platform. From the tail of the train was floating Nadden's neighbor's goat.

## HID HEADS IN MAIL SACKS

Negro Postal Clerks Had to Do as They Were Told by Train Robbers.

Shreveport La.—Two mail clerks on Kansas City Southern train No. 3 say they thrust their heads into mail pouches and kept them there at the command of a robber who boarded the train at a switch two miles north of here a few nights ago and escaped with the registered mail.

The clerks, T. L. Anderson and J. L. Vaughn, negroes, do not know where the bandit left the car, because they did not dare remove the sacks until the train stopped at the railroad shops, a mile north of the switch where the robber had boarded the train.

"Dead" Hen Laid an Egg. Coatesville, Pa.—Louis Lenardo was much surprised a few days ago when his little son informed him that a hen he had left for dead had laid an egg and was standing by her nest cackling triumphantly. The fowl proved to be one Lenardo had attempted to bleed with a penknife, the hen apparently having died after the incision.

**NOTICE.**

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of the Borough of Roosevelt, Middlesex County, N. J.

That the Board of Registry of the First District will meet at Fire House No. 1, Rahway Avenue. Board of Registry of the Second District will meet at Borough Hall, Woodbridge Avenue, on the following dates, September 8th from 1 to 9 o'clock, September 22 from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., October 20th from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. for the purpose of registering all legal voters in said districts.

And that a primary election will be held at said polling places on September 22nd, 1914, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 9 P. M. in order to nominate candidates to fill the following offices: 1 member of House of Representatives, 3 Assemblymen, Sheriff, County Clerk, Coroner, Mayor, 2 Councilmen; to be voted for at the coming General Election to be held, November 3, 1914.

WALTER V. QUIN,  
Borough Clerk.

**NOTICE.**

The Council of the Borough of Roosevelt having heretofore determined that in the judgment of the Council it is necessary to issue bonds of said Borough to the amount of Eighteen Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$18,500) for the construction and purchase of a public dock on tidewater; to wit, to acquire land by purchase or condemnation, located at the foot of Rahway Avenue and running from there to Staten Island Sound, of a width throughout of one hundred feet, and which property is now generally referred to as Radley's Dock, and to include the riparian rights; upon which land to construct a public dock; and no remonstrance against said issue of bonds having been filed with the Borough Clerk:

Resolved, That the question of the issue of such bonds according to the resolution of the Council dated October 5, 1914, shall be submitted to the voters of the Borough at a special election to be held at Fire House No. 1, the first polling place of said Borough, and at Borough Hall, the second polling place of said Borough, said polling places being the regular polling places of the Borough for the holding of general elections and being all of the regular polling places of said Borough, on the eighth day of December, 1914; that notice of said special election and the object thereof, at least thirty days prior thereto, shall be given by advertisement signed by the Borough Clerk, posted in at least three public places in said Borough, three of which said public places shall be the following: Carteret Post Office, Chrome Post Office, Borough Hall, and shall be printed once each week for at least three weeks in the Roosevelt News, being a newspaper published and circulating in said Borough; at said special election the only question submitted shall be "In favor of the issue of bonds according to the resolution of Council dated October 5, 1914," or "Against the issue of bonds according to resolution of Council dated October 5, 1914," said election shall be by ballot and shall be held by the election officers of the Borough upon said eighth day of December, 1914, that day being appointed by Council.

WALTER V. QUIN,  
Borough Clerk.

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County.....State.....  
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**Mr. Lincoln's Phrase.**

It is generally understood that the phrase from the immortal "Gettysburg speech" about "Government of the people, by the people and for the people" was not original with Mr. Lincoln; that is, in the sense of having been used by him for the first time. Its use is traceable back into the past, the earliest occasion of its employment, so far as is known, being in ancient Athens, about 350 B. C.

**Possibly Had Happened to Him.**

Farmer Yapp—"What kind of a picture wuz this here lost 'Moana Liza,' anyway?" The Village Oracle—"A small portrait of a woman." Farmer Yapp—"Humph! I'll bet ye that some one of them fresh travellin' crayon picture agents hypnertized the caretaker or the janitor inter lettin' him take it away with him to have it enlarged."—Puck.

**HOOK WAS THERE TO STAY**

Both Fisherman and Girl With Gorgeous Hat Displeased at Somewhat Unusual Happening.

It was Sunday evening, and the inbound Broad Ripple car was packed with a happy but worn-out crowd of pleasure seekers. On the back platform were a number of fishermen with their rods and minnow buckets. A back seat, "reserved" for smokers, but generally occupied by women, contained the usual number. One of the women wore a hat that must have been the envy of all the others. If all the feathers on it were taken from one ostrich, that unfortunate bird must be in retirement, for he certainly has no clothing left.

A hook attached to a line on a four-foot pole dangled dangerously near the creation of the milliner's art and finally caught it. Unconscious of what was to come, the owner of the hat, as well as the owner of the hook and line, rode blissfully along. At Sixteenth street the fisherman started to leave the car, and as he did so the hat and about 80 cents worth of false hair started with him.

The young woman, shorn of her adornment, uttered a shriek, sprang to her feet and clawed the atmosphere wildly. Sympathetic passengers hurried to the rescue, but the hook was there to stay. Nearly two embarrassing minutes were lost before the conductor took an active part. Then he drew his pocket knife and cut the line despite the protest of its owner. The car finally proceeded, the fisherman went on his way, muttering, and the young woman rode to the center of the city with a turtle hook and about a foot of line attached to her hat.

"That's getting the hook all right," said a passenger.  
The young woman looked daggers because everybody laughed.—Indianapolis News.

**BUILT TO OBTAIN DISTORTION**

Camera, the Idea of German Engineer, Capable of Producing Most Remarkable Effects.

A German engineer has built a camera based on the pinhole principle, in which instead of a small round hole he uses narrow slits, vertical and horizontal in the two walls, although to vary the effects, other angles are sometimes employed. With this arrangement he is able to obtain exaggerated pictures, showing either vertical or horizontal dimensions out of proportion. By multiplying the number of slitted walls between the exterior of the camera and the plate, and including some of them at an angle, he has produced some remarkable photographs. Thus a landscape may be made to appear flat or hilly, or a street scene may be radically changed in character. Architects are using this form to change plans, caricaturists to produce comical distortions, and decorative painters to vary patterns or to produce condensed or extended letter types without altering their character.—Popular Mechanics.

**Royalty and Politics.**

It is difficult for people in this country to understand how it happens that in Europe all family affairs are mixed up with politics. Five years ago the Duchess Jutta of Mecklenburg married the Prince Danilo, heir to the crown of Montenegro. She is now at Jena, Germany, being treated for a serious nervous affection. It is well-known, say foreign papers, that this state of ill health is due to the reception she recently met at the court of Cettinje. King Nicholas has obstinately refused to see his daughter-in-law. The support given by Austria and Germany to Italy to force him to abandon Scutari roused him to fury. King Nicholas will not pardon his daughter-in-law for being German, and by his orders she was sent over the frontier. The efforts made by Prince Danilo for the reception of his unoffending wife only meet this response from the fierce old king: "No Germans about me! Do you hear that?"

**Noted Pennsylvania Prelate.**

Rt. Rev. Michael Egan, first Roman Catholic bishop of Philadelphia, died in that city 100 years ago. A native of Ireland, Bishop Egan was ordained in Belgium, and spent some years in Rome before coming to America in 1801. During the first years of his residence in the United States he was connected with a church in Lancaster, Pa., later with Mary's church, Philadelphia, and in 1810 he was consecrated by Archbishop Carroll, bishop of the newly-created diocese of Philadelphia. This year of his death Bishop Egan introduced the order of Sisters of Charity into his diocese, the first colony sent out from Mother Seton's institution in Emmitsburg, Md., and placed them in charge of the orphan asylum in Philadelphia.

**Fifteen Coffins for One Man.**

One of the most extraordinary funeral ceremonies ever performed is reported from Fairfield, Conn. The residence of a man named Edward Spring was found burned to the ground and the closest search of the debris failed to reveal any substantial remains of the unfortunate victim, who was known to have been on the premises when the outbreak occurred. The entire place had been so completely reduced to cinders that it was eventually decided to collect the ashes and give them proper burial. Accordingly over two wagon loads of debris were removed, placed in 15 coffins and solemnly interred.

**WITH EYES CLOSED**

By REX G. POST.

(Copyright.)

Scovers was a disappointment to the Kid. After six months as a "sub" in a little local station, it seemed to him that promotion to his first "OS" job ought to mean a spacious station, a constantly clicking key, and a rush at the ticket window. But Scovers was only an abandoned box car and a "board." And to add to the Kid's chagrin, he was only the night man. That he was to take the night man's place he knew when he accepted the position, but ambition to plunge into the whirling world of the railroad had been irresistibly urgent, and he accepted.



The Kid was without companions during the dull, dreary hours of the night—hours to which the mourning wailing of the coyotes lent no cheer. Watson came on at 6 and left at the same hour in the evening. Occasionally he would pause to exchange a few commonplaces with the Kid—usually, he hurried to the camp where he lived. The nights were long and lonesome; part of the day was spent in repose.

He became wearied of the monotony after a few weeks and began to spend a few hours of the daylight in hunting the rabbits which abounded in the surrounding country. It was his only diversion, and it gradually grew upon him until he was filling the days with it and losing the sleep which was absolutely indispensable if he was to remain vigilantly on guard during his shift.

The Kid sat looking out of the window in the side of the box car and wondered how much longer he could endure the oppressive humdrum.

No. 68 went by at midnight carrying a green. He reported her passage and anchored to his reading. The long melancholy blast of the whistle echoed in his ears long after the train had flashed by with its golden squares of light. It diverted him from his book for a moment, but his eyes slowly returned to the page, and he read on.

Suddenly he was gripped by the dread that something unusual had occurred. It seemed to him that he had been dozing. He started as second 68 roared by.

"I'll wait and then put her down," he muttered drowsily.

Again he was overwhelmed by a subtle consciousness that all was not as it should be.

He listened as the sounder abruptly broke out in a harsh staccato.

"V-V-V-S-V-V-V-S-31," ticked the instrument.

He stirred.

"Where have you been—in the hay?" came the query. "OS."

He hastily "OS'd" second 68 and closed the key.

"Third 68 by yet?" the sounder asked.

The Kid opened his key.

"Not yet," he replied.

"OK, put her in the siding for second 73."

Loaded with fast freight, second 73 was waiting at Hawk, about twenty-five miles east of Scovers, for the right of way. The Kid clicked the order to Hawk, and shortly afterward the wire told him that second 73 had started.

Again the fear of error and disaster assailed the Kid. He could not resist it. He picked up the train-sheet and scrutinized it. He rose unsteadily to his feet, horror graved in every line of his pale, drawn face.

"Third 68 went by and I didn't put her down," he gasped.

It meant wreck, death, and disgrace. He had slept, he knew it now, and the truth of it was seared into his mind. The trains would collide about ten miles west of Hawk. No stations intervened—it could not possibly be averted. In a neglectful moment the tide of circumstances had swept aside the placid current of his life and turned it into a dizzying turmoil.

Should he report her? For a moment he vacillated. They would know why it had happened. He need not admit the horrible truth now.

"Third 68 yet?" the key broke in terrifyingly.

With the vacillation had come weakness.

"Not yet," the Kid answered.

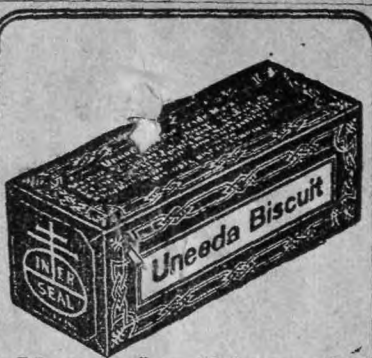
He sank into his chair and buried his face in his hands. Often, before he became a telegrapher, he had wondered how feels the man who makes the fatal blunder and hurls a train-load of passengers into the infinite. It had seemed to him that it must be crushing, maddening—the end of all peace. Now he knew how really dire it was.

He reached for the key. He would do what small human thing he could—confess.

Suddenly there was a roaring in his ears. His form straightened in the chair and his head went back as he gazed with staring, unbelieving eyes as third 68 rumbled by with a gleam of light.

He rubbed his eyes and looked stupidly at her tail-lights as they swept from his vision.

He sat down and thought long and seriously. Third 68 was safe. There had been no order on second 73. He had dreamed that he had fallen asleep—a dream that was a strange mixture of fancy and truth.



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A crisp, clean, nutritious food. For everybody—everywhere. Fresh in the moisture-proof package, 5 cents.



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The funny little name of the famous little ginger snap that puts fresh "snap" and "ginger" into jaded appetites. 5 cents.



**GRAHAM CRACKERS**

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FOR CONGRESS

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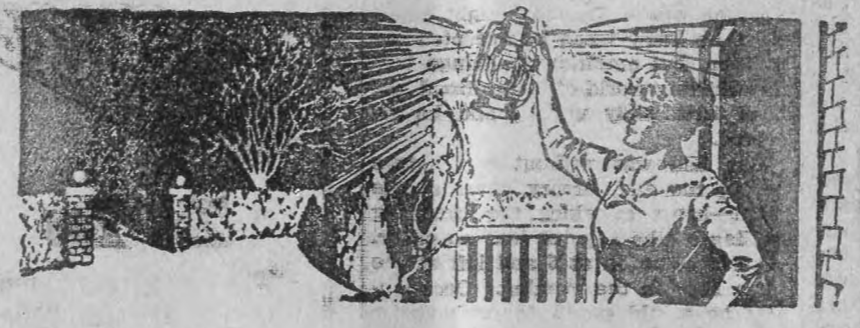
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Prince of appetizers. Makes daily trips from Ginger-Snap Land to waiting mouths everywhere. Say Zu Zu to the grocer man, 5 cents.

**Uneeda Biscuit**

Tempt the appetite, please the taste and nourish the body. Crisp, clean and fresh 5 cents.

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Round, thin, tender—with a delightful flavor—appropriate for luncheon, tea and dinner. 10 cents.

**GRAHAM CRACKERS**

Made of the finest ingredients. Baked to perfection. The national strength food. 10 cents.

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And WHEN you get married let us print your wedding invitations

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**Long Wear FOOTWEAR**

**\$215 Pre-paid**

**\$239 Pre-paid**

**\$219 Pre-paid**

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At These Low Money-Saving Prices

You can easily save from \$20 a year on your family footwear by ordering direct from our New York stores. Here are just a few examples of the big savings we make when we compare these prepaid prices with what dealers ask.

**Men's Long Wear Work Shoes.** Men who like comfort and durability in a shoe choose having this popular cutting for style, shape of fitting with belting, leather, leather linings and counters and double the outer sole. Wear guaranteed for 12 months. Black, Tan, Olive. Size 7-10 1/2. Prepaid Price, \$21.50

**Men's Long Wear Dress Shoes.** Men who like comfort and durability in a shoe choose having this popular cutting for style, shape of fitting with belting, leather, leather linings and counters and double the outer sole. Wear guaranteed for 12 months. Black, Tan, Olive. Size 7-10 1/2. Prepaid Price, \$21.50

**Women's Long Wear High Top Shoes.** Women who like comfort and durability in a shoe choose having this popular cutting for style, shape of fitting with belting, leather, leather linings and counters and double the outer sole. Wear guaranteed for 12 months. Black, Tan, Olive. Size 7-10 1/2. Prepaid Price, \$21.50

**Women's Long Wear Low Top Shoes.** Women who like comfort and durability in a shoe choose having this popular cutting for style, shape of fitting with belting, leather, leather linings and counters and double the outer sole. Wear guaranteed for 12 months. Black, Tan, Olive. Size 7-10 1/2. Prepaid Price, \$21.50

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115 E. 23rd Street, New York, N.Y.

# TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL KNOWS EIGHT TONGUES

By ROBERT A. MOULTON



SEE, IS A CLEVER DANCER

AMAZING have been the intellectual achievements of Winifred Sackville Stoner, Jr., a ten-year-old Pittsburgh girl, that investigators persuaded her mother and chief teacher, Mrs. Winifred Sackville Stoner, to write the whole story of the child's education in a book.

This unusual little girl is already prepared for college, in addition to studying astronomy and some other branches. She speaks eight languages; she can recite a thousand poems and she has written nearly five hundred poems and jingles herself.

Winifred plays the piano well. With no lessons, except the game of "making up stories on the piano," she can read over a page of Schubert's "Serenade," close the book and play it accurately and with much expression. She can also hear a difficult selection played and so keen is her concentration she can immediately sit down at the piano and play it. Winifred draws well and paints admirably. Like Browning, one would imagine she will hardly know which to choose for her life work, music, art or writing, but she is very decided as to what she expects to do. Winifred is going to earn and buy and be the editor of a great children's magazine.

In tracing Winifred's development chronologically it may be said that she:

Used polysyllables in conversation at the age of one year; read at the age of sixteen months; wrote her own name on hotel registers and began keeping a diary at the age of two; learned the musical notes and played simple airs on the piano and amazed adepts at spelling at three; learned the Latin declensions and conjugations as singing exercises and received a diploma in Esperanto at four; wrote stories and jingles for the newspapers, spoke eight languages, translated Mother Goose rhymes into Esperanto, learned the waltz, two-step and three-step at five; learned the outlines of Greek, Roman and Scandinavian mythologies at seven; composed a poem naming and locating all the bones in the human body at eight; and was elected president of the Junior Peace League of America at ten.

How can readers account for the fact that Winifred is a perfectly normal, happy child, romping, singing, loving and lovable, gay as the canary she is giving the freedom of the entire house and teaching to whistle and to keep perfect time to all the music that she whistles? Winifred has a hundred dolls. As fast as she learns anything she imparts it to her dolls and pets. She is ardently devoted to sports. She swims, races, plays ball, dances and physically she is as well as she is mentally. Her little muscles are strong as armor bolts. She is as large as an ordinary twelve-year-old girl and can walk five miles without the least fatigue.

Winifred's father is a colonel and a surgeon in the Marine hospital service of the United States. Now he is stationed at Pittsburgh. From him Winifred undoubtedly gets her splendid physical care, and she is a perfectly well child. She is practical, like her father, and possesses all her mother's love of art and music and the gift of writing.

No less remarkable is the little girl's mother, Mrs. Stoner in her book, "Natural Education," seems to find nothing in little Winifred's development that might not be attained in any healthy, naturally bright child. If this is conceded for the sake of argument, it would have to be admitted that very few children would have the advantages of the extraordinary cleverness of a born teacher, such as Winifred's. In fact, Mrs. Stoner has employed methods peculiarly her own.

It might be said that Mrs. Stoner has given ten years of constant labor to the education of her daughter, labor that was not merely constant, but that was intelligent and imaginative as well. For the whole secret of Winifred's learning has been the play spirit. Whatever she was taught,



WINIFRED AND SOME OF HER PETS



RIDING HER BURRO



MRS. STONER AND WINIFRED

Throughout all this preliminary instruction, Winifred was encouraged to take all the outdoor exercise possible, and soon was the peer of the boys of her age in the neighborhood at wrestling, or throwing or catching a ball.

From that time, Winifred's life became a prolonged play of the game of "Let's Pretend." Sometimes she and her mother would "be somebody" and often each would be herself and an alter ego. That is, Mrs. Stoner would play one minute that she was herself and the next minute that she was her dear friend Nellie and Winifred would alternate between being herself and her dear friend Lucy. In this way they often could get up rather a sizeable party when about to make some new exploration into the realm of knowledge.

Perhaps nothing is more illuminative in Mrs. Stoner's book than her account of how she taught the child mathematics.

Winifred had failed to get any sort of grasp on the subject, she says, until the mother was in despair, fearing the child's mind might be lopsided. At a chautauqua meeting in New York, however, the mother met Prof. A. R. Hornbrook, a woman mathematic teacher, who soon put her on the right track.

Professor Hornbrook explained that Mrs. Stoner had been successful in teaching music, art, poetry, history and languages because she herself loved those studies and had failed to teach mathematics because she had not brought the "fair interest" into it. She volunteered to send weekly outlines of work, which Mrs. Stoner was to employ according to her own ideas.

Mother and child then began playing games with small objects, such as beans and buttons. These objects would be placed in a box and they would take turns drawing them out, to see which could get the most at a single grab. When helping the maid shell peas they would try to see how many peas there were in two or more pods. In this way rudimentary lessons in addition were taught.

To make greater progress they played parchesi with small dice and got practice from adding up the spots. First they used two dice, but finally they used five and Winifred was soon able to add all the spots without conscious effort. They played all sorts of games which would require simple addition and multiplication. In learning subtraction, they would have battles with tin soldiers and marbles, and whenever a "cannon shot" would topple over a given number of soldiers, Winifred was able to decide how many were left standing without stopping to count.

Cancellation became a battle, one of them playing the numbers on one side of the dividing line and the other playing the other. There never were any quizzes, because Winifred was taught to get results and was not taught rules. She learned the values of money by the actual use of coins and the values of market products by going to market herself. To learn pharmacist's weights and measures, Winifred played at keeping drug store and sold things to her mother. And so it went through the whole subject, until at last the girl became fascinated with the funny doings of Mr. X and got interested in algebra.

Winifred never suffered the humiliation of physical punishment. When she did well, the good Fairy Titania would hide goodies under her pillow and when she was bad the fairy failed to appear. If she was ten minutes tardy about some task, that meant ten minutes lost which had to be taken out of her next recreation time. She soon learned that offenses could bring about their own unpleasant consequences, while good behavior meant tangible reward. She was never permitted to stay at a single task when the point of fatigue had arrived.

A striking instance of Mrs. Stoner's methods, as well as an illustration of the child's intellectual bias, is the story of Winifred and the bumblebee. In her zeal to study the insect at first hand, she picked one up. The natural consequences followed. While she was yet suffering, Winifred described her experience in these lines:

One day I saw a bumblebee, bumping on a rose,  
And as I stood admiring him he stung me on the nose,  
My nose in pain it swelled so large it looked like a potato,  
So daddy said; but 'mother thought 'twas more like a tomato.  
And now, dear children, this advice I hope you'll take from me,  
And when you see a bumblebee just let that bumble be.

Like her mother, Winifred believes in woman suffrage. She has written several poems in behalf of equal franchise rights, which have been published in various newspapers and magazines. Her "Valentines for Suffragettes" are decidedly clever and have helped the cause.

## FREIGHT CAR SERVICE BUILT FOR MILITARY PURPOSE

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT IN IMPORTANT MATTER.

Many Suggestions Have Been Made, Among Them That a "Clearing House" Might Help to Smooth Away Difficulties.

The subject of car shortage has for years interested railway officials, but as yet no general policy has been adopted. Every harvest season, and every season for the shipping of great quantities of winter fuel, finds the railroads more or less unprepared because of a scarcity of cars. This condition has led to many investigations and numerous recommendations. The Interstate commerce commission, several years ago, endeavored to correct the demurrage rules, but some railroad men felt that thereby the situation was made more difficult.

J. R. Cavanaugh, an Indianapolis railroad man, recommends, in the Traffic World, the pooling of freight cars, that is that a freight car "clearing house" should be formed to take over all the freight cars in the country. Ownership would remain the same, but management would be centralized. The clearing association would operate under the rules of the American Railway association, would receive reports from every part of the country and would be enabled to act nationally instead of locally. The idea is to equalize car interchange. There are many thousands of cars idle in one place when they are needed in another. It would be the new association's purpose to remedy this condition.

The proposal is in line with ideas expressed by other railroad men. It is said that for at least two-thirds of the year 100,000 freight cars stand idle on the sidings. These represent an investment of perhaps \$150,000,000. The average daily journey of a freight car is estimated to be but twenty-five miles. Under the present complicated system of demurrage, it is declared that, out of every nine days, a car is in actual transportation service only two days. The other seven days are taken up in loading, unloading or storage.

One investigator, writing in the Technical World Magazine last year, gave it as his opinion that there are too many freight cars—that is, too much capital is invested in this sort of equipment considering the returns. It is evident that the railroads lose millions of dollars annually, because of the lack of system in car handling. Perhaps this loss has something to do with the "hard times" which the railroads are experiencing.

### Titanium-Steel Rails.

Titanium-steel rails for railways were first made experimentally seven years ago. The results then shown led to their manufacture by several steel companies, and about five years ago their manufacture was undertaken upon a commercial scale.

Experiments on the New York Central have confirmed those made elsewhere in showing that these rails wear several times as long as those made of ordinary Bessemer steel. Titanium has a great affinity for nitrogen and this property makes it desirable for railway purposes.—Popular Electricity.

### Railroad Porters' Complaint.

"Mister Porter" must be the form of address used by passengers on the Great Western and the London and Northwestern companies in the Warwick and Leamington district, when they address the railroad porters. The men are of opinion that they are not treated with proper respect by the officials of the company, and consequently have passed a resolution asking the union to agitate that they should be addressed as "Mister," similarly to the clerks, and not merely by their surnames.

### To Discover the Deserving.

The Canadian Pacific railroad has added to its staff a "scout," whose duty it will be to travel over the system and discover those employees who are especially worthy of advancement. Incidentally he will report those found wanting; but it is significant that his function primarily is not to make complaint, but to make doubly sure that the deserving are recognized.

### A Veteran.

W. Hanley of Barby, near Selby, England, a signalman on the North-eastern railroad, has been forty years in one signal box, and has walked to and from his work a distance of 61,000 miles.

Millions Poured Into Trans-Siberian Railroad Have Had a Very Definite Object.

There is a railroad from the North sea to the Japan sea. It was built by a nation to capture nations. It has failed of its purpose so far. The Trans-Siberian, all things considered, is the most gigantic railroad task that ever was performed. In money it will eat up more than \$1,000,000,000. In lives, it has destroyed thousands. Its earnings are practically negligible. Yet, at this time, the Russians are laying double tracks on it from end to end! Moreover, they are building one branch of it that would reach from New York to Chicago and leave 360 miles for sidings, and that will cost more than \$150,000,000.

If that were only a railroad, it would be the greatest railroad mystery of the ages; but it is not only a railroad. It is like the army and the navy of Russia. It is a national expenditure for the conquest of Asia. Some day, no doubt, when the coffers of Russia are filled again with gold, the rest of the story of the Trans-Siberian will be written. Probably the men who are doing the dreaming will not live to see the writing.—C. M. Keys in the World's Works.

### LIGHTS WARN DAY TRAINS

Simple System Which Eminent Signal Engineer Believes Will Be Found to Be Effective.

With the recent developments in lenses for signal purposes, according to Thomas S. Stevens, signal engineer for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, it is now practicable for the different colors to be readily distinguished in daylight at a distance of 2,000 feet.

All the complicated mechanism necessary for the mechanical operation of signal arms are eliminated and replaced by simple electrical circuits which are far more efficient and economical to maintain.

In the majority of cases two 25-watt lamps are used behind an eight-inch lens. Indeed, it appears that the problem with this type of signaling is to provide a light signal sufficiently visible in bright sunlight which will not make the signal too prominent at night.

### New Motor Plow.

An English firm is putting out a new plow that is propelled by a farm-horse power motor, that is much like the horse-drawn implement, and can be used successfully for any of the ordinary agricultural tasks, such as plowing, cultivating, scuffling, skinning, hoeing and drilling. As it is only three feet high and two feet four inches wide, it can be used in places where horses cannot work, between fruit trees in orchards, in vineyards and hop gardens, and in rubber, tea and coffee plantations. Unlike other motor plows, it has only two driven road wheels, and the attendant who walks behind it runs the engine and guides the plow by means of star wheels. With one wheel running in a furrow, the plow virtually steers itself, and needs little attention except at the end of the furrows. The makers assert that the machine will do nearly twice as much work a day as a horse-drawn plow, at about one-half the cost an acre. The correctness of the assertion naturally depends somewhat upon the nature of the land on which the machine is set to work.

### Public Too Careless.

People are incredibly careless in regard to crossing railroad tracks. A statistical study of accidents states that out of 32,079 cases only 293 persons in vehicles or on foot fully obeyed the "Stop, Look and Listen" sign, or waited for the watchman's signal before crossing the tracks; 8,776 persons looked both ways, but neither listened nor stopped. The "safety first" campaign is surely a timely one in the face of such conditions.

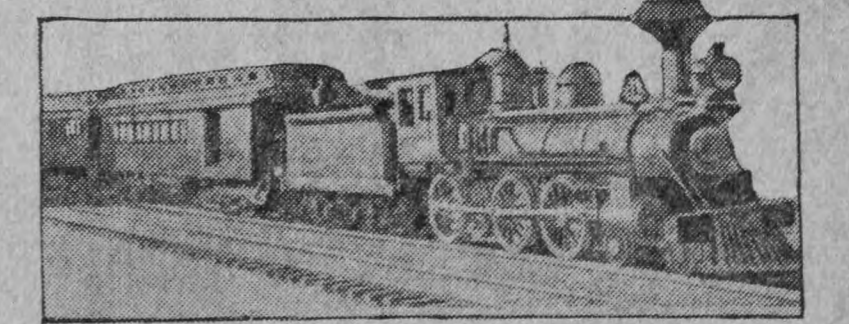
### Electro Magnets on Steam Cranes.

An electro lifting magnet would frequently prove very serviceable for use with railroad wrecking cranes of the usual steam operated variety, but the necessary electric current is lacking. In such cases it has been suggested that a small turbo-generator could be easily fitted, and would be a valuable addition to the equipment.—Scientific American.

### Travel on British Lines.

In the year 1913 the railroads of Great Britain carried 1,238,316,000 passengers. By far the greater number of these (933,498,000) traveled third class. The number of season ticket holders is estimated at 595,000.

## AMERICAN GOVERNMENT-OWNED RAILROAD



Type of passenger equipment in use on the railroad built and operated by the United States government in Idaho. This railroad, which is 22 miles long, is employed in transporting passengers and freight between Barber-ton and the great irrigation dam under construction across the Boise canyon at Arrowrock. It is operated by the reclamation service, as indicated by the initials "U. S. R. S." on the locomotive tender.—Popular Mechanics.

# The Roosevelt News

L. D. TELEPHONE: Roosevelt 310.

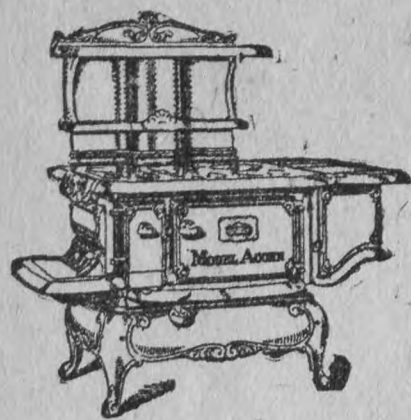
THOMAS YORKE, OWNER and PROPRIETOR

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## RURAL SCHOOLS ARE CRITICISED

Educator Says "County Unit" System Is More Efficient

### URGES ADOPTION OF PLAN

H. C. Krebs Asks Justice for Homely Teachers at State Council— Says the Pretty Ones Are Inefficient.

(Special Trenton Correspondence). Trenton.—Efficiency in rural school districts was discussed by J. J. Unger, superintendent of schools of Cumberland County, at the New Jersey State Council of Education in the freeholders' room at the Court House, Newark.

"There is some doubt whether the one-teacher rural school in New Jersey is much better now than it was twenty or thirty years ago," said Mr. Unger, "and I contend that a change in the management of the rural school is necessary.

"About thirty years ago," continued the speaker, "school men throughout the State felt it necessary to abandon the inefficient, single school district until for the more up-to-date township unit. Now, the township unit seems as inadequate to meet the needs of the times as the district unit did twenty years ago."

Mr. Unger explained in detail that by the adoption of the county unit system that greater efficiency would be obtained and the rural school would be brought to the standard of the schools in the larger cities of the State.

"In this State at the present time the rural schools suffer greatly from the lack of professionally-trained teachers of the right type," said Mr. Unger, "and it is needless to say that a large amount of money is foolishly expended by district boards, because they lack good judgment to determine what is essential for the rural school."

He further explained that under the county-unit plan that the compulsory attendance law could be better enforced. Medical inspection would be greatly improved, being then under the supervision of the county health officer.

The paper read by Mr. Unger was entitled "The County Unit of School Organization and Administration," and at its conclusion there was a general discussion on the subject.

Those taking part were Jason S. Hoffman, superintendent of schools, of Hunterdon County; Dr. J. J. Savitz, assistant State commissioner of education, and Calvin N. Kendall, State commissioner of education. Mr. Kendall said he favored the county-unit plan and would be in favor of having it brought before the coming session of the Legislature. He said children attending school in rural sections should receive equal education to those in city schools.

A method for obtaining justice for the homely but efficient teacher who makes but a poor impression on the visiting superintendent was urged by Superintendent H. C. Krebs.

Mr. Krebs was making a report for the sub-committee on county forms of the council's special committee on efficiency. Speaking of the keeping of records so that the county superintendent may have definite and convenient data regarding his teachers at hand at all times, Mr. Krebs said:

"Frequently a teacher who is pretty and witty will make a most favorable impression on the county superintendent during a short talk, whereas her work for the year will not approach in efficiency and merit that accomplished by a less attractive teacher, whose shyness and modesty prevent her from appearing at her best before the county superintendent. There are, of course, many phases of a teacher's work which cannot be placed on a written record, but our effort should be to obtain as full, complete and handy information as possible regarding teachers."

#### Jersey Deer Plentiful.

Hunters who have been exploring the woods in the Millville region during the last few days in order to mark the game trails for the opening of the deer season, on November 1, report that the number of fresh tracks indicates that deer are again plentiful in spite of the big slaughter last year.

Since the deer season is from November 1 to 5, and the first day falls on Sunday, when hunting is prohibited, the gunning parties will have only five days of the sport this year. Election day falls on November 3, and politicians are in a quandary to know how to keep the hunters home to vote that day, as the chase of the deer will take hundreds of sportsmen deep into the woods on trips that will last from two to four days.

#### Rule Custodians Exempt.

The Civil Service Commission decided to exempt the position of custodian of the State House. For several weeks the Commission has been divided, two to two upon the question of placing the position in the exempt, or classified, department. Commissioners Fordyce and Wright, the two members who have been opposing the exemption, voted for it, with the explanation that they had promised to stand by the opinion of the Attorney General to the effect that the position is exempt.

## LIPPINCOTT REVOKES LICENSES.

Several Essex County Auto Drivers Among Those Punished by State Commissioner.

The automobile drivers' license of William Maney, of Monmouth Beach, was revoked by Commissioner Job H. Lippincott, of the department of motor vehicles. Maney was charged with permitting another person to use his license. Charles Bogajan, of North Bergen, was fined \$10.65 for alleged driving without registration. Oliver Jones, of Camden, was fined \$5.65 for alleged speeding. John J. Wilson of Burlington, was reprimanded on a charge of speeding. In addition to his license being revoked, Edward M. Ast., of 364 Avon avenue, Newark, was placed on the blacklist by Commissioner Lippincott. Ast was charged with stealing a car and was arrested after wrecking the machine. He was found guilty and was sentenced to prison. A complaint charging William T. Reger, of Westfield, with permitting a child to drive his car was dismissed. Mr. Reger explained that although he had a child between his knees, permitting him to have his hands on the wheel, he was not actually driving. The license of W. C. Wells, jr., of Bound Brook, was suspended for one month. He was charged with permitting another person to drive his car without a license. The registration of Charles G. Winne, of South Orange, was suspended for the alleged improper use of registration markers. Sentence was suspended in the case of E. F. Sweet, of Asbury Park, on a charge of driving without a license in his possession.

The reciprocity privileges of Jacob Ruppert, of New York City, were suspended. He was also charged with speeding. Charles M. Duncan, of Freehold, was warned against reckless driving. It was alleged that he has been an habitual speeder.

#### Bankrupt, Bought Hotel.

Involuntary proceedings in bankruptcy have been filed against George H. Robinson of Roselle, who less than two years ago inherited about \$350,000 from his mother. The alleged bankrupt is said to owe \$90,000 for personal accounts which, creditors allege, he refuses to pay. United States Commissioner Edwin R. Semple, upon petition of George Furst, representing creditors, has been appointed receiver by Judge Rellstab in the United States District Court. Rollins & Rollins, counsel for Mr. Robinson in New York City, said that their client would probably be able to pay his liabilities in full. They declared his estate had been poorly managed, but that it could still be made to pay. They declared he owned several valuable pieces of real estate in New York. According to Mr. Furst, Robinson has made numerous unprofitable investments in various parts of the country. During the past summer, Mr. Furst says, Robinson purchased the Hotel Erlington at Richfield Springs, N. Y., for \$25,000 and then refused to allow any one to stop at it except himself. Mr. Furst also declares that Robinson gave Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys of New York City, \$90,000 with which to purchase a gold mine in California. The investment, according to the local attorney was a total failure. Robinson was a stockholder in the Carnegie Trust Company of New York City, and is said to have lost heavily when that concern failed. Several weeks ago Henry G. Fuller & Co. of New York City obtained a judgment for \$8,000 against Robinson in the New York Supreme Court and Saul Baerlein was appointed receiver for Robinson's estate in that State. The liabilities alleged against Robinson amount to \$92,000. The cash assets of the Roselle man are said to amount to \$50,000. Robinson is about thirty-five years old and has figured in newspaper stories before. He is said to be fond of spending money, although more than usually lucky in acquiring funds through bequests from relatives.

#### Begin Lake Deepening.

The Richards Dredging Company of Philadelphia announces the intention of commencing work of dredging Peddie Lake next week. A suction dredge is to be used for the deep water section and a scoop along the banks. The improvement is to be under personal supervision of W. L. Truesdale of New York. The dredging of Peddie Lake was started last spring by Scott & Mahler, Philadelphia contractors, who left because of financial troubles.

#### Declination of Mitchell.

The declination of Robert Emmett Mitchell, of Newark, the Independent Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth district, was received by Secretary of State David S. Crater. The County clerks of Essex and Hudson counties were notified of Mitchell's withdrawal from the congressional contest and his name will be stricken from the official ballot.

#### Prevents Panic at Blaze.

The coolness of Miss Mae Giblin, fire chief of the seventy-five girls employed in the plant of the Japanese Silk Garment Company here, probably averted a panic among the young women when fire broke out in the factory. Miss Giblin marshaled the girls immediately upon the ringing of the factory fire alarm and they marched out of the building without a semblance of disorder. Louis Budson, an employe, was badly burned about the face and arms in fighting the blaze.

## IN ALL PARTS OF NEW JERSEY

Telegraphed Localities Covering the Entire State.

### FACTORIES RUSHING WORK

Cullings From Late Dispatches That Epitomize the News of the State for a Week—Fishermen Report Good Luck at Coast Resorts.

Daniel E. Rape, 68 years old, a noted deer and fox hunter and well known to the sporting fraternity of South Jersey, died at his home in Mays Landing, after a long illness.

A special appeal has been sent out by the New Jersey Children's Home Society for homes for 20 boys between 4 and 9 years of age, who are now at the receiving home in Trenton.

Believing that the old ordinance regarding fire protection does not meet present requirements, the Millville City Commission is having a new and more drastic one drafted. The Commission has also decided to purchase an auto chemical fire engine.

When Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Laird, of the First Presbyterian Church, Wildwood, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding the congregation presented them with a large bag of silver and other valuable gifts.

Eight "Trail-Hitters" from Scranton addressed a men's meeting in the Woodbury M. E. Church in the interests of Evangelist Sunday's meetings in Philadelphia.

Five Mile Beach Aerie of Eagles is making arrangements to put a basketball team in the field. Games will be scheduled with some of the leading teams in the East.

Petitions to the Postmaster General for a carrier service in Audubon are being circulated by members of the Haddon Highlands Civic Association.

Families in the Jewish colony in the vicinity of Monroeville, Salem county, have started a movement for the erection of a synagogue.

Robert Noble, of Philadelphia, has presented the Wildwood High School with two cases of geological specimens, about 1,500 in all.

A receiving station for the Christmas ship for the war orphans has been opened in Westville.

Crossed electric wires started a fire, which destroyed the St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in Jersey City. The loss is \$75,000.

Railroad opposition based upon prospective loss of heavy court-going traffic, objections of hotel men to having a county prison in Atlantic City and lack of organization on the part of attorneys and litigants will operate to prevent successful action at Trenton this winter for the removal of the county seat from May's Landing to Atlantic City, or some other more accessible point.

Friday is New Jersey's "Oyster Day," the occasion being officially designated by the State Bureau of Shell Fisheries, which is in receipt of reports from all sections of the State where the bivalves are grown that the yield is large and the quality never better.

The Cologne Grange has requested the Atlantic City Commissioners not to establish the public market which they are contemplating.

The Burlington Council has passed an ordinance providing for a change from steam to electric power in operating the pumps at the drainage station, effecting a saving of \$1,200 a year.

The Ayars Machine Company, of Salem, has paid its employes every cent they lost by being laid off during the dull season last spring.

Charles Wallen, of Westville, caught an eel in Timber Creek that measured eight inches in circumference and nearly six feet long, an unusual size for a fresh water eel.

Henry Hewes of Jersey City was sentenced to three years' imprisonment at hard labor for setting fire to a house to collect insurance.

Lambertville citizens have organized a war relief branch for the Christmas ship, and have opened a station where goods of all sorts can be deposited.

A meeting of farmers and shippers was held at the warehouses, in Swedesboro, to go over the crate question and see what changes can be made to meet the demands of the new law. The crates used this year were in violation of the law, but as they were made before the law was passed no prosecutions were pushed.

Property owners at Grenloch, who were anxious for gas, are having the same experience as residents of other towns, where leaking gas is killing old shade trees.

## SOCIETIES---LODGES

CAREY COUNCIL, No. 1230, Knights of Columbus—Meets first and third Tuesdays, St. Joseph's Hall.

DIVISION NO. 7, Ancient Order of Hibernians—Meets at St. Joseph's Hall.

COURT CARTERET No. 43, Foresters of America—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Firemen's Hall.

QUINNIPIAC TRIBE No. 203, Imp. Oder Red Men—Meets first and third Thursdays at Firemen's Hall.

CARTERET LODGE No. 257, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Monday evening at Odd Fellows Hall.

MIDDLESEX GROVE No. 33, Ancient Order of Druids—Meets at Firemen's Hall each alternate Wednesday.

CARTERET CAMP No. 25, Woodmen of the World—Meets last Friday of the month at Firemen's Hall.

CARTERET CIRCLE No. 365 Companions of the Forest—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Firemen's Hall.

GERMANIA CIRCLE, No. 3,—Meets every first and third Mondays of each month at Firemen's Hall.

BRIGHT EYES COUNCIL No. 39, Degree of Pocahontas—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Firemen's Hall.

CARTERET EXEMPT FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION—Meets every fourth Thursday of each month at Firemen's Hall.

CARTERET LODGE No. 420, I. O. B. A.—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at Glass's Hall.

WORKMENS' CIRCLE—Meets first and third Tuesday of month in Glass's Hall.

PURITAN COUNCIL No. 305, Jr. O. U. A. M.—Meets every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows Hall.

DEBORAH REBEKAH Degree Lodge, I. O. O. F.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Odd Fellows Hall.

ROOSEVELT TENT No. 35, Knights of the Maccabees of the World—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Odd Fellows Hall.

AMERICUS LODGE No. 83, F. and A. M.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Masonic Hall, Woodbridge, N. J.

## FIRE SIGNALS.

For the benefit of our readers and those that are interested, we print below, the official fire signals which were adopted by the board of Engineers, on June 1st, 1908.

The boundaries of the Fire Districts of the Borough of Roosevelt are as follows:

No. 21. Leffert street to Staten Island Sound; Rahway avenue to Rahway River

No. 23. Leffert street to Borough limits; Rahway avenue, to Rahway River

No. 24. Sound Shore Railroad to taten Island Sound; Rahway avenue to Liebigs Lane

No. 25. Sound Shore Railroad to Blazing Star Road; Rahway avenue to Pierce's Creek

No. 31. Leibig's Lane to Houston street; Woodbridge avenue to Staten Island Sound

No. 32. Houston street to Borough limits; Woodbridge avenue to Staten Island Sound.

No. 41. Boulevard and Pierce's Creek; Emerson Street and Woodbridge avenue.

No. 42. Woodbridge avenue to Emerson street; Boulevard to Borough limits.

No. 43. Emerson street to Borough limits; Boulevard to Borough limits

No. 45. Boulevard to Rahway avenue; Blazing Star road to Borough limits.

One blast for back tap.  
One long blast and two short for fire drill.

### RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

**5 DROPS**  
The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism

LUMBAR SCIATICA GOUT NEURALGIA AND KIDNEY TROUBLES

**DROPS**  
STOP THE PAIN  
Gives Quick Relief  
No Other Remedy Like It

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SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST  
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—IS THE—  
Successful Merchant

# HEROINES of the BATTLEFIELD



Copyright Underwood & Underwood  
 AMERICAN RED CROSS GOING TO FRONT  
 WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL

women volunteered for service, was that of transforming the entire country of Switzerland into a great hospital to which the wounded of all nationalities could be conveyed. This would be fitting in the extreme, inasmuch as Switzerland was the country in which the Red Cross had its birth, in 1864. It was a Swiss, Henri Dunant, who wrote the famous pamphlet, "A Souvenir of Solferino," setting forth the horrible side of war as he had witnessed it during the fighting between the French and the Austrians, in northern Italy in 1859, and it was this pamphlet that led directly to the formation of the Red Cross society, founded under a treaty in which 25 sovereign states were invited to join for the sake of insuring absolute neutrality to the wounded, in case of war.

The most important elements in the foundation of the society were the Geneva Society of Public Utility, the American sanitary commission and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia was grand master, and which had descended directly without a break from the old military nursing order that came into existence at the time of the crusades.

With the exception of the basic principles of neutrality and humanity, the societies in the various countries have little in common. Each nation has worked out its Red Cross according to its own ideas and needs. In France there are three sections, the Societe de Secours aux Blesses Militaires, the Union des Femmes de France and the Association des Dames Francaises. These three societies maintain more than ten thousand beds, in addition to the auxiliary field hospitals which can be established between the fighting army and its base of supplies, and they have established emergency hospital service in the waiting room of railway stations. The one serious defect in the French system is the training of the nurses, in which particular it is not to be compared with the American.

The German Red Cross is a direct branch of the military service, and it is organized for efficiency to the last degree. Its strongest points are the excellent training of its nurses and its unlimited supply of hospital stores.

The Red Cross society of Germany comprises more than 500,000 members, and in addition to its regular military hospitals, it maintains 196 auxiliary hospitals, 600 railway medical rooms and 521 convalescent homes. There are thousands of trained male nurses, ambulance corps and stretcher bearers, and there is one section of the female nurses to which special training is given, so that they may act as assistants to professional nurses in emergency work.

The Austrian system is similar to the German, although less extensive,

## KNOW MORE THAN THE VETS

**Dog Acted as His Own Surgeon After the Doctors Had Failed to Effect a Cure.**

"Medical degrees are not conferred upon canines," remarked H. T. Galpin, owner of the life-saving Great Dane, Jim, "but if they were my dog Jim ought to have one, summa cum laude."

crippled in the hip, besides receiving other injuries, I sent him to the dog hospital for a week and he had the attention of two veterinarians. They got him all right except the hip, and that kept him lame until last week and seemed to get no better.

"Two weeks ago I took him up the state with me—he loves an auto even if one did nearly kill him—and one morning Jim showed up with two holes gnawed in his ham, one about six inches lower than the other, over the affected spot and so situated as

to act as a drain. They were not good to look at, but Jim was in better spirits than usual and within two days he was walking almost as good as new, and now the wounds have healed and I guess it won't be much longer before his leg is all right.

"He did what the vets couldn't do, or didn't do, and just how he knew how to do it is more than I can tell you."—New York Press.

The United States makes the steel pens for about fifty countries.

## HATRED THAT WAR BREEDS

Remarkable Changes in Pleasant Relations Caused by Hostilities Between Nations.

Hate and war must go hand in hand. You couldn't go out and shoot your neighbor to death unless you first hated him. If circumstances should force you to such a thing you would speedily, by a sort of self-hypnosis, work yourself into a state of mind where you honestly believed that killing was entirely too good for him. This is just what the nations in Europe have done, writes Martin Marshall in Leslie's. We read now how the Germans have despised the English in the past and how the French have for 44 years longed for revenge on the Germans; of how Belgium hated the kaiser with the hatred of fear, and of mutual antagonisms between Teuton and Serb. These sentiments were partly official and conventional, but mostly imaginary. The people got along pretty well together. Frenchmen did business in Berlin and Germans went holidaying to Paris; London's restaurants were largely manned by German staffs and Russian peasants helped to reap the harvests in Prussia. Educated men in each of these nations prided themselves on their familiarity with the languages of the others, and enjoyed their literature, art and music.

Then came war, and all was changed. Some millions of men were going to slaughter each other, and first they had to convince themselves that they ought to do it. The preliminary era was of window smashing, street demonstrations, trade boycotts and imprisonment of inoffensive nationals of hostile nations. Then Wagner's music was tabooed in Russia and France; St. Petersburg must have its name changed to cleanse it from the loathsome Teutonic termination; English table sauce disappeared from Berlin restaurants; Paris styles were anathema in Vienna; London poured Munich beer into the gutters; a Paris magazine started a popular prize contest for the best substitute name for Eau de Cologne—in short, Europe ran the whole gamut of silly, sentimental hysteria preliminary to shooting of suspected spies, the bombardment of peaceful villages, the killing of women and children, the "strict military reprisals" that always occur in war—and always shock the victims and the neutrals.

## Big Pin Money.

Some of the large dress manufacturers in New York, in whose factories a considerable amount of draping must be done, find that their bills for pins frequently run as high as \$1,500 a year. Used only once, the pins are removed and permitted to fall on the floor, where they are swept away. Even if gathered up at the day's close they would be too dirty for use again. A company, just starting in business, proposes to effect a saving in the pin item by taking all the used pins, and, having cleaned and polished them, return them at half what they cost the manufacturers originally. The experiments to produce a clean, refinished pin entailed over a year's work. It was found that if the pins were gathered together by using a magnet they made a mark on white fabrics, so this method was discarded. A process has been discovered, however, whereby the satisfactory result was obtained.

## Shifting Scenes in Public Life.

By the time that Congress has been some months in session, the members form fast friendships, and the impulse to have a little fun now and then will assert itself. The other day one of the large paintings on the stairway was being taken down, rope and tackle were required to handle the gigantic gilt frame, and the senators stopped while going to lunch to discuss it.

One of the Democrats remarked that "if we are going to make real changes in this administration, let us make some that the people will recognize as they come and go. You'll notice that Colonel Roosevelt's and President Taft's portraits no longer adorn the executive office," he finished exultantly. We must let the shifting pictures into the story in these "movie times."—Affairs at Washington, by Joe Mitchell Chapple, in National Magazine.

## The Road to Successville.

"The road to success—I speak of financial success—is rarely long and arduous," said George W. Perkins in one of his brilliant Y. M. C. A. addresses in Cleveland. "It is, as a rule, short and easy."

"A man nodded toward a handsome young millionaire and said:

"He began, I suppose, as an office boy in the establishment, and worked his way up, step by step, to his present management of the whole vast business?"

"Not at all," was the dry answer. "Not at all. He began as Harvard's champion baseballer and married the boss' daughter."

## Japan in Korea.

Japan has undertaken to reforest the bare hills of Korea, and in the last few years has planted 12,400,000 trees in that country.

This is a piece of far-sighted common sense which is bound to benefit the Korean people, even though not designed for that purpose. No American feels like approving the way in which Japan overrode the rights of a weaker power and annexed Korea, but every candid observer must admit that the mikado's men have carried with them better government and a higher civilization.—Chicago Journal.

# GOOD JOKES



## UNCONVENTIONALITIES.

"I'll have to ask you to go now, Mr Gagsme; I am expecting a call from a young man I like better."

"Old snoozer, the court has appointed me to defend you, and my advice is that you plead guilty; I know you stole the ham."

"I could breathe with a good deal more enjoyment, Mrs. Bottleblue, if you wouldn't talk right into my face."

"Poodles, you don't need to lie to me about the amount of property you possess; I'm not the assessor."

"I can manicure your hands all right, mister, but you'd better do a little laundry work on 'em first."

"Say, you get off the wire, whoever you are, you slob! You're interrupting a conversation between gentlemen!"

## Theoretical Activity.

"Lady," said Plodding Pete, "have you any wood you want chopped?"

"Yes, indeed."

"How much?"

"There's about half a cord that you can start on."

"Thanky, ma'am. Could you lend me a lead pencil and a piece of paper?"

"Don't you want an ax?"

"No. I'm representin' the Association of Industrious Inspectors. The secretary wants me to turn in a report on how much woodchoppin' there is to be done in this township. It'll make a right interesting paper to read at our next meetin', an' mebbe we can think up some way o' gettin' it chopped."

## A Considerate Wife.

"A beauty specialist offered me a remedy yesterday that she guaranteed would make me look ten years younger," said Mrs. Twobble.

"Why didn't you try it?" asked Mr. Twobble from behind his paper.

"She wanted \$25 for the recipe," answered Mrs. Twobble, "and I was afraid the price would make you look ten years older."

## NO JUDGE.



Scribbler—So your father likes my poetry. Is he much of a critic?

Edith—Why, of course, not!

## Off and On.

"I do not like him!" murmurs Kate. "Such hangers on I simply hate!"

Her rival answers with a scoff; "I think you mean such hangers off!"

## Safety First.

"How is it that you do not serve finger bowls after meals?" asked the traveling man who was stopping at the Bon Ton hotel in Hicksburg.

"Why, the state legislature passed a law abolishing the common drinking cup," replied the waiter.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## In Another Direction.

Church—I noticed when the dentist was pulling that tooth that your face was turned toward heaven.

Gotham—My face may have been but my thoughts were not.

## A Bad Sign.

"How does Henry like your cooking?" asked her mother.

"He doesn't say anything," answered the bride, "but he sighs every time he takes a biscuit."

## Mixed Medicine.

Bill—Now, they say sand is good for dyspepsia.

Jill—That's right. Eat plenty of sugar.

## His Attitude.

"I suppose Jones is crazy over his new automobile, isn't he?"

"I think he is crazy when he's under it."

## Quite Different.

"I hear young Gobble has a case of rapid consumption."

"You wouldn't doubt it if you ever saw him at the table."

## The Saturation Point.

"How are you fixed financially, old man?"

"I'm at the saturation point."

"What do you mean?"

"At the point where I've got to soak something."—Boston Transcript.

## AN OLD STORY.



"Dobbins says he is wedded to his art."

"Yes, but they don't get on very well together."

## A Modest Yearn.

The fountain of eternal youth I neither seek nor dream about. But I would like some stuff, forsooth. To keep my hair from falling out.

## Equipping an Agriculturist.

"How's your boy Josh doing?"

"Well," replied Farmer Cornstossel, "Josh is a smart boy and mighty willin', but I'm goin' to have to send him to school some more before I can depend on him for help on the farm."

"Why, he is a well educated young man."

"Yes, but he's got to specialize. I'm goin' to keep him studyin' geology until he kin recognize a rock before he hits it with a plow."

## Hard to Tell.

"You see, when the dog wags his tail he's pleased," said the farmer to the city boy.

"Yes, I know," replied the boy; "but when the cow wags her tail I can't tell if she's pleased or if it's only flies!"

## A Mean Trick.

"Here comes Professor Grubbins. Watch me have a little fun at his expense."

"What are you going to do?"

"I'm going to split an infinitive just to make him writhe."

## Sad to Say.

"I notice, Harry, you're up against it again."

"What do you mean?"

"That bench you're leaning against has been freshly painted."

## A New Way.

"The Russians are trying to do some electrifying work."

"In what way?"

"Didn't you see where they were stringing the Poles?"

## Not Well Informed.

"This is a queer town."

"Why so?"

"I don't think I was ever in a place where people had a more superficial knowledge of baseball."

## Prudent Precaution.

"I will show you my love not by words but by deeds."

"I think, dear, you had better show the deeds to our lawyer."

## The Explanation.

"I heard that Bill made money so fast that lately he retired."

"Yes; he was sent to the penitentiary for counterfeiting."

## NOT AS HE WROTE.



First Novelist (who writes historical novels)—I hate to hear Boozem talk when he's intoxicated.

Second novelist (who writes dialect stories)—So do I. He doesn't speak with the correct dialect of intoxication at all.

## Gossip.

"Do you know, Mrs. Spundnagel, my husband is assistant furnace tender at the castle and I could tell you all sorts of things, all sorts of happenings and secrets—and all as true as I am sitting here—if only I could get a word out of that boob of a husband of mine."

—Fliegende Blatter (Munich).

## The Retort Courteous.

She—Why are you so unlike me in company? Why is it you talk so little?

He—Because, my dear, I wait until I have something to say.



# GEN. FRENCH REPORTS ON DESPERATE FIGHTING IN BATTLE OF THE AISNE

London.—The official press bureau issued long reports from Field Marshal General Sir John French detailing the operations of the British expeditionary force in France and their progress from August 22 to October 18.

This covers the retirement of the British from Mons southward to the Seine and the advance back to the River Aisne and the first stage of the desperate encounters along the line of that river. It was September 5 when the allies took the offensive.

The report contained this startling information:

"It is a fact that between September 12 and October 8 the total of killed, wounded and missing among the British expeditionary force has reached 561 officers and 12,980 men, proving the severity of the struggle in which our troops have been engaged."

Following is the statement issued by the press bureau:

Sir John French's first report, dated September 17 says:

"In spite of very determined resistance on the part of the enemy, who is holding in strength and with great tenacity a position peculiarly favorable to defense, the battle which commenced on the evening of September 12 has so far forced the enemy back from his first position, secured passage of the river, and inflicted great loss upon him, including the capture of over 2,000 prisoners and several guns."

The dispatch gives details of the retreat on August 23 and 29. Generals Gough and Chetwode, with the Third and Fifth Cavalry brigades, covered the retreat, repulsing the Germans with great loss.

### German Pursuit Vigorous.

"The pursuit by the enemy," continues the report, "was very vigorous. Some five or six German corps were on the Somme facing the fifth army; on the Oise at least two corps were advancing toward my front and were crossing the Somme east and west of Ham; three or four more German corps were opposing the Sixth French army on my left."

"On September 5 General Joffre decided to take the offensive, as he considered conditions very favorable to success."

Field Marshal French believes that about noon on the 6th the enemy realized that a powerful threat was being made against the flank of his columns moving south and east and began the great retreat which opened the battle.

This battle, so far as the Sixth French army, the British army and the Fifth and Ninth French armies were concerned, was concluded on the evening of September 10, when the Germans had been driven to the Soissons-Reims line, with the loss of thousands of prisoners, many guns and enormous masses of transport.

On the 8th both the First and Second army corps made large captures and took some guns. On the 9th after forcing the passage of the Marne, they inflicted a heavy loss in killed and wounded on the Germans, while the Second division took some hundreds of prisoners and a battery of eight machine guns.

Field Marshal French's second report, dated October 8, concerns the operations of the British forces since the evening of September 10. It reads:

"Early in the morning of the 11th three corps crossed the Ourcq, further pursuit of the enemy being practically unopposed, the cavalry reaching the line of the Aisne, two brigades south of Soissons and three brigades at Couvrelles and Carseuil, on the afternoon of September 12."

### Battle of Aisne Opens.

"The Fifth division approached Missy, but were unable to make headway. The west army corps reached the neighborhood of Vauxcercs without much opposition. In this manner the battle of the Aisne commenced."

"The position of the enemy was very strong either for delaying action or for defensive battle."

"On the morning of the 13th I ordered the British forces to advance and make the passage of the Aisne. The first corps and cavalry advanced on the river. The first division was directed on Chanouville, via the canal bridge at Bourg."

"By nightfall the first division occupied the area around Moulins, Passa and Geny. The Second division bivouacked on the southern bank of the river, leaving only the Fifth brigade on the north bank to establish a bridge head."

### Checked by Artillery.

"In the approach to Missy, where the Fifth division eventually crossed, there is some open ground, which was swept by artillery fire from the opposite bank. The Thirteenth brigade, therefore, was unable to advance, but the Fourteenth, directed to a less exposed point, was rafted over, and at night established itself on the left of Sainte Marguerite, where later, with the Fifteenth brigade supported by the Fourth division on their left, it succeeded in repelling heavy counter-attacks on the Third corps."

"On the morning of the 13th the Third corps found the enemy established in strength on Vregny plateau. The Twelfth infantry crossed at Venizel, but the bridge was so damaged that the artillery could only be manhandled across it. Meanwhile the construction of a bridge began close to the road bridge at Venizel."

"At 2 p. m. an infantry attack in the direction of Chivres and Vregny had

made good progress, but at 5:30 p. m. the enemy's artillery and machine gun fire from the direction of Vregny became so severe that no further progress could be made. The positions reached were held until dark."

"The Third corps made an attempt to throw a heavy pontoon across the river late in the afternoon, but gave up because of the heavy howitzer fire of the enemy."

"In the evening the enemy retired at all points and entrenched himself on high ground about two miles north of the river, along which runs the Chemin des Dames."

### Build pontoons Under Fire.

"During the night of the 13th and on the 14th, and following days field companies incessantly worked night and day, throwing eight pontoons and one foot bridge across the river under a generally heavy artillery fire, which was incessantly kept up on most of the crossings after their completion."

"The action of the First corps on this day under the direction and command of Sir Douglas Haig was of so skillful, bold and decisive a character that he gained positions which alone would have enabled me to maintain my position for more than three weeks of very severe fighting on the north bank of the river."

About 1 p. m. the enemy obtained a footing between the First and Second corps and threatened to cut the communications of the latter. General Haig was hard pressed and had no reserve in hand. I placed a cavalry division at his disposal, part of which he skillfully used to prolong and secure the left flank of the Guards brigade. Some heavy fighting ensued, which resulted in the enemy being driven back with heavy loss."

### General Advance Ordered.

"About four o'clock a weakening of the counter-attacks by the enemy and other indications tended to show that his resistance was decreasing, and a general advance was ordered by the army corps commander."

"Although meeting with considerable opposition and coming under very heavy artillery and rifle fire, the position of the corps at the end of the day's operations extended from the Chemin des Dames on the right through Chivy to Le Cour De Scupir, with the First cavalry brigade extending to the Chavonne-Soissons road. On the right the corps was in close touch with the French Moroccan troops of the Eighteenth corps, which were entrenched in echelon to its right rear. During the night they entrenched this position."

"Throughout the battle of the Aisne this advanced and commanding position was maintained, and I cannot speak too highly of the valuable services rendered by Sir Douglas Haig and the army corps under his command."

"On the morning of the 15th I became convinced that the enemy was making a determined stand. Reports reached us from the French armies on my right and left clearly indicating that the enemy was occupying a strongly entrenched line along the whole Valley of the Aisne."

"General Hamilton, with the Third division, attacked vigorously and regained the ground lost on the 14th."

"I was compelled to change my plans when I learned that further advance of the First corps would have dangerously exposed my right flank; and further also learned from the French commander-in-chief that he was strongly re-enforcing the Sixth French army corps on my left, with the intention of bringing up the allied left to attack the enemy's flank and thus compel his retirement."

"On the 17th, 18th and 19th the whole of our line was heavily bombarded. The First corps was constantly engaged. The enemy was ultimately driven back with heavy loss."

"On the 18th information reached me that General Joffre had determined to attack and envelop the German right flank."

### Night Attack Repulsed.

"On the evening of the 19th the enemy became active. After dark he continued his attack on the Second division, only to be driven back. Our losses in these two days were considerable, but the enemy's, as obtained, vastly exceeded them."

"On the night of the 21st another violent attack was repulsed by the Third division, the enemy losing heavily. On the 23d four-inch howitzer batteries from home arrived. They were brought into action on the 24th with very good results."

"On the 23d the action of General de Dastelnau's army on the allied left developed considerably and withdrew considerable forces of the enemy from the center and the east. Until the 26th it appeared as though the enemy's position in our front was weakening."

"On that day, however, a marked renewal of activity commenced."

"Renewed counter-attacks were delivered and beaten off during the day, and in the afternoon a well-timed attack by the First division stopped the enemy's entrenching."

"During the night of the 27th and 28th the enemy again made determined attempts to capture the trenches of the First division, but without success."

"Futile attempts were made all along our front up to the evening of the 28th, when they died away and have not since been renewed."

## WOMEN CARRY WALNUTS TO MEN IN THE TRENCHES



Peasant women at great personal risk distributing walnuts to the Belgian soldiers in the trenches between Duffell and Lierre while the Germans were fiercely attacking Antwerp.

## BELGIANS FIGHTING OVER BODIES OF THEIR DEAD



Remarkable photograph of Belgians in action. In the foreground is the body of a dead soldier, and behind the firing line a Red Cross worker is seen attending a wounded man.

## WHERE A ZEPPELIN BOMB FELL IN OSTEND



Fish shop in Ostend that was wrecked by a bomb dropped from a Zeppelin airship.

## FOOTBALL PLAYER WAR HERO

Georges Andrea Sprinted Quarter Mile With German Flag, Leaving His Pursuers Behind.

Bordeaux.—French athletes have been distinguishing themselves on the fighting line. A few days ago a notice appeared in the Official Gazette which said that a corporal of the name of Georges Andrea, who was mentioned in dispatches, had been promoted to the grade of sergeant before members of his regiment, and had been recommended for a military medal. It is learned that this refers to

Georges Andrea, to whom the French premier recently alluded as an all-round athlete and the best rugby three-quarterback who was a contestant in the London Olympic games. Following is the story of how Andrea, who is with the French army in Lorraine, won his honors:

With six men he went into a village to find rooms for officers. In the market place was a large band of Germans, who immediately set upon the small French detachment. Andrea snatched a saber from the German nearest him and killed two men with it. By this time he saw that his companions were dead or captured. He

## ON RED CROSS SERVICE



Dr. A. Cook, who is in charge of a body of American physicians that sailed recently for Red Cross service in France.

grabbed a flag from a German, and putting it under his arm raced through the village street as though attempting to "try" in rugby football. A number of Germans were following at his heels. After sprinting a quarter of a mile he left his pursuers far behind.

French and German Navies. Within the past few years Germany has passed France in naval power. On the basis of vessels completed and vessels under construction Germany has 943,338 tons and France has 651,092 tons.

## MRS. THOMSON TELLS WOMEN

How She Was Helped During Change of Life by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I am just 52 years of age and during Change of Life I suffered for six years

terribly. I tried several doctors but none seemed to give me any relief. Every month the pains were intense in both sides, and made me so weak that I had to go to bed. At last a friend recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me and I tried it at once and found much relief. After that I had no pains at all and could do my housework and shopping the same as always. For years I have praised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for what it has done for me, and shall always recommend it as a woman's friend. You are at liberty to use my letter in any way."—Mrs. THOMSON, 649 W. Russell St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Change of Life is one of the most critical periods of a woman's existence. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to carry women so successfully through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Codfish Catch Fell Off. Newfoundland's codfish catch last year was worth \$7,897,000, somewhat below that of the year before.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. No Stinging—No Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

But Not With Water. He—I gave a poor man a dollar yesterday and told him to come around and let me know how he was getting on.

She—That was good of you; like casting your bread upon the waters.

He—Yes, something like that. Anyway he came back this morning "soaked."

Chinese Republic. Theoretically China is a republic, but it is hardly believable that it is such in the sense that this country is. We may be sure that, despite its republican name, China is ruled largely by a few men at Peking. Self-government is something that is slowly acquired. It cannot be brought about in a day by conventional rulings.

Fire Threatened Reims. Reims cathedral had a narrow escape from destruction in July, 1481, when some plumbers, who had been mending the roof, left a braiser, half extinguished, among the timbers. The following morning smoke and flames were seen issuing from the spire which crowned the choir of the cathedral. It was late in the afternoon before the flames could be extinguished, and by that time the central spire, most of the roof and the transept gables were completely destroyed. Louis XI was so furious when he heard of the catastrophe that he announced his intention of evicting the canons of the cathedral, through whose negligence the fire was said to have spread, and putting monks in their place.

**Tone Up!**  
Not Drugs—Food Does It

—wholesome, appetizing food that puts life and vigor into one, but doesn't clog the system.

Such a food is  
**Grape-Nuts**

The entire nutrition of wheat and barley, including the vital mineral salts—phosphate of potash, etc.—

Long baked, easily digested, ready to eat; an ideal food with cream or milk, and fine in many combinations.

"There's a Reason" for  
**Grape-Nuts**

—sold by Grocers.

### Count the Cost!

Men who watch their pennies are learning that **FATIMA** gives them a chance to enjoy 20 real 15 cent cigarettes at a price only slightly more than they pay for 10.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



### Lady of Quality Corset

Made of excellent quality splendid wearing coutil. Model No. 1904. **UNBREAKABLE** Clasps and Side Steels GUARANTEED AGAINST BREAKING FOR SIX MONTHS. **SPIRO GARTERS** better than elastic. This corset is comfortable, durable and extra big value. **BY MAIL, \$2** Send money by P. O. or express money order or write for further particulars to **LADY OF QUALITY CORSET SHOP** 233 Fifth Avenue New York City

### BRITISH MEDALS OF HONOR

Coveted Decorations Awarded for Exceptionally Meritorious Work in Military Service.

We are so frequently confronted in the newspapers at the present time with General So-and-So, V. C., or D. S. O., or other cryptic combination of letters following the name, that it may be of interest to have the key to some of the riddles. In the English army there are three principal decorations. The foremost and most coveted is the V. C. (Victoria Cross), which either officers or men can attain by a deed of undaunted gallantry or heroism. The D. S. O. (Distinguished Service Order) is a distinction conferred on commissioned officers who have been mentioned in dispatches for especially meritorious service in the field before the enemy. The D. C. M., or Distinguished Conduct Medal, we hear less of, as it is a decoration awarded more to the non-commissioned ranks. As in the case of the D. S. O., it is given for personal distinction on the fighting line.

Could Be Easily Put Right. "Aren't you afraid to run about in your bare feet, over such a rough pavement?" was asked of a fair-haired little maid, whose snowy "tootsies" betrayed their unaccustomed contact with the coarser things of earth. "Aren't you afraid you'll get cut or wounded?" "Yes, a little," returned the child frankly, "but, if I do, it's no matter. My papa's a doctor, and getting mended up again won't cost anyone a cent!"

### The "Meat" of Corn

— the sweet centers of choice Indian corn; cooked, seasoned just right, rolled thin as paper and toasted until they become golden brown flakes—crisp and delicious!

That's why

### Post Toasties

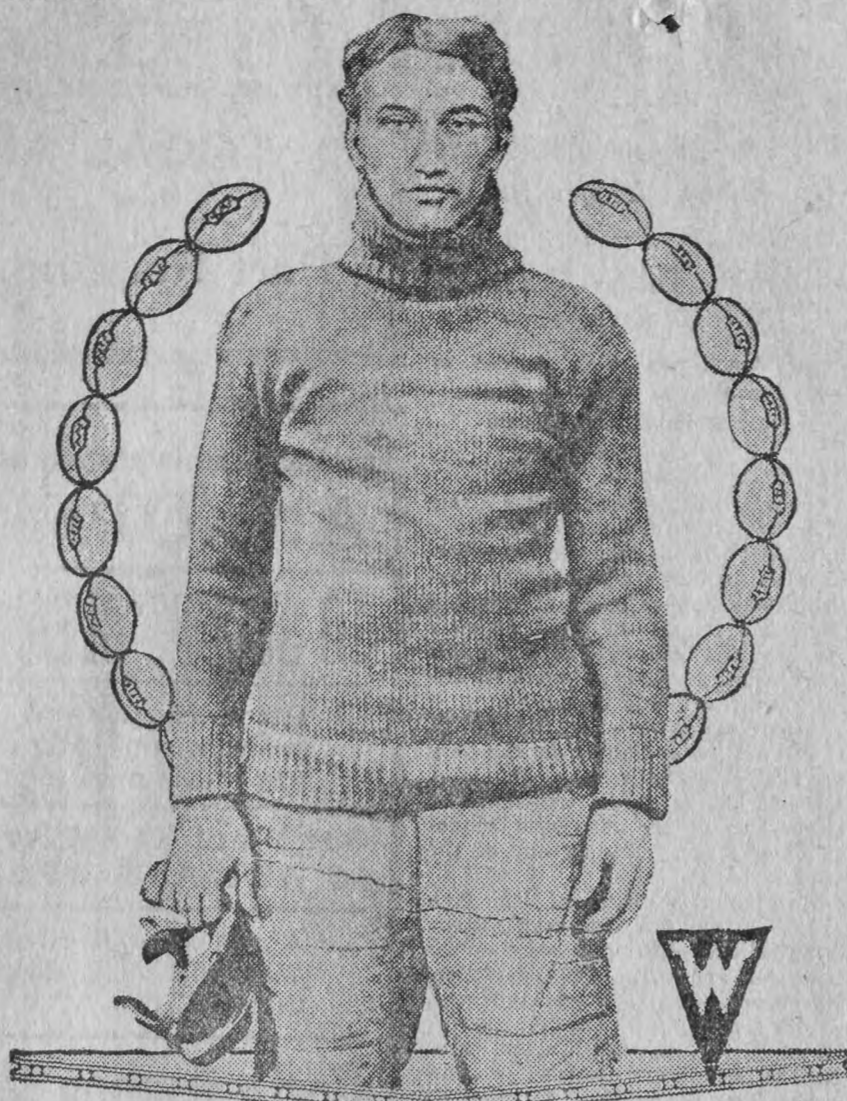
are better than ordinary "corn flakes."

Toasties are packed in an inner container, inside the tight-sealed, familiar, yellow carton—keeps the food fresh and crisp for your appetite—

### Superior Corn Flakes

—sold by Grocers.

### FOOTBALL COACH IS IMPORTANT FACTOR



Coach Juneau of Wisconsin University.

That the football coach is an important factor in the popular college sport is shown by the fact that more than 70 per cent of the schools and colleges supporting football teams employ one or more coaches in the individual and collective development of the players. In a majority of cases the coach is a former player who gained fame as a gridiron star at either the college where he now coaches or at some rival university. Players from institutions that have been represented for a period of some years by winning elevens are most frequently in demand, since the belief prevails that as coach they will incorporate the same system and methods in their charges and so develop winning teams.

At the present time there are more than 500 former players acting as

coaches for school and college teams. Eliminating from this list all but the more prominent institutions of the country, an analysis shows that players from Yale and Pennsylvania are most popular as coaches. These two universities are tied, with 15 each. Dartmouth, Michigan, Princeton, Wisconsin and Chicago follow in the order named, and these are closely pressed for honors by Lafayette, Syracuse, Notre Dame, Vanderbilt, Williams, Ohio, Penn State and Minnesota.

At the foot of the list will be found some 80 institutions with but one or two players who have entered the coaching ranks. In this connection the peculiar coincidence is shown of Harvard, with a winning eleven for the past few years, at the very foot of the tabulation.

### TALBOTT THE ONLY VETERAN

Yale Football Team Has Been Constructed Around Captain and Sheldon—Both Heavy Men.

The captain of the 1914 Yale football team, who is the only man from last year's squad to have a place in this year's line-up. Talbott, with Right Guard Sheldon, are the heavy men on the entire team. It is around them that the eleven has been constructed. Because of the lack of heavy players line forcing will be a form of play not to be expected of the Yale contingent this season. In spite of the fact that he is the team's



Captain Nelson Talbott of Yale.

only veteran. Talbott believes that the men already gathered together will form one of the strongest elevens Yale has turned out in many years.

Train Whole Season for Two Races. Yale university crews will probably only engage in two races next season, the usual Yale vs. Harvard regatta, at New London in June, and the triangular event against Princeton and Cornell.

Birmingham Is Satisfied. Joe Birmingham is already talking about the Naps' chances for the 1915 season. He says his present line-up suits him.

McInnis Made Most Hits. Stuffy McInnis of the Athletics has made more hits than any other player in the A. L.

### GOSSIP AMONG SPORTS

Princeton university will construct a \$25,000 trackhouse.

"Otto Hess was born in 1880," says his biographer. Doesn't he mean started pitching?

President Ebbets, the Brooklyn boss, has signed eight new pitchers, all of them right-handed.

Coach Bible of Missouri college will add physical exercises to his training at that institution.

Joyce, a former Bates college backfield man, is now playing regularly behind the line for Georgetown.

Dr. Harry Williams, the Minnesota coach, has the lightest team he ever has brought out at Minneapolis.

Hinman, a former Dartmouth guard, is assisting the line coaches at Trinity, and is in charge of the second team.

Hahnes Kohleminen is back in America, proving that the czar can't sacrifice the last moujik while the running is good.

Tom Enwright, Exeter's star of last year, who has been called the greatest schoolboy football player in America, is now at Yale.

It isn't the heavy stickers and star slabbists that win games. Harmony, as you often have heard, spells victory, and 'tis true.

A year ago the New York scribes declared that Rube Marquard was a finished pitcher. Now we are ready to agree with them.

John M. Ward of the Brooklyn Feds, says the baseball war will injure the national pastime. War will injure most anything.

Say, what if the European war could be settled with gloves, wouldn't there be some real lively scrapping. Both sides have many good scrappers.

Now they have a new one which they are ready to spring on the baseball public. It is the "Boston cod fish ball" which is being used by James, Rudolph and Tyler.

A Jap football player is with Harvard's squad. That isn't a bad idea. If Doc Williams and some others persist in refusing to number their players they might pick eleven different colors so we can tell them apart.

### ATHLETES JOIN IN FIGHTING

Boxers, Aviators, Automobile Drivers, Tennis and Football Players Taking Part in War.

The European war has put practically every athlete and sportsman belonging to the belligerent nations in uniform. Judging from the meager dispatches from abroad, there has been no favoritism shown. Track athletes, boxers, aviators, automobile drivers, football and tennis players, all have been enrolled under different flags.

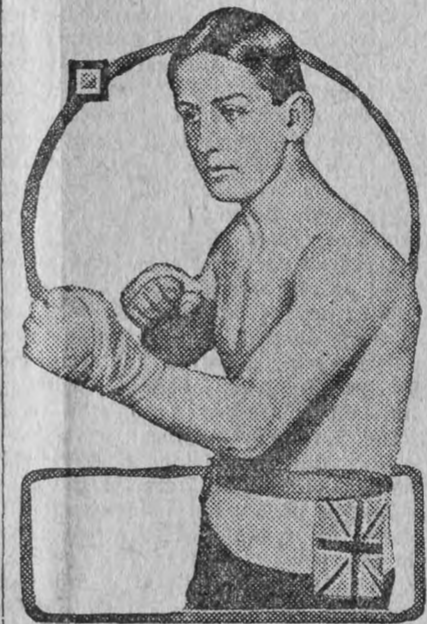
Every sport has been affected, but the men have not always been placed where their duties would be in line with their specialized training. Thus, for instance, the great German runner, H. Braun, who finished second in the 400-meter race at the Olympic games at Stockholm, is on one of the German battleships. Rau, Germany's best sprinter, is also in the navy.

Rene Thomas, who won the last 500-mile speedway race at Indianapolis, is now enrolled in the French aero corps.

Jules Pierre Vedrines, winner of the Gordon Bennett cup in the aero races at Cicero, two years ago, is at the head of the French air corps, being considered one of the greatest authorities on aerial navigation in the world. Equally well known in this country are Jules Goux and Georges Beillot. Goux won the Indianapolis speedway prize last year. Both of these have been enrolled in the French auto corps.

Another great auto driver who added to his laurels and wealth in the United States is Louis Wagner, who is with the German army corps in the war.

Although exact details are lacking, it is said that J. Bouin is holding a commission in General Pau's army. Bouin is not only the greatest driver



Georges Carpentier, Noted French Boxer.

in France, but one of the greatest in the world.

Boxers also have been given a chance to see some real fighting. Georges Carpentier, France's best known fighter, is in the army bicycle corps. He responded at the first call, hurrying from England to join the colors.

Gunner Moir is sighting a gun in the English navy. Bombardier Wells volunteered at the first call of Lord Kitchener, and was assigned to the infantry. What critics have in the past put down against Jack Munro may have to be taken back. Jack, who has been mayor of a town in the Cobalt district in Canada, was one of the first to volunteer, and he is now a member of the Princess Patricia regiment, which has been transported to the continent. The members of the victorious English polo quartet are all officers in the British army and are at the front.

### TRAVELS IN UNIQUE MANNER

Olympic Swimming Coach Covers Five Miles by as Many Different Methods—All Within an Hour.

Walter Brickett, who trained the British swimming teams for the Olympic games of London and Stockholm, a short time ago, achieved a fine performance between Putney and Hammersmith. He easily walked a mile, ran a mile, cycled a mile, rowed a mile, and swam a mile, all within an hour.

His aggregate time was 45 minutes 19.5 seconds, and his net time, after deducting 2 minutes 36 seconds, occupied in changing from his bicycle to the boat, and another 23 seconds lost in removing his shoes before diving from the boat into the water, was 42 minutes 20.5 seconds. The performance has probably never before been accomplished in so short a time.

The mile walk occupied 10 minutes 13 seconds; the running, 5 minutes 39 seconds; the cycling 3 minutes 55 seconds; the rowing, 8 minutes 44 seconds, and the swimming, 16 minutes 48.5 seconds. Brickett is forty-nine years old.

Guyon at Wisconsin.

Guyon, the crack Carlisle back, is at Wisconsin, but must stay on Badger side lines a year before becoming eligible for a place on the eleven. Guyon still has two seasons of intercollegiate football before him.

Bud Goodwin Won't Retire.

Bud Goodwin, the crack swimmer of the New York Athletic club, has been contesting at the game for 17 years. Goodwin has no intention of retiring. He can still hold his own with any of them in the water.

### LAUGHTER WILL COME BACK

World is Not Always to Stagger Under the Overwhelming Desolation of the War.

Some people wonder why theaters are running during the awful world tragedy which is being enacted in Europe. The reason why they ought to run is well stated by John Palmer in the Saturday Review:

"Let the theater still exist to remind us that the war will pass; that laughter will come back to the world; that art will one day be restored; that we shall not always stand at the edge of ruin; that it is not necessary to dwell forever with grave faces, self-consciously in the shadow of distress. Thereby we shall help to keep our country in sane mind and good heart in these coming days and destroy in its cradle the infant assumption of our entertainers that one theme alone is able at this time to possess us."

"This war will never, so long as it lasts, be in a less degree the commanding fact of our lives. But we need not, therefore, act like stunned creatures and play continually with one fixed idea. We have to keep our sense of proportion. We must hold on to our humor and keep it bright; and the theater is going to continue, must help us in this."

### NAVY'S LAST WOODEN SHIP

Relic of the Old Type of War Vessel Passes to New Jersey's Naval Militia.

The Adams, the last of the old wooden ships of the United States navy, which from 1908 until last fall was the training ship of the Pennsylvania State Nautical school, has been turned over to the New Jersey naval militia for their cruise off the Maine coast, we read in the Philadelphia Ledger.

This relic of the "old navy" is one of the most picturesque ships now afloat. Bark rigged, with her towering masts and high black topsides and the guns peering through her ports, she is an object of admiration and curiosity in every part she visits.

She was built in 1874. Until June, 1889, when she went to Samoa, she had an uneventful existence. During the controversy with Germany she was the sole defender of the American flag in that territory. She then was sent to the Pacific coast, and in 1894 went ashore in Bering strait. She was floated, repaired and brought back to the United States. She then went out of commission, until 1908, when she was turned over to the Pennsylvania State Nautical board.

### PIMPLES ITCHED TERRIBLY

2608 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.—"I was suffering with pimples on my neck and forehead and whenever I got warm it would burn something fierce. They also affected my chest. The pimples came to a head, then they would rub off and come again. They were red and inflamed and I think my clothing irritated them because whenever I was in a warm room they would itch something terrible. They were very disfiguring on my face."

"The trouble had lasted about three months when I read of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I washed my face, neck and chest with the Cuticura Soap and warm water, dried it and put the Cuticura Ointment on and in about a month my face was as soft and nice as ever." (Signed) William S. Blair, Jr., Jan. 31, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

The Forward Turn.

Pierre Rodjestvensky, the Russian consul to San Francisco, said in a recent military argument: "These assailants of the Russian campaign are ignorant. Their arguments show a military ignorance as great as the sea, ignorance that was shown by the young tripper on his first visit to Coney island."

"As this tripper and his girl stood on the Coney island beach, the young woman said:

"Al, is the tide going out or coming in?"

"Coming in, of course, you dunce." Al answered. "Can't you see which way the waves are turnin' over?"

### Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of **CASTORIA**, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years. **Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria**

### Progress Reported.

"Have you learned that new dance?" "Well," replied Uncle Flopsole, "I haven't quite learned it, but I'm getting on. I don't feel exactly graceful as yet, but I've got over being afraid that I'll fall down."—Washington Star.

### Money for Christmas.

Selling guaranteed wear-proof hosiery to friends & neighbors. Big Xmas business. Wear-Proof Mills, 2200 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—Adv.

### Superfluous.

Mrs. Crawford—Do you tell your neighbor all your family affairs? Mrs. Crabshaw—It isn't necessary. She's on the same party line.

ROSSIE'S CROUP REMEDY, THE LIFE-Saver of children. No opium. 50 cents.—Adv.

Wives can't understand why husbands need pin money.

### SAVING LIVES



### Father John's Medicine

**Builds You Up** Best for Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, all throat and lung troubles. No alcohol or dangerous drugs.

### The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day. **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS** are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin. **SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.** Genuine must bear Signature *Brentwood*

### ABSORBINE

Removes Bursat Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Stops Spavin Lameness. Always pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 K free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for mankind. For Syphilis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by **W.F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

### NAVARRE

**FIREPROOF** 7TH AVENUE & 38TH ST. HOTEL 300 FEET FROM BROADWAY From GRAND CENTRAL STATION 7 Blocks **NEW YORK** PENN. R. R. Sta. 4 Blocks **CENTER OF EVERYTHING** 650 ROOMS BATHS 200 A room with bath \$1.50 Other rooms with bath \$2.00, \$2.50 Rooms for two persons \$2.50, \$3.00 **CUISINE** (a la Carte) **MUSIC** SEND FOR COLORED MAP OF NEW YORK **EDGAR T. SMITH, Mapping Director.**

### For Sale—CANVAS

Second-hand, suitable for covering roofs, wagons, hayracks, etc. Excellent condition, 6 to 12 ft. wide, any length. Write for sample. **Marine Supply Co., 167 South Street, New York**

### PATENTS

**Watson E. Coleman**, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and work written. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best work.

### Here's Your Chance

No more hard times—\$10.00 a day, easy. Send 2c stamp for particulars. **Russell Supply Co., Box 71, Abington, Mass.**

### Automobiles For Sale

REBUILT CARS \$170-\$3,000 Winter and Summer Bodies \$25-\$50. Top, Big Top Covers, 25 Hubs, Wagon \$100 up. **20th Century Co., 1700 Broadway N.Y. City**

## MODERN IDEAS IN THIS HOUSE

Easily Heated and the Apartments Arranged With an Eye to Convenience.

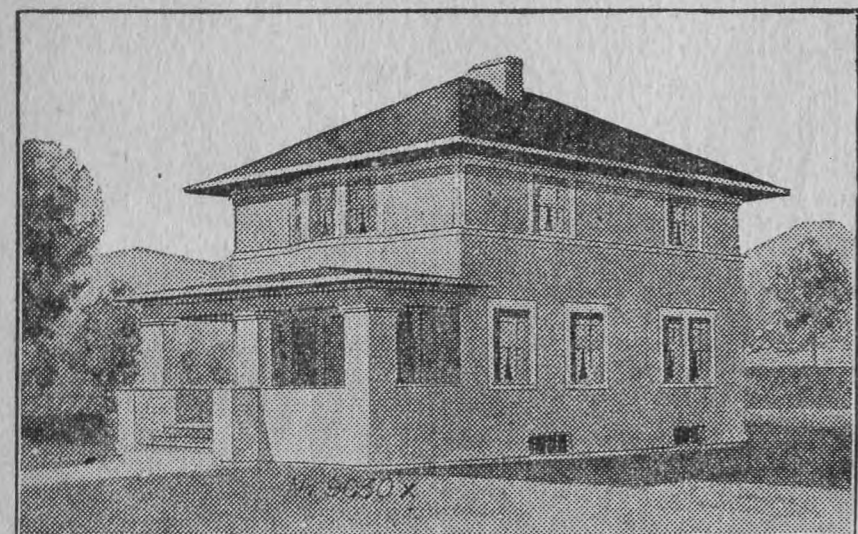
ATTENTION PAID TO KITCHEN

Housewife Will Appreciate the Saving of Labor the Compact Little Room Affords—Hallways Designed With View to Economy of Space.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

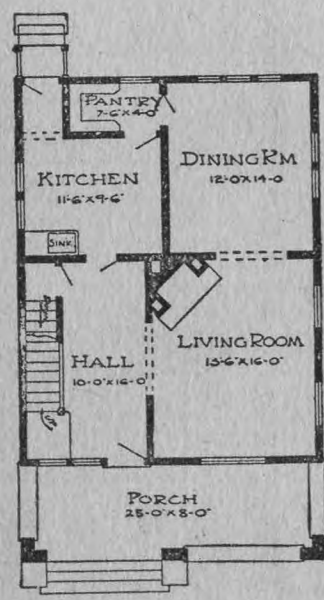
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 187 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

In the middle West, where the winters are cold and long, this style of house is becoming very popular, partly because it is so easily heated and partly because it presents a good appearance in spite of its comparatively low cost. It is 25 feet by 35 feet on



the ground and is full two stories in height, a size and shape that works up well into rooms, hallways, closets, etc. This makes a difference when you come to live in it year after year. We all know of houses that are not rightly proportioned. They have some rooms that are small when they ought to be much larger to properly accommodate the furniture necessary for a good appearance and for the convenience of the family, as well as for the accommodation of friends, for we cannot live alone. We often find this very trouble in the living room or dining room and in these cases the mistake is nothing short of a nuisance that will prove annoying as long as the house stands.

Other rooms may be small without interfering with our good nature, in fact some of them ought to be small. We have learned, for instance, that a large kitchen really is not desirable, because a small culinary shop is economical of labor, as it saves steps, a fact that becomes doubly important



First Floor Plan.

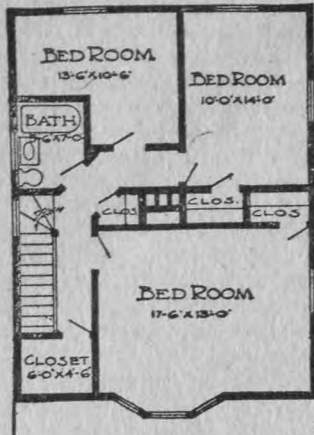
when the wife and mother is the only one to perform the many kitchen duties necessary to the feeding of a growing family.

Our grandmothers traveled many weary miles in going back and forth across large kitchens that were roomy and cool in summer and roomy and cold in winter. They had few helps in the way of pantries, cupboards, shelving, kitchen cabinets and other modern conveniences, such as are considered necessities now; but there was a big wood-burning cooking stove and a generous wood box, which the small boy of the family was supposed to keep well-filled by working nights and mornings between school hours and bedtime.

These old-fashioned kitchens had to be scrubbed once a week and swept every day, a cleaning task of no small proportions. There was a big, flat, heavy table in one corner without a knife drawer, and the pantries were generally partitioned off in the most awkward ways possible; sometimes in opposite corners, which required traveling back and forth a great many times in a fetch and carry process.

People seemed to live to fetch and carry in those days. They carried burdens of considerable weight into those big, old-fashioned kitchens, and

some of the packages were stored there for future use. There was a barrel of apples, bags of potatoes and a flour bin, all of which had to be moved at cleaning time. The wood-box had to be hauled away from the wall so the floor could be cleaned under it and the baseboard behind it. This manner of living necessitated a large kitchen, but we have learned a few things by experience, and one of



Second Floor Plan.

these bits of knowledge has led us into building smaller kitchens.

A visit to the cook's cabin of a lake vessel will give a good idea of the value of close quarters when getting a meal ready for a hungry crowd. The cook at such times is a busy person. His little box of a kitchen is so small that he can stand by the stove and reach everything necessary to

use, but he has a place for everything; and if he is a good workman everything is in its proper place, so he can reach a fish plank, a beefsteak broiler or a bacon skillet instantly; and the same holds good through the whole list of culinary utensils. A single cook will prepare a meal for 20 hungry sailors in one of these little box kitchens when the same man would want three or four helpers if he had to do the same work in a room 20 feet square.

Compare one of those large, old-fashioned kitchens with the little kitchen affair in this house plan of 9 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 6 inches that may be reached quickly from any part of the house and that communicates through the pantry with the dining room in the most up-to-date fashion.

Another advantage in this style of house is the small amount of room taken up in hallways, especially the upper hall. You land in the middle of the house with doors almost within reach that open in to the different upper rooms. This hall is well lighted from the large window at the turn in the stair; and it is always warm from the register or radiator in the hall below.

This six-room house should cost not more than \$2,000 in most localities at the present time. Good, high-grade building materials and construction could be had at that figure, too.

### WON FIRST VICTORIA CROSS

Highest Prized War Emblem of Great Britain Awarded to Sailor for Daring Deed.

The stories cabled from England of how British bluejackets in the recent naval engagement off Helgoland picked up unexploded shells that fell on the decks of their vessels and threw them overboard recall the fact that the first Victoria cross was awarded to a sailor in the Crimean war for performing exactly such a feat. He was Rear-Admiral C. D. Lucas, R. N., who died several weeks ago, just about the time hostilities broke out. He was an acting mate on board the Hecla, of Admiral Napier's fleet, in the Baltic, and the feat which won him the cross was performed during the bombardment of the Aland islands, where the Russian and German fleets were reported as having been engaged in the present war.

The shell which dropped on the Hecla's deck was fizzing when Lucas leaped forward and pitched it over the side. There was only the barest fraction of unburned fuse between him and destruction, but he was cool and collected in his manner of performing the exploit. Captain Hall, his commander, brought the deed to the attention of Admiral Napier, who wrote to the admiralty that he trusted "their lordships would mark their sense of his act by promoting him." Accordingly, he was promoted to lieutenant, and upon the institution of the Victoria Cross the first of the decorations was conferred upon him.

Natural.

"The people in that institution are crazy about it."  
"What is it?"  
"An insane asylum."

## WAR ORDERS BOOM TRADE

Business Stimulus Comes From European Belligerents

EVERY SECTION BENEFITS

New York Financier Believes Balance of Trade Has Begun to Shift in Favor of United States—Gratifying Improvement in Business.

New York.—Reports received in this city from nearly every section of the country indicate that it is feeling the stimulus of large war orders from the European belligerents.

One foreign government has deposited \$3,000,000 to pay for tanned hides purchased from a Peabody, Mass., leather concern. At the same time, Lynn, Brockton and Haverhill shoe manufacturers have contracts. The Endicott-Johnson Company, of Lestershire, has just completed its order for 100,000 pairs of shoes for Greece. The shoes filled 18 cars. One-half of the order was paid in advance. The same company has also contracted for the delivery of another 100,000 pairs.

Max May, vice president of the Guaranty Trust Company, who handles \$2,500,000,000 in foreign exchange, believes that the trade balance between this country and Europe has begun to shift in our favor and that in a short time a balance will be established to the credit of the United States.

There has been extensive buying of automobiles and auto trucks by foreign agents. A Syracuse concern will receive \$720,000 from England for 200 motor trucks. Some of the machines will be shipped to that country and to France. The Packard Motor Company is filling a contract for 450 trucks and the Federal factory has orders for 300. Henry Ford reports an order for 2,000 cars to be used as ambulances.

War orders are flowing into the Chicago district, the manufacturers there having received contracts for leather for shoes, harness, saddles, automobile trucks, barb wire and other hardware supplies.

Several thousand tons of steel will be required at the start for the construction of London omnibuses, and there are now a number of inquiries in this market for it.

An American syndicate is reported to have proposed to the Argentine Minister of Agriculture to construct 250 grain elevators in that country. It is said that the original capital will be \$3,000,000 gold, which will be increased to \$6,000,000 as occasion requires. The petitions ask for permission to issue warrants, the Government to have a participation of 33 per cent. in the profits.

### TEACHERS' UNION WINS.

Six Reinstatements in Cleveland Schools Ordered by Court.

Cleveland, O.—J. M. H. Frederick, superintendent of the Cleveland schools, was found guilty of contempt of court by Judge William B. Neff, of the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court, and ordered to reinstate within a week six teachers whom he failed to reappoint last spring because, it was alleged, of their activities in a teachers' union.

Attorneys for the teachers assert that the decision paves the way for the unionization of teachers in all the larger cities of the State, and will result in higher and more uniform wages.

### FOUR AUTOISTS KILLED.

Two Seriously Injured When Ohio Car Turns Turtle.

Massillon, O.—Four persons were killed, two seriously injured and another hurt in an automobile accident near here. The party was returning from Elyria when the car turned turtle. The dead, all residents of Canal Dover, were Carl Ruppenthal, Mrs. Carl Ruppenthal, Hugo Horn and Mrs. Elizabeth Horn. The seriously injured are Mrs. Clara Spar and Mrs. Elizabeth Camden, of Canal Dover.

Harry Robinson, of Elyria, the other member of the party, was slightly injured.

### JUDGES WEAR OVERALLS.

Attorneys Follow Suit in "Cotton Day" Observance in South.

Jackson, Miss.—Judges of the Mississippi Supreme Court heard arguments while clad in overalls and cotton shirts. Attorneys presenting cases were clothed similarly.

The departure from conventional dress was the result of a local "Cotton Day" in furtherance of the "wear cotton clothes" movement in the South.

### MORE TROOPS FOR PANAMA.

Fifth Infantry Ordered to Duty in the Canal Zone.

Washington.—The Fifth United States Infantry, now at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., will leave that station about the middle of November for duty at Empire, in the Panama Canal zone.

Officials at the War Department said that the assignment of the regiment to Panama duty was in accordance with regular plans, arranged some time ago.

## CARMAN JURORS FAIL TO AGREE

"Terribly Disappointed" Says Mrs. Bailey's Alleged Slayer

ANOTHER TRIAL UNLIKLEY

Prosecutor Hears Nine Agreed to Acquit—May Be Mistrial—Twelve Near Blow in Hot Debate in Jury Room.

Mineola, Long Island.—After struggling for thirteen hours and fifteen minutes to decide whether Mrs. Florence Carman was guilty of the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey at Freeport last June ten jurors stood stanchly for acquittal and two as firmly for conviction. The jury reported its disagreement and was discharged.

According to one of the jurors, there was an argument in the jury room that almost resulted in blows. He said that a threat was made to throw one of the men who sought to convict Mrs. Carman out of the window.

Five ballots were taken. The first, at 11 o'clock, one hour and sixteen minutes after retiring, stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction. The three were William G. Hovey, of Woodmere, juror No. 4; Joseph H. Aston, of Port Washington, juror No. 10, and Marx Gottsch, of New Hyde Park, juror No. 5. Gottsch switched to acquittal on the next vote, taken at midnight. There was no change in the situation from then on.

On leaving the courtroom one of the jurors told newspaper reporters that nine of the jurors discussed evidence in the Garden City Hotel, following Mrs. Carman's appearance on the stand, and decided then and there to acquit her.

Lewis J. Smith, District Attorney, was informed of this juror's statement. He said he would investigate it at once and that what he learned might decide whether Mrs. Carman should undergo a second trial, and also might affect the question of admitting her to bail.

When Mrs. Jennie Duryee, mother of the slain woman, was asked what she thought of the verdict when seen in her Hempstead home, she did not reproach the men who had failed to convict Mrs. Carman.

"The outcome is a moral conviction, she said. 'I am satisfied with it. I did not want to see this woman electrocuted or sent to prison. I think her husband is to blame for her jealousy. He is more to blame than she is. I sympathize deeply with her.'

"Still I don't see how Mrs. Carman could be acquitted on the evidence presented to the jury. I believed Celia Coleman's story. I analyzed Celia's testimony and I feel that she spoke the truth.

"Of course, I know I cannot do anything to bring my daughter back, but even at that, I would not want Mrs. Carman or Mrs. Carman's mother to suffer any more than she already has."

### SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Passed the Federal Reserve act, revising the banking and currency laws of the United States.

Repealed the exemption clause of the Panama Canal act, thereby requiring tolls from American coastwise ships as well as others.

Passed the Clayton Anti-Trust act, supplementing the Sherman Anti-Trust law, making guilt personal.

Passed the bill creating the Federal Trade Commission.

Provided \$35,000,000 for a Government railroad in Alaska.

Provided for the American registry of foreign-built ships.

Filled 7,000 more pages in the Congressional Record than any other session in Congress.

Was in session almost continuously for 326 days, breaking the record of the first session of the Fiftieth Congress by 25 days.

Received more than 5,000 nominations from the President. Ratified 26 arbitration treaties with foreign nations.

Appropriated \$1,115,908,777.26 for the fiscal year 1915.

Adopted a resolution justifying the President in sending troops to Mexico.

Appropriated \$500,000 to bring Americans out of the war zone in Mexico and \$2,750,000 to bring them out of the war zone in Europe.

Broke up the lobby.

### SEIZE AUSTRIAN CANNON.

Defeat Austrians Decisively East of Kalonovik.

London.—A news agency despatch from Nish, Serbia, says that a detachment of the enemy attacked the Montenegrins occupying a position east of Kalonovik.

The Montenegrins were re-enforced by troops brought up from Borivatz and assumed the offensive, inflicting a crushing defeat upon the Austrians, who abandoned mountain cannon and a large number of rifles.

## THEO. A. LEBER

COAL AND WOOD

Port Reading, New Jersey

## AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE CLEAN PASTUERIZED MILK

Our wagons pass your door daily with fresh dairy products, prepared in a clean place, placed in sanitary packages and sterilized bottles by clean men.

Our Plant, at 195 New Brunswick Avenue IS ALWAYS OPEN FOR INSPECTION

A post card will bring our wagon to your door daily with Milk, Butter, Cream, Buttermilk or Cottage Cheese.

## Perth Amboy Milk & Cream Co.

Perth Amboy, New Jersey

The circulation of this paper is not confined to this locality. Your ad in the classified columns will find readers from Maine to California.

As easy to sell your property by long distance as by personal sale.