

BRECHKA APPEALS PATROLMAN'S CASE

Wants Conviction for Disorderly Conduct Charge. Judge Reserves Decision on Case.

The appeal of Anthony Brechka, of Carteret for a conviction for disorderly conduct in Carteret police court before Recorder Nathaniel A. Jacoby was taken under advisement by Judge Adrian Lyon in Court of Common Pleas last Friday morning.

Brechka, who is represented by Harry Unger, of Newark, is appealing the case both on its merits and various technicalities alleged to be improper in connection with the original conviction, which is dated July 11. A fine of \$50 was imposed and paid under protest on July 22.

According to Brechka, he closed up his place of business on Roosevelt avenue, at about 3:00 o'clock on the morning of June 28 and started up the street to get something to eat. On his way he saw a man lying on the sidewalk, and a little farther on encountered Patrolman Thomas Donoghue, to whom he related the story of seeing the man.

Patrolman Donoghue, according to Brechka, told him to mind his own business, and after an argument back and forth took Brechka into custody and charged him with disorderly conduct. The borough was represented by Assemblyman Elmer E. Brown, who is borough attorney.

FIFTEEN BIRTHS RECORDED HERE

Fifteen births were recorded in the borough in July, according to Registrar Mrs. Johanna O'Rourke. The names and addresses of the children follow:

Irene Helen Novak 148 Taylor avenue; John Balozo, 33 Salem avenue; Robert J. Mezeio, 188 Pershing avenue; Dorothy Simon, 4 Whittier street; Raymond Korkowski, 72 Puhaski avenue; James Nagy, 11 John street.

John Breza, Pauline street; Richard Stanley Urbanski, 16 Louis street; Winifred Elizabeth Hunderman, 25 Fitch street; Irene Anna Kristosk, 82 Edgar street; Frank Kosnashak, 45 Jeannette street; Joseph Sabo, 121 Longfellow street; Ruth Urban, 19 Louis street, and Ernest Julius Weber, Larch street.

Carey Council Picnic Financial and Social Success Is Report

James Dunne, who was chairman of the committee in charge of the parish picnic of St. Joseph's church, held recently in St. Elizabeth's Grove, gave a report of the affair last Tuesday night at the meeting of Carey Council, 1280, K. of C. According to the report the picnic was a financial and social success. Plans were made for the members of the council to attend the clam-bake to be given under the auspices of the county chapter at Stelton on Sunday. Cars will leave St. Joseph's Church at 11:30 A. M. Garrett Walsh and Francis Coughlin are in charge of the transportation arrangements. Arrangements were also made for the members to attend a retreat at West End September 6 and 7. Joseph Shuttello is in charge of the arrangements.

Entertains Guests

Mrs. John Roe, of Emerson street, entertained a few guests recently at her home. Those present were: Mrs. Frank Krager, Mrs. Jerry Donoghue, Mrs. William Coles, Mrs. George Dalrymple, Mrs. Hugh Jones, Mrs. James Dunne, Mrs. T. J. Neville and Mrs. D. D. Feehan.

Mitchel Carlisle and Peter Backus, of Carteret, left Tuesday for South Carolina, where they will spend August with relatives.

Mrs. Thomas Jakeway, of Christopher street, is spending two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Owen McGinley, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Mrs. Thomas Kenyon, accompanied by her mother and her son, Thomas, are spending the summer at Ocean Grove.

Miss Edna Hensel spent last Friday at Coney Island.

WITH RESERVE OFFICERS AT CAMP DIX



2nd Lieut. William B. Hagan



2nd Lieut. Edward J. Walsh

William B. Hagan and Edward J. Walsh were listed among the eight Reserve Officers who were assigned to active duty from the county of Middlesex. They are serving with the 311th Infantry, 78th Division at Camp Dix. In the American Legion Carteret Post 263, they hold the offices of Commander and Adjutant, respectively, and have the distinction of being the only reserve officers on the active list in the borough. Hagan saw service with the U. S. Marine Corps during the World War and Walsh was one of the first four men from the borough to enlist in the Army in 1917 and later became a 2nd Lieutenant in the New Jersey Militia Reserve. They both have a keen interest in military affairs and were in charge of the enrollment of applicants for C. M. T. camps this summer. Hagan is Drum Major and Walsh president of the local Legion posts crack drum and bugle corps, which has earned itself a reputation throughout the state. They qualified for enrollment in February 1930 and after completing the course of study under the direction of the War department, passed the board requirements and were commissioned in February 1931. They are both assigned Staff Officers, Lieutenant Hagan being Supply Officer and Lieutenant Walsh Adjutant of their respective battalions.

RAIN BEATS FIRE COMPANIES TO CALL

Both fire companies quickly extinguished the blaze at the automobile of Eugene Toffler, of Kearney avenue, Perth Amboy, when it caught fire shortly after 6 o'clock last Tuesday night.

A short circuit is said to have been the cause of the fire.

Lawyer Louis Kovacs Opens Law Office

Louis Kovacs, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kovacs, of 62 Carteret avenue, this place, will open his law office at his home here shortly.

Junior Slovak Sokol Arrange for Picnic

The Junior Slovak Social Club held a meeting last Friday night in Fitch street, and made plans for an outing to Atlantic City to be held on Sunday, August 9. The trip will be made in buses that will leave the Sacred Heart Church in Fitch street at 6 A. M. The committee in charge of the arrangements includes Ambrose Mudrak, John Shuttello, Joseph Mazola and Anthony Alsosky.

Mrs. Jerry Donoghue Hostess at Luncheon

Mrs. Jerry Donoghue, of Emerson street, entertained a group of friends at luncheon Monday. Cards were played following the luncheon.

The guests were: Mrs. J. Bango, Mrs. James McCann, Mrs. Jack Price, Mrs. Barney Deverich, Mrs. William Dalton, Miss Mary McShaffery, Mrs. Bartley Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Anna Uliano, Mrs. John Rockie, Mrs. William Coles, Mrs. Frank Craigen, Mrs. T. J. Nevill, and John Cose.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Way and family, of Longfellow street, have gone to Maine to spend two weeks there.

Mrs. John Reilly and daughter, Ann, will leave for Atlantic City Saturday to spend a week there. They will stay at the Hotel Fernac.

Alice Lewer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lewer, of Emerson street, is at Milltown with relatives.

Mrs. Joseph Weisman, of Post Boulevard, left Tuesday for Boston for a visit of ten days with relatives.

CASES DRAW FINES IN POLICE COURT

Mrs. Frank Reczeki, of 51 Mercer street, was fined \$25 in Police Court, last Tuesday night on charges of petty larceny and conducting a disorderly house. Captain Thomas Olsen of the barge Ada S., made the charges. Dominick Puto, of Mercer street, was fined \$25 on complaint of Mrs. Anna Fedkow, who has a store next door, that he threw things at her. The case of Michael Kociban and Joseph Tyoko, who occupy the same house was postponed and Kociban was ordered to move. Tyoko owns the house. Michael Sabak, John Sehn and George Toppolancik were fined \$15 each on complaint of Paul Ilko, of Mercer street, who said the men went into his room and gave him a beating. James Burke, of Rahway, who was summoned to answer to charges of abusive language to an officer who told him to turn on the lights of his car, failed to appear.

William Walsh Honored At Birthday Party

William Walsh, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Walsh, sr., of Pershing avenue, celebrated his eleventh birthday anniversary with a delightful party at his home Sunday afternoon. Refreshments were served music was enjoyed and games were played. The boy received a large number of gifts.

Carteret Woman Gets Verdict

In the district court here today Susie Demeter of Carteret received a judgment of \$152.75 against Thomas D. Cheret, of Carteret on a note.

PICNIC

Given by Sodality Girls of the HOLY FAMILY CHURCH at Markwal's Farm EAST RAHWAY

SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1931
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

Mr. and Mrs. I. Levinson, of Brooklyn, who have been spending a week as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Nate Lustig, of Jersey street, left Monday morning, for Nova Scotia.

Olga, Irene and Laura Beigert, daughters of School Commissioner and Mrs. Mathias Beigert, are spending their vacation in New England.

A group of Carteret young men spent the week-end at Atlantic City. In the group were: Frank Shirger, Alfred Woodhull, Joseph Sawczak, William Rapp and Anthony Brechka.

Mr. and Mrs. William Misdom and son, Howell, and daughter, Mae, of Lincoln avenue, spent Sunday at Budd Lake.

FOURTEEN GIRLS AT KIDDIE CAMP

Among 120 at Middlesex County Health Camp in Metuchen. To Spend August There.

Fourteen girls from Carteret are among the hundred and twenty who are spending the month of August at the Kiddie Keep-Well camp in Metuchen, the Middlesex County camp for undernourished children which is operated by the Middlesex County Recreation Council.

Each girl was weighed on admission to the camp and it was then learned that the average underweight is about 10 pounds per child. It is the aim of the camp to correct this general underweight and that end is accomplished by the health program followed, which includes three rest periods a day, sunbaths, morning and afternoon lunches, well balanced meals planned by a Nutrition committee, and eleven hours sleep every night.

Mrs. Charles H. Byrne of Carteret is to act as local hostess at the annual county-wide Visiting Day at the camp, which is to be held this year on Wednesday, August 26 from two to five o'clock, under the general chairmanship of Mrs. Ernest H. Boynton of Woodbridge, who served in the same capacity last year.

Mrs. Byrne has been actively interested in the camp since its organization six years ago, and has cooperated every year in the selection of children from this borough. She will send the local invitations, and be at the camp to receive all guests from this community. Aiding her at the camp will be Mrs. R. L. Miles, a member of the Board of Directors at the camp.

Part of the program on Visiting Day will be an operetta, presented by the campers, under the direction of the music and dramatics departments of the camp staff. It is already in preparation.

Eight young women counselors have been added to the staff to replace the young men who were working with the boys. The activities under their supervision include nature study, handicraft, music and drapagnics.

The girls are: Anna Andrycesk, 49 Randolph street; Margaret Bodnar, 214 Randolph street; Florence Carroll, 295 Pershing avenue; Irene Gerzanick, 35 Essex street; Mary Kahuch, Helen Kahuch and Mary Kuchak, 1 Lafayette street.

Rose and Anna Mershak, 35 Randolph street; Dorothy McCann, 31 Bergen street; Ethel Medvetz, 12 Sharot street; Catherine Pawluk, 37 Randolph street; Helen Sabo, 65 Larch street and Mary Sudnik, 39 Lefferts street.

Mrs. W. Pruitt Hostess At Farewell Party

Miss Wilton Pruitt, of Washington avenue, gave a farewell party Thursday afternoon to her Sunday school and Daily Vocational Bible School classes in her home. In two weeks Miss Pruitt will leave for Winthrop College, in South Carolina, where she will be a student. Miss Pruitt was one of two honor students in the classical course at the commencement of Carteret High School in June of this year.

Those present at the party were: Alice Lewer, Irene Hensel, Evelyn Collins, Helen Hite, Edna Sager and Elsie King.

Demographic Ladies Conduct Card Party

A card party was held last Wednesday night following the business meeting of the Ladies' Democratic Club. At the business session chairmen were named for various committees to take charge of a big card party to be held September 23 in the Nathan Hale School auditorium. Mrs. John Adams is general chairman. Others assisting her on committee work are: Mrs. F. X. Koepfer, cards and tables; Mrs. William V. Coughlin, prizes; Mrs. William Duff, refreshments. At the card party last night the dark horse prize was won by Mrs. Joseph Blaukopf. Other winners were: Mrs. David Venock, Mrs. Edward Hopp, Mrs. John Adams, Mrs. William O'Brien, Mrs. William V. Coughlin, Mrs. William Duff, Mrs. Dennis O'Rourke, Mrs. Thomas Larkins, Mrs. Harold Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Colton, William J. Lawlor, Miss Margaret Hermann and Mayor Joseph A. Hermann, Edward Lloyd and Mrs. William Brown.

Short Circuit Causes Fire in Automobile

Firemen of both companies were summoned to the plant of the American Mineral Spirits Company at 8:30 o'clock Monday night, where a short circuit ignited the wires leading to the plant.

As the firefighters rushed to the scene a heavy thunder shower broke over the borough, checking the blaze. No damage was reported.

LEGION PREPARES FOR CELEBRATION

State Wide Publicity for Postponed Legion Day to be Held on Sunday, August 30th.

Drum and Bugle Corps, Drill teams and Bands representing American Legion Posts from all parts of New Jersey will assemble here on Sunday August 30th, to participate in the Legion Day program sponsored by Carteret Post, No. 263. This was originally scheduled for July 18th and was postponed due to rain. Competition will take place at the High School athletic field throughout the afternoon starting at 1 P. M. and will be judged by regular army officers. Cash awards and many beautiful trophies will go to the winners. A short parade will move at 6 P. M. There will be a block dance in the evening. Many prominent state and Legion officials will be present.

FIVE ARRESTS IN BORO OVER WEEK

Five arrests were made in the borough over the week-end.

Mike Sebok, of 35 Mercer street, John Safin, 2 Somerset street, and George Topolnik, of 2 Somerset street were arrested on the complaint of Paul Ilko, of 35 Mercer street, who charged them with assault. The men released under bail pending a hearing.

Andrew Jokowski and Philip Japinski, of 2 Lefferts street, were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct.

Large Increase in Book Circulation

Librarian Reports that Increase of 1082 Books Were Read this July as Against July 1930.

The Carteret Public Library reports that the circulation during the month of July was 4769, an increase of 1082 over the circulation of July, 1930.

Of that number 610 books were non-fiction. The reference work was considerable, due to the fact that a number of students are taking summer courses at various colleges.

60 new members joined during July and 72 during June. The unemployment possibly is the cause for the increased circulation. Young men and women are making use of their leisure time for vocational study to improve their chances of obtaining remunerative employment.

The Library is making a special effort to furnish the reader with the book he wants.

Reported Missing

Police were advised Monday night that Miss Mary Maliszewski, eighteen, of 23 Lowell street, "vanished" in New York City Monday.

The girl, in company with two others, went to New York for a job. While her friends were engrossed at a show window, Miss Maliszewski disappeared.

Announce Engagement of Miss Marion Currie

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Currie, of 193 Green street, Woodbridge, formerly of Carteret, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion C. Currie, to A. Eugene Gaydos, of Crosse Isle, Michigan. Mr. Gaydos was formerly a resident of Carteret. Miss Currie is assistant supervisor of music in the Carteret Public Schools.

The announcement was made at a bridge party held in the Currie residence in Woodbridge. There were many guests present from Carteret and Woodbridge. The announcement was printed on cards that were distributed when the cards for bridge were dealt.

Philip Foxe and sons, Philip, Jr., and Thomas and Frank O'Brien spent Wednesday fishing at Barnegat Bay.

Miss Helen Carleton, of Pershing avenue, is spending the week with Mrs. Joseph Enot at her cottage in Seaside Park.

Mrs. Walter Vonah and daughter, Dorothy; Alfred Vornbaum and his daughter, Jean, of Carteret, and Mrs. John Drummond and sons, Jack and Buddy, of Woodbridge, spent Tuesday at Red Bank.

Mr. Henry Abrams has been transferred to Liebig's Branch of the Double A. C. Company after an absence of nine years. He will take up his residence in Carteret next month.

HEALTH BOARD TO TEST WATER NOW USED IN BOROUGH

Council Gives Approval of Resolution Authorizing Board to Make Analysis. Councilman Tells of Complaints Made by Citizens.

AUTHOR OF RESOLUTION PRO- VIDING FOR TESTS OF WATER



EDWARD J. DOLAN

During a brief session of the borough Council Monday night the entire body voted in approval of a resolution directing the Board of Health to make tests of the water used here for use as furnished by The Middlesex Water Company.

"During the past three months there have been many complaints as to the bad condition of the water", Mr. Dolan commented in introducing the resolution. The result of the tests will be submitted to the council for possible future action.

Mayor Joseph A. Hermann named Albert Lehrer as borough constable. Lehrer was instructed to furnish a \$500 bond.

Building permits for work to cost approximately \$87,000 were issued in June and July, according to the reports submitted by Fred Colton, building inspector, fees totalled \$139.

The bond issue plan to retire outstanding indebtedness will be available at the next regular meeting, Councilman William D'Zurilla, chairman of the finance committee reported.

GOLD STAR MOTHER ON TRIP TO EUROPE

Mrs. M. Jones Will Make Trip on S. S. President Roosevelt on August 17th for France.

A bon voyage surprise party was given in honor of Mrs. Mary Jones, of Washington avenue, this borough, recently by her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. James Irving, also of this place.

Mrs. Jones, a Gold-star mother, leaves for France on August 17, aboard the steamer President Roosevelt. Her son was drowned, when the U. S. S. Scranston was sunk March 28, 1919.

The guests at the party were: Mrs. Marie Mason and daughter, Dorothy, Mr. and Mrs. James Cunningham, Mrs. E. McFadden, Mrs. H. Mueller, Mrs. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. B. Barber, and daughter, Ruth; Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Donnell, Joseph O'Donnell.

Also Mr. and Mrs. M. Boyle, and Mrs. E. Murray, Mrs. E. Leary and daughter, Veronica; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Sleith, Mr. and Mrs. F. North, B. Stewart, D. Davis, all of Newark, Mr. and Mrs. French, Mr. and Mrs. Bonner, of Elizabeth; Mr. and Mrs. B. Walling, Miss Rose Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Donnell, of this borough; Mr. and Mrs. O. Lampe, of New York.

Mrs. Doody Entertains Friends at Luncheon

Mrs. Cornelius Doody, of Longfellow street, entertained at a luncheon in her home Thursday. A musical program was carried out. Those present were: Mrs. William Jamison, Mrs. Estelle Jamison, Mrs. John Hrivnak, Mrs. A. J. Bonner, Mrs. William Conran, Mrs. Gus Edwards, Mrs. Carl Carlson and son, Carl, Miss Catherine Zimmerman, Mrs. James Baird and Mrs. F. X. Koepfer.

WANTED READERS

For Circulating Library. Large number of Late Modern Fiction. Books may be had for a very low cost per day.

Inquire, 15 WASHINGTON AVE.

FLAT TO LET

5 rooms, sun-parlor; all improvements, garage, 153 Emerson street.

General Pershing's Story of the A. E. F.

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By General John J. Pershing

CHAPTER XXXIX—Continued.

I pointed out that, regardless of the depressing conditions and the very urgent need of men by the allies, their plan was not practicable, and that even if sound in principle there was not time enough to prepare our men as individuals for efficient service under a new system, with the strange surroundings to be found in a foreign army.

"Here Foch said: 'You are willing to risk our being driven back to the Loire?'"

I said: "Yes, I am willing to take the risk."

"Moreover, the time may come when the American army will have to stand the brunt of this war, and it is not wise to fritter away our resources in this manner. The morale of the British, French and Italian armies is low, while, as you know, that of the American army is very high, and it would be a grave mistake to give up the idea of building an American army in all its details as rapidly as possible."

"Can't Budge Him an Inch."

At about this juncture Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau and Premier Orlando of Italy, evidently becoming impatient, walked into the room. Miller met Lloyd George at the door and said in a stage whisper behind his hand: "You can't budge him an inch."

Lloyd George then said: "Well, how is the committee getting along?"

Whereupon we all sat down and Lloyd George said to me: "Can't you see that the war will be lost unless we get this support?" which statement was echoed in turn by Clemenceau and Orlando. In fact, all five of the party attacked me with all the force and prestige of their high positions.

But I had already yielded to their demands as far as possible without disrupting the plans toward which we had been striving for over a year and a continuance of May shipments into June, without any provision for transporting artillery and auxiliary and service of supply troops, could not be granted without making it practically impossible in the future to have an American army.

After I had gone over the whole situation again and stated my position, they still insisted, whereupon I struck the table with my fist and



A. E. F. Phone Girls.

wald with the greatest possible emphasis: "Gentlemen, I have thought this program over very deliberately and will not be coerced."

This ended the discussion in committee and when the council reconvened M. Clemenceau stated that the question of American troops would be taken up again the following day.

When the council met for the afternoon session of the second day the discussion of shipments of American personnel was at once resumed. General Foch spoke at length, repeating previous arguments and giving a rather grandiose dissertation of the allied situation and the dire things that would happen unless the Americans agreed to the proposal of the council.

Lloyd George's Challenge.

Mr. Lloyd George in turn spoke at some length. He asserted that the Germans hoped to use up the British and French reserves before their own were exhausted and that the British had already called up nearly 7,000,000 men for their army and navy and had extended their age limits to all men between eighteen and fifty years of age.

"If the United States does not come to our aid," he said, "then perhaps the enemy's calculations will be correct. If France and Great Britain should have to yield this defeat would be honorable, for they would have fought to their last man, while the United States would have to stop without having put into line more than little Belgium."

Possibly realizing the unfairness of the comparison he quickly went on to say that he was sure I was doing my best to meet the emergency, and that:

"General Pershing desires that the aid brought to us by America should not be incompatible with the creation of the American army as rapidly as possible."

"I, too, am counting on the existence of that army and I am counting

on it this very year to deal the enemy the final blow. But to do that the allies will have to hold out until August."

CHAPTER XL

"Speaking in the name of the American army and in the name of the American people," I told the supreme war council during the second day of its session at Abbeville, May 2, 1918, "I want you to realize that we are ready to bear as large a part as possible of the burden of the war. We all want the same thing, but our means of attaining it is different from yours."

"America declared war independently of the allies, and she must face it as soon as possible with a powerful army. There is one capital point to which I wish to call your attention. That is the importance to the morale of our soldiers of fighting under our own flag."

"America is already anxious to know where her army is. The Germans have once more started a strong campaign of propaganda in the United States, the purpose of which is to insinuate that the allies have so little confidence in the American troops that they are obliged to distribute them among their own divisions."

Tells of American Pride.

"The American soldier is as proud as any other, and the time will soon come when our troops, as well as our government, will ask to fight as an autonomous army under the American high command."

"I understand that in Prime Minister Lloyd George's proposal we shall have to examine the situation again in June before deciding for July."

"That is all that I can agree to at present to show my desire for solidarity with the cause of the allies."

Lloyd George had previously taken up a revised program submitted by myself and after some discussion he proposed that:

"America give us 120,000 infantrymen and machine gunners in May—the same number in June, with a supplement of 50,000 infantrymen and machine gunners if we 'scrape together' the tonnage to transport them."

He further proposed that the situation be examined again in June before deciding whether there was reason to extend to July the program decided upon for May and June. He then called on the council to accept his plan.

Inasmuch as the proposal submitted by Lloyd George contemplated the shipment of the numbers mentioned in British tonnage, leaving American shipping entirely free for us to use as we should decide, an agreement was soon reached, substantially as set forth in the following cablegram to the secretary of war:

Following agreement adopted by supreme war council May 2 at Abbeville. Will cable more in detail later: "It is the opinion of the supreme war council that, to carry the war to a successful conclusion, an American army should be formed as early as possible under its own commander and under its own flag. (Then it was thought the war would run to 1919.)"

"In order to meet the present emergency it is agreed that American troops should be brought to France as rapidly as allied transportation facilities will permit, and that as far as consistent with the necessity of building up an American army preference be given to infantry and machine-gun units for training and service with French and British armies; with the understanding that such infantry and machine-gun units are to be withdrawn and united with their own artillery and auxiliary troops into divisions and corps at the discretion of the American commander in chief after consultation with the commander in chief of the allied armies in France."

"It is also agreed that during May preference should be given to the transportation of infantry and machine-gun units of six divisions, and that any excess tonnage shall be devoted to bringing over such troops as may be determined by the American commander in chief."

June Shipment Up to Pershing. "It is further agreed that this program shall be continued during June upon condition that the British government shall furnish transportation for a minimum of 130,000 men in May and 150,000 men in June, with the understanding that the first six divisions of infantry shall go to the British for training and service, and that troops sent over in June shall be allocated for training and service as the American commander in chief may determine."

"It is also further agreed that if the British government shall transport an excess of 150,000 men in June such excess shall be infantry and machine-gun units, and that early in June there shall be a new review of the situation to determine further action."

As stated in a cable from the secretary of war, received May 12, this agreement provided less priority for infantry and machine-gun units than recommended by the supreme war council. It was certainly much more

favorable to the ultimate formation of an American army than we had reason to expect in view of the recommendations contained in note No. 18 of the military representatives, which, as we have seen, had been practically approved by the President. In the excitement over our agreement with the British the full purport of this commitment was not emphasized by the allies during the discussion.

Pooling of Supplies.

Another matter, taken up informally with the prime ministers after the conference, was that of pooling allied supplies. I explained its advantages and emphasized the saving in tonnage that would result. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Orlando did not commit themselves entirely, but accepted it in principle, as M. Clemenceau had done, and each agreed to designate an officer with business experience to meet with us at an early date to study the question.

With this beginning at least a step had been taken toward our objective, even though the principle might not be extended as far as we thought desirable. A few days later M. Clemenceau called a meeting in his office of the representatives, Gen. Sir Travers Clarke acting for the British and Col. Charles G. Dawes for the Americans.

CHAPTER XLII

On the heels of all the clamor for nothing but infantry and machine gunners I received a request from Marshal Haig, British commander, asking 10,000 artillerymen. This fully bore out a prediction I had cabled Washington that the allies would be asking artillerymen before long.

It will be readily understood, however, that once the allies had made a demand for infantry and machine gunners they all joined in concerted effort to bring it about regardless of what their real needs might be.

In reply, I reminded Marshal Haig that the Abbeville agreement, giving priority to infantry and machine-gun shipments, would prevent the arrival of our artillerymen for some time.

In fulfilling our part in military cooperation we had already gone far beyond the mere recognition of the principle of unity of command and had begun to bring over hundreds of thousands of men almost regardless of the organizations to which they belonged, that they might be available in the event of extreme necessity.

It was my custom throughout the war, as both a duty and a pleasure, to visit the troops as frequently as possible to keep in touch with the state of efficiency and the morale of officers and men. As Bundy's Second division, with Harbord and E. M. Lewis as brigade commanders, was leaving the quiet sector south of Verdun en route to the billeting and training area to finish preparation for battle, the moment was opportune to make a brief inspection. I had an opportunity to talk with a number of the officers in command of smaller units. I especially discussed the question of supply with officers charged with that duty.

I visited Harbord's brigade of marines and found those I inspected in good shape and their billets well kept. The troops of the division that were seen on the march, especially the trains, did not look so well. In an army like ours the care of animals is difficult to teach. Cruikshank's artillery looked well. The entraining at Ancement was carried out in an orderly and systematic manner.

General Blondat, in whose corps the Second had been serving, spoke very highly of the troops. The favorable impression obtained of this unit was very soon to be confirmed on the battlefield, where its distinguished service was to make its name immortal.

Frequently Had Guests.

During the first few months at Chaumont I occupied quarters in the town, but later M. de Rouvre placed at my disposal his beautiful chateau some three kilometers away. My headquarters mess was limited to the few officers with whom I was most intimately associated and consisted of my personal aids, the chief of staff, and one or two others. Nearly always there were a few guests at meals invited from among the visitors, both French and American, who came to headquarters. Officers from French general headquarters were frequent guests and were always glad to have them.

As a rule there was a ban on everything in the way of shop talk and the rule was rarely broken and then only when we had special guests seeking enlightenment or information regarding our policies and activities.

There was one subject that would always start a discussion, and that was the relative value of the different arms, each being represented by at least one officer. Harbord and I were both from the cavalry, and the cavalry member of the staff felt that he had at least a sympathetic audience. The infantry aid, however, always held his own in any discussion, as no matter how specious the arguments or perhaps the gibes at his expense we all know that without the infantry the

other arms would accomplish little. The associations of such a group are never forgotten, and even a short period was enough to establish a permanent and affectionate relationship.

Rotation in office was early adopted as a principle to be applied to the staff in general, and although it was never possible fully to carry it out most of the officers of my staff got their chance at a tour with combat troops. Major Collins and Major Shallenberger, two of the aids who went with me to France, were the first to go to other duty, being replaced by Major Quekemyer and Major Bowditch. Colonel Boyd, who joined me as aid shortly after my arrival in France, remained throughout the war.

When General Harbord's turn came his place as chief of staff was taken by General McAndrew. Several of the higher officers of the general staff had a tour with troops, not only that they might have the opportunity to serve at the front, which is every soldier's ambition, but because they would return to staff duty with a broader and more sympathetic understanding of the line officer's point of view and appreciate more fully the consideration that he deserves at the hands of the staff.

According to the plan for the rotation of officers between line and staff several others were relieved and sent to serve with troops. Among them were Col. Frank R. McCoy, secretary of the general staff, relieved by Maj. James H. Collins, and Col. W. D. Connor, assistant chief of staff G-1, relieved by Col. G. V. H. Moseley.

Morrow on Maritime Council. Our members of the interallied maritime council were wide awake at this time in their search for additional tonnage. Dwight Morrow reported prospects of some increase, besides calling attention to tonnage that was idle or not being used to the best advantage. The immense shipment of American troops contemplated the use of all available passenger-cargo carrying ships, British, American and neutral.

As very little if any space would be left in such ships for cargo, the latter class of ships was in greater demand than ever.

Meanwhile the amount of world cargo tonnage built during the preceding five months was scarcely equal to the losses, and the ships were manufacturing had only just begun to be turned out for service. It was at once evident that the immense program of troop shipments would call for extraordinary concessions on the part of all concerned.

CHAPTER XLII

A strong German offensive opened May 27, 1918, against the French, with the famous Big Bertha firing on Paris. The position of the First division was near Cantigny, where it had been in line nearly a month opposite the town and near the point of farthest advance of the enemy in the Amiens salient.

Although some weeks had passed since my offer of troops in the emergency, up to now none had been called upon to take part in active operations. The reason appeared to be that the allies were skeptical of the ability of any of our units to conduct an offensive. The opportunity now came, however, to remove misgivings on that score.

The French corps in which the First was serving had prepared a counter-attack to be launched in the Amiens sector about the middle of May in case of another offensive by the enemy in Flanders, which, it was believed, would occur between May 15 and 20. The counter-attack was to be directed due east toward the heights of Montdidier, with the advance of the First division, supported by a French division on each flank, as a preliminary move.

This was to be followed in forty-eight hours by a general advance northward of the entire Third French army, which covered the front from Montdidier to Noyon.

Ammunition dumps had been filled, special trenches dug, new battery emplacements prepared for the reinforcing artillery and necessary orders issued for the counter-attack, but the enemy did not put in his appearance according to the forecast.

First Seeks Better Position. It was then decided that the First division should undertake to improve its position. The Germans on its front continued to hold the advantage of higher ground, from which they were able to inflict constant losses on our troops while suffering little damage themselves. Another reason was at this moment the morale of the allies required that American troops make their appearance in battle.

The Cantigny sector at this time was very active, with artillery fire unusually heavy, and the preparations for the attack by the First division, which had to be hastily made, were carried out under great difficulty. Many casualties occurred during the construction of jumping-off trenches, emplacements and advance command posts.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

News Review of Current Events the World Over

United States Steel Cuts Dividend Rate and Will Reduce Salaries—Germany Now Is Helping Herself.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



J. A. Farrell

UNITED STATES Steel, generally regarded as the barometer of American business conditions, went on record when the directors at their meeting in New York reduced the quarterly dividend on common stock sharply from \$1.75 to \$1. The new dividend rate amounts to \$7 and is the lowest paid by the corporation in sixteen years.

At the same time the directors dealt with the wage question through a recommendation that salaries of officers and employees be adjusted, leaving it to the management to determine the amount of reduction in pay. There was no mention of readjustment of wages and the officials would not comment on the possibility of this action, but in some quarters it was thought the directors were authorizing the first move in a program that would be extended to labor in case this became apparently unavoidable. President Hoover's administration took occasion to repeat its plea that there be no lowering of wage scales in key industries and of living standards, and President James A. Farrell of the United States Steel corporation has been regarded as one of the staunchest supporters of this policy.

The reduction in salaries, it is understood, will be put into effect as soon as the adjustments can be worked out. The proposed cut will be applicable to all salaried employees and will average about 10 per cent, it is believed. One rumor is that some of the higher executives will accept larger reductions. President Farrell himself is in this latter category. The exact amount of his salary has never been made public, but one guess places it between \$100,000 and \$150,000.

The reduction of the dividend rate affects more than 200,000 stockholders. Steel stock is owned and traded in throughout the world. Wall Street took the news of the directors' action quietly, though it had hoped the dividend rate would be placed no lower than \$1.25 a quarter.

FOUR more bold aviators successfully crossed the Atlantic ocean, though the first pair were far from reaching their destination. Hugh Herndon, Jr., and Clyde Pangborn took off from the New York municipal airport with the intention of flying to Moscow and thence around the world. All the way across the ocean they flew through dense fogs and they were forced to land in a farm field near Cardigan, Wales. They went on to London and continued their flight from there.

Russell Boardman and John Poland, who left at the same time and from the same airport on a flight to Turkey, were more successful, for they landed safely in Istanbul, beating the non-stop distance record established by Coste de France.

COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH and Mrs. Lindbergh started from Washington on their long and perhaps perilous aerial jaunt to Japan in their big scarlet and black seaplane. The first hop, which was intended to take them as far as North Haven, Maine, where is the summer home of Mrs. Lindbergh's parents, ended in Flushing Bay, New York, in the midst of a thunderstorm and heavy downpour of rain. The colonel announced that the radio tests had proved unsatisfactory and the flight was accordingly delayed until the apparatus was got in order.

The tour of the Lindberghs will take them up across Canada to the Far North, across Alaska and to Japan by way of the Aleutian Islands. Their Lockheed Sirius plane has been equipped with every device needed to make the trip safe and successful. The colonel is chief pilot, his wife chief navigator, and both are qualified to work the wireless.

CHEERED up by the encouraging promises and predictions of Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain, Secretary of State Stimson of the United States and other eminent statesmen, Germany worked hard during the week to rescue herself from financial collapse. The distinguished visitors were received in Berlin with uproarious demonstrations and were the chief figures at banquets and conferences. "Britain's confidence in Germany is undiminished," declared Mr. MacDonald. "We are filled with admiration for Germany and we are firmly convinced that if she continues her efforts, if she exerts all her intellectual, moral, and economic powers to get on her feet again, without giving way to despair, other nations will help her and not suffer her to go under. A free, self-respecting Germany is indispensable."



Herr Schmitz

Mr. Stimson, before leaving Berlin for London, issued a statement in which he said:

"The American people have faith in the German people and believe in their future. My faith in Germany has been strengthened by my visit here. I believe the present difficulties are due mostly to temporary lack of confidence and that through courage and renewed confidence Germany's welfare will be restored."

The German government announced the formation of the "Acceptance and Guarantee" bank with a capital of \$48,000,000 to facilitate the immediate financial transactions of the country and to make possible the re-opening of all German banks. The Reichsbank and eleven other leading German banks guaranteed the credits to the new bank.

In addition to removing the restrictions on banking activities throughout the country, Dr. Hans Luther, president of the Reichsbank and Chancellor Bruening said they hoped the new bank would also help re-establish the closed Darmstaedter und National bank, and save other small banks now tottering.

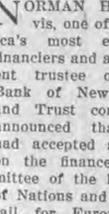
One important step taken by the government was the appointment of Herman Schmitz to assume control of all German banks during the crisis. He was made controller of the country's financial structure with power to draft plans to stop the flow of funds from the various banking houses. Herr Schmitz has been closely identified with the great chemical industries of Germany.



H. P. Fletcher

ing interviewed, Mr. Fletcher said tersely: "My plans are indefinite, but I certainly don't intend to go into a convent." There were rumors that he would seek the Republican nomination for the Pennsylvania senatorship as successor to Senator Davis, but this he denied. Also it was thought he might be appointed governor-general of the Philippines.

In view of the long experience of Mr. Fletcher in the diplomatic service and the fact he served as ambassador to both Italy and Belgium, there is talk that, if any change should be made in the office of secretary of state, he would be a logical man for the post. Following the election of Hoover in 1928, he was mentioned freely for secretary of state and for ambassador to Great Britain and ambassador to France. Long a friend of President Hoover, he accompanied him on the good-will trip to Latin America soon after the Presidential election.



N. H. Davis

His first business there will be to attend a conference on European credits which will open August 20. He will then take part in a meeting of the finance committee early in September. He will return home in October, and will not be obliged to relinquish any of his business interests in this country, as the finance committee of the league is called together only three times a year, each meeting as a rule, continuing for only a few days.

Mr. Davis is entirely familiar with European finances for during his distinguished career he has been a member of numerous international commissions and conferences. In 1920-21 he was undersecretary of state.

ONE more report has come from the Wickersham commission. It deals with the American prison system, which it condemns as inefficient, antiquated, failing to reform the criminal or protect society, and as using brutal and unjust disciplinary measures. Much of the report is a denunciation of prison conditions, characterized as "almost incredible," under which men are imprisoned in overcrowded cells without sufficient light or fresh air or benefit of modern plumbing.

It attacks also the system of prison discipline described as "traditional, antiquated, unintelligent and not infrequently cruel and inhuman." Asserting these methods "contribute to the increase of crime by hardening the prisoner," the commission urges they be changed by law.

Outlining what he considered the ideal, the commission asserts segregation of the diseased, insane, drug-addicted and hardened criminal is one of the first requisites. It holds fortresslike prisons of the Auburn type are unnecessary save for the worst types.

Under the proposed system all prisoners would be paid wages, their treatment would be more humanized, the choosing of prison officials would be removed from politics and guards would be trained specifically for their task.

It is advocated that "no man should be sent to a penal institution until it is definitely determined that he is not a fit subject for probation." Extension of the parole system also is urged as the "best means yet devised for releasing prisoners from confinement."

IN ONE of the most strongly worded opinions ever handed down in a prohibition case, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago severely attacked the tactics of dry agents in entrapping offenders, declaring their methods to be "a shock to the court's sense of justice" and observing that there is "an ever increasing frequency of similar cases." The opinion reversed the conviction of five policemen of Indianapolis who last year were found guilty of conspiracy to protect a speakeasy.

"That there was a conspiracy to violate the prohibition law, there can be no doubt," said the Appellate court's opinion. "The conspiracy was conceived by the three prohibition agents, who enlisted the services of a decoy, Lyle, to more effectively accomplish their object." Horace Lyle, who managed the government operated speakeasy, is a notorious colored dry spy who has been indicted for bribery and arrested several times for drunkenness.

THERE is a lot of labor trouble in the East. In New York 30,000 workers in the men's and children's clothing industry went on strike on orders from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The objects of the strike, according to union officials, are to prevent a return of sweat shop conditions and to put an end to gangster's intimidation of union workers and officers.

The two unions in the textile industry at Paterson, New Jersey, which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, had scheduled a strike for August 3, but their hand was forced by a premature strike engineered by the radicals, and the more conservative ones were compelled to quit work earlier than intended. Thousands of workers walked out and the mills were stopped.



Carlos Ibanez

CARLOS IBANEZ, president and dictator of Chile, who held his own throughout all the Latin-American revolutions of last year, has fallen at last. The "man of destiny," as he styled himself, faced with a popular uprising ranged, resigned verbally just before the congress promptly accepted the resignation but apparently withheld the safe conduct out of the country which Ibanez asked. Therefore, in the early morning hours of the overthrow dictator, accompanied by his wife and three army officers, fled from the palace in a motor car. At Los Andes they boarded a special train for Argentina, and it is considered unlikely that any attempt will be made to bring him back to Santiago for trial.

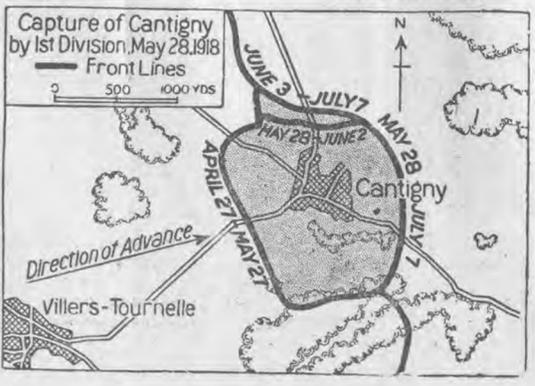
When Ibanez fled, Pedro Opazo, president of the senate and vice president of Chile, became acting president, but he lasted only a few hours, for the people were convinced he had aided Ibanez to escape. He, therefore, stepped out in favor of Juan Esteban Montero, who presumably will be chief executive until a president is elected. Montero is one of the country's leading lawyers.

Chile hailed with approbation the announcement that Pedro Blanquero, one of the most popular men in Chile, had agreed to accept the post of finance minister. His "bread and water" policy during his eight-day term as premier has been accepted by most Chileans as a great step to rid the nation of its economic distress.

FRIDAY saw the belated dedication of the marble column at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, memorializing the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry over the British in the battle of Lake Erie in 1812. The 330-foot shaft has been completed for 15 years, but the ceremonies were put off from time to time until the present.

Dedication addresses were made by Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois and Gov. George White of Ohio. Among others on the program were Webster P. Huntington of Columbus, president of the Perry's victory memorial commission; John H. Clarke, Cleveland, former associate justice of the United States Supreme court, and Edwin A. Scott, president, and A. W. J. Flack, secretary of the Canadian club of New York.

SAM C. MAJOR, representative in congress from the Seventh Missouri district, died in Fayette, Mo., and the Republican majority in the next house was thus restored to two, for Mr. Major was a Democrat, one of the twelve in the present Missouri delegation of sixteen. He was sixty-two years old and was elected to his fifth term last autumn.



THE OLD MUSIC TEACHER

By FANNIE HURST

Life had been crammed to the hilt. Not with lovers. Not, strangely enough, with the adulation of men. But with the devotion and crying need of hundreds of human beings who looked to her for the fulfillment of their destinies.

Her own life had been crammed with the task of creating other lives, of moulding them into success, of bringing out in them talents and genius in order that they might shower the beauties of talent and genius upon the world.

It was not easy after years filled with this kind of accomplishment to sit back, old and gnarled and helpless, in an easy chair, waiting. Because that was what it practically amounted to, those three-hundred-sixty-four days of the year when madam's world was too busy to pause at her door. Checks came from her erstwhile pupils, gifts and sometimes letters, but for three-hundred-sixty-four days in the year she was practically alone, waiting for the one day when they remembered to come.

And this one day was all too brief. It began in a shower of flowers. It ended in the adieus, blessings and the many happy returns of friends and benefactors of her wisdom who loved her. But almost before the door closed on the last of them, the waiting began again.

And yet, in a way, the little madam, who hated to be alone, would begin to console herself the very first night of the three-hundred-sixty-four that stretched ahead of her.

How wonderful it was to be able to sit there. Lonely? Yes. Locked with rheumatism? Yes. But secure and radiant in the knowledge that, even as she sat there, hundreds of her pupils were spreading abroad over the world some of the beauty which she had inculcated in them.

Found Fortune's Start in Subway "Gold Mine"

"One day ten years ago," said a western millionaire to a Chicago Herald-Examiner writer, "I stood without a nickel and without the door of a restaurant in San Francisco. I was indulging in an optical feast, gazing at the display of uncooked roasts, chops and steaks, garnished with watercress, and altogether lovely, in the window. The song, or rather its refrain, 'Thou art so near and yet so far,' was whispered to me by the gaunt brownie of hunger.

"Then a prosperous-looking man who was flipping a half dollar in his hand dropped the coin, which tinkled through an iron grate and fell into a subway below. The man gave an almost unconcerned glance in the direction the coin had gone and then went away humming a popular air.

"I always possessed some resource and I was determined to possess that coin. The occasion is what is frequently spoken of as a ground-hog case. I was 'out of meat' also bread. I spoke to the proprietor of the place. Told him I had dropped a \$5 gold piece through the grate and asked if I might go and retrieve it. 'Certainly,' he said, and gave me a hatchet with which I might remove a wooden bar that had been nailed across a door leading from the basement to the opening under the grate.

"There was much litter and dust down there, and in searching for the lost coin I found many others which had been dropped in a similar way. Thus I cleaned up \$8 from that prospect drift. The amount supplied me with a place to put the able-bodied appetite which I had concealed about my person. It also gave me an entree to a clean shirt and a proportionate supply of self-esteem and self-reliance.

"I visited men of influence whom I had not been sufficiently courageous to meet in the immediate heretofore, and I have not been seriously insolvent since that day. Thus you may see on what a slender thread oft hangs a chance in life."

Like the Beggar

Melvin Traylor, the Chicago banker, said in New York the day he sailed on the Berengaria:

"One cause of American business success is our American honesty. We weren't so very honest in the past. Our past methods, in fact, compared with our present ones, make us look like the beggar.

"This beggar had been blind for many years, but one day he hustled up to a steady patron, looked him straight in the eye and said: 'Could ye gimme a dime for a cup o' coffee, boss?'

"'Why,' said the steady patron, 'have you recovered your sight?'

"The beggar nodded.

"'Dog died, ye see,' he explained, 'and not havin' time to train another I had to turn deaf and dumb.'"

Immense Floating Dock

At Southampton, England, is said to be the largest floating dock. It is capable of lifting ships with a displacement of 60,000 tons, covers an area of approximately 3 1/4 acres and has 17,240 tons of steel in its hull. The height of the dock from the bottom of the pontoon to the top deck of the side wall is over 70 feet and the berth in which it is placed has been dredged to a depth of 65 feet. The dock consists of a hollow steel pontoon, or floor, surmounted on each side by hollow steel walls, the whole forming a structure like an enormous letter U.

The Friendly Mosquito

The French or cannibal mosquito has a great antipathy for humans, but feeds upon the type of mosquito which seeks the blood of man and the lower animal life.

SUCH IS LIFE—Oh, Pop!



Search for Treasure Hidden by Notorious Bandit 150 Years Ago

Athens, Greece.—Treasure amassed by the notorious Ali Pasha of Tepeleni, who terrorized the Balkans 150 years ago, is being sought near Janina, in northern Greece, where the pasha held his court.

Working from recently discovered documents, archeologists have found a tunnel which supposedly leads to the buried treasures. In the tunnel they discovered the skeletons of nine

workmen hired by Ali and killed by him so that he alone would know the hiding place.

The splendor of Ali's court at Janina has become almost a legend throughout the Balkans. Ambassadors of the great powers came to him and the poet Byron was his guest. He was successively the ally of Napoleon and Lord Nelson. At the peak of his career his glory outshone that of the sultan in Constantinople.

Yet Ali arose from a humble beginning. He was born in 1741 at Tepeleni, a hill village in Albania. His father, who held the hereditary office of bey of Tepeleni, was killed by neighboring chiefs who seized his territory when Ali was fourteen years old.

All was left in the care of his mother Khamko, a woman of extraordinary character. She herself formed a brigand band and inspired the boy with her own fierce temper. Within a few years he regained possession of Tepeleni and took vengeance on his enemies. Then, in secure his own power, he murdered his brother and imprisoned his mother on a charge of attempting to poison him.

In 1787 Ali took part in the war against Russia and was rewarded by being made pasha of Trikala in Thessaly and Derwend-Pasha of Kumiela. His power was augmented when he succeeded in being nominated pasha of Janina.

It was only natural that his power should arouse the jealousy of the Sultan Mahmud II, who had formulated a policy of curbing the strength of the provincial pashas.

The sultan's pretext for an attack on Ali came in 1820 when the "Lion of Janina" violated the sanctity of Istanbul itself by attempting to procure the murder of an enemy in the very precincts of the sultan's palace. The bulk of the Turkish forces under Khursid Pasha were sent against him.

Although over eighty, he held his own for two years. He was forced to sue for peace in the spring of 1822.

He was granted an interview with Khursid Pasha, was received and dismissed with friendly assurances. As he turned to leave the tent he was stabbed in the back. Then his head was cut off and sent to Constantinople.

Although Ali was known to have amassed much treasure, the existence of a buried hoard was considered a legend until the recent discovery of the tunnel has stimulated efforts to find the treasure.

Checked Chiffons

Checkerboard chiffons are a filmy and fashionable fabric for warm days. The chiffons are of three colors—lime, emerald and beige, or rose, gray and blue—and are generally made on the bias. The checks are three inches square.

POTPOURRI

Sleeping Sickness

Sleeping sickness, as known in Africa, is caused by the tsetse fly. It feeds on mammals and carries a parasitic organism which infects persons and causes the sickness. Its bite is often fatal to cattle and horses, although animals which recover are immunized. The fly multiplies from larvae, not from eggs.

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Explosion Creates a New Process



Harry A. Clanton, shown above, World war veteran of North Carolina, has discovered a new glass decorating process which has been described as revolutionary. An accidental explosion of chemicals that spattered a container with a marvelous pattern of variegated colors enabled Clanton to work out the process. Three vases treated with the new coloring process were taken to Washington by the war veteran and submitted to Dr. Walter Hough, one of the curators of the Smithsonian Institution, who declared he had never before seen anything like the color work on them. The designs are accidental and could not be copied.

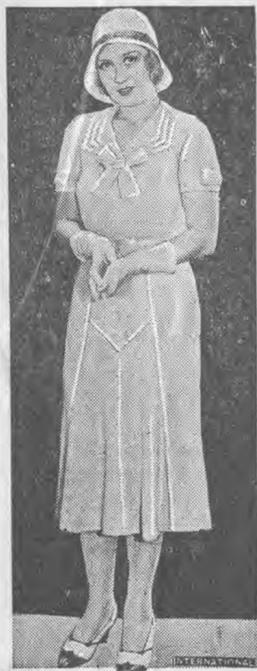
The Layman and Law

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK
Dean of Men, University of Illinois.

Thrasher is a business man who has had nothing to do with college for twenty-five years, and nothing at all with college administration. He knows the price of steel and how eye-beams are made, and something of the methods of transporting these commodities from one part of the country to another. He could probably design a bridge if he had to, but unless cornered would assign the task to some subordinate and then criticize the design with a semblance of intelligence when it was presented to



For Sports Wear



For sports wear this smart Nile green angora short-sleeved frock with a neat bow applied at the V-neck is just right. With it is worn a shallow-brimmed Panama hat, brown and white sports pumps and chamols gloves.

Uses "Crying Chair" to Cure Whining Children

"In our family of four children," writes a mother in the Parents' Magazine, "there are numerous disappointments, frequent bruises and occasional quarrels. Any of these," says she, "is likely to cause crying spells more or less prolonged, and sometimes prolonged according to the amount of sympathy and attention received. To reduce the crying to a minimum we placed a small odd chair in the corner of the sewing room and designate it as the 'crying chair.'"

"Now when anyone has to cry he is sent, or frequently goes of his own accord, to this corner by himself to cry until he is finished. The rest of the family goes quietly about its business and pays no attention to the crying one. Naturally the child soon discovers that he is wasting his time and making himself ridiculous, and the crying spells grow shorter and less frequent. In fact they have almost disappeared at our house."

Handbags

There are some lovely handbags in bright colored leathers, that look specially well with white clothes for summer. White is very popular this year, and bright accessories are good with it. They give it brightness and character, and help make it becoming.

Father Sage Says:

Those with whom we can apparently become well acquainted in a few moments are generally the most difficult to rightly know and to understand.

By Charles Sughroe

him. He has managed an office force of draftsmen and has given a few sales talks to the fellows who go out to dispose of the products of his plant; and that is as far as his administrative duties have led him.

He could manage the largest educational institution in the country with ease, however, and without further experience; and he admits it to me modestly, but with assurance. The less he knows about the work of a department, the more certain he is that if he had his hand on the steering wheel he could guide the intellectual machine swiftly and smoothly over the rockiest roads. He can't be made to see that he is a joke and that he could no more manage my job, simple as it seems, than I, never having had either mechanics or mechanical drawing, could execute a bridge design.

It was Socrates who through a long life having associated with all sorts of people discovered that every man was willing to admit that he knew his own business thoroughly whether he was a philosopher or an artist, a teacher or a common laboring man; but he observed further, also, that they were sure they knew about every other man's business as well and felt quite competent to offer criticism on the way it was being conducted. The wise man, Socrates concluded, is the one who knows most about his own business and who trusts the other man to run his, since he really is likely to know little about it.

It is curious how much the inartistic know about art and the layman about law.

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Quits the Amateurs



George Heard, one of Canada's outstanding amateur athletes, has deserted the simon pure ranks and will play as a member of the New York Rangers in the professional hockey league. For the past two years Heard has led the scoring in the Saskatchewan Amateur Hockey league and had turned down all professional offers. He's a star baseball pitcher, and made records for himself in cricket, boxing, rugby and other sports. He'll report to the Rangers in New York in October.

Ex-Convict Kills Himself for Love

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The last chapter in an ex-convict's attempt to regain the happiness he once had known was written with the man's suicide in the home of the woman he had loved in vain.

Nathan Corna, forty-five, Pittsburgh, paroled last December from Marquette (Mich.) prison, where he had been sentenced for killing a woman in Detroit, killed himself in the home of Mrs. Dora Ritt, a widow. For six weeks Corna had sought to win the love of Mrs. Ritt, she said. Corna told her of his prison sentence, Mrs. Ritt said.

"If I had loved him, I could have forgotten and forgiven—but without love, it was hopeless," she said.

As Corna finished his story and was about to leave, he slashed his throat, Mrs. Ritt said.

"Corna told me he had gone to Detroit from Pittsburgh when a young man and met a former Pittsburgh girl who was married and had one child," she added. "He said he fell in love with her."

"One day the woman was found dead and Corna was accused of the crime. For two years the case was fought in Michigan courts and he finally was sentenced to life imprisonment. He begged me to believe him innocent."

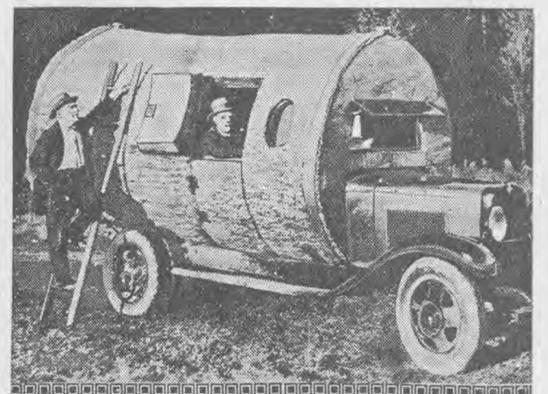
SMILES

GABBY GERTIE



"Modern marriage is a farce in which the actors play a part." (WNU Service.)

Will Tour Nation in a Hollow Log



Cyrus Gates, a Pacific coast lumberman, with his hollow log on wheels, in which he plans a tour of the United States. Gates and his associates have mounted a twelve-foot-long section of a hollow fir log on a truck chassis, and a door and windows have been cut. The log is six feet in diameter, allowing plenty of room for moving around inside this tree on wheels.

The Carteret News

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M. E. YORKE, Publisher

POLITICS

Politics—what we need the least of and have the most of—is beginning to take preliminary shape in-so-far as the presidency of the United States goes.

Many names are being mentioned in both political parties. Even Cal Coolidge is now and then getting his picture in the papers. This is unusual for him since he retired.

No question but Mr. Coolidge has a strong hold on the people. He made no promises. All in all it is rather conceded, even by those who do not like him, that he did a satisfactory job. It is true he was favored in his occupancy of the White House by favorable conditions.

Mr. Hoover threw balance and judgment to the winds during his campaign for office and made prosperity the issue. He alleged the Republican Party was the party of prosperity. His friends held him forth as a miracle man—the world's greatest economist.

If Mr. Hoover had one single iota of the rare balance and judgment his press agents claimed for him, he must have known that his promises of prosperity were not strictly honest.

He must have known that neither he nor any political party controls the forces that make for what is termed prosperity.

In his Madison Square Garden speech he was quoted as saying that under his party "it no longer is a question of the full dinner pail but the full garage."

Facts have a way of bringing discomfort to those who promise anything to win.

Mr. Hoover's promises of prosperity were made in the fall of 1928 before election. He took office on March 4th, 1929. He has been President about two-and-a-half-years. Instead of having conditions that produce "full garages" there are millions looking for just a job that will keep body and soul together.

So Mr. Hoover's claims to the secret of prosperity have not stood up under trial and test.

No one with child-like intelligence and any experience ever expected that they would.

Many people thought he was too big a man to be guilty of such manifest clap-trap.

Be that as it may. He and his party will have to stand on the record he has made and not more sugar-coated promises in the 1932 presidential campaign.

Mr. Hoover's friends are already busy trying to have him nominated again.

In some high political circles it has been said that if Mr. Hoover is not nominated it will be an admission that the party has not made good. Yet those who take this view feel Mr. Hoover's chances of success are not of the best.

This political philosophy is a sort of "be damned if you do and be damned if you don't." It is a defeatist policy. It is lacking in frankness and courage.

It is believed by no few that the usual bunk put out in the last national campaign will not go over so big this time.

There probably will be no such blind voting for a label—party label this time.

The country is in very bad shape and headed downward from the standpoint of the economic welfare of the average American. The government of these United States ought to be first and fundamentally interested in the general trends that effect the economic welfare of the average American.

By this we do not mean something for nothing. People with self-respect do not want this. In the last analysis something for nothing does not last long for any great number. Someone has to earn. Everyone cannot be a pocket politician.

What we mean is what concerned Washington, Jefferson and others. They were concerned as to what types of production were best for the original colonies. They were always mindful of this. Let anyone take the trouble to read their correspondence on national problems of those days.

They were not interested in contracts, land grabs and political jobs.

They had plenty to contend with though but they were unafraid. They insisted upon viewing the picture as a whole. They refused to permit the petty politicians and the seekers of special advantages for their part of the country to cow them.

Washington and Jefferson believed in principle and had the vision and courage to put it into effect for the benefit of all.

There can be no compromise with principle. You either stand up or backslide.

The country needs and must have understanding leadership, not honey handouts or glib phrases, put into campaign orators mouths by high pressure advertising copy writers.

Mr. Hoover has not finished his term yet. He has served in difficult times. However, he will be judged on his record—not what press agents want others to believe his record was.

However, to say that Mr. Hoover is the only man that the Republican Party can name is tantamount to saying the party is wanting in men who measure up.

That is idle. Incidentally—stupid precedent and petty politics ought to be kicked overboard by both parties.

Let the outstanding men of America be nominated—not just someone, who has had their pictures in the paper for the last few years.

Let them be human but men of experience and accomplishment here in the United States. A man of experience—with something above his collar line—who is unafraid, can do more for America today than one of these front page pets, who kisses everyone's baby and goes to all the funerals or sends flowers.

We need experienced leadership in building not bluffing. On the Democratic side of the party lines Governor Roosevelt has many friends. He is above the average of candidates in background. He is a wholesome fellow. He is human. He has been a good Governor so far. In the realm of purely governmental grasp no one of understanding would rate him as high as Alfred E. Smith. Mr. Roosevelt in spite of magazine articles does not appear physically fit for the job.

Many states have favorite son candidates. Ex-Governor Cox of Ohio is one of these and he may be the dark horse candidate. He is a farmer and a publisher. He has money and is said to be willing to spend it.

This will help his progress a lot politically. That is the kind of noise that the boys like most. He was a fair Governor.

Many other candidates on the Democratic side have been mentioned. Most of them, with the exception of Ritchie, of Maryland, are not even in Roosevelt's or Cox's class as far as measuring up to the job goes.

These are serious moments for America. Experienced judgment and courage should be in the saddle. The country needs a policy, a plan and someone able enough to get it in operation and follow it through. More than anything else, we need this type as President.

Just a popular person or a good vote getter will not do—if we want to have problems solved. Rudy Vallee just won a radio contest. He was voted the most popular. We do not know at this

NEW CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY

OWEN D. YOUNG, in Collier's Weekly.

IN A great number of our large corporations today the directing head has lost the dictatorial attributes implied in the popular phrase, "Captain of Industry," and he is—what? I think he is a "trustee."

The "trustee" manager thinks of his corporation as a business institution which he must conserve and build so as to obtain for it and its multitude of owners the largest measure of security and ultimate gain.

In many ways he is in a position very similar to that of a college president. His board of directors is a self-perpetuating body, whose members seldom are large owners of stock or representatives of dominant owners. Like college trustees they are picked for proved qualities and business standing.

There is, then, this "board of trustees," and a chairman of these. He need not and should not be guided by immediate expediency. Do I then, as in the old order of thinking, merely represent capital? Am I hired to look solely after the interest of capital?

If I were to do so, using the methods which were used in earlier generations, that would be a very sure way of doing harm to the interests of capital. No, the interplay of forces and the need for delicate proportion and balance which develop with the great growth in size and the mechanization of industrial units demand that I represent not merely "capital" but owners, employees and customers alike, in the relationship of a trustee. And this, I think, is a step in the right direction.

TO COMBAT DIVORCE EVIL

By DR. EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS, University of Wisconsin.

STEADY rise in the divorce rate of the United States can be halted only by alarming the public over the current insecurity of marriage. The increase in percentage of divorces is not due to the fact that there are divorces when there is no need of them, but that there are marriages when they are not advisable.

One method of combating the problem may start in the home with the education of children to the fact that marriage should be "for keeps." Present unhappy or poorly made marriages cannot be remedied, but failure of future marriages can be guarded against. When young people have been properly impressed with the responsibility of marriage and the sanctity of the ceremony, a big step will have been taken toward this end.

If divorces were made impossible, infidelity would only become more prevalent. Couples would not live together when they arrived at the point where they wished a divorce, and bigamy would become more common.

A student in one of his seminars at Stanford university in 1897 found numerous cases of couples meeting in boarding houses and marrying within a week. This prompted the suggestion that a certain period of time be required between issuance of the marriage license and culmination of the ceremony. Such laws exist now in several states and tend to limit divorces. Wisconsin's law of this type was first introduced by me in the legislature fifteen years ago, but was not adopted immediately.

Finances do not enter into the divorce problem. Divorces are most prevalent in moneyed classes.

SCIENCE TO CONTROL GENIUS

By PROF. JULIAN HUXLEY, Noted English Biologist.

One hundred years from now the manipulation of a human gland may be able to substitute desirable for undesirable characteristics of temperament to the growing child. Thus the biologist of the future may implant genius where no such characteristic was inborn.

Astonishing discoveries are being made in biology which are destined to be even more revolutionary in their effect on science than recent chemical and physical research. It will be found possible to modify the human organism in desirable ways, to alter the actual inherited nature of man. We have discovered that differences in temperament depend on ductless glands to a great extent. The manipulation, building or breaking down of these glands will alter temperament as we desire. In two or three generations we shall be able to alter the temperament of a child in desirable ways. We even may be able to gain control of genius.

writing who is the most popular world flyer. Neither do we know who will get the most votes in the national bathing beauty contest. Nor for that matter do we know who will succeed Clara Bow as the Movie Queen.

We do feel none of these vote getters will do. We have been too picture minded. We need to be more thoughtful in casting our votes.

Suggestion has been made of Dwight W. Morrow as Republican candidate and Owen D. Young as Democratic candidate. These are really big men. Their type is needed very, very badly today in high public affairs.

Whether either would accept is problematical. Both Morrow and Young have discouraged the use of their names.

The country would be fortunate to have either one in the White House.

ON THE TRAIL

Educational board methods are beginning to get closer attention in many places.

The most recent case is an investigation in Westchester before the Supreme Court of a Board spending more money than the people voted for a building.

Another phase of the investigation of the Court is looking into the awarding of contracts on buildings to local men who were not the low bidders.

Other things are going to be questioned, too.

These Westchester taxpayers want to know why a local man should be paid more to do the same job. They want to know why more money should be taken out of their pocketbooks for a local favorite.

They probably also want to know "why" he was really favored. They will possibly want to know who was in on it.

They ought to find out and then put them all where they belong. Carteret ought to have a thorough investigation of some of its alleged moves of mystery by its past boards.

One mystery might then be solved.

That mystery is why is it some people or a few, at least, do not want to give up a job on the Board of Education—which pays "nothing."

Do you know why anyone should scheme and become bitter over a job that pays "Nothing"?

Some mystery! They even form clubs, it is said, at some expense to get control of these jobs that pay "nothing."

LIGHTS of NEW YORK

By WALTER TRUMBULL

Practically anyone can go to bed, but not everyone can go to sleep. For this there are various remedies. All depends upon the form of wakefulness from which a person suffers. I know a man who is kept awake by any light. He happened to get a room in a hotel where a street light shone through the window. Knowing that his wife sometimes slept with a stocking over her eyes, he tried the scheme with a sock. Apparently, he didn't know the trick of adjusting it, as it constantly slipped down over his nose and mouth, threatening to smother him. Finally, he remade the bed so that he lay with his head away from the window. This was a pretty good idea, except for the fact that he had a stiff neck in the morning from twisting about to see whether the light was still there.

Another man I know can't stand noises; at least, city noises are a source of irritation to him. When he lies down to sleep he finds himself counting trucks and automobiles which roll by. Somebody told him about some wax things which you put in your ears and he thought the problem was solved. The next time he came in from the country he prepared for a peaceful night in town by getting some of the wax plugs and inserting them. The rest of the night he lay awake, straining his ears to discover whether he could hear through the wax.

There is a friend of mine who lives next to an armory. In the regiment to which the armory belonged was a man who evidently had ambitions to become a bugler. After everything was over on drill nights and the others had gone home, he would remain and practice bugle calls. Perhaps at eleven o'clock, he would blow tattoo for a while, which was fair enough, but around midnight he would start in on reveille, or boots and saddles. Later still, he might blow the mess call. Now the listener to whom I refer is a man who retires and rises early, but he had no desire to boot and saddle at 1 a. m. And as for the mess call, his doctor refuses to permit him to eat at night. The result is that a good, hard-working fellow with music in his soul may never become an expert bugler, merely through lack of practice.

Some persons are like that. They have no appreciation of honest effort. A side street in New York was being excavated, as all streets are. Some time in the early hours a workman with a lantern climbed down into the trench and began to beat cheerily with a hammer on a piece of metal. Henry W. Longfellow would have appreciated such industry. He might have been inspired to write something else along the line of "The Village Blacksmith." But the fellow who did hear the musical notes was no poet, but only a retired for the night business man. Securing three electric light bulbs, he hurried them in quick succession from a seventh-story window, so that they struck what was left of the street in the immediate vicinity of the worker. If you ever have dropped an electric light bulb on a hard surface from any height, you know what happened. The cheerful worker got out of that excavation in one jump and made the first 100 yards in record time. To his dying day, he probably will believe that some one was shooting at him.

Golfer's and bridge player's insomnia are among the commonest forms of the malady. The golfer plays each shot over; the bridge player each hand. Between dark and daylight, some most remarkable drives are made and every finesse is successful. About the only cure I know for this form of wakefulness is chloroform.

But there is the old reliable method of inducing slumber. First you must relax all your muscles and your jaw. Then you must close your eyes and vision a great, green meadow, divided by a hedge. Now it is necessary to fill the meadow with sheep and start them jumping over the hedge. As they go over, you count them, one by one. After you have counted a million, it may be well, for the sake of variety, to switch to goats.

(© 1931, Bell Syndicate.)—WNU Service.

Part of Noted Robinson Crusoe Island Vanishes

Santiago, Chile—Six persons were killed when a part of the island of Juan Fernandez, 350 miles off Valparaiso, suddenly glided into the ocean. It was announced by the war ministry. The disaster, which was attributed to effects of a strong storm and a tidal wave which swept it, affects Cumberland bay, the only harbor on the island, and surrounding hills.

It was Juan Fernandez island which inspired the book "Robinson Crusoe" by Daniel Defoe. That story is supposed to have been based on tales told by Alexander Selkirk, a sailor who was left on the island following a mutiny on his ship in the Seventeenth century. After the island became a possession of Chile, following Chilean independence in the Nineteenth century, it was used for years as a state prison.

Raindrop Starts Bank Alarm

Lynn, Mass.—A solitary raindrop called out the riot squad here. When half a dozen policemen arrived at the Sagamore Trust bank in McDonough square they discovered that one drop of rainwater had shortcircuited the burglar alarm.

That Church Romance

Romance Buds in Church Pew; Girl Asks How She Can Make It Bloom.—Headline.

Here are just a couple of suggestions for any girl in such a situation:

- (1) Catch a sunbeam with your make-up mirror and shine it on his hand. As he lifts his eyes from his prayer-book, apply your lipstick. (2) Keep on singing at the end of a hymn and he will know that you take your devotions rather seriously. From which he will conclude you might take him seriously. (3) Accidentally run into him in the vestibule. You should thus have him on his knees all over the place picking up your things; and you can keep right on dropping them as he hands them up. (4) Pray your head off that he'll lose his.—Buffalo Courier-Express.

Who Owns Ohio River?

When a river forms the boundary of two states the title of each state is presumed to extend to the middle of the main channel, provided there is no legal arrangement to the contrary. There is such a legal provision on the Ohio. Kentucky and West Virginia have absolute jurisdiction over the entire Ohio river along their shores as far as the low-water mark on the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois banks.—Pathfinder Magazine.

First Woman Aeronaut

The first female aeronaut was one Madam Tibe or Thible. She joined the painter Fleurant aboard a balloon called the Gustave which ascended at Lyons, France, on June 4, 1784, in the presence of the royal family of France and the king of Sweden.

Carteret Building Loan Association

WHY PAY RENT

In a recent tabulation, the following results show how rents accumulate, at six per cent, over a period during which the renter could be paying for a home:

Table with columns: Rent per Month, 10 Years, 15 Years, 20 Years, 25 Years. Rows show amounts for \$20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60.

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Advertisement for Every Patron Is Our Friend, THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CARTERET, N. J. Includes text about appreciation and interest on savings.

Our Old Forts — Shall They be Preserved?



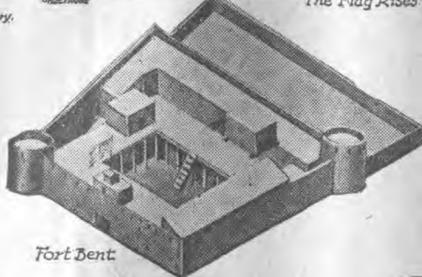
Mrs. George A. Custer
Photo taken in 1876



Fort Abraham Lincoln, N.D.

© by D.F. Barry

The Flag Rises Again Over Fort Dearborn



Fort Bent



A. Dearborn

E BY ELMO SCOTT WATSON
EARLY this summer the secretary of war announced that, in the interests of economy and because they had outlived their usefulness, some fifty army posts were to be dismantled and abandoned. Soon afterwards Mrs. George A. Custer, widow of the famous Indian fighter, was quoted in press dispatches from her home in New York as saying: "It does seem as if some of the old frontier forts should be saved. We ought not to allow every vestige of that period to die. We should preserve what history we have." Almost immediately her statement was linked with the fact that Fort Abraham Lincoln near Bismarck, N. D., was one of the army posts marked for dissolution and the suggestion was made that the post from which Custer rode away to his death on the Little Big Horn in Montana in 1876 should be preserved as a memorial to him and his gallant men of the Seventh cavalry.

As a matter of fact the present Fort Abraham Lincoln has no connection with the old Indian fighting days. The original Fort Lincoln was built early in the seventies a few miles south of the present city of Mandan, N. D. It was first named Fort McKean but that name was soon changed to the one which honored the memory of our Civil War President. As usual the Sioux Indians resented the building of an army post in their territory which they regarded as a violation of the treaty with the government made at Fort Laramie in 1858 and began a series of attacks on the post.

As a result of these attacks and further evidences that the Sioux were on the point of an outbreak, Gen. Phil Sheridan, commanding the Military Division of the Missouri, decided that a cavalry regiment which could pursue and punish the hostiles when the need arose should be assigned to the Department of Dakota. So the Seventh cavalry, commanded by Custer, was ordered up from New Orleans in April, 1873, and was stationed at Fort Abraham Lincoln. From that fort Gen. George A. Forsyth went on his exploring expedition up the Yellowstone in 1875 and in the same year Gen. A. H. Terry mobilized at Fort Lincoln and Fort Rice another expedition which was to escort and guard the surveyors who were to make the preliminary survey for the Northern Pacific railroad through the Yellowstone country. Custer's Seventh cavalry was a part of this expedition and had its first taste of fighting with the Sioux. In fact, on one occasion the Seventh narrowly escaped the fate which was to overtake it three years later.

From this post, also, Custer started in 1874 on his exploring expedition in the Black Hills which gave to the world the news of the discovery of gold in that region, resulted in a mad rush of whites into the Sioux's beloved Paha-sapa (Black Hills) and eventually precipitated the Sioux war of 1876-77. And on the morning of May 17, 1876, Custer and his Seventh marched gallantly away from Fort Abraham Lincoln to the stirring strains of "The Girl I Left Behind Me" and rode away across the prairie toward the west. The next scene in the story of Fort Lincoln is told in the final paragraphs of Mrs. Custer's book, "Boots and Saddles," thus: "On the 5th of July—for it took that time for the news to come—the sun rose on a beautiful world, but with its earliest beams came the first knell of disaster. A steamer came down the river bearing the wounded from the battle of the Little Big Horn, of Sunday, June 25th. This battle wrecked the lives of twenty-six women at Fort Lincoln, and orphaned children of officers and soldiers joined their cry to that of their bereaved mothers. From that time on the life went out of the hearts of the 'women who weep' and God asked them to walk on alone and in the shadow."

After the Indian wars were over Fort Abraham Lincoln gradually fell into disuse and by 1902 all of the buildings, shown in the photograph above, except two had been torn down. During the World War a large modern post bearing the same name was built on the opposite side of the river just below Bismarck. It is this fort for which there is no apparent use that is to be dismantled along with others, none of which, according to a government official, "has the slightest historical significance."

The agitation produced by the War department's announcement and the wide publicity given to the case of Fort Abraham Lincoln has served the useful purpose of recalling to Americans the part played by forts in our history and it has also brought forth the fact that more of them are being preserved in one form or another than is generally realized. In some cases their ruins are being preserved as memorials or are being used as the basis for reconstruction work; in other cases exact replicas of the original fortifications have been built and in still others monuments or great boulders bearing appropriately engraved bronze tablets have been erected on their sites. The list is so long that only a few examples can be given.

Perhaps the outstanding example of reconstruction of a historic fort is that of Ticonderoga on the shores of Lake George in New York. The preservation of this place, so rich in its memories of colonial and Revolutionary war history, is due to the patriotic spirit of an individual, Stephen H. P. Pell of New York, in whose family the land upon which Ticonderoga stands has been owned for many years. Much has been done to restore Ticonderoga to its original state and the work is still going on.

Illinois' contribution to preserving the memory of her frontier outposts was the dedication last summer of a replica of Fort Dearborn, which is to be one of the buildings for the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago in 1933. Skyscrapers now stand on the original site of Fort Dearborn so the replica was built along the lake shore on "made land" which is pushing the shore line out into Lake Michigan. The little palisaded structure, which offers such a striking contrast to the tall buildings of stone and steel which make up Chicago's skyline, stands not far from the scene of the historic Fort Dearborn massacre of 1812 when the garrison of the fort was attacked and most of them killed by hostile Indians after they had evacuated the fort and started on their fateful retreat to Fort Wayne, Ind.

This replica not only recalls the most thrilling incident in the history of America's second largest city but it also preserves the memory of the man whose name it bears, an important figure in the early days of the republic who is little known to most Americans—Gen. Henry Dearborn. Born in New Hampshire in 1751, Dearborn studied medicine and became a doctor but abandoned his profession at the outbreak of the Revolution to raise a force of volunteers. He fought at Bunker Hill, accompanied Arnold on the expedition to Quebec where he was captured. After being exchanged he entered the service again, fought at Monmouth, accompanied Sullivan on the expedition against the Iroquois and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. After the war he was twice elected to congress and in 1801 Jefferson made him secretary of war, a position which he held for eight years. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 Colonel Dearborn was again in military service and was commissioned a major general in the American army. He captured York in Upper Canada and Fort George and after the war commanded the military district of New York. Monroe made him minister to Portugal and after two years he resigned and returned home, dying in Massachusetts in 1829.

Out in the West where pioneer history was a more recent affair than it was in the East and Middle West, there are many evidences of a desire to preserve the historic forts and reconstruct them while some vestiges of them still remain. In Kansas there is agitation to reconstruct Fort Aubrey, one of the pioneer sod forts on the Arkansas river, and make it a public park. Colorado is busy with its plans for the reconstruction of Bent's fort near Lamar, the post whose history is a veritable summary of the historic Santa Fe Trail.

© by Western Newspaper Union

The Bent brothers and Ceran St. Vrain began trading on the Upper Arkansas in the early twenties. The famous adobe fort, at first called Fort William, was begun in 1828 and completed in 1832. The inclosure was 180 feet by 135 feet. The walls were four feet thick and fifteen feet high. Bastions thirty feet high rose from two corners and were provided with loopholes for musketry and cannon. Fort Bent was for twenty years the most important trading post on the frontier and to name all the men who were connected with it—Fremont, Kit Carson, Dick Wootton and a host of others—is to call the roll of all the outstanding men in the earliest Wild West.

What Bent's fort was to the Santa Fe Trail, Fort Laramie was to that other famous transcontinental highway, the Oregon Trail. So it is especially appropriate that a movement should now be under way in Wyoming for the purchase of old Fort Laramie from its present owners (it forms part of a cattle ranch) and convert it into a state monument. The last legislature appropriated \$15,000 for this purpose and Fort Laramie may soon be restored to some of its former glory.

The history of Fort Laramie goes back to 1833 when Robert Campbell and William Sublette, trappers and fur traders, established a camp on the North Platte river a few miles west of what is now the state line of Wyoming. Here were erected a few cabins and this frontier-outpost was first named Fort William, then Fort John and finally named Fort Laramie after Jacques La Ramie, a French Canadian trapper whose exploits made him a noted figure in that region.

From the beginning the fort did a prosperous business in pelts and furs, trading principally with the Ogalala bands of the Sioux, the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes. In 1835 it became the property of the Rocky Mountain Fur company, composed of Milton Sublette, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Jim Bridger, Henry Fraeb and John Baptiste Gervais.

Later in the same year the post passed into the hands of Lucien Fontanelle for the American Fur company, which had been founded several years earlier by John Jacob Astor. Business was so good that the American Fur company felt justified in spending \$10,000 on improvements. These included enlargements, improved fortifications and increased facilities for handling furs and trading with emigrants and trappers.

The American Fur company sold Fort Laramie to the government in 1849 and for many years under national control it served as a principal depot for emigrants and a base of operations against Indians. It was rebuilt and enlarged, and sun-dried brick was used in strengthening the fortifications. Walls 20 feet high and 4 feet thick were built around it, enclosing a space 250 feet long by 200 feet wide. Within this enclosure there were more than a dozen buildings, checked squarely against the walls.

Wide Brims Are in Versatile Mood

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



YES, indeed, "variety is the spice of life," and one way of proving it is to go sight-seeing where summer hat fashions are on display.

What with every type of head-piece being included from the beret not much larger than a teacup to brims that hug the face do away with the need of a sunshade or parasol, well may Dame Fashion bid every woman to "be yourself" when it comes to the hat or hats of her choice.

Recently, however, there has been a very definite turn in the tide of millinery affairs in that for summer, wide brims have come in with a flourish, not that there is a sameness about them (the ubiquitous panama the exception) for the large hat as interpreted at the present moment is a creation of imagination and caprice.

Some little idea of the versatility of big-of-brim hat which go to make up the midsummer collections may be gained from the quartette of smart Paris models shown in the illustration. The hat at the top is of rough blue straw. It is trimmed with wide plaid taffeta ribbon.

Below, to the left, the hat pictured is one of the summery, transparent effects which are so outstanding in millinery modes of the immediate moment.

It is white, beribboned in velvet in a lovely mosaic blue.

The hat with its saucy retousse tilt at the front is an exceedingly fine hand-sewn black milan straw, for fashionable straws are just like that this season—go to the extremes of being either very rough and loose-woven or very, very fine and smooth. In every instance they are delightfully lightweight. Wide, black satin ribbon trims this hat.

Note the lacy mesh effect which features the newest crowns for the mid-summer hat as shown in the concluding number of this group. The enormous brim is very fine black milan. White roses pose at the side. This touch of white is significant for the chic Parisienne seldom fails to add the "necessary" touch of white to her costume.

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- TULSA, OKLA. The Conquistador
- SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. The St. Francis
- SHREVEPORT, LA. The Washington-Yorke
- NEW ORLEANS, LA. The Roosevelt
- NEW ORLEANS, LA. The Bienville
- TORONTO, ONT. The King Edward
- NIAGARA FALLS, ONT. The Clifton
- WINDSOR, ONT. The Prince Edward
- KINGSTON, JAMAICA, B.W.I. The Constant Spring



CURLICUE COIFFURE AGAIN IS POPULAR

The stiffly waved, curlcued coiffure of the late nineties, with 1931 additions, is much in evidence in Paris today. Women are wearing their hair in marcel curls that cling closely to the lines of the head, framing an open brow and just revealing the tips of the ears, the whole thing being finished in rolls or curls at the nape of the neck.

A thousand new style devices have been launched, as aids to simplifying an otherwise fairly complicated head-gear. Elaborate new hairpins and combs, intended to be invisible, and sleeping and morning caps, meant to hold the hair in place in off-hours, are crowding the Paris shops.

The most striking of all the new fashions are the new diamond hair-clips, outgrowths of the small jeweled clips that women are now wearing on their frocks, in place of brooches. The new clips are long and narrow and are equipped with little slides that hold waves in place at the sides of the head.

The current fashion is to wear these slides in sets of four, two at either side of the temples.

Modes of This Summer Kind to Larger Women

Fashion this summer is very kind to the woman who takes a size 40. She can wear the smartest fashions of the season, adapted to her particular proportions.

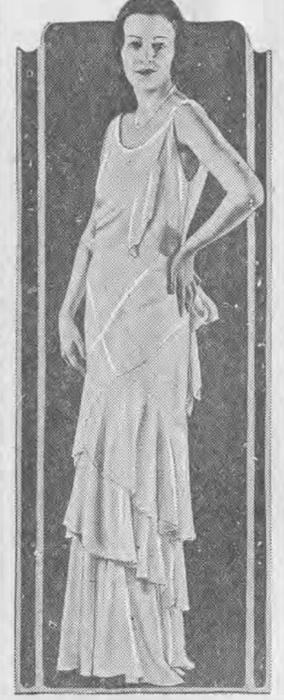
The jacket mode is a welcome one. Larger women hesitate to wear sleeveless dresses in public places. The jacket costume enables them to wear short sleeves or no sleeves at home and still have the more becoming long or three-quarter sleeves when they go out.

For large women the jacket looks best when it matches the skirt or contrasts in a way that is not striking. They will not be tempted by white jackets with dark skirts, although if they are not too large in the hips to stand the cut-off effect they can wear dark jackets with light frocks.

Bande is flattering because it fits splendidly without either being bulky or clinging too much. Shantung is a summer sports fabric which also tailors wonderfully for the larger figure.

Hats for the woman who requires a large head size, if properly proportioned, may be an excellent complement to the summer costume. Panamas, rough straws and bakus are made with the simplest of lines but styled correctly to play their part in the summer wardrobe.

Smart Evening Wear



Midsummer fashion displays leave no doubt in the mind as to the style prestige accorded cotton fabrics of every type. Paris designers are especially enthusiastic in regard to the very new and attractive cotton mesh weaves. The charming evening gown pictured, which is made of white cotton mesh, bears testimony to the grace and admirable draping qualities of this material. The sophisticated simplicity of this gown is a feature of the present evening mode.

Cowl Neckline Is Still Very Much in the Mode

Despite several seasons of popularity, the cowl neckline persists, and now that it has become so generally established in favor it is likely to remain so at least as long as any of your summer dresses. It is becoming to almost every one and may be arranged in a fairly deep V if you like, or in a wider, more oval outline. It is sometimes arranged with a "modesty piece" of lace or lingerie

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS

ELIZABETH GIRL WEDS LOCAL MAN

Charm and Simplicity Marks the Wedding of Louise Clamer and Walter Colquhoun.

Charm and simplicity marked the wedding Saturday afternoon of Miss Mildred Louise Clamer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clamer, of Monroe avenue, Elizabeth, to Walter Colquhoun, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Colquhoun, of Lowell street. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents and was performed by Rev. Harry J. Sweeney, of the Grace Episcopal Church, in Elizabeth.

The bride looked attractive in her gown of white taffeta and lace veil arranged in cap shape fashion. Her bouquet was of white roses and baby's breath. Miss Isabelle Colquhoun, sister of the bridegroom, acted as maid of honor. She wore a shell pink chiffon gown, with hat and slippers to match, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The bride was given in marriage by her father.

Harry Clamer, brother of the bride, was best man. Mrs. Grace Sweeney, was the soloist, Miss Marie Metzger played the wedding march, accompanied on the 'cello and violin by Clara and Ruth Metzger.

A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents and was attended by over 100 relatives and friends. The couple will spend two weeks in the Pocono Mountains, in Pennsylvania. On their return they will reside in Sharot street.

Fred Schmidt, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Schmidt, of this borough, and Miss Hermine Muescham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Muescham, of Philadelphia, were married at the home of the bride's parents Saturday afternoon.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Carl Krepper, pastor of the German Lutheran Zion church, who is a friend of the couple.

Mrs. Sumner Moore, sister of the groom, was matron of honor. Joseph Muescham, brother of the bride, was best man. After a two weeks' honeymoon, the couple will reside at 18 Grant avenue, this borough.

Attending the wedding from here were Mr. and Mrs. William Schmidt, and son, William, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Moore and daughters, Ruth and Elaine, and Miss Margaret Meszaros.

Inheritance Laws Born in Private Ownership

Among our primitive ancestors there were no such things as a will or even inheritance by a limited number of heirs, because there was nothing to inherit or to will. All property was community property. When a man died he simply ceased to use the common property "pool" and without any formalities the surviving members of the group continued to make use of it.

When private ownership of things and land came to be recognized, the governing unit—village, tribe or state—found that it had to take some action when a man died, leaving property. If nothing were done, anyone who happened to be near or strong might seize the ownerless property, even though he were a total stranger to or even an enemy of its former owner. Tribal concepts of fair play came into operation, and it was recognized that the dead man's family should have first claim to his former belongings. From this developed the customs and laws of inheritance which have taken varied, and in some cases, very complex forms, in different parts of the world.—National Geographic Society Bulletin.

Raisin Pie Only Thing New Yorker Can't Find

Some people, it seems, are never satisfied.

The New Yorker, having been in town four months, has already been gratified by the sight of a venerable gentleman with his whiskers caught in a subway door, but he says he can't rest until he sees a passenger carry a bale of hay into a subway car.

He's seen almost every other conceivable package and bundle, including a dog measuring only half a head shorter than a Great Dane, carried in a blanket. Just the other day he was one of the victims buffeted about by a large and energetic woman hurrying into a shuttle train at Times square with a pair of 10-foot wooden curtain poles.

Another thing this insatiable New Yorker craves to find is raisin pie. He's tried no less than 33 eating places, from coffee pots up in the gastronomic scale of excellence, and all he gets when he asks for his favorite dessert is a negative headshake and a sad smile of pity.—New York Sun.

SURPRISE SHOWER FOR MISS REILLY

A delightful surprise miscellaneous shower was held at the home of Miss Alice Brady, of Washington avenue, last Tuesday night in honor of Miss Madeline Reilly, who is to be married on September 6.

A pink shower umbrella held many beautiful gifts. A wedding bell hung at the center of the table. Each guest was presented with a corsage bouquet. Bridge was played and supper was served at midnight. Mrs. John Reilly won first prize; Miss Madeline Reilly, second, and Mrs. Howard Burns, third. Miss Adeline Donovan received the consolation prize.

The other guests were: Mrs. Thomas Sullivan, Mrs. Raymond Reilly, Joseph Child, and Mrs. Harry Larimee, of Jersey City, Mrs. John Downing, of Elizabeth, Miss Mary Murray and Mrs. Anthony McNulty, of Port Reading, Mrs. Charles A. Brady, Mrs. Edward Smith, Mrs. Michael Sofka, Mrs. Thomas Kinnelly, Miss Kathryn Conran, Miss Helen Struthers, Miss Lillian Donnelly, Miss Mary Flosa, Miss Ann Reilly and Miss Alice Brady.

Married Saturday in St. Elias Church

Miss Sophie Ginda, of 11 Jeannette street, this borough, and Michael Mandichak, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Mandichak, Sr., of 24 Christopher street, were married Saturday afternoon. The ceremony was performed at St. Elias' Greek Catholic church by the Rev. Father J. Parascouts.

Miss Mary Ginda was maid of honor and Miss Carrie Chalinski, the bridesmaid. Stephen Cheloka acted as best man and Ambrose Ginda was the usher.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's brother, Adam Ginda, of Jeannette street. The couple will reside in this borough.

PLAN CARD PARTY

At the meeting of the Daughters of Rebekah held Wednesday night, plans were made for a card party in connection with the next meeting on Wednesday night. The card party will be in charge of Mrs. G. Anderson, Mrs. Louis Vonah and Mrs. Walter Vonah.

A large delegation of Odd Fellows went to Trenton Sunday on the annual visit to the Order's home.

William Grohman, of Locust street, has returned from a visit at Liberty, N. Y.

John O'Brien, of Long Island, is the guest of Mrs. Barclay Fitzpatrick, of Emerson street.

Mr. and Mrs. John O'Donnell have returned home after a stay at Long Branch.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Green, of Pershing avenue, are spending the summer at Raritan Bay beach.

Thomas and Fred Hensel and William Van Bremmer, left Tuesday morning on a fishing trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Edwards, of Pershing avenue, had as their guest Saturday, Raymond Krecher, of Philadelphia.

Cecilia Medwitz, of Pershing avenue, is spending a week at Port Reading as the guest of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Foxe and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Foxe, spent Saturday at Budd Lake.

Mrs. Mary Teats and brother, T. W. Hagan, are spending the week-end at Pearl River, N. Y.

Andrew Doscher, of Lincoln avenue, spent the week-end at Washington.

Nations in War

Twenty-four nations declared war on Germany, but of these only about half took an active part in the war; these include France, Russia, Great Britain and the British dominions, United States, Belgium, Serbia, Italy, Portugal, Montenegro, Japan, Greece and Rumania. Other nations severed diplomatic relations.

Dutch First With Tea

The Dutch were the first to discover the value of tea, and when in 1606 it was first introduced in England, it sold at a very high price.

About Ourselves

It is not enough merely to know how to get a living; it is necessary to know how to live.

MISS M. WINTERS WEDS LINDEN MAN

Pretty Wedding Takes Place in St. Joseph's Church Saturday—Honeymoon to Niagara.

Miss Margaret Winter, sister of Mrs. Helen Ginda, of Charles street, became the bride of Joseph Paffrath, son of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Paffrath, of Linden, at a pretty wedding which took place on Saturday night at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Father Joseph Mulligan pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, officiated.

The bride looked charming in a pink chiffon gown over pink taffeta. She wore a large horsehair hat with slippers to match and carried a bouquet of Kilarney roses.

Mrs. Ginda, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor. Her gown was of blue chiffon, with hat and slippers to match. She carried yellow roses. Thomas Ginda was best man.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ginda. The happy pair left on a wedding trip to Niagara Falls and Canada. On returning they will reside in Linden.

Leo Bonner, of Atlantic street, spent the week-end at Atlantic City.

HOLD BAR MITZVAH FOR SON, SUNDAY

A bar mitzvah ceremony was held Sunday for Sol Price, 13, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Price, of Pershing avenue, in the synagogue of the Congregation of Loving Justice. The boy conducted the service. There was a talk by Rabbi Stiskin. On Saturday afternoon Sol gave a party for boys of his own age. On Sunday afternoon there was a party for adults at the Price home in Pershing avenue.

Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. David Lasner, Mrs. J. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Al Uliano, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Mentcher, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Dravich and M. Cohen, of Carteret; Mr. and Mrs. M. Gross, Mr. and Mrs. M. Benerstuch, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Zimmerman and William Zimmerman, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Max Wassenfeld, of Keyport; Mr. and Mrs. Sam Brickner, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Goodman and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Berger, all of Brooklyn.

Thomas Devereux, Jr., and John Kennedy, have returned from Free-land, Pa., where they attended a Legion celebration.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wisely and daughters, Youtha and Doris, left for Ocean Grove, where they will spend two weeks.

CARTERET WOMAN'S CLUB

By

ISABEL LEFKOWITZ

At a special meeting in the home of Mrs. William Hagan on Emerson street, Tuesday afternoon, plans were furthered for the Annual Flower Show to be held Friday, September 4th. It is hoped to hold the show in the Lebowitz property on the corner of Washington and Pershing avenues. Mrs. E. Anderson of the Hill section is chairman and she has chosen her committee as follows: Mrs. T. J. Nevill, Mrs. E. Stremiau, Mrs. Leo Brown, Mrs. William Hagan, Mrs. Louis Ruderman, Mrs. John Nevill and Mrs. M. Spewak.

There will be prizes for exhibits of roses, asters, dahlias, snapdragons, perennials, and house plants. Special attention will be given to gardens and there will be more prizes for gardens this year. Artistic table arrangements will also be judged.

To stimulate the interest of children in gardening, particular plans will be made to display juvenile exhibits in prominent and attractive positions. Any person having house plants to exhibit and no means of getting them to the exhibition room may notify any member of the committee who will help her out in the delivery.

All entries must be in by 11:00 A. M. as the judges are available only in the forenoon.

At the meeting the question of the year books was also taken up. The design decided upon is a small folder, in the form of dance programs used years ago, encased in a small green felt purse with an orchid flower on it, to carry out the club's colors, orchid and green. The folder will contain the names of the officers, directors and members and a copy of the complete program for the coming club season. These little books and cases which are most attractive and handy will be ready for distribution at the opening meeting in October. Members, in order to have their names appear in these year books, must have their dues paid up by September 15th, as that is the date when the books go to press. Notices for dues have already been sent out and returns should be made to the treasurer, Mrs. C. A. Sheridan, 114 Lincoln avenue, Carteret, N. J.

At the same meeting, plans were discussed for a one-act play to be given by the club members in the Fall. Mrs. L. Ruderman, chairman of literature, under whose direction the play will be given, submitted several one-act plays from which the committee will select one which, in their opinion is most fitting. The committee consists of the following members: Mrs. L. Ruderman, chairman, Mrs. T. J. Nevill, Mrs. George Dalrymple, Mrs. William Hagan, Mrs. C. A. Sheridan and Mrs. Edward Lefkowitz.

The Kiddie Keep-Well Camp, through the Women's Club, is soliciting used toys, books, games or puzzles for the children's use during their leisure hours. Anybody having any of these articles to donate, may send them to Mrs. T. J. Nevill,

131 Emerson street, or to any of the directors.

Annual visiting day at the Kiddie Keep-Well camp in Metuchen is on Wednesday, August 26th, from two to five. A most cordial invitation is extended to all. The program will include a tour of the campus, a play by the campers and short talks by persons of county and state wide prominence. The camp reports that the average gain per boy for the month of July was 4 pounds, which they feel is very gratifying.

The club would like as many members as possible to visit the camp and see for themselves the worthwhile work that is being done there. The club is not making up any special trip.

Two interesting trips are being planned by the Club, one to the Bryer's Ice Cream plant and one to the plant of the Middlesex Laundry in Perth Amboy. The dates will be made known later.

The Herald Tribune garden contest judges will start their rounds during the week of August 10th. These judges who come from all parts of the East are plant specialists and specialists on designs of gardens. They will travel in teams. Accompanying each team of judges will be a photographer who will photograph the front of each property entered. For three days and possibly a fourth, these judges, both men and women, will visit gardens in the fifty mile area, scoring each property.

The Herald-Tribune says—"A wise contestant will pass the coming week tidying up his property, removing any weeds or waste that may exist, for tidiness is one of the first points to be considered, and straggly grass, untrimmed borders and overgrown hedges do not contribute to the beauty of a property. Cut off dead flowers, remove dead plants and weeds and make your outdoors as tidy and neat as indoors. Then you have nothing to fear. It is tragic to lose five or ten points and, mayhap, a prize, just because your property is not up to the standard in the simple matter of care.

"Every entrant in the competition deserves great praise, for it is an event of this kind that spreads the gospel of beautification to the ultimate benefit of all the residents, and even though you might not be fortunate enough to win a prize, there is every incentive to continue that you may win next year and every reason to congratulate yourself for having aided a worthy movement, one that cannot help but have great effect on the planting of our countryside in years to come."

The Club offers its congratulations to its member, Mrs. T. Currie, upon the engagement of her daughter, Marian, and to its member, Mrs. I. M. Weiss upon the marriage of her daughter, Matilda.

The Club also wishes its member, Miss Keller, a speedy recovery from an attack of appendicitis, which occurred while on her vacation.

MISS WEISS WEDS LOUIS LEBOWITZ

Ceremony Takes Place in Pythian Temple in New York Sunday, by Rabbi Dr. L. Weiner.

A charming wedding took place at the Pythian Temple in New York city Sunday night, when Miss Mathilda Weiss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Weiss, of lower Roosevelt avenue, became the bride of Louis Lebowitz, also of the borough. The ceremony was performed by Rabbi Dr. Louis Weiner, of Carteret.

The Misses Evelyn Weiss and Harriet Lebowitz attended the bride and William Lebowitz and Bernard Weiss were the groom's attendants. Miss Weiss looked most attractive in her bridal gown of white, trimmed with lace. She was escorted to the altar by her parents and grandparents. Former School Commissioner and Mrs. Alex Lebowitz escorted the groom.

Miss Ruth I. Brown, sang during the ceremony, "O Promise Me" and "I Love You Truly."

A reception followed which the immediate members of the couple's families attended. The couple left on their wedding trip without giving out their destination.

The bride is one of the most popular girls in the borough. She was educated in the public schools here and is a member of the teaching faculty of the Carteret public schools system.

Mrs. John Fee, of Pershing avenue, was the guest Wednesday of Mrs. N. A. Jacoby at her cottage in Belmar.

Mr. and Mrs. James Baird and family, of Longfellow street, left on Friday for Asbury Park, where they will spend two weeks.

Mrs. Richard Donovan and family, of Wheeler avenue, are spending two weeks at Belmar.

Miss Helen Jurick, of Washington avenue, returned to her home last Sunday night after a two weeks' vacation stay at Ambridge, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Skeffington and daughters, Vera and Margaret spent Thursday at Belmar.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Messinger and family spent the week-end at Belmar.

Several hundred Carteret residents attended the outing of the Independent Social Club of Perth Amboy at Coney Island Saturday.

ENTERTAIN ON SON'S BIRTHDAY

Patrolman and Mrs. Thomas Donoghue, of Wheeler avenue, entertained a group of youngsters Tuesday in honor of the sixth birthday anniversary of their son, Thomas. The color scheme of decorations was blue and white. Games were played, refreshments were served and a pleasant time enjoyed.

The guests were Thomas and Eleanor Donoghue, Laurence and Dorothy Swenson, William Coles, Warren Crane, Alice Crane, John and Francis Mervet, Raymond and Robert Angus, of Cranford.

Assisting the youngsters were Mrs. Donoghue, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jeffreys, Miss Hetty Jeffreys, Mrs. Ivan Miller and Mrs. Robert Angus.

Methodist Church Notes

Reese M. Turner received his honorable discharge from the U.S. Army at Raritan Arsenal, Saturday, August 1st. He has taken up his residence at 606 Roosevelt Avenue, and from now on that will be considered as the Methodist Parsonage.

The Senior Choir will meet for rehearsal tonight at 8:00 P. M.

The M. E. Church has announced its second outing - picnic of the season to be held at Surprise Lake, Tuesday, Aug. 18th. The Annual Picnic held at that resort July 23rd, under the auspices of the Sunday School was so successful that many requests have come in for its repetition. Ample transportation will be provided by the Carteret Bus Service, Inc. The church asks the cooperation of members of all denominations to make this affair a grand success.

Services Next Sunday
Sunday School will be held at 10 A. M. We can still accommodate more children of all ages.

Attendance at Sunday Evening services is still remarkably large in spite of the hot weather. The sermon topic for Sunday will be "The Other Cheek." The Scripture lesson is Matthew 5:38-41. Good singing which will be augmented by selections by the Senior Choir.

Mrs. Russel Miles, of Atlantic street, is the guest of Mrs. E. H. Boynton at her summer home in Lavallette, this week.

Mrs. Clayton Harrell, of Lincoln avenue, returned to her home after spending a few days with her parents at Greenpoint, L. I.

HOLDS PARTY ON 12TH BIRTHDAY

Mrs. John Rowe, of Emerson street, entertained last Monday evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock in honor of the twelfth birthday anniversary of her daughter, Betty. Each guest was attired in a costume to represent some State in the Union. There were games and prizes. A cold supper was served and an ice cream birthday cake. The decorations were green and white with fresh cut flowers.

Mrs. Rowe was assisted in the arrangements by Mrs. T. J. Nevill, Mrs. William Hagan and Mrs. Frank Craigen. The guests included Joan Hagan, Eleanor and Joseph Possert, Ruth and Robert Taylor, Mary Dunn, Rose Fezza, Margaret Sabo, Charlotte Jepson, Dorothy Kathe, Marie Sugrue, Frances Rocky, Helen Lansmore, John Feehan, William Cole, all of Carteret, and Betty Lehman, of New York City.

At the regular meeting of the Parent Teacher Association of the Holy Family church held in the school hall Wednesday night, plans were made for a card party to be held Wednesday night, September 10.

Mrs. Stephen Tomczuk was named general chairman. She will be assisted by Mrs. Mary Uszynski, Mrs. Mary Sul and Mrs. Baranczuk. A \$5 gold-piece will be one of the prizes.

Mrs. William Jamison, of Washington avenue, entertained a group of friends at luncheon at her home yesterday. Cards were played after the luncheon.

Her guests were: Mrs. Ada Overholt, Mrs. Frank O'Brien, Mrs. Meyer Peterson, Mrs. Philip Foxe, Mrs. Thomas Foxe, Mrs. James McCann, Mrs. Joe Kennedy, Mrs. Frank Davis, Mrs. Lewis Bradford, Mrs. Elizabeth Staubach and Mrs. Edward Lausmoir.

The third of a series of outings this summer will be held by the Ukrainian Social club on August 30.

Mrs. Anna Bell and Miss Lillian Chenowitz, of Baltimore, are spending two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Foxe, of Emerson street.

Louis Varady, of New York, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Varady, Sr., of Salem and Union streets.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank O'Brien and children, Genevieve and Caroline, are spending their vacation at Wildwood.

SPECIAL

4-Wheel Brakes Relined

Ford - - - 8.⁹⁵

Chevrolet - 10.⁹⁵

We use genuine Firestone Hi-Speed Brake Lining. These prices include one free adjustment.

DALTON BROS.

37 Cooke Avenue

Carteret, N. J.

ALL TEAMS TIED IN U. S. M. R. LEAGUE

Yard Beats Tank House and Mechanics Blank Office to Even Averages. Fight Looms.

Yard nosed out the Tank House in a thrilling contest at the Copper Works field last night to the tune of 4 to 3, thus leaving the standing of the Clubs for the second half in a four-way tie, each team having won one game and lost one for an average of .500.

Although both teams hit freely, the Yard team had the edge over the Tank House to romp home the winners.

The box score.

Table with columns AB R H for Tank House and Yard. Tank House: Casey (3-2-2), Jugan (4-1-1), Migletz (3-0-2), Smith (3-0-0), Braxton (3-0-1), Lomax (3-0-0), E. Clark (3-0-1), W. Clark (3-0-0), Green (1-0-0), Gawronsky (2-0-0). Yard: Comba (3-1-2), Van Dusky (2-0-0), Rack (3-2-2), E. Mullan (3-0-2), McDonald (3-0-1), Kasha (3-0-1), J. Mullan (3-0-1), S. Schultz (3-0-1), Hart (1-0-0).

Score by innings: Tank House 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 3; Yard 0 0 1 3 0 x 4.

The summary—Two base hits—Comba, Migletz, Jugan, Rack. Three base hits, Casey. Struck out by E. Mullen, 5; by Lomax 4. Bases on balls, off: Lomax 0; off E. Mullen 1.

The Mechanical Department hit their stride in the U. S. M. R. Co. league by defeating the Office 5 to 0, Tuesday night. The winners of the first half scored all their runs in the fifth inning when timely hitting and several errors by the Office team gave them the necessary lead.

Schultz starred at the bat for the Mechanics collecting three hits for a perfect average for day. Skurat and Charney each were credited with two hits. Yachinski lead the office baters with two hits.

Bryan pitching for the Mechanics kept the hits of the Office force well scattered.

The box score.

Table with columns AB R H E for Office and Mechanics. Office: Partridge (1-0-0-0), Harmon (3-0-0-1), Possoby (2-0-0-1), Landon (3-0-1-0), Kitzler (3-0-1-0), Lauback (3-0-0-0), Molen, rf. (3-0-0-0), Yachinski, cf. (2-0-2-0), Morr's cf. (1-0-0-0), Scoobe, p. (3-0-0-0). Mechanics: Bryan (4-1-0-1), Skurat (3-1-2-0), Wilhelm (2-1-0-0), Schultz (3-0-3-0), Ginda (3-0-0-0), Balarich (3-0-0-0), Donnelly, rf. (3-0-0-0), Borchard, ss. (3-1-1-0), Charney, 2b. (2-1-2-0).

Score by innings: Office 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0; Mechanics 0 0 0 5 0 x 5.

The summary—Three base hits—Schultz. Struck out by Bryan 10; by Scoobe, 2. Bases on balls, off Bryan 2; off Scoobe 1.

U. S. M. R. LEAGUE Standing of the Teams

Table with columns W. L. Pct. Office (1-1-.500), Tank House (1-1-.500), Yard (1-1-.500), Mechanical (1-1-.500).

Those New Papas

To have a really healthy constitution, declares a French scientist, one must have enough zinc in one's system to make two carpet tacks. Perhaps that's why new papas are generally healthy—on a midnight stroll with Junior they can pick up enough carpet tacks to keep them rugged for weeks.—Kansas City Star.

Electric Kisses

One hundred and fifty years ago the only known method of generating electricity was to rub glass, wax or rosin with the dry hand or with a dry cloth, and a popular amusement consisted of two people doing this and giving each other an electric kiss.

TOPNOTCHERS

by KET



Helene Madison

The sensational Pacific coast mermaid from Seattle who holds most every record in freestyle swimming from 100 yards to a mile



WITH HELENE IN A RACE THE QUESTION IS WHO WILL COME IN SECOND

DURING THE PAST YEAR MISS MADISON HAS BROKEN A DOZEN WORLD'S MARKS

THREE RUN RALLY DEFEATS MACHINE

Last Inning Spurt by Condenser Team Enough to Increase League Lead Standings.

Wednesday's Game

Condenser 4, Machine 2.

A three run rally in the fourth inning by the Condenser outfit was enough to defeat the Machine nine 4 to 2, in a Foster-Wheeler Baseball League game here Wednesday.

The Machineists threatened to do things by scoring a pair of runs in the opening frame, but failed to do anything after that. Condenser's other run was recorded in the first stanza.

Pencotty led the hitting for the winners with two safeties. Godmustad and Bellock slapped out the other two hits. For the losers, Mitroka and Albane registered the two lone bingles and also the two runs.

Table with columns AB R H for Condenser and Machine. Condenser: Cheslak (2-1-0), Sharkey (2-0-0), Galvaneck (2-0-0), Kara (2-0-0), Godmustad (2-1-1), Pencotty (2-1-2), Bellock (2-1-1), I. Edgie (2-0-0), Nolan (1-0-0). Machine: Mitroka (2-1-1), Albane (2-1-1), F. Edgie (2-0-0), Godlesky (2-0-0), Irwin (2-0-0), Steele (2-0-0), Yellen (2-0-0), Donovan (1-0-0), Kondas (1-0-0).

Score by innings: Condenser 1 0 0 3 4; Machine 2 0 0 0 2.

Savage Internal Warfare

In 1648 the Cossacks rose against the Polish-Ukrainian lords who sought to impose upon them the Roman Catholic faith in lieu of their own Greek Catholic religion. The Cossacks fought with the utmost brutality, overcoming the Poles and torturing their leaders to death.

Their Roman Catholic priests were hanged before the altars with a butchered hog on one side and a Jew on the other. When, after more than a year, this religious rebellion was put down, the Cossack leaders were punished with equal brutality.

Wildcat Loses to Locomotive

A wildcat battled a locomotive near Statesboro, Ga., recently and died gallantly under the wheels of the roaring monster. The engineer says the animal leaped upon the tracks and flew into the face of the oncoming train.

Worth

"What is the first qualification of success?" Character. Without good character a man becomes socially dangerous with every upward step. With it he is a national asset.—London Tit-Bits.

FOSTER WHEELER LEAGUE Standing of Teams

Table with columns W. L. Pct. Condenser (20-9-.681), Pump (15-14-.517), Machine (11-17-.393), Lathe (11-17-.393).

AUTO RACES AUG. 16 AT WOODBRIDGE

F. Frame, winner of Sunday's feature auto races at Woodbridge Speedway, has an ambition to be a 12-time winner on the course and will be back in the running on August 16 and 20, when races will be held on the popular Jersey board bowl.

On August 2 Frame hung up his ninth victory in 11 starts on the track and he now has only three more victories to make and he will have his desired dozen.

With the track well repaired and Woodbridge again back "on the map" in auto racing, fans can look forward to a good season, with good fields and hot competition. Efforts are being made to bring in drivers from the Pacific coast and middlewest to offer stiffer competition to Frame, although Jimmy Gleason of Philadelphia gave the California driver a hard tussle in the recent races.

The new popular prices are meeting with favor and one of the biggest crowds in Woodbridge history is expected out on August 16 for the six-event program.

Father of Observatory

The entire fund for the construction of Lick observatory was given by James Lick, an American philanthropist, who was born at Frederickburg, Pa., in 1798. Formerly a piano manufacturer in Philadelphia, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso and elsewhere, he settled in California in 1847, invested in real estate and made a fortune. In 1874 he placed \$3,000,000 in the hands of seven trustees to be devoted to certain specified public and charitable uses.

How to Better Poor Posture

Bodily poise is just as important as social poise to the really attractive woman. Poor posture will spoil the effect of the most expensive gown, but if posture is poor, it's easy to improve it, Kathleen Howard writes in Harper's Bazaar.

"Here is one way to do it," she writes. "Stand in front of your mirror, without your clothes, and turn sideways. You may see reflected a bad case of swayback. If you do, put one hand below your waist on your back and put the other in front, on your abdomen. Then roll the tip of your spine under and up, at the same time keeping your head well up. It really works."

Huge Herd for Candy

The production of milk which goes annually into the milk chocolate industry is no mean task. If the cows necessary to yield the milk could be lined up and milked in one day there would be 4,000,000 better-than-average cows in the line. The 40 firms turning out chocolate products last year consumed 280,000,000 pounds of milk products, which at 70 pounds per cow is probably considerably above the average because of the lower yields of scrub cows which are still far too numerous in the dairy herds of the land.

Difficult to Do

Multitude of jealousies and lack of some predominant desire that should marshal and put in order all the rest, maketh any man's heart hard to find or sound.—Bacon.

The News is only \$1.50 a year.

LATHE TEAM PULLS SURPRISE VICTORY

Cellar Place Nine Trounce Strong Pump Aggregation to the Tune of Four to Nothing.

The Lathe combine, anchor outfit of the Foster Wheeler Baseball league, continued pulling its surprises by blanking the second place holders the Pump nine, 4 to 0, Tuesday. However, in winning, the Lathers were out-hit 7 to 2. Neder, hurling for the winners, was nipped for seven hits, while Rossman, no-run, no-hit artist, allowed but two safeties.

Demish and Eggert accounted for the pair of bingles for the Lathes, while Rossman led the losers with two hits in as many chances.

The box score:

Table with columns AB R H for Lathe and Pump. Lathe: Bellock (2-0-0), Turner (2-0-0), Donovan (2-1-0), Neder (2-0-0), Lasky (2-0-0), Demish (2-1-1), Eggert (2-1-1), Steele (2-1-0), Galvaneck (2-0-0). Pump: Lauter (3-0-1), Dziak (3-0-0), Pencotty (2-0-1), Albani (2-0-1), J. Rogers (2-0-1), G. Rogers (2-0-0), Rossman (2-0-2), Balaris (2-0-0), Nolan (2-0-1).

Score by innings: Lathe 1 0 0 3 4; Pump 0 0 0 0 0.

Victorians Weren't So Prim

The Victorians, who are accused of primness, had much all-round extravagance. George Meredith was as perverse and fanciful in prose as in verse; indeed, more so. Diana of the Crossways seemed to sit not so much at the crossroads as in the heart of the labyrinth; and the Egoist juggled much more deceptively than Juggling Jerry. Some of Browning's friends complained that he was cryptic, not only in prose, but in private correspondence.—G. K. Chesterton in the Illustrated London News.

Saving Her From Herself

The late David Belasco, at a time some years ago when Isadora Duncan was in hard luck, said to a New York art critic:

"Isadora, like all great artists, is too generous. Her generosity is prodigal, reckless and ruinous. I think I'll dress up as a beggar and call at her apartment, and what I collect may keep her till she gets another engagement."—Springfield Union.

To Stick

"The ideal human relationship," says Joseph Auslander, "can exist only between a man and a woman. It must be one that doesn't ask questions and never expects an answer. It must be based on rich, warm, slumpy silence."

Slackers

British novelist says: "Matrimony is necessarily a kind of war." Mrs. hm—and we suppose you could consider bachelors and old maids as "consentaneous objectors."—Fort Wayne News-Sentinel.

Tribal Customs of Old and New Worlds Alike

From A. D. 43, when the Hungarians conquered and enslaved the Magyars, to 862, when the Hungarians were split by enemies, the Hungarians consisted of ten tribes and it was their custom to have each tribe recognize a certain animal or bird as its sacred animal, and in their own language—that is, the Ugor language—they called such animal or bird their "totem." It is surprising that Alaskan and North American Indians also call such animal or bird by the same name.

And it was the custom of the Hungarians of those days to have each man wear some part of the animal or bird which his tribe recognized as its totem in his cap or headgear, in battles and battle maneuvers, so that he be easily distinguishable as to which tribe he belonged. This also has a striking resemblance to the custom of the North American Indians of wearing feathers on their heads.

And the name of one of the principals of the Kuna was Akos, which in their own language meant "white cloud." The Kuna were a relative people to the Hungarians.—Exchange.

Sacred Manuscripts in Profusion in Chicago

Rare gospel manuscripts, dating back several centuries, have come to light in the Greek, Armenian and Syrian colonies of Chicago, the Chicago Association of Commerce announces. Recent discoveries of important manuscripts have revealed Chicago as a rich hunting ground comparable with aged cities of Europe and the Near East.

The latest discovery, which has been purchased by the New Testament department of the University of Chicago, is a Thirteenth-century manuscript of the gospels in Greek, and is regarded by experts as being one of the finest known pieces of cursive, or running-hand script, writing in any collection.

The manuscript was brought into the United States in 1916 from Jamina, the Albanian city noted for its monastic library of the Greek Orthodox church. It was found in the possession of a Chicago dentist.

Love and Live

People in love live longer, and better, Dr. Josiah Oldfield, noted London physician, told the audience at the annual meeting of the Lady Margaret hospital.

And the other extreme, nagging, is "slow murder," the doctor said. "Purported assets of being in love, according to Doctor Oldfield, are: Better digestion. Glossier skin and sheener hair. Food tastes better.

"When a woman starts nagging her husband," he said, "she is committing slow murder and at the same time taking the first step toward becoming haggard, ugly and old. When a woman goes 'green with jealousy' she is straining her hepatic duct."

Mining Possibilities

"There is no known limit to the possible depth of our mining," says an expert. "It is all a question of getting fresh air down to the men." Part of the answer to the question is furnished by the Quincy mine, the Old Reliable, which overlooks Houghton from its hill in the city of Hancock across Portage lake. The Quincy at its extreme depth is finding richer ore than it has for several years past. They call it "secondary mineralization." Copper, for all the scientists know, may extend many thousands of feet more into the center of the earth.—Detroit Free Press.

Four-Eyed Fish

Among the specimens recently added to the collection of a Philadelphia museum is a four-eyed fish from Honduras. It was taken from the Rio Choluteca. The existence of such a fish has been known, but specimens are exceedingly rare. It was accompanied by about 100 other fish specimens. A nine-inch moth was the leading feature of the insect collection from the same locality. The expedition was somewhat hampered in its work by the prevalence of fogs of such density as would put the London fog to shame. There were days when the explorers dared not to venture a few feet from the cave in which they made their headquarters.

Slackers

British novelist says: "Matrimony is necessarily a kind of war." Mrs. hm—and we suppose you could consider bachelors and old maids as "consentaneous objectors."—Fort Wayne News-Sentinel.

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Escaped girl Bares Harem Horrors

That monster, the Turk, Ali Bey—Those beasts, the eunuchs—Those hideous days, nights—Can she—could any woman—ever forget? Hirpsima, or, in American, Rose, was sixteen—in the first blush of womanhood—when wild Kurdish tribesmen swooped down upon her home—murdered her father—drove her mother to death—tore her screaming sister away—and flung her—a slave—into the harem of that merciless wolf, the dread Turkish General, Ali Bey. True Story Hour is now broadcast every Monday night over WEAF and N B C Red Network, 10 o'clock New York time.

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LEVINE AND LIPMAN

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

570 Seventh Avenue, New York
Hobart Building, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Telephones—Chickering 7894; 7895—Perth Amboy 8197

NATHANIEL LEVINE,
C. P. A. (N. Y. & N. J.)
NATHAN LIPMAN,
Reg. Municipal Accountant (N. J.)

Perth Amboy, N. J.
June 6, 1931.

BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS,
County of Middlesex,
New Brunswick, N. J.
Honorable Gentlemen:

We have completed the audit for the first quarter of the year 1931 of the accounts and records in the office of the following County Officials:
WILLIAM A. ALLGAIR, Treasurer
CHARLES FORMAN, Surrogate
GEORGE CATHERS, County Clerk

The reports of the Surrogate and County Clerk are submitted under separate cover.
WE HEREBY CERTIFY that, in our opinion, the attached exhibits, schedules, and comments set forth the true condition of the financial affairs of the County Treasurer, and Board of Chosen Freeholders for the period under review. A copy of this report and these of the Surrogate and County Clerk will be filed in the office of the Honorable Walter R. Darby, Commissioner of Municipal Accounts of the State of New Jersey.

Respectfully submitted,
LEVINE and LIPMAN,
by **NATHAN LIPMAN,**

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX
STATE OF NEW JERSEY
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE
COMMENTS

SCOPE OF THE AUDIT

Our examination embraced all the accounts supporting records in the office of the County Treasurer, but did not include the Sinking Fund Commission, which is audited separately by the Department of Municipal Accounts.

Your audit was conducted throughout in strict conformity with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Municipal Accounts.

May we direct your attention to Exhibit A, B and C, the Balance sheets of the Current, Trust and Capital Divisions of Accounts. It is suggested that these and the supporting schedules be read together with our comments in order that a complete understanding may be had of your financial affairs. You will be interested in the comparison as of January 1st and March 31st, 1931 of assets and liabilities.

CURRENT DIVISION
Cash on deposit in the Current Account at March 31, 1931 amounted to \$219,937.29. We made a detailed and careful examination of all checks drawn and all vouchers paid during the period under review. We proved and reconciled all bank accounts and balances in the Current, Trust, and Capital Divisions of Accounts, and are satisfied that the figures displayed on the various exhibits correctly set forth the condition of affairs.

The Treasurer does not keep separate bank accounts for Current, Trust and Capital items, and all funds are deposited together. However, the proportion applicable to each division is easily ascertainable, and the results are entirely satisfactory.

All vouchers for the period were carefully scrutinized for receipt, amount, and confirmation, and were traced into the voucher register, which was added and proved. All checks drawn were likewise examined and compared with the voucher register, in order to prove correct payment.

We are pleased to state that with the exception of a few minor book-keeping errors, all accounts on the Treasurer's books were correct. Kindly refer to Exhibits A-1, A-2, B-1 and C-1, for a full analysis of cash and reconciliation of bank balances.

An item in the amount of \$8,000.00 described as Sheriff's Cash Loan, on Exhibit A, was cash advanced to the Sheriff by the Treasurer. This money should be refunded at the expiration of the Sheriff's term. The transaction occurred prior to January 1, 1930, and is usual and customary.

Exhibit A-4 shows the 1930 uncollected accounts receivable at March 31, 1931 and they amount to \$5,928.28.

As of March 31, 1931 the books showed a balance of \$6,422.20 due from the Ex-Sheriff. Litigation relative to this case was concluded during the second quarter of this year.

The deficit in Miscellaneous Revenue Anticipated—1930 in the amount of \$6,943.05 must be included in the next budget.

The Tice Towing Company Emergency charge in the amount of \$1,078.00 resulted from an accident in which a barge of the company was damaged and reimbursement was made by the County. This item also must be included in the next budget.

During the period under review the Capital Division of Accounts borrowed from the Current Division \$37,662.39. The cash of the latter was greater than its immediate requirements, and by temporarily handling the loan in this manner instead of borrowing from banks, a saving of interest has been effected. Refer to A-1.

The 1931 Budget anticipates \$2,084,121.10 to be raised by general taxation. No payments were received up to March 31, 1931. Therefore this amount is shown on Exhibit A as an asset.

Anticipated Revenue as budgeted to be received during the balance of 1931 amounts to \$443,291.03. Refer to Exhibit A-3.

On the liability side of the Balance Sheet please note accounts payable current in the amount of \$90,942.29. After the various vouchers are presented, and properly approved payment will be forwarded by the Treasurer. Refer to Exhibit A-5.

Of the Emergency Notes Payable, amounting to \$24,693.00 at January 1, 1931, there has been paid during the current period \$18,330.00, leaving a balance of \$6,313.00 at March 31, 1931. Refer to Exhibit A-6.

There is an unexpended balance of \$852.63 to cover the South River Drawbridge emergency, which we hold on our balance sheet pending further charges.

Surplus Revenue at January 1, 1931 amounted to \$123,004.09. The budget for the current year anticipated \$80,000.00 and this leaves a balance at March 31, 1931 of \$43,004.09, as displayed on Exhibit A-7.

As stated elsewhere, due to the litigation relative to the Ex-Sheriff's balance, this account has been reserved on the Balance Sheet pending the final settlement aforementioned. The funds finally collected will be miscellaneous revenue.

Tax Anticipation notes outstanding at March 31, 1931, as displayed by Exhibit A-8, amounted to \$500,000.00.

The unexpended balances of appropriations at March 31, 1931 amounted to \$2,195,834.01. Refer to Exhibit A-5.

Miscellaneous revenue not anticipated and received during the period amounted to \$15.12. This account will be transferred to the Surplus Revenue account at the close of the current year.

May we suggest that you give particular study to Exhibit A-3 Revenue and Expenditures as budgeted for the year 1931. You will be interested in a study of the revenues, and also of the departmental expenditures.

TRUST DIVISION
All cash in this division was proved in a manner similar to that in the current division, and the item needs no further comment at this time. At March 31, 1931, the balance of cash in the Trust Account was \$2,432.13.

The balance of one cent due from both Raritan and Woodbridge Townships at January 1, 1931, was still outstanding at March 31, 1931.

The Liability side of the Balance Sheet shows that there remained an unpaid item of \$146.54 due to municipalities for motor vehicle fines, \$1,099.02 in the County Detective Pension Fund; \$1,186.58 in the Court Attendants Pensions and Retirement Fund; and the one cent balance from January 1, 1931, due the State Treasurer on the 1930 State Institutional Tax.

CAPITAL DIVISION
Cash has been fully commented upon under the Current Division. There was no cash on deposit at March 31, 1931 in the Capital Division.

Deferred charges to future taxation totalled \$6,144,000.00 and are elaborated upon more fully on Exhibit C-3.

Improvements in progress totalled \$974,134.23. This is the amount actually paid out on Capital Improvements which have not been completed or fully financed. If you will refer to Exhibits C-5 to C-10 you will have a complete picture of the matter.

At March 31, 1931 the uncompleted contracts, which equal the amount due the contractors totalled \$59,327.47. Exhibit C-4 is an analysis of the account.

Surplus revenue year 1837 is explained as follows:
During that year the United States Government distributed certain funds to the various states, who in turn made distributions to the counties. Middlesex County received \$50,593.76 at that time, and the money was used for public purposes. However, we understand that this was not a gift, and should the amount be called for, it would be necessary for the County of pay to the State the amount received. Therefore, the item is shown on the Balance Sheet as a liability, and correspondingly as a deferred charge.

During 1930 a contractor was overpaid \$810.00 which should be refunded to the County Treasurer. We show this as an account receivable.
Accounts payable, capital items, amounted to \$2,645.39 and are further described to Exhibit C-2.
The balance of the 1930 Temporary Notes 3% Reserve. At March 31, 1931 for the retirement of temporary improvement notes not sufficiently financed, amounted to \$18,390.99. The appropriation for 1931—\$4,500.00 will be transferred at the close of the year.
Temporary improvement notes, serial bonds and term bonds are fully described on Exhibit A-6.
In connection with our examination of these items, we made a careful audit of the bond ledgers, and found that the balances shown on Exhibit C are correct.
The balance of 5% Retained—1930 Financing was \$1,495.46 at March 31, 1931, and is reflected as a liability on the Balance Sheet.

During the current period \$31,400.00 was received from the Sinking Fund Commission to pay Term Bonds expiring. The Treasurer used \$29,400.00 which left a balance of \$2,000.00 to be applied at a later date, which we show as a liability on the Balance Sheet.

The capital account owed the current account \$27,662.39 at March 31, 1931. This matter has been explained in the Current Division comments. **SUMMATION**

We wish to extend our thanks to Mr. Allgaier, Mr. Hamley, Mr. White and their staffs, also to the members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, for the continual co-operation given us during the course of our examination.

We found the records in the office of the County Treasurer and Clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders to be in excellent condition.

EXHIBIT "A"

BALANCE SHEETS — CURRENT ACCOUNT

Assets		Jan. 1, 1931	Mar. 1, 1931	Increase or Decrease
Cash	Refer to A-1	\$164,358.02	\$219,937.29	\$55,579.27
Sheriff's Cash Loan	Comments	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Accts. Receivable—1930	A-4	49,699.76	5,928.28	43,771.48
Emergency Notes 1929	A-3	18,380.00		18,380.00*
Emergency Appropriation—1930	A-3	6,313.00		6,313.00*
Due from Wm. S. Hannah, Sheriff	Comments	6,422.20	6,422.20	
Deficit Miscellaneous Revenue Anticipated 1930;	Comments	6,943.05	6,943.05	
Tice Towing Company (Emergency)	A-1		1,078.00	1,078.00
Loan to Capital Acct.	A-1		27,662.39	27,662.39
Amount to be raised by Taxation	A-8		2,084,121.10	2,084,121.10
Balance of Anticipated Revenue to be received during 1931	A-3		443,291.03	443,291.03
Total Current Assets		\$260,116.03	\$2,805,383.34	\$2,543,267.31

LIABILITIES		Jan. 1, 1931	Mar. 1, 1931	Increase or Decrease
Accounts Payable	A-5	\$105,144.11	\$ 50,942.29	\$ 54,201.82*
Emergency Notes Payable	A-6	24,693.00	6,313.00	18,380.00*
South River Drawbridge Reserve	Comments	852.63	852.63	
Surplus Revenue Balance	A-7	123,004.09	43,004.09	80,000.00
Reserve for shortage Wm. S. Hannah	Comments	6,422.20	6,422.20	
Tax Anticipation Notes—Payable	A-6		500,000.00	500,000.00
Unexpended balances of Appropriations	A-3		2,195,834.01	2,195,834.01
Miscellaneous Revenue Not Anticipated	A-3		15.12	15.12
Total Current Liabilities and Surplus		\$260,116.03	\$2,805,383.34	\$2,543,267.31

EXHIBIT "B"

BALANCE SHEETS—TRUST ACCOUNT

Assets		Jan. 1, 1931	Mar. 1, 1931	Increase or Decrease
Cash	Refer to B-1	\$2,617.89	\$2,432.13	\$185.75*
Raritan Township	Comments	.01	.01	
Woodbridge Township	Comments	.01	.01	
TOTAL TRUST ASSETS		\$2,617.90	\$2,432.15	\$185.75

LIABILITIES		Jan. 1, 1931	Mar. 1, 1931	Increase or Decrease
Motor Vehicle Fines—Special Trust for Municipalities	Comments	\$ 146.54	\$ 146.54	
County Detec. Pen. Fund.	Comments	1,401.75	1,099.02	\$302.73*
Court Attendants Pensions and Retirement Fund	Comments	1,069.60	1,186.58	116.98
State Institutional Tax (Underpayment)	Comments	.01	.01	
TOTAL TRUST LIABILITIES		\$2,617.90	\$2,432.15	\$185.75

EXHIBIT "C"
BALANCE SHEETS—CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Assets		Jan. 1, 1931	Mar. 1, 1931	Increase or Decrease
Cash	Refer to C-1	\$ 24,414.49	None	\$24,414.49*
Deferred Charges or Future Taxation	C-3	6,196,406.00	\$6,144,000.00	52,400.00*
Improvements in Progress	C-5	850,737.30	974,134.23	123,396.93
Uncompleted Contracts	C-4	85,487.80	59,327.47	26,160.33
Surplus Revenue, 1837	Comments	50,593.76	50,593.76	
Overpayment to be Refunded (Contractor)	Comments		810.00	810.00
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS		\$7,208,443.35	\$7,228,865.46	\$20,422.11

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable	C-2	\$ 8,645.39	\$ 2,645.39	\$ 6,000.00*
Due to Contractors	C-4	85,487.90	59,327.47	26,160.33*
Temporary Notes 3% Reserve	Comments	20,709.09	18,390.99	2,318.10*
Temporary Improvement Notes—Payable	A-6	845,068.10	922,750.00	77,681.90*
Serial Bonds	A-6	5,473,500.00	5,450,500.00	23,000.00*
Term Bonds	A-6	722,900.00	693,500.00	29,400.00*
5% Retained—1930 financing	Comments	1,539.21	1,495.46	43.75*
Surplus Revenue 1837	Comments	50,593.76	50,593.76	
Term Bonds Cash Payable	Comments		2,000.00	2,000.00
Loan from Current Account—C-1	Comments		27,662.39	27,662.39
TOTAL CAPITAL LIABILITIES		\$7,208,443.35	\$7,228,865.46	\$20,422.11

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY

Between ANNA MAKELONE, PETITIONER and WILLIAM PETER TITUS, DEFENDANT: TO WILLIAM PETER TITUS;

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey made on the 17th day of June, 1931, in the cause wherein Anna Makelone is the petitioner and you are the defendant, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the petitioner's petition on or before the 18th day of August, next, or in default thereof, such decree will be taken against you as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just.

The object of such suit is to obtain a decree of annulment of the marriage had between you and the said petitioner.

Dated: June 17th, 1931.
ELMER E. BROWN
Solicitor of Petitioner,
576 Roosevelt Avenue,
Carteret, N. J.

National Cemetery Rule

It is possible for the wife of an enlisted man to be buried in a national cemetery in the same grave, but not side by side. The soldier, sailor or marine may be buried deeply enough, so that the grave can be opened and the additional casket interred. It is also permissible to bury the wife of a living ex-service man who has reached the age of seventy.

Never Closed

The human mind should be like a good hotel—open the year round.—William Lyon Phelps in the American Magazine.

Largest Plant

Probably the largest plant in the world is a rare species known as the "box huckleberry." The trailing creepers of a single specimen of this amazing plant can cover 100 acres with a thick mat. Yet the plant seldom reaches a height of more than six inches, according to the Field Museum of Natural History. It takes hundreds of years to reach its full growth, says Popular Science Monthly.

Plovers Guided Columbus

The flock of birds which, according to tradition, guided Columbus over the last stages of the voyage that led to the discovery of America, were golden plovers. Dr. Clyde Fisher, of the American Museum of Natural History, believes. He told the Massachusetts Audubon society that the golden plovers fly each year from Newfoundland to the West Indies and that they apparently were on one of their southward flights when sighted by the explorer.

Reminder

How many times we forget dates we would like to remember. Form a habit of marking a calendar, kept in a convenient place, making note of future anniversaries, birthdays and the like. It is a great convenience.

Baskets Save Invalids

To aid in transporting invalids from burning buildings, the Berlin fire department has been equipped with life baskets which slide down the frames of extension ladders.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Compound Fractures
A compound fracture is one in which the bones have pierced the skin, says Hygeia Magazine. When a bone breaks in several places, the break is termed a multiple fracture. Fractures are called simple even if the bone is broken in more than one place if the skin is not pierced.

Whittier Manuscripts
The Essex Institute at Salem, Mass., has acquired the Oak Knoll collection of manuscripts of John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet. The collection includes the contract which Ticknor & Fields made with Whittier for publication of his most famous work, "Snowbound." The publishers agreed to pay the poet 10 cents on each copy sold, and it was estimated Whittier netted more than \$10,000 under the contract.

Much More Vital
Just from a once over of the ads you'd think a bad breath was the most awful thing in the world, but there's nothing even advertised to counteract bad tempers that are responsible for so many marriages going on the rocks. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

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61 Roosevelt Avenue
Phone Carteret 8-0455
Phone Carteret 8-1646

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
It is our custom to run only three sales a year. Each event is a sincere Price Reduction Sale. This year's August Sale is to be even more impressive from a price reduction standpoint, than any we have ever conducted.
Refrigerators 35% Off
Carriages 50% Off
Ironing Boards Regular \$1.50 98c
Every item of furniture in our store is included in this sale at large price reductions.
BERNARD KAHN
Washington Avenue
Carteret, N. J.

CIMARRON

By Edna Ferber

Copyright by Edna Ferber.

WNU Service.

CHAPTER XIII—Continued

Sabra probably was the only woman of her own generation and social position in Osage who still wore on the third finger of her left hand the plain broad gold band of a long-past day. Synchronous with the permanent wave and the reducing diet the oil-rich Osage matrons of Sabra's age cast sentiment aside for fashion, quietly placed the clumsy band in a bureau drawer and appeared with a slim platinum circlet bearing, perhaps, the engraved anachronism, "M. G.-K. L. 1884." Certainly it was much more at ease among its square-cut emerald and oblong-diamond neighbors. These ladies explained (if at all) that the gold band had grown too tight for the finger, or too loose. Sabra looked down at the broad old-fashioned wedding ring on her own gemless finger. She had not once taken it off in over forty years. It was as much a part of her as the finger itself.

All the Oklahoma millionaire houses had libraries. Yards and yards of fine leather libraries, with gold tooling. Ike Hawkes' library had five sets of Dickens alone, handsomely bound in red, green, blue, brown, and black, and like all unaware of any of them. Moving picture palaces, with white-gloved ushers, had all the big Broadway super-films. Gas filling stations on every corner. Hot dog, chili con carne, and hamburger stands on the most remote country roads. The Arverne Grand Opera company at the McKee theater for a whole week every year, and the best of everything—Traviata, Boheme, Carmen, Louise, The Barber of Seville. The display of jewels during that week made the diamond horseshoe at the Metropolitan look like the Black Hole of Calcutta.

The sunbonnets had triumphed. Still, oil was oil, and Indians were Indians. There was no way in which either of these native forces could quite be molded to fit the New York pattern.

The Osages still whirled up and down the Oklahoma roads, and those roads, for hundreds of miles, were still unpaved red prairie dust. They crashed into ditches and draws and culverts as of old, walked back to town and, entering the automobile salesroom in which they had bought the original car, pointed with one dusky finger at a new and glittering model.

"Noth'er," they said, succinctly. And drove out with it. It was common news that Charley Vest had smashed eight cars in a year, but then Charley had a mysterious source through which he procured fire water.

Sabra Cravat had introduced a bill for the further protection of the Osages, and rather took away the breath of the house assembled by advocating abolition of the Indian reservation system. Her speech, radical though it was, and sensational, was greeted with favor by some of the more liberal of the congressmen. They even conceded that this idea of hers, to the effect that the Indian would never develop or express himself until he was as free as the negro, might some day become a reality. These were the reformers—the long-hairs—fanatics.

Oklahoma was very proud of Sabra Cravat, editor, congresswoman, pioneer. Osage said she embodied the finest spirit of the state and of the Southwest. When ten of Osage's most unctuous millionaires contributed fifty thousand dollars each for a five-hundred-thousand-dollar statue that should embody the Oklahoma pioneer no one was surprised to hear that the sculptor, Masja Krbeck, wanted to interview Sabra Cravat.

Osage was not familiar with the sculpture of Krbeck, but it was impressed with the price of it. Half a million dollars for a statue!

"Certainly," said the committee, calmly. "He's the best there is. Half a million is nothing for his stuff. He wouldn't kick a pebble for less than a quarter of a million."

"Do you suppose he'll do her as a pioneer woman in a sunbonnet? Holding little Cim by the hand, huh? Or maybe in a covered wagon?"

Sabra received Krbeck in a simple (draped) dress. He turned out to be a quiet, rather snuffy little Pole in eyeglasses, who looked more like a tailor—a "little" tailor—than a sculptor. His eye roamed about the living room of the house on Kihelik. The old wooden house had been covered with plaster in a deep warm shade much the color of the native clay; the gimcrack porch and the cupolas had been torn away and a great square veranda and a terrace built at the side, away from the street and screened by a thick hedge and an iron grille. It was now, in fact, much the house that Yancey had planned when Sabra first built it years ago. The old pieces of mahogany and glass and silver were back, triumphant again over the plush and brocade with which Sabra had furnished the house when new. The old, despised since pioneer days, was again the fashion in Osage. There was the DeGrasse silver; the

cake dish with the carefree cupids, the mantelpiece figures of china.

"You are very comfortable here in Oklahoma," said Masja Krbeck. He pronounced it syllable by syllable, painfully. Ok-la-ho-ma.

"It is a very simple home," Sabra replied, "compared to the other places you have seen hereabouts."

"It is the home of a good woman," said Krbeck, dryly.

Sabra was a trifle startled, but she said thank you, primly.

"You are a congress woman, you are editor of a great newspaper, you are well known throughout the country. You American women, you are really amazing."

Again Sabra thanked him.

"Tell me, will you, my dear lady," he went on, "some of the many interesting things about your life and that of your husband, this Yancey Cravat who so far preceded his time?"

So Sabra told him. Somehow, as she talked, the years rolled back, curtain after curtain, into the past. The Run. Then they were crossing the prairie, there was the first glimpse of the mud wallow that was Osage, the church meeting in the tent, the Pegler murder, the outlaws, the early years of the paper, the Indians, oil. She talked very well in her clear, decisive voice. At his request she showed him the time-yellowed photographs of Yancey, of herself. Krbeck listened. At the end, "It is touching," he said. "It makes me weep." Then he kissed her hand and went away, taking one or two of the old photographs with him.

The statue of the Spirit of the Oklahoma Pioneer was unveiled a year later, with terrific ceremonies. It was a heroic figure of Yancey Cravat stepping forward with that light graceful stride in the high-heeled Texas star boots, the skirts of the Prince Albert billowing behind with the vigor of his movements, the sombrero atop the great menacing buffalo head, one beautiful hand resting lightly on the weapon in his two-gun holster. Behind him, one hand just touching his shoulder for support, stumbled the weary, blanketed figure of an Indian.

CHAPTER XIV

Sabra Cravat, congresswoman from Oklahoma, had started a campaign against the disgraceful condition of the new oil towns. With an imposing party of twenty made up of front-page oil men, senators, congressmen, and editors, she led the way to Bowlegs, newest and crudest of the new oil strikes.

Cities like Osage were suave enough in a surface way. But what could a state do when oil was forever surging up in unexpected places, bringing the days of the Run back again? At each newly discovered pool there followed the rush and scramble. Another Bret Harte town sprang up on the prairie; fields oozed slimy black; oil rigs clanked; false-front wooden shacks lined a one-street village. Dance halls. Brothels. Gunmen. Brawls. Heat. Flies. Dirt. Crime. The clank of machinery. The roar of traffic boiling over a road never meant for more than a plodding wagon. Nitro-glycerin cars bearing their deadly freight. Overalls, corduroys, blue prints, engines. The human scum of each new oil town was like the scum of the Run, but harder, crueller, more wolfish and degraded.

The imposing party, in high-powered motor cars, bumped over the terrible roads, creating a red dust barrage.

"It is all due to our rotten Oklahoma state politics," Sabra explained to the great senator from Pennsylvania who sat at her right and the great editor from New York who sat at her left in the big luxurious car.

"Our laws are laughed at. The capitol is rotten with graft. Anything goes. Oklahoma is still a territory in everything but title. This town of Bowlegs. It's a throw-back to the frontier days of forty years ago—and worse. It's like the old Cimarron. People who have lived in Osage all their lives don't know what goes on out here. They don't care. It's more oil, more millions. That's all. Any one of you men, well known as you are, could come out here, put on overalls, and be as lost as though you had vanished in the wilderness."

The Pennsylvania senator laughed a plump laugh and with elbow nearest Sabra made a little movement that would have amounted to a nudge—in anyone but a senator from Pennsylvania. "What they need out here is a woman governor—er, Lippmann!" to the great editor.

Sabra said nothing. On the drive out from Osage they stopped for lunch in an older oil town hotel dining room—a surprisingly good lunch, the senators and editors were glad to find, with a tender steak, and little green onions, and near beer, and cheese, and coffee served in great thick cups, hot and strong and refreshing. The waitress was deft and friendly; a tall angular woman with something frank and engaging about the two circles of vermilion on the parchment of her withered cheeks.

"How are you, Nettie?" Sabra said to her.

"I'm grand, Mis' Cravat. How's all your folks?"

The senator from Ohio winked at Sabra. "You're a politician, all right."

Arrived at Bowlegs, Sabra showed them everything, pitilessly. The dreadful town lay in the hot June sun, a scarred thing, flies buzzing over it, the oil drooling down its face, a slimy stream. A one-street wooden shanty town, like the towns of the old territory days, but more sordid. A red-cheeked young Harvard engineer was their official guide; an engaging boy in bone-rimmed glasses and a very blue shirt that made his pink cheeks pinker. That is what I wanted my Cim to be, Sabra thought with a great wrench at her heart. I mustn't think of that now.

The drilling of the oil. The workmen's shanties. The trial of a dance-hall girl in the one-room pine shack that served as courtroom. The charge, nonpayment of rent. The little room, stifling, stinking, was already crowded.

The Harvard boy's color was higher still. He was breathing fast. He had been running. His eyes shone behind the bone-rimmed spectacles.

"Well, folks, we'll never have a narrower squeak than that."

"What?"

"They put fifty quarts in the Gypsy pool but before she got down the oil came up—"

"Quarts of what?" interrupted an editorial voice.

"Oh—excuse me—quarts of nitro-glycerin."

"My G—d!"

"It's in a can, you know. A thing like a can. It never had a chance to explode down there. It just shot up with the gas and oil. If it had hit the ground everything for miles around would have been shot to h—l and all of us killed. But he caught it. They say he just ran back like an outfielder and gauged it with his eye while it was up in the air, and ran to where it would fall, and caught it in his two arms, like a baby, right on his chest. It didn't explode. But he's dying. Chest all caved in. They've sent for the ambulance."

"Who? Who's he?"

"I don't know his real name. He's an old bum that's been around the field, doing odd jobs and drinking. They say he used to be quite a fellow in Oklahoma in his day. Picturesque pioneer or something. Some call him old Yance and I've heard others call him Sim or Simeon or—"

Sabra began to run across the road.

"Mrs. Cravat! You mustn't—where are you going?"

She ran on, across the oil-soaked field and the dirt, in her little buckled high-heeled slippers. She did not even know that she was running. The crowd was dense around some central object. They formed a wall—roustabouts, drillers, tool dressers, shooters, pumpers. They were gazing down at something on the ground.

"Let me by! Let me by!" They fell back before this white-faced woman with the white hair.

He lay on the ground, a queer, crumpled, broken figure. She flung herself on the oil-soaked earth beside him and lifted the magnificent head gently, so that it lay cushioned by her arm. A little purplish bubble rose to his lips, and she wiped it away with her fine white handkerchief, and another rose to take its place.

"Yancey! Yancey!"

He opened his eyes—those ocean-gray eyes with the long curling lashes like a beautiful girl's. She had thought of them often and often, in an agony of pain. Glazed now, unseeing.

Then, dying, they cleared. His lips moved. He knew her. Even then, dying, he must speak in measured verse.

"Wife and mother—you stainless woman—hide me—hide me in your love!"

She had never heard a line of it. She did not know that this was Peer Gynt, humbled before Solveig. The once magnetic eyes glazed, stared; were eyes no longer.

She closed them, gently. She forgave him everything. Quite simply, all unknowing, she murmured through her tears the very words of Solveig.

"Sleep, my boy, my dearest boy."

[THE END.]

Population of Babylon Has Been Overestimated

There have been various attempts, by comparing its area with the area of modern cities, to estimate the population of ancient Babylon. On the lowest calculation it would be found, supposing it to have borne any considerable resemblance to a European city, to have had a population of 5,000,000. The map of Asiatic Turkey shows that the extent of country around Babylon available for agricultural purposes must have been quite inadequate to supply the necessary demands for anything like such an immense population. Perhaps, on the whole, says a recent writer, one may estimate the population at from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000. This supposition derives support from the fact that Suetonius, with a population of 600,000, is stated by Strabo and Pliny to have been about half the size of Babylon in the days of her greatest glory.

Evolution of Money



Salt Merchant of Morocco, Whose Salt is Also Used for Money.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

ETHIOPIA (Abyssinia), which has hitherto got along without a money of its own, is taking steps toward establishing a currency and coinage system on a gold basis. Most of the citizens are now using for their purchases bars of salt, rifle cartridges, and even empty bottles and tin cans. The money necessary in international dealings has been furnished in limited supply by Maria Theresa Thalers, introduced a number of years ago from Austria, and by a small amount of paper money issued by a branch of the National Bank of Egypt established in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia. This bank is to be purchased by the Ethiopian government as a first step in its program to set up a currency and coinage system.

When Ethiopia issues her first bank notes and certificates, these bits of inked paper will represent the latest link in the very long chain of the evolution of money. In earliest times man traded or bartered one product or article for another. But the need for a common denominator of value became apparent even with the first glimmerings of civilization. The skins of animals served in this way when man was still a hunter, while shells became the first money of tribes living near the sea. When man settled down and became an agriculturist or a herdsman, grain and cattle came into use as his measures of values. The ox was "big money," the sheep "small change."

There were certain disadvantages in using live stock as money. For one thing, it might walk away in the night; for another, it consumed much provender. There were difficulties about very small change for the purchase of such edibles as kettles of fish and messes of pottage.

The human geography of the Near East, which had been pastoral, about this time got an industrial urge. A way had been found of extracting a metal from the earth of the island of Cyprus, handily set in the eastern Mediterranean. The Romans later twisted the name of this island in such a way that the modern word "copper" was derived from it.

How Copper Became Money. Copper pots began to appear, and, like cattle, were universally prized. Merchants would exchange whatever they had in their stalls for copper pots, and the demand for them was more nearly universal than for any other object. The copper pot was, therefore, money.

Then into this region came one imbued with an idea of importance. Instead of presenting pots for use in facilitating barter, he would tender the copper of which they were made. He would offer it in a convenient form, made up into a strip which he called obolus. No definite idea of its size survives, but it was said that six made a handful. The obolus marked a great advance toward the use of coin.

The scene shifted to the west. Italy, as it awoke from barbarism, adopted a unit of copper as a measure of value. It called the unit as, a Roman pound of 12 unciae, or ounces, and it came into general use.

Copper served the purpose of money because of its intrinsic value. The as had the value of a pound of copper. Human nature being the same then as now, it soon came to pass that people made the as in a weight a little less than a pound and profited to the extent of the metal thus saved. They learned to mix certain quantities of baser and cheaper metals with the copper and their currency deteriorated.

Thus a step toward the development of actual money was forced on the nations. Governing powers found it necessary to step into the breach, to test metals used as money, to put their stamps guaranteeing quality and weight upon them, and by this avenue copper coins arrived.

As the centuries passed in the Mediterranean area, copper became plentiful and its purchasing power decreased.

Rome was getting much of the earth of Cyprus. Thus it developed that an average householder of ancient Rome, going to market to buy for a feast day, would need to pack a donkey to bear the weight of the copper for his shopping.

The metal came to be too bulky in proportion to its value. Yet it held its place until another metal appeared

that better served money purposes. That metal was silver. The map of the civilized world was expanding. Spain had begun to produce.

Civilization moved westward and Charlemagne established an empire of the French in the Eighth century on a silver standard. He formally decreed that the pound of silver should be the basic measure of value, and a continent accepted his edict. So it happens that in France today the word argent means "money," although its literal significance is "silver."

Money of England. Money history began to be written in another geographical area. The English began to talk of the "pound" in designating a money unit. This is the silver pound of Charlemagne.

Originally 240 pennies were made from the pound of silver, and although the pound (sterling) has become a measure of value and not of weight, the relation to the old value standard continues—240 pence to the pound (sterling).

The English word "shilling" has a geographical origin that is quite different. It was first used by the blonde barbarians of the North. These warriors and their opponents were given to wearing rings and arm bands made of silver or gold. After battles the rings of the slain were highly prized by the victors, and were gathered and properly distributed by an official who had charge of this division of spoils. He was known as the ring-breaker and was actually the first treasury official of these northern tribes.

The rings were so made that they broke up into bits of a somewhat uniform size. One fragment was called a "schillingas." In the North it was an early form of money, and from it came the shilling, so dear to the English heart today.

The world was short of actual money from Caesar to Columbus. There was little progress during that long stretch and there appears to be some soundness in the theory that the absence of a circulating medium of sufficient quantity to make development possible was, in part, the reason for the stagnation. Yet, despite its scarcity, money events were taking place about the map of Europe and seem, in retrospect, to have been in preparation for the coming of better days.

Origin of the Dollar.

Toward the end of the time of shortage there appeared in the interior of medieval Europe an individual who was to write a chapter of money history that has come down strangely into modern times, and to give a new name to the West a currency unit that was to have a profound effect. This man made the first dollar in all the world, and gave it a name—which, though the etymology is not apparent at a glance, becomes upon examination the lineal ancestor of the word "dollar."

The count of Schlick, for such was his title, dwelt in St. Joachimsthal (Joachim's Dale), a mining region of Bohemia. The patron saint of the community was St. Joachim.

Here the count of Schlick, in 1516, appropriated a silver mine. As his retainers took out the precious metal, the master laid his finger to his temple and considered the purpose to which he should put it. He must have been a man of perception, for he seemed to realize that he dwelt in a money-hungry world, and that his silver would serve best if made into coin.

At any rate, he devised a new one all his own. On its face appeared a reproduction of St. Joachim, and it was named after that personage and the community which gave it birth—Joachimsthal. It was the first dollar.

Now note the evolution of the word "dollar" from this, its polysyllabic ancestor. When the Joachimsthaler found its way into medieval Germany it was warmly welcomed. A practical people, however, soon tired of the length of its name, and by a judicious dropping of syllables it became the "thaler." The word in that form still survives in Germany.

When the thaler passed into the Netherlands its pronunciation was somewhat changed. Ther it was called the "daler." Then it crossed to England, where, by use of the broad "a," daler became "dollar." Under this modified name and geographically transplanted, the Joachimsthaler of the count of Schlick has grown and prospered.

Wit and Humor

FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE

A little girl who had been tearing her doll to pieces during the week attended Sunday school the following Sunday and was asked of what Adam was made.

"Dust," she replied.
"And what was Eve made of?" asked the teacher.
"Sawdust," promptly answered the little miss.

GETTING ALONG



"I think we could get along fine together."
"Well, it's certainly time you were getting along. It's eleven o'clock."

Figures Never Lie
Son (making out accounts for father)—How much shall I charge Smith for that little job—70 hours' work?
Carpenter—That would be \$9, but make it a round figure and put \$10—wait a minute—put \$11 so that it doesn't look as if I have been making round figures.—Der Wahre Jakob, Berlin.

Modern Cinderella
Little Mary was attending her first party, and the hostess noticed that she did not play with the other children, but stood looking out the window.
The child was asked to come and play, but she replied sweetly, "I am watching for the prince, thank you."

Voice of the Tempter
Small Boy—I don't think the gentleman next door knows much about music.
Mother—Why?
"Well, he told me this morning to cut my drum open and see what was inside it."—Birmingham Gazette.

AGAINST THE GRAIN



Caller—I wish to see Miss Jones.
Maid—I'm sorry to say she's not in.
Caller—Why are you sorry to say it?
Maid—Because it hurts my conscience to tell lies.

New Racket
A father said to his young daughter, aged eight, "What are you going to be when you grow up?"
"I'm going to be either an artist or a dancer," she answered, "because I don't think I'll be much good at this mother business!"—Parents' Magazine.

About That Size
Mrs. Heavyweight—(h, look, Henry! See that circus tent over there?
Her Husband—Er—yes—that reminds me, dear. Didn't you see your skirt on the line when we left home?

All But
"So you're not going to Paris, this year?"
"No—it's London we're not going to this year; it was Paris we didn't go to last year!"

Effective Background
"Do you think your audiences enjoy the statistics you quote in your speeches?"
"No," replied Senator Sorghum, "I just put 'em in to make the rest of my remarks seem more interesting by contrast."

Sophisticated
Jack—Something seems wrong with this engine. It—
Jill—Don't be silly, wait until we get off the main road.

slap!
mosquitoes
killed
quicker
if you
Spray
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Odd Drinking Vessels
Stains for drinking Tibetan beer are equipped with permanent straws, or have mouthpieces in their handles, a collection of drinking vessels put on display at the Field Museum of Natural History, in Chicago, revealed. Other cups are made from the horns of wild yaks. Tibetans use them for drinking arak, a liquor similar to beer.

To Be Pitied
"She boasts they don't owe anybody a cent," said Mrs. Jones. "Huh!" retorted Mrs. Brown, "I don't envy them. They have no car, no radio, wear old clothes and spend all their time at home."

A cheap pun spoils the next paragraph, even if the latter happens to be a good one.

A stingy man may not care for friends. He doesn't seek them.

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Practice Makes Perfect
"Why on earth are you building a three-car garage for that bantam auto of yours?"
"I want to do a little indoor driving next winter."

Ash Receivers
"Saw some neat ash receivers for the card table. They represented the queen of hearts."
"I should think they'd use the tray."

A Sure Method
Golfer—What do you do when you're out on the desert and you can't find water?
Explorer—I drive off a golf ball.

Must Be Interested
"What's this guy offering?"
"Something for nothing."
"How much down?"

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OUR COMIC SECTION

Our Pet Peeve



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THE FEATHERHEADS



Western Newspaper Union

Oh, Not at All!

WORLD WAR YARNS

by Lieut. Frank E. Hagan

Born on the Battlefield

On the morning of July 10, 1918, as the One hundred fourth infantry was advancing into Chateau Thierry during the Battle of Belleau Wood, a plaintive whine was heard by members of Company L. The soldiers traced the noise to a large shell hole and there lay a dog and five small puppies. The mother dog and four of the youngsters had fallen a victim to shrapnel, but the puppy whose whines had drawn his rescuers to the place was unharmed. On the mother's neck was a brass collar, bearing the inscription "Capt. Carl Von Hetzenberger, Imperial German army." He had evidently abandoned the dog in the haste of evacuation and she with the pups to which she had given birth in the midst of the fighting was unable to follow.

"Hello, Sausage!" said Private Paul Coy of Greenfield, Mass., as he picked the whimpering puppy up and dropped him into his overcoat pocket. And "Sausage" he was to the members of the One hundred fourth from that time on. He remained with the regiment until the close of the war, taking part in every battle in which it engaged. He was at Belleau Wood, Argonne Forest, Verdun and St. Mihiel. In the second Battle of the Marne a piece of shrapnel tore a two-inch gash in the back of "Sausage's" neck and he was badly gassed with mustard gas. But he lived through these and three other wounds to come to the United States with the One hundred and fourth and to be discharged with his buddy, Coy, who took the dog with him to Greenfield.

During 1925 "Sausage" made a tour of the southern states with Coy, visiting the various posts of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, where he wore his "full dress uniform," a blue woolen blanket, bearing on one shoulder four wound stripes, on the other his three war service chevrons, and on the back the numerals 104. The effects of the gassing he had received made it hard for him to breathe at times and it was necessary to help him with artificial respiration. Taps were sounded for "Sausage" in April, 1930, he having died just a short time before the annual reunion of the One hundred fourth at which he had been a familiar figure for nearly a decade.

His Curiosity Was Satisfied
An officer who was on detached service with the British during the latter days of the war tells a story about the late B. M. Holt, prominent business man of Caldwell, Idaho. Holt's adventurous spirit revolted against the prosaic surround of the Red Cross at Paris. He visited the front. He told an officer he would like to see some real action.

"All right," replied that worthy. "The British are crossing the canal just north of here tomorrow morning. Sergeant Davenport is going over with them. You go along."
Holt turned out next morning at dawn when the barrage started. He returned just before noon, drawn and weary.

"Well," asked his friend, "How did it go?"
"Say," replied Holt. "That sergeant is crazy."
"Why? What happened?"
"We were going down a paved road just at daybreak," said Holt. "And the Germans were shelling it. Those big ones sure splatter when an instantaneous fuse hits a cobblestone."
"I crawled in a hole alongside the road with three 'Tommy's' and looked for Davenport. There he was. Going on, paying no attention. So, being ashamed, I crawled out and followed."

"Then we came to the canal. The engineers put a bridge across and Fritz blew it up. They did it again, and the same thing happened. Then they got one down, and Davenport was the first man across."
"Right then," concluded Holt with something of relief. "I remembered I was only a spectator, with a family in Idaho. I came back."

No Time to Waste
Peacetime drivers of automobiles appreciate that at times one encounters certain "blind" spots in traffic where it is difficult to observe an approaching machine. Such conditions, greatly magnified, added to the problems of an aviator's flight into battle.

Polish Leader Hailed as Savior of Europe

Lord d'Abernon's tribute to Pilsudski as the real savior of Europe in 1920 has aroused much comment. The praise of the Polish leader appeared in the Gazeta Polska on the tenth anniversary of the Polish victory against the Bolsheviks. Lord d'Abernon declared that contemporary history includes few events as important as the battle of the Vistula in 1920 and not one which has been less appreciated. If the Bolsheviks had won the day the battle would have marked a turning point in European history, for Central Europe would have been thrown open to admit a flood of Bolshevik propaganda. The Bolsheviks had much vaster plans than the occupation of Poland. Many German towns were ready to proclaim a Bolshevik regime as soon as Warsaw fell. Pilsudski's strategic genius, adds the author, saved Poland, and in saving Poland saved Europe.

Sleeps During an Operation

For many years medical men have been searching for new anesthetics as complete in their effects of deadening sensation, but more free from the possibility of undesirable consequences. A wonderful new anesthetic called avertin is proving successful. Avertin is given internally, and the patient simply falls into a deep sleep. He may be roused sufficiently to answer questions or even to converse on a subject, but he feels no pain. Avertin has no adverse effects upon the lungs. On regaining consciousness, the patient breathes quite normally.

Hungry

Max Cohen, the celebrated North Hollywood artist and fisherman, went after trout the day the season opened and took the family with him. They camped in a lonely spot known only to Max and two or three million other anglers and in the middle of the night Buddy started an uproar.

"Be quiet, Buddy," called Max. "You're too big a boy to be afraid. Always remember that after dark the angels are with you."
"Yeah, I know it," said Buddy, "but they're biting me."

Cream-Cheese Sect in Fervor

Arrest of Schaezke, a municipal officer, on the charge of killing his two-year-old son in a fit of religious mania, has aroused the members of the fanatical Weissenberg sect at Spandau, near Berlin, Germany. "I am Isaac, and my father, Abraham, sacrificed me to the Lord 7,000 years ago," declared Schaezke to the police. "In my son I recognized the reincarnation of Abraham and I killed him out of revenge." Followers of the sect claim to cure sickness by prayer and the application of creamy cheese.

Human Interchange

"Hiram," said Mrs. Cornstossel, "what is the new hired man complaining about?"
"He isn't really complainin'," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "Talkin' about his troubles is just a hired man's way of bein' sociable and friendly."

Cock-a-Doodle-Do!

Van Husen—I say! Why are you putting chicken feathers in those goblets?
New Butler—Didn't you tell me to serve cocktails?

No Cause for Alarm

Elsie—"Gee, what a tough lookin' waiter." Jake—"Don't worry, kid. I can foot the bill."

Sugarless candidates fail to catch the floating vote.

Is anyone thankful enough that he was born in the United States?



Double Your Pep

Why go on feeling "all in"—worn out and "run-down"—when you ought to be hearty and as happy as a youngster?

The valuable elements in Fellows' Syrup restore what Nature demands. You quickly gain new strength and stamina—new vitality and vigor—new interest in living.

You feel the mental and physical "pick-up" after the first few doses of this wonderful tonic. It improves appetite—banishes "nerves." Be sure to ask the druggist for the genuine Fellows' Syrup, prescribed by doctors all over the world.

FELLOWS' SYRUP

Plea for Lenity

A neighbor has a little boy about five or six years old. The other evening he evidently violated one of the rules of the home and his mother was heard to say:
"James, I'm going to give you a whipping for that."
The boy immediately sought a compromise.
"Oh, mother, please don't lick me, please don't lick me," he begged, "Just give me a good slap."—Exchange.

Concentration

"Josh says he's going to be an aviator."
"Maybe it'll be good for him," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "Aviation is one thing that'll make a boy keep his mind on his work for hours at a stretch."

Clever Boy Scouts

A mechanical man that walks, sits down, lifts objects, winks his eyes and smokes cigarettes has been built by Newton (Mass.) Boy Scouts. The robot was constructed in the cellar of the home of Robert Kangott, sixteen.

Writing Fluid

"Does wine bring inspiration?"
"I don't think so. The best poems come from the ink bottle."

Don't fret. You have got to do the best you can with the soul the Almighty gave you.

Holes are so closely associated with good swiss cheese that the mere sight of the holes is appetizing.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling—Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair—60c and \$1.00 at Druggists, Hair Care, Wis., Paterson, N. Y.

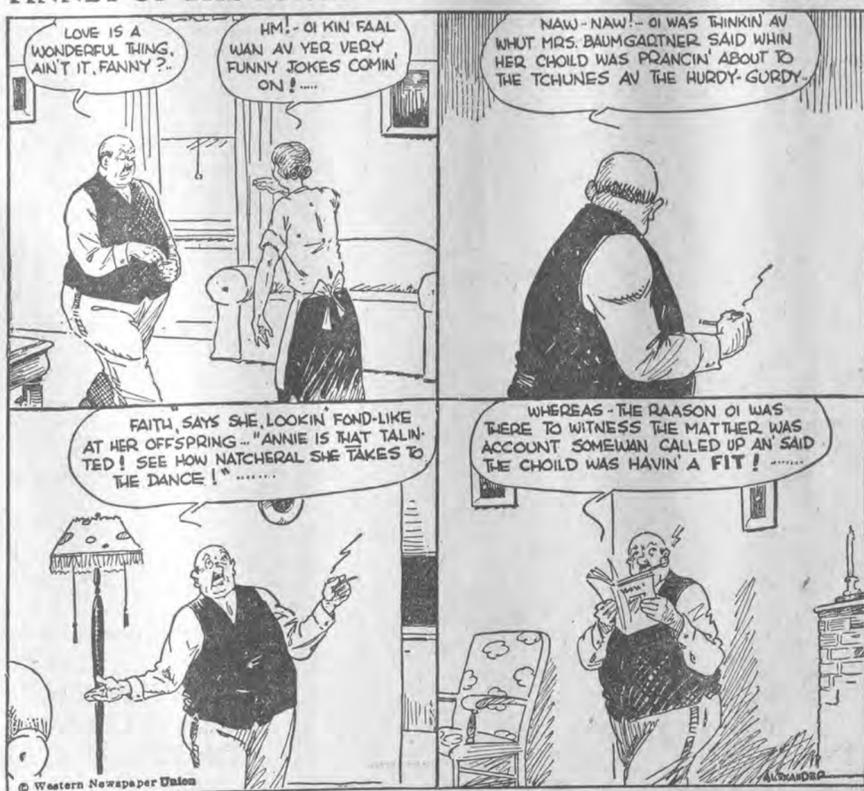
FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balsam. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Hissoc Chemical Works, Paterson, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED
For sale to all factories of a floor repair material; concrete floors repaired quickly without chipping. Guaranteed product. Sold on free trial offer; liberal commissions. **VICTOR ENGINEERING CORPORATION** 1150-4 Washington Ave., New York City

FIGHT GAS or SOUR STOMACH
THRU WARANAL, a real good remedy. FREE sample worth 25c for 3c stamps. HANFKE, 159 16th St., Union City, N. J.

W. N. U., NEW YORK, NO 32-1931.

FINNEY OF THE FORCE



Western Newspaper Union

Points of View

"Right then," concluded Holt with something of relief. "I remembered I was only a spectator, with a family in Idaho. I came back."

No Time to Waste
Peacetime drivers of automobiles appreciate that at times one encounters certain "blind" spots in traffic where it is difficult to observe an approaching machine. Such conditions, greatly magnified, added to the problems of an aviator's flight into battle.

One day Lieut. Ned Buford of Nashville, Tenn., a wartime ace, shoved off in search of adventure. Little time elapsed until he found what he sought. A Boche photographing machine suddenly appeared and proceeded to go about its business of making pictures of the fortified terrain beneath.

Buford banked his plane, obtained a point of vantage and prepared to swoop upon the unsuspecting enemy. Just as he got within safe range and was about to release a stream of bullets a machine gun spoke from an entirely unsuspected locality. The German plane burst into flames and plunged downward followed closely by Buford and Lieut. David Putnam, an intimate friend of the American.

Cuticura Soap

People of every country, who realize the importance of clear skin, should use **Cuticura Soap** for the daily toilet. It is pure and contains the medicinal and antiseptic properties of **Cuticura** which soothe and heal, as well as cleanse, the skin.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Proprietors: **Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Malden, Mass.** Try the new Cuticura Shaving Cream.

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A ROOM & BATH (For One) at \$2.50

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••••• NEW YORK •••••

One of New York's best Hotels. Convenient to all shops and theatres—where courteous attention is the watchword.

A HOTEL OF KNOWN REPUTATION

PRETTY GERMAN SPY DYING IN MADHOUSE

"Blond Lady of Antwerp" Prisoner in Asylum.

Berlin.—Formerly one of the cleverest and most beautiful spies the world has ever seen, a haggard, wild-eyed woman, whose name is given as Bertha Heineck, lies in the great asylum for the insane at Wittenau, near here, awaiting her rapidly approaching end.

An entry in the books of the institution indicates that she was a hopeless drug addict, when, more than two years ago, she was first admitted. But behind that simple entry lies the story of one of the most amazing personalities of the war years.

Known as the "Blond Lady of Antwerp," she was one of Germany's most successful spies, and betrayed countless allied secret service men.

Her victims, however, were by no means confined to that field, for one of her duties was the appointment of hundreds of German agents, and these, without being in the least aware of the fact, were in turn spied on by members of a special corps which she had organized.

It has been averred that in this way she was responsible for the shooting of a number of spies in the pay of Germany who were suspected of playing their paymasters false.

At the height of her power she was a tall, slim, graceful creature, possessing an irresistible allure. In a pale oval face of delicate mold were set two big blue eyes, luminous and appealing. Few there were who could say "No" to her, and yet, behind all this fascination there worked a brain masterly in its perception and intuition.

Little more than a girl when she first entered Germany's spy service, she soon revealed such brilliant qualities that it was not long before she was left with a free hand. She made "Antwerp" her headquarters, and it was there that she brought off some of her greatest coups.

Used as a Belgian or French secret service agent was taken by the Germans, he was, in nine cases out of ten, left to the mercies of the "Blond Lady." Her "interrogation" followed none of the orthodox lines; all the witchery and fascination nature had given her were employed to the full.

And in almost every instance where the stern cross-examination of a military court would have been resisted, the still of this modern Delilah was successful, for men stammered out to her their secrets against the promptings of their training and their judgment.

Her daring, too, was as great as her personal fascination. Time and again she penetrated to points behind the French line.

It was after the war that Nemesis overtook this "woman with the smile of a Gioconda and a heart of the maddest rock," as she has been called. Haunted by the ghosts of dead men betrayed by her hand and brain—she sought temporary forgetfulness in drugs. But the phantoms remained.

And before long the "Blond Lady," now a hopeless drug addict, had lost everything, beauty, charm, reason itself—everything in fact except the insatiable craving for cocaine.

Nail Swallowed by Man 28 Years Ago Removed

Bilder, N. J.—Severe pains in his chest recently startled Edward Snyder, Pennsylvania railroad track foreman living here. Mr. Snyder recalled that twenty-eight ago, when making tomato crates, he had swallowed a nail and so told his doctor.

The nail, now quite rusty, was located by surgeons and removed in a delicate operation at the Episcopal hospital, Philadelphia. They said it must have penetrated the intestinal wall at some point and gradually worked its way upward through Snyder's body until it lodged between his lungs and ribs.

Fastest "Sub" Launched by French; Named "Hope"

Paris.—What is believed to be the fastest submarine in the world was launched at the French naval yards at Cherbourg.

Instead of receiving a number it got a name, L'Espoir (Hope). It is of the same pattern as the Redoubtable and Venegur with a displacement of 1,560 tons and is 300 feet long.

It will be armed with eleven torpedo tubes and one gun. It is expected it will be able to speed at twenty knots and will have a long cruising range.

OIL TURNS \$500 TO MILLION FOR GIRLS

"Worthless" Land Left by Father Brings Fortune.

San Francisco.—Old Dame Fortune has her sentimental moments. She bestowed a \$500,000 dowry on a bride of less than two months, it has developed here—and just to keep things even, poured another half million into the lap of a married sister.

The two lucky women are Mrs. Louise W. Dessauer, who became the wife of a local stock broker recently, and Mrs. Cora Nathan Michaels, both of this city.

Ten years ago upon the death of their father, Louis D. Nathan, a promoter, they inherited an estate considered virtually worthless. It was a quarter interest in 100 acres of bleak land in a corner of Kings county, appraised at \$500.

The same legacy is now valued at \$1,000,000. The estimate was made in the court of Superior Judge Thomas F. Graham when W. D. Kelley, trust officer for the Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust company, presented an accounting of the Nathan estate.

The property is located in the Kettleman Hills oil district, a development barely dreamed of in Nathan's day.

Kelley told the court a half interest in the 100 acres was recently leased to a large oil company for \$8,000,000, and should bring the two sisters royalty rights approximating \$1,000,000.

Mrs. Dessauer, in their summer home at Belvidere following the honeymoon, laughingly intimated that the "wedding present" was highly appreciated.

Doorkeeper Witness to 50 Years U. S. History

Washington.—Eye-witness to a half century of diplomatic history is Edward Augustus Savoy, famed colored messenger of the State department, who has just completed 50 years of service as diplomatic doorkeeper for secretaries of state from Hamilton Fish to Edward Stimson.

Next month Eddie will be obliged, officially, to leave his job. But Secretary Stimson, who last year got the civil service commission to grant Eddie a 12-month extension, has promised him he can stay around the State department "as long as I have anything to do with it."

Eddie knows all the diplomats at Washington; and they all like him. When Sir Esme Howard, former British ambassador, retired last year he sent Eddie an autographed photograph of himself in full diplomatic dress.

When the Japanese delegation to the London naval conference visited the State department they were so impressed with Eddie they sent a diamond and platinum pin. Japanese Ambassador Delbuchi made the presentation himself.

Eddie's every sentence is history. Casually he refers to Sir Edward Hamilton and is a little disgusted that he has to explain that Sir Edward was the foreign minister to this country whom Great Britain elevated to the rank of ambassador. He speaks of "the war," but he means the Spanish-American war.

Can Read 5 Miles Away by Novel Searchlight

London.—There is news of the invention of an entirely novel searchlight which throws a beam of light 50 intense that a newspaper can be read by it at night at a distance of five miles.

The searchlight is the invention of W. H. Pennow, and one of its most astonishing features is that it is able to keep the lamp's rays in a narrow pencil of light. The beam of ordinary searchlights diverge so much that even when lamps of enormous candle power are used their ranges are comparatively short. The Pennow beam is focused much more sharply; at a mile it produces a spot of light only twelve feet in diameter. The searchlight has been designed chiefly to help aviators in night flying, but it has many other uses.

Large Cut in Sailings Marks Ocean Shipping

Washington.—Wholesale cancellations of sailings on the part of every line interested in the North Atlantic trade has been the most outstanding recent development in the British passenger shipping world, according to British trade reports received in the Commerce department from its London office.

About 40 scheduled departures have been struck from the calendars as a result of falling off of travel consequent upon the reduction in incomes of those who normally could afford luxury voyages. The curtailment has affected Southampton, Liverpool, and London, the principal ports concerned.

Loss of Collar Button Causes Man's Breakdown

Council Bluffs, Iowa.—Mistaken, borrowed or stolen were just words in the life of Edwin T. Waterman. He was a careful man.

ODD GADGETS SENT TO PATENT OFFICE

Devices Range From Hen's Nest to Sea Wall.

Washington.—Hard times or no, hopeful inventors are offering the world a constant stream of ponderous achievements and frivolous gadgets.

Recent inventions registered at the United States patent office range from a snowplow to a new kind of hen's nest, replacing the conventional straw variety so long in use, and to an improved type of sea wall.

An inventor in the sheep walks of Australia has received a patent for a "deburring machine" designed to remove foreign matter from wool. The description accompanying the patent tells in some detail how the sheep-skin is put through a mechanical combing process to remove burrs, emerging, the inventor no doubt hopes, as clean as when it first clothed a new-born lamb.

Edward Arthur Forbes of West Palm Beach, Fla., obtained the patent for a sea wall, wherein this particular sea wall is an improvement upon other sea walls is not immediately apparent from the description in the Patent Office Gazette, but it might be considered significant that a Floridian should invent a sea wall.

Minor and freak inventions dominate the patent office lists. Only rarely does one appear so revolutionary as to cause a sensation, except, perhaps, among technicians especially interested. Most of the names appearing as inventors are either large corporations or their employees.

In the latter class is Olaf Bjork of Taft, B. C. The world may live to see delegations of motorists making pilgrimages to Bjork, for he has invented a backstop for automobiles. It is a simple device of rubber and coil springs, taking the place of the familiar rear bumper, and is designed to cause a recoil when one automobile sneaks up and bumps another in the rear.

Another recent invention is a combination fountain pen and inkstand, in which a device in the inkstand operates the filling device in the pen, thus saving labor for the pen's owner.

Prune Pitter Designed. From California came a design for a prune pitter. This machine has a gadget for gripping the prune firmly, a rubber tube to be applied to the end of the prune, and a device for extracting the pit. The pit then is sucked through the tube and deposited wherever they deposit prune pits in California.

A few other recent patents, as listed in the Gazette, are: Handbag and concealed muff (this combines the old-fashioned hand warmer with the modern oversize purse), cigarette cork tipper, hatband fastener, game board, hair-cutting machine, identifier for toothbrushes and the like (being an initialed necklace for your toothbrush), machines for wrapping cigars and other elongated bodies, finger ring (this has a series of hearts, alternating right side up and upside down).

Forgets Rented Horse; Tied to Tree 3 Days

Pittsburgh.—When Frank Sopoliski hired a saddle horse and had not returned it two days later George Fassinder, owner of the South Hills riding school, figured something was wrong. A 12-hour search located Sopoliski at his home.

Then, Fassinder told Humane society officials, Sopoliski thought of the horse for the first time since he had gone swimming in a South park pool. He wasn't quite certain where he had left the horse, Fassinder said, but they finally found it in a clump of woods a quarter of a mile from the pool.

The horse, its owner said, had been tied to a tree so closely that it had not been able to reach food nor water during the 76 hours it was there.

At a hearing before Ald. Patrick Cawley, Sopoliski was fined \$10 for cruelty to animals and posted \$1,000 bond for a hearing on the criminal charge of failing to return a rented horse.

New Aluminum Metal Produced in Sweden

Stockholm.—A new aluminum alloy called "cromal," which combines great hardness and tensile strength with the light weight of aluminum, has been perfected in Sweden by a metallurgist, J. Haerden. By means of a special patented process the inventor has been able to unite aluminum with chromium.

Tree-Sitting Cat Quits

Knoxville, Tenn.—A tree-sitting cat spent a week in a tree here without food or water before it was forcibly lowered to the ground.

Oldest Office Holder on Job for 60 Years

Richmond, Va.—Sergt. Patrick Boisseau of the Richmond police force claims to be Virginia's oldest officeholder. He is eighty-one and is entering his sixty-first consecutive year of public service in Richmond.

He was sheriff at Danville during the race riot there in the early '30s. Once, at least, single-handed, he turned back a mob seeking to attack the jail to secure a negro prisoner.

Purple and High Estate Have Long Association

The word purple came into the language from the Latin purpura, purple. It was used in King Alfred's time, and designated the dress of an emperor or a king. The color was obtained from a mollusk from which the purple dye was derived. Purple is a deep crimson or scarlet color which some people, instead of allowing it to describe the color of blood that is the crimson venous blood, as distinguished from the arterial blood, which is scarlet, associate as a color purple with violet.

Purple originally was crimson. By the Middle ages, the term was used to indicate many shades of red, and in our own time, it designates mixtures of red and blue in various proportions approaching to crimson on one side, and violet on the other. He who is "born in the purple" is one of an imperial or royal family, or by extension, of a noble or wealthy family. The phrase in purple, used from 1685, designates the scarlet color of the official dress of a prince of the church—a cardinal.

Violet, as a purplish blue color resembling that of the violet, dates from the time of Sir John de Mandeville, who is stated to have been born in the year 1300, and died in the year 1372. Literary references to the plant antedate this by about a century, for the violet is referred to in the "Tales of Arthur and Merlin."—Literary Digest.

Recall. The recall, instead of being a recent innovation, has been in existence in this country at least since Revolutionary times. Pennsylvania's first delegates to the Continental congress refused to sign the Declaration of Independence. As a result, they were recalled, and others were sent in their place. However, the first American city to adopt the recall was Los Angeles, in 1903.

Another Letter Needed

A movement to reduce the number of letters in the Russian alphabet reveals that there are 36. We have often felt we needed another in ours, to indicate what the cartoonist means by "Tsk! tsk!"

Be It Ordained by the Board of Health of the Borough of Carteret

That section 4 be and the same is amended to read as follows: Section 4. Every dog so seized by the said dog warden, shall be delivered by him to the public pound, and if not within seventy-two hours thereafter redeemed by the owner, or his or her representatives, shall be killed and destroyed by the pound keeper.

Section 10. It is intended by this ordinance that all dogs including house dogs shall and are affected by this ordinance.

Section 11. Any person, or persons, corporation or individual found guilty of violating the provisions of this ordinance, or any one of its sections, by the Recorder of the Borough of Carteret after complaint made and trial had, shall be fined the sum of two (\$2.00) dollars for the first offense; five (\$5.00) dollars, and/or two days in jail or both, for the second offense; twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars, and/or 10 days in jail, or both, for third offense.

Section 12. Any person or persons owning or harboring a female dog, shall strictly confine said dog to owners premises during breeding season of said dog, for a period of not less than three (3) weeks.

Section 13. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

EDWARD LLOYD, Clerk of the Board of Health

CLASSIFIED ADS

TO LET—Furnished rooms with or without board. Apply Roosevelt avenue and Frederick Street, East Rahway, N. J.

FOR RENT—8-room house, all improvements; ideal location. Rent reasonable. For full particulars, Address News Office, Carteret, N. J., Box 2.

FLAT TO LET—all modern improvements. Inquire 52 Central avenue.

FOR RENT—Two six room houses, with garages. Tile kitchen and shower bath. Inquire, 133 Edgar street, or Chrome Real Estate Exchange.

ROOM AND BOARD—with American family. 147 Edgar street. 2t

FOR SALE OR RENT—Road stand, fully equipped. Roosevelt avenue, at old Carteret ferry. Apply to Phil Turk, 528 Roosevelt avenue, Carteret, N. J.

FOR SALE—Wayne Oil Burner. Two years old, very cheap. Inquire at "News" Office.

WHAT'S WRONG AND WHERE?



THERE ARE 11 MISTAKES IN THIS PICTURE

How good are you at finding mistakes? The artist has intentionally made several obvious ones in drawing the above picture. Some of them are easily discovered, others may be hard. See how long it will take YOU to find them.

Name Traced to Blunder

The designation of a particular variety of worsted fabrics as "tweeds" is commonly, but erroneously, associated with the Scottish river of that name. The origin of the word "tweed," however, has no reference to the River Tweed, but is said to be due to an error on the part of a London clerk, who, in the year 1826, when writing out an invoice for these goods, inadvertently wrote the word "tweeds" instead of "tweels," the Scottish for twills. Orders were placed for more "Scottish tweeds," a novel description which immediately won the popular favor and became firmly established in the clothing trade as a brand of quality.

What, No Whittlers?

What has become of the old-time whittler, and why his disappearance? A half-century ago almost every man carried a good pocket knife and when he stopped on any occasion he took his knife from his pocket and began whittling. At that time many men carried in their pocket a stick or block of wood known as a whittling stick. It was some soft wood, soft pine and white walnut being favorite timber for whittling. The early settlers greatly enjoyed whittling for pastime, and many of them were real artists with a pocket knife. It is near a lost art.—Milan Republican.

Beauties of Ceylon

For the visitor, Ceylon is an island amazing in its beauty and interest. The native streets are thronged with a gaily-clad multitude. Yellow-robed priests, plodding bullock carts, make a brilliant picture. The Low country is a patchwork of paddy fields and coconut plantations, splashed with vivid tropical flowers. Kandy, the capital, is on the shores of a glistening lake, and the gorgeous Peradeniya gardens (1,600 feet). High in the forest-clad hills is Nawara Eliva (6,200 feet) amid tumbling waterfalls and mountain streams.

What Good Dying Rich?

The Soo Star says that a lot of young fellows in Algona will die rich if they really want to do so. But, on the other hand, what good does it do a man to die rich?—Toronto Daily Star.

Life-Saving Stations

Round the coast of Britain there are about 290 life-saving apparatus stations and 4,000 volunteers and members of life-saving brigades, in addition to the regular lifeboat services.

Gives Banner for Estate

On the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo the king of England receives from the duke of Wellington a small banner by which annual presentation the duke holds the estates voted his great ancestor by parliament.

Not Impossible

According to a boxer who has been questioned by an interviewer, men in his line should not marry but remain "wedded in their profession." But even in matrimony a boxer may find a sparring partner!—London Bulletin.

Church Notes

SUNDAY MASSES ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH Rev. Joseph Mulligan, Pastor 6:15 - 8:00 and 10:30 A. M. (Summer schedule) Benediction after late Mass Week day Mass, 8:00 A. M. Confessions Saturdays, 4:00 to 5:00 and 7:00 to 8:00 At the same hours on the eves of Holy Days and First Fridays

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ZION Rev. Carl Krepper, Pastor Service, 9:00 A. M. Sunday School; German and English Classes at 10:20 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH Edwin and Essex streets Rev. Reed, Pastor. Sunday School—10:30 A. M. Morning Service—11:30.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH Rev. J. W. Foster, D. D. Church School, 10 o'clock. Other services as arranged.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Rev. Daniel E. Lorentz, Minister Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.—Walter Colquhoun, Superintendent. Morning worship, 11:00 A. M. Christian Endeavor, 7:40 P. M.—Ben Smith, President. Vespers, 7:45 P. M. Junior Christian Endeavor—Tuesday, 3:30 P. M.—Mrs. Wilda Doodly. Boy Scouts, Tuesday 7:40 P. M.—Merri B. Huber, scoutmaster.

RITZ THEATRE

WASHINGTON AVE., CARTERET, N. J. SATURDAY Children's Matinee at 2:15 MARY PICKFORD in KIKI "Heroes of the Flakes"—Episode 5 Comedy Other Novelities SUNDAY and MONDAY LEO CARILLO in HELL BOUND Matinee Sunday at 2:15 P. M. Comedy Novelty TUESDAY LOWELL SHERMAN in BACHELOR APARTMENT Comedy Novelty WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY JOHN BOLES and LOIS WILSON in "SEED" Comedy Novelty FRIDAY MAE MURRAY in EXTRAVAGANCE Comedy Novelty Reel

COMING

TRADER HORN—August 19 and 20 EAST LYNNE—August 26 and 27 DADDY LONG LEGS—Sept. 2 and 3 Shipmates

WILL NOT PUBLISH AUDIT OF FINANCES

Mittuch Opposes Conrad When
Board President Advocates
a Newspaper Publication.

At a wrangling hectic session of the Board of Education Wednesday evening a resolution introduced by Commissioner Joseph W. Mittuch, authorized the clerk to get bids for the publication of the audit, just completed of the Board's finances, in booklet form.

Mr. Mittuch in his resolution said that a copy of the audit be sent to the newspapers, plant heads and the Mayor and members of the Borough Council. Mr. Charles A. Conrad favored the publication of the audit in the newspapers. He said that this gave every citizen in the Borough a chance to study the financial condition of the Board of Education, not only the few mentioned by Mr. Mittuch. Mr. George Yuronka supported Mr. Conrad.

Commissioner William V. Coughlin Clerk of the Board fought for Mittuch's resolution. He said that he was not afraid of the press or anyone else and his vote would not be influenced by any such fears.

Payment of two bills, one for \$290.32, to the Perth Amboy Supply Company and another for \$477.34 to Bonner and Cup for the installation of radiators at the Columbus school was also opposed by Mr. Mittuch, contending that no authorization was given by the repair and supply committee for this work. President Conrad explained that it was an emergency job and had to be done.

During the discussion of these two bills there was considerable scrimmage between Mittuch and Conrad. The president pointed out that Mittuch approved bills in certain cases and found it convenient to withhold this one. The Board withheld payment of a bill to Custodian of School Funds Charles A. Brady, for \$250, when Mittuch objected to it. The bill covered legal fees in connection with the recent clerkship fight. Mittuch contended that Brady was not authorized to engage counsel.

Just as Conrad and Mittuch finished their encounter, Commissioner Haury questioned Conrad whether he really knew so much about radiators, as he contended in the discussion with Mittuch.

"What do you know about it?" asked Conrad.

The president then scored Haury for his lack of interest to attend sessions called by the chair.

"I am spending six or more hours at the schools every day and what do you do?" he asked.

Commissioner Coughlin joined Conrad, chiding Haury for his "mean digs." Coughlin said: "You are here by an accident, sitting and watching." He declared that he thought Haury to be fair and square, but that from now on he had his "suspicions." Coughlin thought that from now on he and Haury won't get along so well.

Haury explained that when he questioned the bills, he felt it was his duty as member of the finance committee.

Miss Elizabeth C. Pezza advised the board that seven year old Mary Bobenchik, of Sharot street, sustained an injury to her head on August 5th, at the swing on the school grounds and that the girl was given medical attention.

A one-year leave of absence was given Mrs. Etta Levenson, of Woodbridge, a teacher in the public school system here.

The board voted to renew notes totalling \$153,500 now outstanding in connection with the Nathan Hale school improvement. Commissioner Mittuch, chairman of the finance committee reported that an inquiry would indicate that now would be a good time to float a bond issue on the outstanding improvement notes. It was voted to receive bids on this issue September 9.

The board voted to pay \$200 for the tuition of Rigo Bongiorno, of Salem avenue, at the Winfield Scott school for blind in Elizabeth.

The repair and supply committee was authorized to receive estimates for the repair of a leak at the Washington School furnace.

In his report, Health officer, Dr. J. J. Reason, recommended that the board consider compulsory vaccination.

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF NEW VETERANS ASSOCIATION



HOLGER HOLM

G. O. P. VETERANS ASS'N. IS FORMED

Holger Holm Elected President.
Gervase Nevill One of Three
Vice Presidents.

An organization meeting of ex-service men was held at New Brunswick, Sunday morning, August 2nd, at the Republican County Headquarters, 110 Church street. The selection of a name and the election of officers took place by the key men of the County.

The name selected was Republican Veteran's Association of New Jersey. This is a state organization receiving its first impetus during the campaign of Dwight W. Morrow for United States Senator. The local organization will be the Middlesex County Division and will ally itself with the State Association for David Baird, Jr., for Governor.

The officers elected were Holger G. Holm, of Perth Amboy for president. Mr. Holm is the best qualified man in Middlesex County to carry on in the interest of David Baird for Governor. Holger, as he is known by his legion of friends, participated in every major offensive in the war with Germany and was wounded in action.

Mr. Holm in accepting the ranking office of the Middlesex County Division is sacrificing much, but readily agreed to throw his full strength behind David Baird when the facts of Mr. Baird's genuine interest in the ex-service man was called to his attention. This kindly interest of the Republican candidate for Governor dates back to the beginning of the War and will be brought to the attention of every veteran in Middlesex County through the local division.

Other officers elected were Lt. Col. Walter S. Greacen of New Brunswick, Jervis Nevill of Carteret and Harry Hubbs of Jamesburg, vice presidents without rank.

Louis L. Hender of New Brunswick was elected treasurer.

It is the intention of this group of ex-service men to carry on an active campaign. The next meeting will be held at Republican County Headquarters, New Brunswick on Friday, August 14th, at 8:00 P. M. for the completion of the election of officers. Five more vice-presidents and a secretary are to be elected.

MEN GET COUNTY WORKHOUSE TERMS

Nabbed in Perth Amboy as they attempted to drive away with an alleged stolen car, two Carteret youths were given ninety day terms in the county jail when arraigned before Recorder Harold E. Pickersgill, yesterday morning. The two young men gave their names as John Burns of Emerson street, and Edward Fee, of Pershing avenue.

They were arrested by Patrolman Emil Koyen. The car was parked on Goodwin street, according to the police officer when the two entered and attempted to drive away. They experienced trouble in starting the machine and this attracted the attention of the officer.

Both men were locked up overnight and arraigned in the regular session of court Thursday morning.

Mrs. E. Lefkowitz and family spent the past week at Belmar beach.

SCHOOL BALANCE

On June 30th, 1930, there was a reported school balance of \$60,873.18.

Of course, if \$5,000 was saved during the present year there would be a balance of \$65,873.18.

ARRESTS MADE IN LAUNDRY ROBBERY

Youths Get \$1480 from Coat of
Workman Saturday Night.
Local Police Arrest Two.

Two arrests have been made and a third is expected as a result of a robbery involving \$1400 in endorsed checks Saturday night at 9:30 o'clock at the plant of the Roosevelt Laundry Company in Roosevelt avenue. The case was reported by Harold Hofer, of 59 Yale avenue, Jersey City in charge of a gang of men dismantling the plant for removal to a new site in Roselle.

He said that while he was working on machinery in the plant he left his coat on a chair, and that a youth named John Morris, of Randolph street, removed a wallet containing the checks and some cash from the coat. Another youth named Hariwan, Hofer said, acted as lookout. The Jersey City man said Morris put the wallet inside his blouse and ran. Hofer pursued but was unable to capture Morris.

Hariwan was arrested by Sergeant John Andres soon after the alleged robbery. Sunday night another youth, John Satradetti, of Louis street, was taken to headquarters for questioning in the same case.

Hofer said that in addition to the \$1400 there were other personal checks to the amount of \$80. All were endorsed.

Morris, police learned Sunday night, was at his home in Randolph street for a few minutes Sunday afternoon, but escaped through a hedge at the rear of the house.

LEGION TO ATTEND COUNTY SEAT DAY

Legion Day Sponsored by Joyce-
Kilmer Post of New Brun-
swick to be Gala Day.

American Legion Day will be held in the City of New Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, August 29th, under the auspices of the Joyce-Kilmer Post No. 25, the American Legion, with the co-operation of the Retail Merchants' Division of the Chamber of Commerce and the City Commissioners.

New Brunswick is the birth place of Joyce Kilmer, the poet and soldier, and the local Post recently purchased his birth place and is now using it as a place for meetings and as a shrine to the poet-laureate of the World War. The funds derived from the various events will be used to pay off the mortgage that is now on Kilmer's birth place.

At 2:00 o'clock Eastern Daylight Saving Time, a drum and bugle corps competition will be held at Neilson Field. The field has been donated by Rutgers University for this competition. At 8:00 P. M. one of the largest parades ever held in Central New Jersey will take place.

The following American Legion Bugle Corps have entered to date: Woodbridge Post 87, Carteret Post 263, Rutherford Post, Bayway Post 260, of Elizabeth, and the Hudson County Women's Auxiliary Bugle Corps. The following corps are also expected: East Orange, Perth Amboy, Highland Park, Metuchen, Spotswood, Jamesburg, West New York, Paterson, Montclair, Morris-town, Bloomfield, Nutley, Princeton, Trenton and Palmyra.

The famous "Laughing Gas" of the World War, Commander Washington of Princeton, will bring his crack colored Bugle Corps from the Charles W. Robbins Post 218, to New Brunswick.

IN P. A. HOSPITAL

Joseph Morales, thirty, of 43 Pershing avenue, this borough, was taken to the Perth Amboy General hospital Monday at 12:30 o'clock, suffering from a Hemorrhage.

MADE SUPERINTENDENT OF U. S. M. R. CO. PLANT HERE



HARRY MORECRAFT

GETS PROMOTION AS SUPERINTENDENT

Works Manager Koeckert Makes
Announcement of Changes in
U. S. M. R. Co. Plant.

Advices from London are to the effect that Mr. C. H. Aldrich, now Technical Manager of the American Metal Company, controlling the United States Metals Refining Company has arrived in London with his assistants to commence work on technical problems in new fields in which the American Metal Company is interested. It is understood when the data, which is fast being collected, is in shape it will be brought back to the United States and the technical problems worked out by a method of comparison with American plant methods, more particularly the refinery at Carteret and that of the refinery of the Ontario Refinery Company.

Works Manager Koeckert has just returned from his second inspection trip in a month to the Ontario Refinery Company plant at Copper Cliff, in which the United States Metals Refining Company has a managerial interest. He was accompanied by Chief Accountant W. H. DeHaven.

Works Manager Koeckert recently announced changes in form of organization and organization assignments at the local works. The position of General Superintendent was created to which Mr. Harry Morecraft was appointed. Other departmental heads include W. F. Eppensteiner as Mechanical Superintendent; H. M. Green as Superintendent of Copper Refining, and L. E. Cole as Superintendent of Lead and Copper Smelting.

APPROVE MAKING SURVEY OF RIVER

President of Rahway River Har-
bor Commission Informs Mayor
Hermann of Recent Action.

Another chapter in the history making movement to have the Rahway River made navigable was written this week when Mayor Joseph A. Hermann received word from Col. R. T. Ward, a United States Army engineer, stating that the chief of engineers, at Washington, has ordered a survey.

To the president of the Rahway River Harbor Commission, Col. Ward cheering message states:

"Desire to inform you the Board of Engineers for rivers and harbors office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C., acted July 21, upon the preliminary examination report upon the Rahway River.

The Board recommended a survey to determine the advisability and cost of the improvement. This recommendation has been approved by the chief of Engineers and a survey was directed.

The district office will proceed with the preparations of the survey report in the near future. It will probably be necessary to call upon your organization for certain additional information."

This project had its incipency back in 1920 when the Sound Shore Improvement Association of which Mayor Joseph A. Hermann was an active member, organized to collect data on the possibility of improving the Rahway River from Kill-von-Kull to Rahway. The late Hon. Edward Savage was delegated by the said Association to present the case to the Army Engineers.

BOARD IS INCONSISTENT WHEN NEWSPAPER PUBLICA- TION OF AUDIT IS ACTED ON

Some Members of the Board Feel That
Their Obligation Is Filled If They
Distribute a Few Pamphlets

WHY?

In one town where they have practically twice as many pupils as Carteret and twice as many schools, the cost of fuel is just the same as the cost of fuel in Carteret.

It would be interesting to know why it cost just as much to heat five schools in Carteret as it does ten schools somewhere else.

That seems like a good question.

Perhaps someone knows the answer why.

TRENTON CHAMBER LAUDS LOCAL BOYS

Sends Letter of Compliment to
News, Legion Junior B. B.
Team a Credit to Carteret.

The following letter received in The News Office during the past week from the Trenton Chamber of Commerce gives ample evidence of the Popularity won by the local American Legion Junior Baseball team.

August 10, 1931.

Carteret News:
Carteret, N. J.
Dear Sirs:-

Even though the Carteret team did not bring the State American Legion Junior baseball championship to Carteret, the boys of this team did bring back to your city something else of inestimable value. In the three games played in Trenton between the North Jersey (Carteret) and the South Jersey (Schroths) champions, the boys from your city played such a clean game and showed such good sportsmanship that they won for your city the admiration and affection of everyone in the large gallery of Trentonians who watched the three games.

Many persons witnessing the series of games expressed regret that one of the two teams had to be defeated. Naturally, as Trentonians, we hoped for the Trenton team to win; but if the Carteret team had been the victor, Trenton would have been the most enthusiastic cheerer for Carteret, due to the good spirit evidenced by all the boys on the Carteret team.

It is difficult to single out any individuals from the Carteret team for special mention. However, young Richey especially captured the hearts of the Trenton fans. He responded so gentlemanly to the good natured jollying whenever he coached along the third base line that the crowd expressed to him the wish that he might move to Trenton in order to be eligible to play on the Trenton team. Young Richey, however, indicated his loyalty to Carteret by answering that he preferred to "stick with his home bunch."—Another chap who won the admiration of the gallery is third baseman Zysk whose fighting spirit and grit, despite painful injury and playing in hard luck, won for him everyone's cheers.

The Carteret baseball team in the State American Legion junior baseball championship brought credit to your city and deserves the admiration of all your citizens.

Cordially yours,

WALTER O. LOCHNER,
Secretary of
Trenton Chamber of Commerce.

PLAN FALL CAMPAIGN

Plans for the fall campaign were discussed at the meeting of the Board for Governor Club, held at fire hall No. 1, Friday evening.

Talks were given by Charles Roth and J. P. Goderstad, candidates for council; School Commissioner Frank Haury, Recorder Nathaniel A. Jacoby, Walter Vonah, J. McDougal, John Duncan, David A. Jacoby, Mrs. Walter Vonah and Lewis Bradford.

FLAT TO LET—5 rooms, sun-parlor; all improvements, garage, 153 Emerson street.

MARRIAGE FORMS LAW PARTNERSHIP

The Law Firm of Sosin and Sosin
Made Possible by Wedding
of Newark Girl to M. Sosin

Miss Frances Gash, daughter of Mrs. Eva Gash, and the late Harris Gash, of 163 Goldsmith Ave. Newark, was married to Maxwell Sosin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sosin, of Perth Amboy, on Sunday afternoon, August 9th, 1931, at the Scarborough, Long Branch in the presence of members of both immediate families. Rabbi Dr. Max Davidson of Perth Amboy, who is summering in Allenhurst, officiated.

The bride wore a dress of pale flesh with a large soft picture hat of corresponding shade. She carried an ivory bible with ribbon streamers of lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Eva Gash and Mrs. Sosin also wore corsages of seasonal flowers. The bride and groom left immediately after the wedding dinner. Upon their return from the ocean voyage, the couple will reside in Newark.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Sosin are member of the New Jersey Bar. The Newlyweds will embark in a law partnership under the firm name of Sosin and Sosin with offices in the National Newark Building, 744 Broad Street, Newark. The former Miss Gash is a lawyer with offices in the National Newark Bank Building. She is a member of the New Jersey State Bar Association and is active in many local organizations. She will be known professionally as Frances Gash-Sosin.

Mr. Sosin of Carteret is also a member of the New Jersey Bar and a member of the New Jersey State Bar Association, New Jersey State Historical Society, Jr. O. U. A. M., a past patron of the Order of the Eastern Star and a Noble of Salaam Temple of Newark. He is Counsel and Secretary of the Carteret Chamber of Commerce and formerly was Police Judge in Spotswood.

LEG BROKEN IN FALL ON TRACKS

Picking up kindling wood on the property of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, here shortly before 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, Mrs. Kathryn Bodnar, thirty-two years old, of 38 Hudson street, this borough, fell to the tracks and sustained a fracture of the right leg.

Mrs. Bodnar was given first aid by Dr. Joseph Wantoch and later rushed in the hospital ambulance to Perth Amboy, where she is a patient under the care of Dr. Slobodien. Her condition is favorable, hospital attaches say.

No details were available as to how the accident happened. Mrs. Bodnar said she "fell while picking wood." Reports had it that a freight car passed over her leg. No information was given out at the railroad here, all queries being referred to the main office.

SEEKING PARALYSIS VICTIMS

Notices were posted by the board of health Saturday seeking the name or names and addresses of those who have had infantile paralysis and are desirous of donating their blood in order to aid the present victims.

The appeal is made here at the request of the state department of health. The drive is a state-wide one.

Some members of the Board of Education think you and your family get money out of the air and you will continue to get it forever. They are not worried about you. They think you have no rights. Their attitude is to blazes with you—who are you? You and your family are the fellows who have to produce the money for them to spend. How you get it or what straits you are in does not bother them a bit.

The outstanding of the Board of Education today is \$727,000, practically three-quarters of a million dollars.

The budget of the Board of Education for 1931 is \$358,000.

This makes a total indebtedness and expenditure for the year of approximately \$1,100,000.

Yet your Board of Education does not think you are entitled to have an audit published.

Money can be spent without the proper committee approving it amounting to \$767.66, according to report, but no money can be spent to publish the story of the audit in the newspapers.

Well, they will not keep it from the public. The Carteret News will see that the people get the highlights in a way they will understand.

We will not hand them just a "bookkeeping" audit. We will make a few comparisons for the public to know who is who and what is what.

It is time a spade was called a spade around here before everyone loses their home—but the members of the Board of Education and a few past Presidents.

NOT TO PUBLISH THE AUDIT

An out-of-town paper gives Carteret some good advertising by calling attention in big headlines to the fact that the Board of Education was against publishing the audit, against telling the public in the newspapers where every nickel went. Some were in favor of having a few pamphlets sent out.

Whose money is it?
Is this the money of the members of the Board of Education?

Or, is this money that they spend so carelessly actually coming out of the pockets of other people?

Would you take money out of other people's pockets, even in the form of taxes, and deny them the privilege of information as to where every penny goes and why?

You probably would not furnish it if you were afraid to have it clearly known.

Do not worry about the Carteret News. The Carteret News cannot be bullied and buncoed into suppressing what things cost the taxpayers in the Borough of Carteret.

Every bit of this audit will be known to the public in a way they will understand in some form or other by the Carteret News.

To be sure you know where your money goes buy the Carteret News.

In times like these, when nations are crumbling and people are wondering where the next meal will come from all over the world, is not the time for citizens to be denied a chance to examine at their leisure how hundreds of thousands of dollars of their hard earned money is spent. What a pitiful thing!

WHAT CHANCE HAVE YOU?

School Commissioner Bradford asserted at the last meeting of the Board of Education that he had been on the Board of Education for THREE YEARS and had never seen an audit.

If a person, a member of the Board of Education for THREE years, had no chance to see where YOUR money goes, what chance had YOU?

Why has the public NEVER been told WHERE its money GOES?

Maybe there IS a reason, WHY some people want to be on the

General Pershing's Story of the A. E. F.

By Gen. John J. Pershing

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—WNU Service

CHAPTER XLII—Continued.
The Twenty-eighth infantry, under Col. Hanson E. Ely, designated for the assault, was reinforced by machine guns, engineers and other special units. Additional French artillery was sent to assist the artillery brigade of the division and particularly to suppress the hostile batteries attempting to interfere with the consolidation of the new position after it should be captured.

Yanks Splendid Under Fire.
On the morning of May 28, after a brief artillery preparation, the infantry advanced on a front of a mile and a quarter. The village of Cantigny and the adjacent heights were quickly taken, relatively heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy and about 300 prisoners were captured. Our troops behaved splendidly and suffered but slight loss in the actual attack.

Events developing further east, however, were seriously to complicate the success. The German assault in force against the French along the Chemin des Dames, between Soissons and Rheims, began on the morning of the Twenty-seventh and was making dangerous headway. By the morning of the twenty-eighth the gains of the enemy were such that the French high command was compelled to relieve much of the reinforcing artillery behind the First division and transfer it to that front.

The enemy's artillery within range of Cantigny thus became superior to ours and was able to concentrate a terrific fire on the unsheltered troops in the captured position. His reaction against our troops was extremely violent and apparently he was determined at all cost to counteract the excellent effect the American success had produced upon the allies.

Under cover of heavy bombardment a series of counterattacks were made by the enemy, but our young infantrymen stood their ground and broke up every attempt to dislodge them. The regiment sustained severe casualties from the large caliber shells poured down upon it and had to be reinforced by a battalion each from the Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth regiments.

It was a matter of pride to the whole A. E. F. that the troops of this division, in their first battle, and in the unusually trying situation that followed, displayed the fortitude and courage of veterans, held their gains and denied the enemy the slightest advantage.

U. S. Troops at Chateau Thierry.
The alarming situation had caused General Petain to call on me on the 30th for American troops to be sent to the region of Chateau Thierry. The Third division (Dickman), then in training near Chaumont, being the only division within reach, besides the Second, was ordered to move north immediately. Dickman started his motorized machine-gun battalion over the road on the afternoon of May 30. The Infantry and engineers entrained the same night, and the division's supply trains marched overland.

The first element to reach Chateau Thierry was the machine-gun battalion, which arrived the afternoon of May 31 and immediately went into action against the enemy, who then held the half of the town north of the Marne. By daylight on June 1 all available guns had been provided with cover and were in their positions, one company with eight guns, and another with nine guns about 500 yards to the east, guarding the approaches to the railroad bridge. From these positions they repulsed all attempts by the Germans to cross the Marne.

Meanwhile, as the Infantry of the division came up on June 1 its battalions were put into line to reinforce the French from Chateau Thierry east to Dormans. The conduct of the machine-gun battalion in this operation was highly praised by General Petain in a citation issued later.

Stopped German Drive on Paris.

The Second division (Bundy) May 30 was near Chaumont-en-Vivex and was preparing to move northward the next day for concentration near Beauvais to relieve the First division at Cantigny. But its orders were changed late that night, and the division, moving by motor trucks, was rushed toward Maux, twenty miles northeast of Paris. Reaching there, the leading elements were hurried forward in the direction of Chateau Thierry. The roads were crowded with French troops and refugees. There was great confusion among the rapidly retreating French troops, many of them saying to our men that all was lost.

The initial deployment of the Second division was made by the Ninth Infantry and the Sixth regiment of marines June 1, across the Paris highway at Lucy-le-Bocage, in front of Mont-reuil-aux-Lions, supposedly in support of two French divisions; but the French had orders to fall back through the American lines. In the early morning of June 2 the Twenty-third infantry, then on the left, was replaced by the French One Hundred Sixty-seventh division, and when reinforced by one battalion of the Fifth Marines, the Fifth machine-gun battalion and some engineers, it was deployed to the right between the Sixth Marines and the Ninth Infantry, to fill a gap in the

French line, and by June 5 the entire division became engaged.

Considering that this was its first experience in battle, this division made a splendid defense, repulsed all German attacks, and by its timely arrival effectively stopped the German advance on Paris.

Bring Relief to French Poilu.

The sudden appearance and dramatic entrance of the Second and Third divisions into the shattered and broken fighting lines and their dash and courage in battle produced a favorable effect upon the French Poilu. It must have been with a decided feeling of relief that the worn and tired French army, retreating before vastly superior numbers, caught sight of Americans arriving in trucks at Meaux and marching thence on foot, hats off, hurrying eagerly forward to battle. And the Germans, who had been filled with propaganda deprecating the American effort and the quality of their training, must have been surprised and doubtless rather disconcerted by meeting strong resistance by Americans on different portions of this active battle front, especially when our troops advanced at once to meet the attack in open combat.

This defeat of the French furnished the second striking confirmation of the wisdom of training troops for open warfare.

Replies to French Criticism.

After the success of our troops we were in no mood to listen to self-appointed critics. M. Andre Tardieu called on me upon my return to Paris and undertook to point out that our staff was inefficient and offered criticisms of our organization. As this was something he could not possibly know about, I replied that he had got an entirely erroneous impression and that our staff was second to none in either ability or efficiency.

I advised him that we had quite enough of this sort of thing from the French, either military or civilian, and suggested that if his people would cease troubling themselves so much about our affairs and attend more strictly to their own we should all get along much better.

I did not fail to appreciate M. Tardieu's ability and his helpfulness on many occasions, but this constant inclination on the part of a certain element among the French to assume a superiority that did not exist then or at any later period, added to the attempts of some of them to dictate, had reached the limit.

CHAPTER XLIII

The sixth session of the supreme war council was convened June 1, 1918. The important matter of further shipment of American troops was taken up.

As already indicated, it was my opinion that neither the character of the

fast as possible to carry on the battle to the end, and that our program had been seriously interrupted by concessions already made.

I called attention to the fact that the railways all over France were on the point of breaking down for lack of efficient operators and of skilled workmen to repair rolling stock; that our ports would be hopelessly blocked unless we could improve the railways; this his plan would leave us 200,000 men short to complete combat units and fill up special organizations that were absolutely necessary in the S. O. S., and, finally, that the restriction of our shipments to infantry and machine-gun units would be a very dangerous and short-sighted policy.

To much of this he paid little or no attention and replied that all these things could be postponed.

Wanted Wilson Informed.

Graeme Thompson, British expert on transportation and supply, came into the room at this point with Mr. Lloyd George and General Sir Henry Wilson, and took part in the discussion. Mr. Lloyd George said he thought President Wilson would be deeply interested to get General Foch's view of the situation, and added that as America had no prime minister present he thought it would be inconvenient for us to make a decision, but that this subject should be brought before the whole council.

I then called attention to a cable from Secretary of War Baker, already quoted, showing that the President had been much embarrassed by representations made to him personally by the French and British ambassadors, and had suggested that the matter might be settled by a conference between General Foch and myself. I pointed out that the cable did not mention the supreme war council, and I again stated my opposition to making the subject one of general discussion by all allied representatives and their staffs.

I did not fail to point out further that the President was trusting my judgment in this matter. As nothing was being accomplished and hoping the number of participants in the discussion might be limited, I proposed we adjourn until the following day.

Pershing Again Answers Foch.

The next afternoon when we assembled M. Clemenceau was waiting for the rest of us, and instead of there being fewer conferees the number had increased. Not unlike the situation at Abbeville a month before, everybody was keyed up, and, as we had expected, the question had to be fought all over again.

General Foch supported by M. Clemenceau and Lloyd George, wanted nothing but infantry and machine gunners in June and July, to which I was strongly opposed, again insisting that sufficient importance had not been attached to my reasons for the necessity of the auxiliary troops omitted in June.

Foch resorted to his often-repeated question whether I was willing to take the risk, to which I replied very positively that I was ready to assume any responsibility my proposal might entail, but that I must have a greater proportion of other troops to keep the American organization from going to smash.

Men Called in May Untrained.

Other objections, which the allies apparently overlooked, were that the untrained men called out in May could not possibly be ready for service until a considerable time after arrival, and that neither the French nor the British could provide all the equipment and land transportation they would need. In accordance with my program, I was willing to agree to the shipment of fully trained infantry not needed for the instruction of new drafts, but felt that this point should be left to the judgment of the secretary of war.

Mr. Lloyd George then concluded that as a consequence July would be a blank, and in a rather dejected tone he said the allies were in a sense in the hands of the United States. He spoke of the generous and chivalrous attitude of President Wilson, and said all they could do was to acquaint him with their needs and call upon him to come to their aid, more particularly to the aid of France at the period

of the most terrible extremity that she had yet encountered.

CHAPTER XLIV

Further conversation at the session of the supreme war council showed the uncertainty in the minds of the allies. Prime Minister Lloyd George, reverting to losses, said that before the great German attack in May he had been informed positively the Germans had only 400,000 replacements left, and that now, after the most violent fighting, in which it was reported the Germans had suffered very heavy losses, they still had more than 300,000 replacements.

The allies also had 300,000, but it was now contended, he said, that the British army was on the decline while that of the enemy was not.

Mr. Lloyd George asked if that could be cleared up, to which General Foch replied that it was because the enemy managed better, and he went on to say that Germany, with a population of 68,000,000 could maintain 204 divisions, while Great Britain, with 46,000,000 inhabitants, could keep up only 43. It had been stated that the British counted on keeping up 53 divisions, but that ten of them would be practically American.

Then, in response to a further question by Mr. Lloyd George, General Foch said he could not pretend to say where Germany procured her replacements; possibly it might be from prisoners returned from Russia.

Three Map Program.

After further argument on discrepancies of various figures, and insistence by General Foch that the number of divisions be maintained, the consideration of the transportation of American troops in June and July was resumed. The discussion having reached an impasse, it was suggested that Lord Milner, British war minister, General Foch and I should undertake to draw up a program.

In the consideration of the question by us the point of my contention was won when General Weygand, who was Foch's principal adviser, remarked that it would be as well to leave the new drafts to be trained at home a month or so longer.

Although my arguments had failed to make any impression on General Foch, he at once approved Weygand's suggestion.

Agreement on U. S. Troops.

With this out of the way we soon drew up the agreement embodied in the following cablegram sent to Washington June 2:

"(a) For June: First, absolute priority shall be given the transportation of 170,000 combat troops (viz., six divisions without artillery, ammunition trains or supply trains, amounting to 128,000 men and 44,000 replacements for combat troops); second, 25,400 men for the service of railway, of which 13,400 have been asked by the French minister of transportation; third, the balance to be troops of categories to be determined by the commander in chief, American expeditionary forces.

"(b) For July: First, absolute priority for the shipment of 140,000 combat troops of the nature defined above, four divisions minus artillery, etc., amounting to 84,000 men plus 56,000 replacements; second, the balance of the 250,000 to consist of troops to be designated by the commander in chief, American expeditionary forces.

"(c) It is agreed that if available tonnage in either month allows the transportation of a larger number of men than 250,000 the excess tonnage will be employed in the transportation of combat troops as defined above.

"(d) We recognize that the combatant troops to be dispatched in July may have to include troops with insufficient training, but we consider the present emergency to justify a temporary and exceptional departure by the United States from sound principles of training, especially as a similar course is being followed by France and Great Britain. (Signed)

"FOCH, MILNER, PERSHING."

The prime ministers cabled President Wilson expressing their thanks for the promptness of American aid in the present emergency.

Yanks at Chateau Thierry.

The Second and Third divisions, facing the Germans near Chateau Thierry, had made their places in line secure, giving heart to the French, who were trying to stabilize their own positions around the newly formed salient. We shall hear more of these two divisions later. Although fully taken for granted by all of us, it was none the less gratifying to see these divisions, for the first time in the line, acquit themselves so well.

En route to Chaumont we motored eastward through Montmirail, passing long columns of French refugees fleeing from their homes, many on foot, men and women with bundles on their backs, leading the smaller children, driving their stock before them and hauling in various types of conveyances the few remaining worldly goods they were able to take with them. Almost indescribable were many similar scenes as reported by our troops as they came up to reinforce the retreating French.

Dotted Net Is Charming and Chic

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



WORLD WAR YARNS

by Lieut. Frank E. Hagan

"Gone West"

Two outstanding contributions to current speech were made by the British soldiers during the World War. One was "Blighty" and the other was "Gone West." "Blighty" was derived from an East Indian word meaning "over the sea" or "home" and was probably brought to the battlefields of France by veterans who had served in India. So when a "Tommy" was wounded, he accepted his wound philosophically as a "ticket to Blighty." The term was also used as a synonym for "leave of absence."

The American soldiers did not readily pick up "Blighty" from their British comrades in arms. Perhaps the difference between a 3,000-mile trip across the Atlantic and the short passage across the English channel accounts for the fact that "Blighty" didn't figure much in the life of the average Yank. But he did take over the expression "Gone West" as a synonym for death.

There are various theories as to the origin of this expression. It was a common phrase in South Africa at the beginning of the present century and it was probably taken to England by British soldiers who had served in the Boer war and then carried to France. But the idea goes back much farther than that. Thousands of years ago the Egyptians spoke of their dead as those who had "Gone West" and among many primitive peoples, including the North American Indians, there was a belief that the abode of the dead was in the west, the land of the setting sun.

He Died for Love of a Spy

He was a cadet at the aviation center of Issoudun. His brother birdman called him Jerry O. which, for the purposes of this story, is near enough to his real name. He made love to every welfare girl he ever met—this upon the word of one of them who is the authority for this story—that is, until Marie came to Issoudun. Marie was a barmaid, the sister of a man who gave French lessons to the officers at the flying camp. After he saw Marie, he couldn't "see" any other girl. Their romance flourished for awhile.

And then—Marie was arrested. French counter espionage officers revealed the fact that she was a German spy. They questioned her and Jerry was involved. He hadn't betrayed any secrets, for he didn't know any to betray. But the upshot of it was that he was removed from flying lists and confined to quarters. There he brooded—over the disgrace that had come upon him, and over the deception by his sweetheart.

Eventually he was restored to his former status and put back on the flying lists. But he made only one flight after that. As his buddies watched him circling around for a landing they saw that he had apparently lost control and from a height of about 1,000 meters his plane dived straight for the ground. The ground officers who investigated crashes made their examination and turned in a report of accident. But that didn't deceive his brother flyers. They knew that he was too good a pilot to dive a thousand meters at the ground—accidentally.

Today a white cross stands in the graveyard at Issoudun. It bears the name of Jerry. The welfare girl who tells this story visited it a year or so after the war. On it she saw a huge wreath of imitation green leaves and bead designs done in the usual French manner. There was a sun-faded card on the wreath. It read: "For the grave of Lieut. Jerry O. From his great friend Marie M." Yes, Marie had been released from prison when the war was over and she had returned to Issoudun long enough to decorate Jerry's grave. And that's the end of this story of Jerry O., American aviator, and Marie M. French, barmaid and German spy.

When Wilson Went Home

President Wilson departed from France the early afternoon of June 29, 1919, in striking contrast to the exciting scenes which had marked his reception a few weeks before. A typical Brest day of drizzling, interminable rain and oceans of mud, greeted the President when he arrived in the forenoon at the French embarkation center on his special train.

The George Washington, transport on which the President made his eastward voyage, waited in the outer harbor. Only a detachment of M. P.'s were present as Mr. Wilson rode out to the vessel. No doughboy guards were lined up as on the previous occasion when he departed.

Non-coms of the Forty-first division, who had served as an honor guard at the President's mansion in Paris, the Fifth Engineers and the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Machine Gun battalion were aboard the George Washington when she sailed for home.

These men had barely completed their midday chow when the historic George Washington whistled her farewell to France and, with the President, headed west.

So inconspicuous was the departure that many American soldiers in the French port were unaware that day that their commander in chief had sailed for home.

(© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)



Doughboys Bringing in German Prisoners.

troops to be sent over nor their disposition was within the province of the council to decide, but that these questions should be determined according to circumstances and after discussion with the allies.

So I objected to their consideration by the council, as such, and suggested a meeting outside the council, which was approved.

Accordingly, in the late afternoon, General Foch, Lord Milner, British war minister, General Weygand and I, with Colonels Conner and Boyd, met in the premier's room. General Foch began by stating the serious condition of the allies and proposed the continued shipment from America of nothing but infantry and machine-gun units in June and July, in effect 250,000 in each month. Every one realized the gravity of the allied situation as strongly as he did, but, as previously and persistently contended by me, there were two sides to the question.

Foch Becomes Excited.

I was prepared to make some concessions and stated my views, but neither facts nor arguments seemed to make any impression. General Foch especially was very positive and earnest, and, in fact, became quite excited, waving his hands and repeating: "The battle, the battle; nothing else counts."

With equal emphasis I urged that we must build up our organization as

HATS OF ALL SIZES APPROVED BY PARIS

There is nothing monotonous about hat fashions this summer. Sizes range from mere skull caps to cape lines, with brims a foot wide. There is as much variety in shapes as in sizes and more materials involved than there is room to list. Soft, fabriclike straws, crocheted or mesh straws are being used for new versions of the beret, and to make crowns for some of the brimmed hats. The familiar panama, bako, milan, leghorn and other well knowns are making all manner of brimmed hats. Stitching is used to give body to cotton and linen hats and to decorate brimmed sports hats of jersey and felt.

Among the small hats Agnes' French colonial creations and Suzanne Talbot's derby-brimmed hats are of particular interest. Agnes has taken the various headgears and hair dresses of the Moroccans, the Algerians, the Cambodians and translated them in a collection of peaked and wrapped and draped turbans and berets that are enormously smart. Furthermore, she has taken over the brilliant and exotic colorings that distinguish the original models.

Mesh Stockings Regarded Comfortable for Sports

Do you like lisle for sports stockings? Many women do, because it looks less dressed up and formal. Do you like mesh for sports stockings? Its open work seems next most comfortable to bare legs. Lisle and mesh conspire, therefore, to make comfortable, good looking stockings to go with sports costumes. And lisle mesh socks are a joy for tennis.

Socks continue to be worn for active sports, but usually over stockings. Bare legs may be worn for comfort, but only in private and informal places.

With the white clothes and the bright colors you will be wearing this summer you will find that a light clear beige is most becoming. This is the shade that tones best with your outdoor-darkened skin.

Women at Palm Beach adopted this shade almost universally in the daytime. In the evening they wore paler tones—nude and peach.

There is talk of white and off-white hose for wear in the evening.

Stunning Dinner Gown



This is a Lanvin replica of a dinner gown in black. The braided peplum is unique, as are the long satin gauntlets with jeweled bracelets.

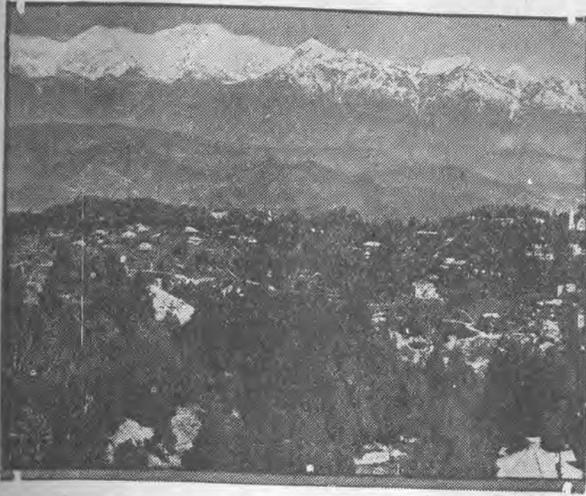
Three Colors for Scarf; Worn With White Sports

There are all sorts of attractive scarfs, many of them made of red, white and blue. There are lots of clothes accessories in those colors, anyway. They are worn with white sports clothes.

There are, for instance, scarfs made in triangles of the three colors, oddly chunked together. There are scarfs of the three colors in wide stripes, others with the center portion of the scarf white, the ends striped red and blue. These scarfs, striped and triangles, are made of the finest wool crocheted in a loose, lacy stitch.

Other scarfs are made of the three colors striped lengthwise, in soft silk crepe. Still others are made of two colors on one side, lined with the third color.

Mighty Mountains



Darjeeling, With Peaks of the Himalayas in the Background.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

MOUNTS Kamet and Kinchinjunga in the Himalayas have taken the place of Mount Everest this summer in the interest of the world's mountain climbers. Mount Kamet, 25,445 feet high, was successfully scaled by a British party on June 21. Kinchinjunga, 27,315 feet high, is now being attacked by a party of Germans.

Heretofore, Mount Kamet has seldom been heard of when the earth's highest pinnacles are being discussed, but nevertheless it is one of the select little group of Asiatic peaks that push up farther above sea level than mountains in any other part of the earth. Although it ranks thirtieth among the amazing group of mountain giants that extend along the Himalaya chain and into China, it is not less surpassed in height by any of its fellows except Everest, 29,002 feet high; Goodwin Austen, 28,250; Kinchinjunga, 27,815; Dhaulagiri, 26,828, and Gosai Than, 26,805. All of these super-giants among mountains are in Nepal except Goodwin Austen, which is in northern Kashmir.

The peak of Mount Kamet is situated just a stone's throw south of the Tibetan border, in the United Provinces of India. Nearby is Nanda Devi, which tops it by less than 200 feet. These comparisons hold down to the fact that Kamet is the third highest mountain in the British empire; and by virtue of this fact it was considered well worth a serious attack by mountain climbers.

While Mounts Everest and Kinchinjunga are near Darjeeling, hill capital of Bengal, Mount Kamet is 600 miles to the northwest near Simla, hill capital of India. It lies in the Garhwal district of the United Provinces, 130 miles due east of Simla near the eightieth meridian of longitude. This area came into British possession in 1814 as a result of the Gurka war (with Nepal). This region consists of a maze of high peaks with extremely deep valleys winding among them. The valleys and lower slopes are heavily wooded.

How Mount Kamet is Reached.

The railroad used in expeditions to Mount Kamet is at Kathgodam, in the United Provinces, at the southern edge of the Himalayan foothills. From there travel is overland through valleys and up steep slopes to Ranikhet, a hill village comparable in location to Simla. From Ranikhet the way leads over rough country and across a number of deep river gorges, to the village of Niti at 12,000 feet altitude. From this point both yaks and coolie porters are used.

Although numerous attempts to scale Mount Kamet have been made since 1855, no one succeeded in reaching the summit until this summer. The latest expedition prior to the one that has just scaled the peak was led in 1920 by Dr. A. M. Kellas. He reached an altitude of 23,600 feet, but had to turn back because his native assistants were suffering from mountain sickness.

On the slopes of Mount Kamet is one of the chief head-water glaciers of the Ganges river.

Kinchinjunga is bigger game for the mountain climber than Kamet, both because of its extreme height and the steepness of its slopes. It is the third highest mountain in the world, reaching upward five and one-third miles above sea level.

Of the three highest peaks—Everest, Goodwin Austen, and Kinchinjunga—the latter is most inaccessible. It lies 45 miles north of Darjeeling in an air line, but the road that one must travel across canyons, over ridges and around intervening peaks, is much longer.

Darjeeling has been headquarters for the several expeditions that have tried unsuccessfully to scale Kinchinjunga in past years. Like Simla, 700 miles farther west, and Srinagar in Kashmir, Darjeeling is a godsend to perspiring Europeans who must spend the hot period in India. But it is more than a cool retreat; it is a matchless observation post, when the clouds permit, for the mightiest mountain scenery that the world affords. And the outstanding sight to the northward, across deep chasms and beyond tier after tier of foothills, is the mighty Kinchinjunga, buttressed by half a dozen peaks from 20,000 to 24,000 feet in altitude.

Darjeeling stands on a sort of stage before and above which sweep the amphitheater slopes of Himalayan foothills that rises about 7,000 feet from the Belgian plains. On the side toward the mountains the ridge drops away for approximately 6,000 feet forming what might, in American terminology, be called "the Grand Canyon of the Ranjit," but whose heavily forested slopes and tropically luxuriant floor earns in India the more poetic name of "Vale of Ranjit."

It is across this titanic valley and beyond over ranges of foothills, lower than that on which Darjeeling sits, that one looks to mighty Kinchinjunga. The eye therefore sees a rise of approximately 7,000 feet, a range of altitude to be seen in few if any other places in the world, since most of the highest mountains rise from lofty plateaus.

Darjeeling on the Foothills.

Darjeeling has characteristics unlike those of most towns. It can hardly be said to have streets. Most of the buildings face on paths or walks which run along the main ridge and out onto its minor spurs, or work their way by serpentine routes to other paths that cling to the steep sides of the slopes. Steps, too, serve in place of roads, connecting terraces that rise one above the other. One of the few carriage roads is a driveway that skirts the lower end of the main ridge and leads below to the suburb Lebong and its barracks for British soldiers.

The villas, bungalows, shops, government buildings, hospitals, churches, schools, barracks and native huts that make up Darjeeling and its suburb form pendant communities, like giant saddle-bags thrown over the ridge. Dwellings are scattered down the slopes for a thousand feet, the ground floors of one tier on a level with the roofs of the next tier below. If one must cover much space in Darjeeling he rides on pony back or is carried in a litter by four servants.

The center of Darjeeling is Observatory hill, a knoll on the crest of the ridge. Topping the knoll is a Buddhist monument and surrounding it is a small forest of staves from which prayer flags flutter their supplications. From the benches near the monument one may sit, when mist and clouds do not interfere, and take advantage of Darjeeling's best view of mighty Kinchinjunga and its fellows. But often the vigil is fruitless. It is only for relatively brief periods during spring and early winter that one may be sure of long, uninterrupted views of the towering granite and ice walls and snowy slopes to the north.

Looking Across to the Peaks.

Standing on the Darjeeling ridge when the air is free of mists, the observer first looks down, deep down 6,000 feet into a river gorge choked with tropical jungle. Then his eyes rise to the rice fields reflecting the blue sky and the tea plantations. Up and up to the Temperate zone trees, then to the pine forests crowning lower mountains. The observer peeps over half a dozen intervening ridges into the dark mysterious depths of valleys. Then he sees the bare uplands above the tree line and finally the beginning of the snows. Long white glaciers drape the mountain mass whose two-pronged peak half fills the sky.

The world seems to be walled on the north. There is no such thing as a horizon; Kinchinjunga closes the view like an exquisite screen.

The vertical height is to the length, at this point of vantage as one is to eight; that is, as a tree 60 feet high appears when viewed at the distance of one average city block.

In terms of familiar American views, Kinchinjunga, seen from Darjeeling, is like the Washington monument as it appears from the west veranda of the Capitol or the Woolworth building as seen from the Jersey shore.

Darjeeling well earns its popularity as a summer resort. While on the steamy plains of Bengal, a few miles away, the mercury climbs in summer above 100 degrees Fahrenheit, it seldom tops 75 degrees at Darjeeling; and in winter 35 degrees marks the low point of the temperature range. The unpleasant feature of the weather is furnished by the heavy rains. Ten feet of water fall each year, and some of the storms are violent.

Wealthy Convicts Buy Their Way From Prison to Easier Life of Camps

New York.—An investigation into a system of bribery whereby well-to-do convicts sentenced to federal penitentiaries at Atlanta and Leavenworth, especially for liquor law violations and stock frauds, have been able to get themselves transferred to less onerous confinement in army detention camps, such as those at Fort Wad-

worth here, and Camp Meade, Md., has been under way by the Department of Justice for several weeks.

The first intimation of the existence of such a system was obtained by federal authorities here some months ago with the discovery of a letter in the pocket of Paul Rubkin, a convicted watch smuggler, in the Manhattan federal building. Rubkin, with Solomon Rubman, secretary of the company, and Joseph Y. Pearlman, was sentenced to the Atlanta penitentiary in July, 1930.

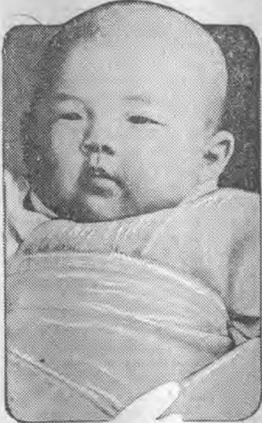
The trio had pleaded guilty to charges of smuggling watch movements valued at \$950,000 into this port from Switzerland and defrauding the government out of \$300,000 in duties. Rubkin and Pearlman got two years each and Rubman was sentenced for 18 months.

Some time later, however, when the federal authorities wanted Rubkin to confront a new suspect and they sent to Atlanta for him, it was found that he was at Fort Wadsworth. He was brought to the courthouse here. Afterwards when he was taken back to Fort Wadsworth and searched it was discovered that some one had given him a letter while in New York.

The letter was from a convict at Atlanta. It disclosed that the writer had obtained the necessary funds and wanted to follow Rubkin's example in obtaining a transfer to Fort Wadsworth. Questioned by federal authorities, Rubkin admitted that he had bought a transfer for himself for \$1,000 and that his two associates had also bought transfers, the prices being \$1,000 and \$500 each.

Department of Justice agents, under John Edgar Hoover, chief investigator at Washington, began an investigation. They learned that other transfers had been made under similar conditions. However, it was not always easy to ascertain whether the transfers had been paid for. Because of the overcrowded condition of the

Emperor's Daughter



This is the first photograph made of Princess Yorinomiya Atsuko, daughter of the emperor and empress of Japan. It was taken on the one hundredth day following her birth, when she observed the traditional ceremony of first taking up the chop-sticks.

WHISTLING AND EMOTION

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK
Dean of Men, University of Illinois.

I have never been able to whistle, much effort as I have expended in attempting to acquire the art. I recall with great vividness my envy of a young companion of seven or eight years who had already acquired the art and whose accomplishment I tried in vain to emulate. Nature evidently never intended that I should express my emotions through the medium of whistling.

My brother was a great whistler. He had a tremendous range and could reach the highest and the shrillest notes. He was not one who whistled loud "to keep his courage up." Whistling was his way of quieting the irritations of life. He seldom whistled as he went about his work to express joy or interest or light-heartedness. If I came upon him sitting immovably with furrowed brow, whistling shrilly and persistently, then I knew that something had gone wrong, that he had been thwarted in some purpose, deprived unexpectedly of some pleasure, irritated by some trifling event, possibly. It was no time to ask for favors or to attempt pleasant conversation if we found him whistling. It was better to wait until the storm blew over.

In general, whistling expresses a contented, satisfied state of mind and sometimes a thoughtful one. When at midnight or later I am awakened by the sound of whistling as some of the youthful undergraduates are going home to their books or their beds, I know that the evening has been passed pleasantly, if not profitably.

America Was Once Joined to Europe

Paris.—The Abbe Moreux, eminent French meteorologist and scientist, has aroused intense scientific interest by



"Crash suits are fashionable and practical for amateur flyers." (WNU Service.)

reviving discussion of the theory that the American continent once was joined to the Old world but, after the deluge, floated away to its present position.

This theory was advanced during the early part of this century by the German meteorologist Wegener, who died recently. Accepting the theory that the interior of the earth is fluid, then the solidified continents may be giant expanses of floating earth, attached to the interior of the earth by a supple, gradually diminishing link.

The Abbe Moreux points out that the German scientist held that the two continents, when they were close together, fitted into one another almost perfectly, as though they were parts of a jigsaw puzzle. Examination of a world map shows that this jigsaw puzzle idea is not so far-fetched as it would seem at first.

When the deluge came, Abbe Moreux says, the narrow gap between the continents widened, America drifted away, leaving the wide expanse of the Atlantic to separate the newly created world from the old.

The French scientist declares the



The man who takes an umbrella to church and leaves it out in the vestibule has got true friends.



penitentiaries at Atlanta and Leavenworth, federal prison authorities have made it a practice recently to transfer as many prisoners as possible to army detention camps. Nearly 1,500 prisoners have been scattered through these camps.

Among other notorious prisoners who are said to have obtained transfers from Atlanta to army detention camps is Harry Goldhurst, operator of a Manhattan bucket shop and financial adviser of Bishop Cannon and friend of Samuel Radlow, once an intimate of the late Vivian Gordon. Goldhurst was sentenced to five years in Atlanta for his bucket shop operations.

An oil well near Bakersfield, Calif., has been drilled almost to a depth of two miles

POTPOURRI

The Typewriter's Aid to Women

The first really workable typewriter was placed on the American market in 1874. It was designed by three Milwaukee men, C. L. Sholes, S. W. Soule, and Carlos Glidden. The typewriter undoubtedly has been the most important factor in bringing women into the business world, for it provided the opening wedge which gave them opportunities to prove their capabilities.

(© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Chic Street Costume



This debonair street costume was created in sharkskin cloth. The smartness of this sleek tulleur is accentuated by the jaunty hat of brown and white.

Rough Silks Are Best for Sports Costumes

Raw and rough silks, Parisian dressmakers have found, are best for sports wear; patterned and plain tweeds, jerseys, flannels, etamines and tricots are the stand-bys in woollens and may be used for sports frocks and for town and country when sports are not the order of the moment.

Striped materials and checks, regardless of the texture, have called out all their troops and invaded fashion's territory. They have had previous little resistance, too, for the inclined-to-be-stout woman welcomes the former with open arms, because she knows that it slenderizes her figure; and the close-to-being-skinny woman "checks" up on her wardrobe with great fervor, knowing that the little squares in all their possible sizes will help to fill in the gaps and swell the potential curves.

For Little Girls

Small daughters especially if they have blond hair will look adorable in plain little coats of apple green tweed with stitched brimmed hats of the same material—or of felt.

Retains Her Crown



Miss Georgia Coleman of Los Angeles, queen of divers, who successfully defended her national diving championship at the Bronx beach pool at New York, where the A. A. U. championships were contested.

theory is not new. It was first advanced by Pierre Placet in 1668, and again by Snider in 1889. Abbe Moreux, while unwilling to pass on the theory, points to the curiosity of the islands of the Atlantic, such as the Azores and Madeira. Have they remained stationary, or are they floating more slowly toward the new world?

It is indicated that the French academy of sciences may discuss the theory in its entirety, while organization of a mission to study the composition of the Azores and other Atlantic islands is being urged.

Lost Children Kept Safe in a Cage



During the hot weather many children are lost in the parks of the big cities and at the bathing beaches. At the Oak street beach in Chicago, this became such a problem that the park board erected a wire-fenced enclosure, where the lost little ones are kept until called for by their parents.

The Carteret News

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

ESTABLISHED IN 1908 AS THE ROOSEVELT NEWS

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M. E. YORKE, Publisher

ABOUT TIME

In 1930 the Borough of Carteret paid to the County of Middlesex \$135,651.60. In 1931 it paid out \$123,396.76.

In two years it paid Middlesex county over one quarter of a million dollars.

The taxpayers of Carteret, especially at a time like this, have a right to ask what do they get from Middlesex county for one quarter of a million dollars in two years?

What does Carteret get for its \$123,296.76 in 1931? Well, for one thing Mr. Heil has gotten himself a \$2,500.00 job as road commissioner. It is not believed he needs the job. He is reputed to be very well to do.

It would be much better service to give that job to someone that needed it in Carteret. It would even be better to split the job up.

Mr. Heil was well taken care of by Carteret for a great many years in the way of offices. He did not need another one.

It is time that Middlesex county did something for Carteret. It has been reported that a few men shifted around from week to week have been put on the county roads from Carteret.

There ought to be a lot more than a few men a week.

Middlesex county goes and takes Carteret's hard earned tax money and spends it all over the rest of the county. Apparently all Carteret gets is a political job for someone who did not need it.

It would be no hardship at all on the county treasury, in view of the amount Carteret pays it, to put 50 to 75 Carteret men to work in the county for three months.

This would cost the county, to give three months work to from 50 to 75 men, about \$12,000 to \$18,000. Carteret pays Middlesex county in 1931 \$123,296.76. In 1930 we paid them \$135,651.60.

In other words, in two years we paid them over one-quarter of a million dollars. With all that money coming from Carteret and with men from all over the county being employed, one would think that Carteret would have a big share of employment on county work.

Particularly would we think this would be so when Mr. E. J. Heil is road commissioner. Carteret has done well by Mr. Heil in the way of offices in the past. He is never backward in speaking for himself. Let him make a little of this noise down at the county seat in behalf of giving work on the county roads to people from Carteret whose tax money has gone down to the county for years. The county is spending Carteret money.

It is time the county spent some of it in behalf of the people of Carteret.

Are we to hand the county in two years a quarter of a million dollars and then see roads built all over the county; other improvement made all over the county, and men from other towns all over the county employed on the jobs which Carteret money helps pay for?

A real representative of Carteret at the county seat would have 50 to 75 men employed per week for at least three months. All they need is a paper and pencil to figure it out.

Later the political palavers—the bunco boys—will come to Carteret and tell us what the county has done. Let them tell us what the county has done and is doing for Carteret.

Try Carteret First ought to apply to spending Carteret's tax money. That is one thing the people in Carteret ought to have something to say about—their tax money.

TURNED DOWN

Germany especially has had its troubles since the war. Shortly after the conclusion of the World War the Kaiser was given a permanent vacation and a republican form of government supplanted the monarchistic form.

It is no easy step for a people that have been used to one form of government for centuries to over-night adopt another.

In the first place there is no set up for it. It means the government has to be organized on an entirely different basis. It calls for different type of interest on the part of the citizens. To have this new form of government even in good times would have caused plenty of difficulty since there are always self-seekers looking out for their own pocketbooks and last and least the welfare of the public.

The public is only mentioned as a smoke screen occasionally so as to divert attention from the boys who help themselves. We have them all over.

To set up a new form of government and have it function with any degree of smoothness was in itself a gigantic problem for people who had been so accustomed to pledge allegiance to the Kaiser and his advisors.

But this was only one of their problems. The government had to concern itself as to how business was to be carried on within the Republic. In other words, how to stimulate domestic business. This was a real problem, when it was considered that the people had been heavily taxed during the war and that many of them had lost their principal bread winners.

In addition to attempting to get some sort of stability to business conditions in the country the new regime in Germany had to consider the question of foreign trade which had been snuffed out entirely during the war. Foreign trade meant much to Germany. In pre-war years Germany was fast approaching England's premier position of queen of the seas. It was making inroads in trade in all parts of the world. To suddenly have that cut off entirely was a blow. To attempt to build it up while trying to carry on a new form of government was still a greater task.

On top of all this was the tremendous debt levied on the German people as a nation as a result of the war. This was something else to worry about.

Then of course, the racketeers, the self seekers, those who would "kid" the public that they would help them if they were only given a chance, the Communists, the Fascists, and all the rest of the fakirs attempted to persuade some of the people that they could have everything without working, etc., if they would only put them in power. No doubt this honey sounded good to some. It sounded good to those who believed there was some way of living without working. However, everyone cannot be a politician.

During the week-end a vote was held in Prussia as to whether or not to recall the present administration which is slowly, through all kinds of difficulty, aiding Germany and indirectly aiding the world. Despite the hook-up of all kinds of radicals, aided by the faking politicians, who always set in the background and make ammunition, the grafters, the vote failed by no less than 3,500,000. The New York Times refers to it as "a stinging defeat."

Apparently the buncombe, that has been steadily handed out with all kinds of acclaim by the Communists and others, who would tear down the government, did not go over so big as they hoped. The great majority of the German people realize these are the most difficult times the world has seen. Particularly are they difficult for Germany. Germany is at the crisis. A great majority of the German people realize that in the crisis Germany needs its best abilities. They appreciate its most unselfish men need to be in the saddle. They know this is no time for political grafters. They turned the other crowd vigorously in just Prussia alone by no less than 3,500,000.

WHAT IT PAYS

The average person in Carteret does not realize what a substantial part of his taxes goes to the county.

This is probably because the average person in Carteret does not see anything that Carteret gets from the county. Well they do not see it because Carteret does not get anything from the county except a political job now and then for someone who does not need it.

In 1930 approximately 18c. out of every Carteret tax dollar went to the county.

In 1931 approximately 16c. out of every Carteret tax dollar went to the county.

If 16c. out of every dollar worth of taxes of Carteret must go to the county, then surely it would seem Carteret ought to get something from the county.

FACING THE SITUATION

Many farmers in the county are making provision with food stuffs in the way of drying and preserving of one kind or another that has not been done in many moons.

They are looking forward to a bad winter.

They are seeing to it that they will not be out of foodstuffs. They feel with shelter and foodstuffs they can probably see a bad winter through.

The same amount of common sense will have to be applied generally. If the people throughout the country have to scratch and twist and turn to provide for the immediate future, surely it is time to call a halt on unwise public expenditures. In some places in the country today the fellow who makes an unnecessary public expenditure, either in the way of a land grab or a contract or some more political jobs, takes his life in his hands.

Those are the places where the people have become alive to the situation and know what they are facing. As the truth dawns on the people generally in other sections and they realize the politicians are spending their money, taking it out of their pockets, there will be no more land grabs, fat contracts or fake positions to create political jobs.

Every time one of these things is done the people will realize there goes more money out of their pockets. That it is more money being taken away from their families. When they get the correct slant on it the rest will take care of itself. They will be a little bit suspicious of the fellow who is going to do something for them for "nothing."

NOT BOLOGNEY

This paper called attention to the fact that local public expenditures could not continue to mount the way they have been while the people and the businesses of the town have reduced income or none at all.

One of the janitors in a school answer to that was "bologney." Of course, it is bologney to him and all other who are lucky enough to be on the public payroll. He should worry about the rest of us. He has a five day week job and in the summer practically three months' vacation. He has vacations in other parts of the year as well. The taxpayers who have to work for the money or borrow the money in times like these have to pay his salary and the salaries of everyone else lucky enough to be on the public payroll.

But the public cannot continue to carry these kind on their backs all their lives. All anyone has to do is to read the newspapers and look at some of the communications showing the public is on to the politicians. The public is revolting against people having the soft snaps they do on the public payrolls. If you will notice some of the communications to the newspapers all over you will notice the fellow who works for a living is alive to the fact that the man on the public payroll does not have to worry about his job.

The man who is on the public payroll does not have to worry about whether business is good or bad. The man on the public payroll does not worry whether the other fellow is out of a job. Whether a fellow is out of a job or in a job he has to carry the fellow on the public payroll on his back. No wonder they say "bologney." But it is not bologney for the rest of the people. All over the country and all over the world these are serious times with real public officials trying to do everything they can to save where they can.

The answer of the German people to this kind of clap-trap and bellywash was shown when a recall was defeated in Prussia alone by over 3,500,000. A little more public service and a little less mouthing by some on the public payroll would be more in keeping with the times.

A GALLANT FIGHT

It does not appear to be generally known that the American Legion in the State of New Jersey has been sponsoring a baseball league among young men. The Carteret team, encouraged by the local Post of the American Legion, won the North Jersey championship and came close to winning the state championship. Had it won the state championship, it would have challenged the New England champions and possibly been well on the way to national championship.

The Carteret boys did well to win the North Jersey championship. Following their winning of the North Jersey championship, they tackled the South Jersey champions from Trenton. Carteret won the first game 7 to 5. The second game went to Trenton 7 to 4. The play-off was held last Saturday and unfortunately the Carteret lads were defeated. To their credit they made a gallant fight. They helped put their home town on the map as well as the local Post of the American Legion. The American Legion deserves credit for sponsoring these sort of affairs. The local Post did its full share in encouraging the Carteret representatives.

RUSSIAN WHEAT TO FLOOD WORLD

THOMAS D. CAMPBELL, in Collier's Weekly.

THE threat of an avalanche of wheat from Russia, to be thrown into world markets in increasing quantities during the next few years, is no myth but a grim reality. As to the effect this will have on American wheat growers, it will drive American wheat out of the world markets, forcing the United States to limit production to its own domestic requirements.

Here in the United States the mere thought of a million-acre farm would astonish most people. Over there they don't think anything of it. In 1930, as a matter of fact, the Russian government harvested the wheat from 3,500,000 acres on its state farms. In 1931 they will crop 7,000,000 acres, the following year 15,000,000, and the year after, 30,000,000.

It's feasible and practical. On the farm which I planned for them two years ago, after which their other state farms are modeled, and which contains 500,000 acres, I saw 235 combines harvesting 200,000 bushels of wheat a day. This huge tract has been thoroughly organized, with roads, elevators, power plants and a staff of 17,000 people.

Russia has done the same thing with 3,500,000 acres of government land in two or three years; it can do the same with 30,000,000 acres in a few more years. There is practically no limit to the amount of land available, for Russia contains at least 250,000,000 acres of as good wheat land as there is on earth. The ultimate result is going to be that Russia will be by large odds the greatest wheat producer in the world.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

What does it mean, "I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings?"

Simple—As hard as finding a place to scratch a match at an auto show.

The person who would try to produce synthetic carrots would eat spinach pie.

However, nobody ever attempts to enforce the unwritten law with an unloaded gun.

The trouble with some men is that when opportunity knocks they're too timid to open the door.

We as a nation chewed more gum last year than ever before. Lots of us had more time for it.

Other nations fear that talkies will make all the world speak English. Not the talkies we've heard.

Some of us recall when it was quite a lot of trouble figuring out what to wear at a hard times party.

A Tennessee night watchman says he has not slept for 16 years. But what does the time clock say?

The flapper, says a dispatch, has vanished, which may be due to the use of too much vanishing cream.

The Soviet's income is now said to exceed its outgo. Those politicians over there must be asleep at the switch.

After awhile, if this consolidation movement keeps up, all business concerns will be either merged or submerged.

Russia is a subject of especial curiosity on two points: how she got so much money and what she intends to do with it.

The trouble with listening to that two-year-old radio prodigy is that it's impossible to distinguish her from the announcers.

The bureau of home economics says that a family of four can be fed on \$7.12 weekly. Boarding house keepers please notice!

The Rocky mountains may be millions of years older than anybody suspected, but after all their age is their own business.

A dietitian calls mince pie a polysaccharid carbohydrate of high caloric efficiency. That is what puts the buck in nightmares.

A psychologist says that humans are most intelligent at the age of fourteen. Before they've learned so many things that ain't so.

Feminine fashions in France feature trousers for all sorts of wear, reminding us that you can't tell any more who wears the pants.

A new musical instrument, resembling a saxophone, is said to be so simple in design that a child can play it. It is a great pity.

An ex-star in Hollywood has been playing so many old woman roles in the season past she is seriously considering having her face lowered.

Some people seem to think that the remark, "Cleanliness is next to godliness" applies only to the body and has nothing to do with the mind.

A Chicago clerk hasn't been late to work in 44 years. Evidently there is some way to get into the loop mornings without crossing a drawbridge.

When they start playing miniature football we presume they will use a nickel and two dimes in the back field instead of a quarter and two halves.

Beggars in big cities are said to be making as much as \$15,000 a year. Here's another class, we should think, which ought to begin to feel the pinch.

"The man who can call a wooden hut an ideal home," said a judge, "I should describe as an idiot." We should refer to him as a real estate agent.

Responsible speakers do not hesitate to denounce communism. And it is safe to say that in a little while the Communists will be denouncing one another.

A scientist says the future man will be a child until he is forty. He should be ready then to become one of those elderly Western Union messengers in New York.

Now the federal office of education says that colleges are responsible for students' health. It might also be worth while to give some attention to their manners.

Interest in transatlantic flying is not so keen as it used to be, and if the intrepid aviators are going to take up collections for a new start, it may wane still further.

An eastern judge rules that an automobile, a horse and a speedboat are household effects. We suspect he comes from the land where the pig is kept in the parlor.

Patronize Our Advertisers

World Slow to Improve on First Locomotives

The first steam locomotive is credited to a Welshman, Trevithick, 1804. He and his partner, Vivian, under a patent dating 1802, ran a steam engine in south Wales, Merthyr Tydvil. The world was still far from understanding what it had. In 1812 Blenkinsop's locomotive drew 33 coal cars at the rate of something under four miles per hour, at Leeds. In 1815 George Stephenson built his locomotive. The railroad had at last been made a practicable possibility. It took a long time.

The word "engine" is one of the most striking instances of how we may twist the meaning of an old word, and establish a new and permanent meaning, obliterating the old. "Engine" now commonly means locomotive. It is from the Greek "gignere, to beget," and the Latin "ingenium." Down to the eighteenth century it meant, in English, wit, or talent. Chaucer: "If man hath sapience thre, memorie, engin, and intellect also."

From this it came to mean disposition, or temper; it was sometimes used in the sense of skill in debate and argument, and occasionally trickery, deceit. Thence it grew to mean the product of ingenuity—hence, any contrivance or device. So to machine, tool, etc. The original "engine" was for war or torture.

Excellent Reasons Why Name Change Was Denied

Whether or not our Israelite brethren inherited the habit of changing their names from old Father Abraham is a question. However, ever since the Lord changed Abraham's cognominal signature, they appear to have taken up with the idea and gone in for alterations. If there be any virtue in this "What's in a name?" why not give it a whirl? They would!

Recently, recounts the Business Week, one Louis Goldstein who sells things in Brooklyn, N. Y., decided that a change in name might be a commercial coup de main, besides being a boost to the little Goldsteins. Accordingly he petitioned a judge to alter his name to "Golding." In time came the decision and Louis read that, aside from Goldstein being simple and easy to pronounce, numbers of Goldsteins had achieved success in commerce, industry and the professions. Furthermore, he read, there were probably more good native-born Americans named "Golding" than "Golding" and that the petition was "denied." Louis sighed, glanced at the signature—and almost collapsed.

It was signed by Justice Louis Goldstein.—Pathfinder Magazine.

"Weeping" Mulberry Tree

A tree that has been gaining much in popular favor among the suburbanites in recent years is the graceful weeping mulberry tree. This plant, native of temperate and warm climates, achieves a height of 8 or 10 feet. It has long, curling branches, which point in the direction of the ground. When the tree is in blossom, the tree consequently gives the effect of "weeping."

This tree, of which there are 100 varieties, is not hardy in the United States as far North as New York and is seldom seen in this country except in the South and in California, where some of the more improved varieties are now grown successfully.

The Catch in It

The most economical of wives frequently is the one who has been married for her money.

Pretty Thought

In primeval times our rude forefathers were puzzled how to explain the nature of sun and moon and stars, and they thought they had hit upon the interpretation of phenomenon when they said that the stars were diamonds stuck in the heavenly vault, and that the sun was a luminous stone, a carbuncle, and the moon a pearl or silver disk.

Can Compel Attendance

There is no general law or Constitutional provision that compels members of congress to attend the sessions, but the Constitution gives each house the authority to compel the attendance of its own members.

Great Word Definer

Noah Webster has been called "a born definer of words." Most of the definitions of the 70,000 or more words in his dictionary were created anew by Webster.

31,181 Verses
There are 31,181 verses in the King James version of the Bible—23,214 in the Old Testament and 7,967 in the new.

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Alaska has more than 26,000 miles of coast.

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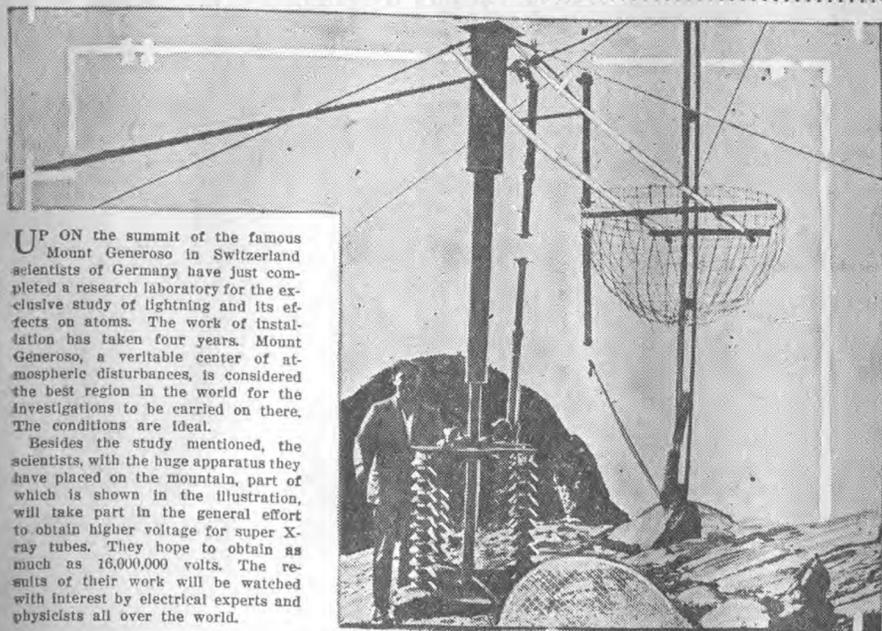
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Studying the Lightning on a Mountain Top



UP ON the summit of the famous Mount Generoso in Switzerland scientists of Germany have just completed a research laboratory for the exclusive study of lightning and its effects on atoms. The work of installation has taken four years. Mount Generoso, a veritable center of atmospheric disturbances, is considered the best region in the world for the investigations to be carried on there. The conditions are ideal.

Besides the study mentioned, the scientists, with the huge apparatus they have placed on the mountain, part of which is shown in the illustration, will take part in the general effort to obtain higher voltage for super X-ray tubes. They hope to obtain as much as 10,000,000 volts. The results of their work will be watched with interest by electrical experts and physicists all over the world.

Ready for Yachting



This young lady is smartly attired for yachting or spectator sports in a costume combining brown and white, with a Panama hat of the profile type. The two-tone idea is carried out in her striped jersey and the suede belt that encircles her flannel jacket. Medium crepe accent the sides of her wool crepe skirt and buck brogues with split tongues add a sporting touch.

Your Home and You

By Betsy Callister

GOOD MIXER

"MY DAUGHTER got a lot out of her college course," a middle-aged mother told me the other day, "but she's not such a good mixer as I am even if I never did go to college."

This was rather surprising to hear, as I knew that the daughter under discussion had been a leader among her classmates and was at the time chairman of the reception committee for graduation week. No one could fairly say that such a girl was not a "good mixer." But the mother went on:

"In some ways she is a fine cook and she learned a lot about planning meals and fixing up tasty dishes that don't cost much, but they have some of those new electric mixers in the cooking school kitchen and the girls have just got into the habit of using them. I'm old fashioned and I still think that a cake that is mixed regularly with a big wooden spoon tastes a lot better and bakes better than one that is mixed by electricity and I know a number of good cooks who agree with me."

I didn't stop to argue the point, but I admit to being new fashioned enough or lazy enough to think that any electrical or mechanical devices that lessen physical work and shorten the time required in cooking are worth the benefit of a doubt. So far as any scientific experiments can go to show there is no difference between eggs beaten with a rotary egg beater and eggs beaten with wire whisk or a fork at the expense of two or three times much energy and time.

(©, 1931, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.) (WNU Service.)

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

HOW FLATHORNS THE MOOSE GOT EVEN

OF COURSE that is another way of saying that if some one wrongs us we shouldn't try to wrong them in return. But there are times when it seems as if the only way to teach some people a lesson so that they will not forget it is to treat them as they treat others. It was something like this with Flathorns the Moose when he did the thing about which Honker the Goose told Buster Bear and Peter Rabbit and the others sitting on the shore of the pond of Paddy the Beaver deep in the Green Forest.

"It was this way," began Honker "Old Flathorns had been hunted and hunted by men with terrible guns until he was so uneasy and worried that he couldn't eat or sleep. The rustling of a leaf falling from a tree would make him jump and shake all over. It was dreadful. He didn't dare go to any of the places or use any of the paths which had been perfectly safe all summer. Once in a while he



"If These Men Would Fight Fairly, I Wouldn't Be Afraid," Said He.

would steal down to the lake where I was, and while he got his breath between drinks he would tell me about his trouble.

"If these men things would fight fairly, I wouldn't be afraid," said he. "But they don't. What chance have I got against them when they kill or hurt with their terrible fire-sticks while yet a long way off? If they would meet me face to face and fight fairly, as any honest liver in the Great Woods does, I wouldn't be afraid. I've never harmed or bothered them. If I could just catch one of them without his terrible fire-stick, I'd show you who's afraid!"

"Right while he was talking there was the bang of one of those terrible fire-sticks, and old Flathorns went right down on his knees with a grunt,

and there was a red mark where something had hit him. But it didn't kill him. It just hurt him dreadfully and knocked him down. He closed his eyes for just a wee minute with the pain, and when he opened them there was the hunter running toward him and shouting excitedly. I guess by the way he acted that he never had shot anybody like Flathorns before, or he would have known better than to run out that way. The minute old Flathorns saw him he forgot all about being afraid of the hunter. He forgot all about the pain from the hurt made by that terrible fire-stick. He just jumped to his feet, all the hair on the back of his neck standing on end with anger, and with a fierce-sounding snort he put his big horns down and rushed straight at that hunter. The fire-stick banged once more, but I guess the hunter was too frightened to shoot straight. Anyway the hunter dropped his fire-stick and started to climb a tree just the way you do, Buster.

"He got out of reach of Flathorns just in time. He was the worst scared hunter ever you saw. His eyes looked as if they would pop out of his head. When he reached the first branches he hung on for dear life while old Flathorns butted the tree so hard that I didn't know but he would knock it down. It was all the hunter could do to hold on. How he did yell! It makes me laugh now just to think of it. Then old Flathorns stamped on that fire-stick and threw it about until I guess it wasn't good for much. After a while he grew tired and went off into the woods out of sight. The man waited a long time, and I guess finally he made up his mind that Flathorns really had gone away. He started to come down, but was only half way when old Flathorns as angry as ever, and the hunter scrambled back as fast as ever he could. Flathorns kept him up in that tree all night and it was a pretty cold night, too. He certainly was getting even for all the worry and trouble the hunters had made him, and I didn't blame him a bit. Do you?"

"Not a bit! Served that hunter right. Guess he knows now what it is like to be hunted," growled Buster Bear in his deep grumbly-rumbly voice, his little eyes twinkling. "Wish I could have seen him."

"Did the hunter get away?" asked Peter.

(© by J. G. Lloyd.)—WNU Service.

Historic Relics Preserved

To make way for modern buildings, the walls of a granary and adjoining building of the Seventeenth century in Edinburgh, Scotland, were razed, but several sculptural stones were preserved.

Life Preserver



(Copyright, W. R. K.)

Mother's Cook Book

Great occasions do not make heroes or cowards; they simply unveil them to the eyes of men.—Canon Westcott.

HOT DAYS WITH COOL DESSERTS

WITH one of the inexpensive vacuum freezers, or a mechanical refrigerator, one may have a different frozen dish every day while the warm weather lasts. When ices and creams have begun to pall on the family taste, try some of these dishes that are cool but simple to prepare.

Lemon Foam.

Boll together one cupful of sugar and one and one-half cupfuls of water for five minutes. Stir in two tablespoonfuls of corn starch mixed with one-half cupful of cold water, and cook over boiling water fifteen minutes. Add three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one teaspoonful of salt and one stiffly beaten egg white. Chill and serve on sponge cake.

Fruit Fluff.

Mix one and one-half tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with half a cupful of milk. Scald one and one-half cupfuls of milk in a double boiler. Beat two eggs slightly and add with one-fourth cupful of sugar and one-half teaspoonful of salt to the scalded milk; add cornstarch mixture, stir and cook until thick. Cool, well covered, add one teaspoonful of vanilla, and pour the custard over two cupfuls of sliced fruit. Beat the egg whites, add one-third cupful of powdered sugar, and pile on top of the pudding. Bake long enough to brown the meringue. Chill and serve cold.

Cinnamon Stick Pudding.

Wash, soak and cook one-half pound of prunes with a three-inch stick of cinnamon in the water, using three cupfuls of water. When the prunes are soft, remove the pits. Measure the liquid, adding more boiling water to make three cupfuls. Mix one-fourth of a cupful of cornstarch with cold water to make a paste and add slowly to the prune mixture. Cook carefully with one cupful of sugar, stirring constantly until it thickens, then cook over hot water for fifteen minutes more. Add one tablespoonful of lemon juice, salt to taste. Pour into molds or glasses to chill and serve with whipped cream.

Dixie Peaches.

Line six sherbet glasses with shredded coconut; place a half of a fresh or canned peach on the coconut, cut side up. Cover peach with any good fruit sirup, fill the cavity in the peach with a spoonful of favorite jam. Cover with whipped cream and top with a bit of the jam for garnish. These may be served on rounds of sponge cake.

SUPERSTITIOUS SUE



SHE HAS HEARD THAT— If during a wedding ceremony the minister hesitates and makes a mistake—oh, thunder thoughts and lightning looks—some one present opposes the match.

(©, 1931, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.) (WNU Service.)

Break the Chain

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

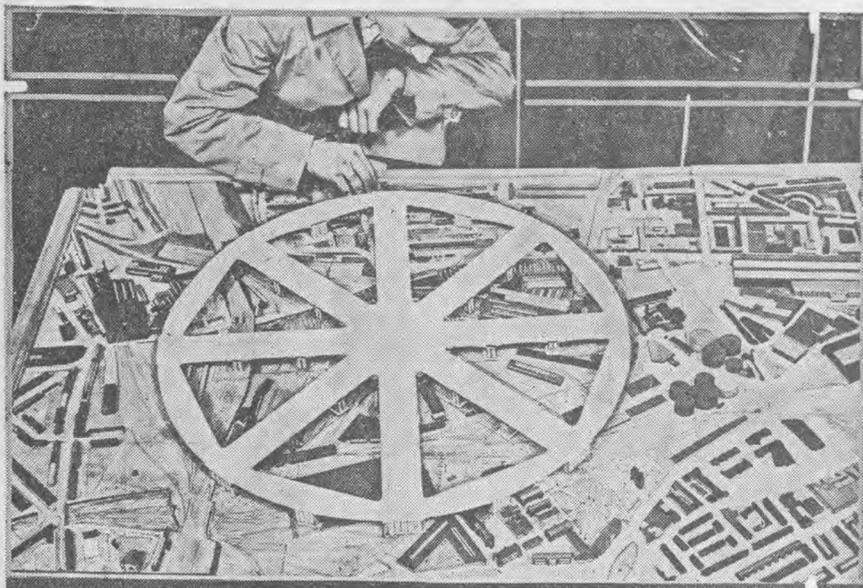
YOU'LL hear a lot, as like as not, From women and from men Who hear a tale and seldom fall To tell the tale again. But when they come to me with some New scandal they obtain, I let it rest, I try my best At least to break the chain.

They just drop in with some one's sin, A secret to disclose. They tell with winks what some one thinks And not what some one knows. They say, "My word! You haven't heard Of that? I wonder why?" Then if they vow you can't tell how You heard it, it's a lie.

Folks do not fear the truth to hear, To tell the truth as well; It's only when they doubt it, then They fear a tale to tell. They make you swear you'll never share The secret told to you. When that they say, then here's the way To fool them—never do.

(©, 1931, Douglas Malloch.)—WNU Service.

Great Airport Over London Is Suggested



Some bold persons have proposed that an immense airport be built in London over the Kings Cross station and vicinity, supported on pillars in the form of warehouses and office buildings. Here is a model of the airport that is being exhibited.

Beautiful Spy Dying in Madhouse

"Blond Lady of Antwerp" Prisoner in Asylum.

Berlin.—Formerly one of the cleverest and most beautiful spies the world has ever seen, a haggard, wild-eyed woman, whose name is given as Bertha Heinrich, lies in the great asylum for the insane at Wittenau, near here, awaiting her rapidly approaching end.

An entry in the books of the institution indicates that she was a hopeless drug addict, when, more than two years ago, she was first admitted. But behind that simple entry lies the story of one of the most amazing personalities of the war years.

Known as the "Blond Lady of Antwerp," she was one of Germany's most successful spies, and betrayed countless allied secret service men.

Her victims, however, were by no means confined to that field, for one of her duties was the appointment of hundreds of German agents, and these, without being in the least aware of the fact, were in turn spied on by members of a special corps which she had organized.

It has been averred that in this way she was responsible for the shooting of a number of spies in the pay of Germany who were suspected of playing their paymasters false.

At the height of her power she was a tall, slim, graceful creature, possessing an irresistible allure. In a

pale oval face of delicate mold were set two big blue eyes, luminous and appealing. Few there were who could say "No" to her, and yet, behind all fascination there worked a brain masterly in its perception and intuition.

Little more than a girl when she first entered Germany's spy service, she soon revealed such brilliant qualities that it was not long before she was left with a free hand. She made Antwerp her headquarters, and it was there that she brought off some of her greatest coups.

Used "It" on Captives. When a Belgian or French secret service agent was taken by the Germans, he was, in nine cases out of ten, left to the mercies of the "Blond Lady." Her "interrogation" followed none of the orthodox lines; all the witchery and fascination nature had

given her were employed to the full.

And in almost every instance where the stern cross-examination of a military court would have been resisted, the skill of this modern Delilah was successful, for men stammered out to her their secrets against the promptings of their training and their judgment.

Her daring, too, was as great as her personal fascination. Time and again she penetrated to points behind the French line.

It was after the war that Nemesis overtook this "woman with the smile of a Gioconda and a heart of the hardest rock," as she has been called. Haunted by the ghosts of dead men—men betrayed by her hand and brain—she sought temporary forgetfulness in drugs. But the phantoms remained, and before long the "Blond Lady," now a hopeless drug addict, had lost everything, beauty, charm, reason itself—everything in fact except the insatiable craving for cocaine.

Oil Turns \$500 Into Million for Girls

"Worthless" Land Left by Father Brings Fortune.

San Francisco.—Old Dame Fortune has her sentimental moments.

She bestowed a \$500,000 dowry on a bride of less than two months, it has developed here—and just to keep things even, poured another half million into the lap of a married sister. The two lucky women are Mrs. Louise W. Dessauer, who became the wife of a local stock broker recently, and Mrs. Cora Nathan Michaels, both of this city.

Ten years ago upon the death of their father, Louis D. Nathan, a promoter, they inherited an estate considered virtually worthless. It was a quarter interest in 160 acres of bleak land in a corner of Kings county, appraised at \$500.

The same legacy is now valued at \$1,000,000.

The estimate was made in the court of Superior Judge Thomas F. Graham when W. D. Kelley, trust officer for the Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust company, presented an accounting of the Nathan estate.

The property is located in the Kettleman Hills oil district, a development barely dreamed of in Nathan's day.

Kelley told the court a half interest in the 160 acres was recently leased to a large oil company for \$8,000,000, and should bring the two sisters royalty rights approximating \$1,000,000.

Mrs. Dessauer, in their summer home at Belvidere following the honeymoon, laughingly intimated that the "wedding present" was highly appreciated.

Can Read 5 Miles Away by Novel Searchlight

London.—There is news of the invention of an entirely novel searchlight which throws a beam of light so intense that a newspaper can be read by it at night at a distance of five miles.

The searchlight is the invention of W. H. Pennow, and one of its most astonishing features is that it is able to keep the lamp's rays in a narrow pencil of light. The beam of ordinary searchlights diverge so much that even when lamps of enormous candle power are used their ranges are comparatively short. The Pennow beam is focused much more sharply; at a mile it produces a spot of light only twelve feet in diameter. The searchlight has been designed chiefly to help aviators in night flying, but it has many other uses.

Nail Swallowed by Man 28 Years Ago Removed

Elmer, N. J.—Severe pains in his chest recently startled Edward Snyder, Pennsylvania railroad track foreman living here. Mr. Snyder recalled that twenty-eight ago, when making tomato crates, he had swallowed a nail and so told his doctor.

The nail, now quite rusty, was located by surgeons and removed in a delicate operation at the Episcopal hospital, Philadelphia. They said it must have penetrated the intestinal wall at some point and gradually worked its way upward through Snyder's body until it lodged between his lungs and ribs.

Snyder is recuperating at his home here.

Loss of Collar Button Causes Man's Breakdown

Council Bluffs, Iowa.—Mislaid, borrowed or stolen were just words in the life of Edwin T. Waterman. He was a careful man.

He is the proud proprietor of an umbrella purchased 51 years ago. And he has a prize antique in a shoe brush which has done daily duty for 63 years.

But he is suffering a nervous breakdown because he couldn't find a collar button he purchased recently.

Girl of 12 Married

Corryton, Tenn.—Bertha Mae Crook, twelve, married Samuel Boober, twenty-two, here. Rev. Gus Boober, father of the bridegroom officiated.

"Eyes" of the Blind Now Wears Boots



Reginald D. White, blind war veteran, and his faithful German police dog, Wicker. White has rewarded his "eyes" as he calls him, with four boots for his blistered feet that he may guide his master about San Francisco streets on his daily duties. Wicker made his wants known to his charge by putting a hot blistered foot in the hand of White the other day when the mercury soared to nearly the hundred mark.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS

DR. SILK ADVISES TO COMBAT FLIES

President of Middlesex County Tuberculosis League Explains the Danger of House Fly.

Dr. Charles I. Silk, president of the Middlesex Tuberculosis League, submits the following advice regarding flies and sanitation:

The man eating tiger of the African jungle and the deadly cobra of India are harmless beasts compared to the house-fly with its record of causing the death of more human beings than all the beasts of prey and poisonous reptiles put together according to the Health officer.

A disease which the fly commonly carries is typhoid fever. This disease is also frequently gained from polluted water or milk and from other substances, but the house-fly is responsible for many thousands of cases. Typhoid is a germ disease. Four per cent of the persons who have had typhoid become chronic carriers of the germs and give them off in their feces for months and sometime years. From such feces flies carry the germs to exposed food; typhoid germs will remain alive in various substances for many days and remain alive in butter for some months. The house-fly carries the germs and causes the spread of infantile diarrhea. Flies will breed in almost any fermenting organic matter. They will breed also in garbage of all kinds, even in old cloth and paper when damp and fermenting; also in brewery waste or in decaying vegetables, in fact in all sorts of animal and vegetable refuse.

Each female fly may lay from 120 to 150 eggs at a time. She begins laying from a week to ten days after appearing, and she may at intervals of ten days lay three or four batches of eggs. In warm weather the eggs hatch in from eight to ten hours. With nine generations, if all offspring were to survive, and even should each female fly lay but one batch of eggs instead of three or four the descendants from a single overwintering female by September 10th, would number 5,598,720,000,000. The number of flies has greatly diminished in recent years as the result of better sewerage and garbage disposal, clean-up campaigns, vigilant screening and vigorous swatting. The automobile has helped by reducing the number of horses requiring stabling in towns and cities. The rural districts with stables and privies are the chief stronghold of the pest today. Vacationists in camps or cottages frequently find the house fly a serious annoyance.

The New Jersey Department of Health gives the following rules for the prevention of flies:

Keep the flies away from the sick especially from those ill with contagious diseases. Kill every fly that strays into the sickroom. His body may be covered with disease germs.

Do not allow decaying material of any sort to accumulate on or near your premises. All refuse which tends in any way to fermentation, such as bedding, straw, paper-waste and vegetable matter, should be disposed of or covered with kerosene oil or dusted with borax.

Screen all food, whether in the house or exposed for sale.

Keep all receptacles for garbage carefully covered and the cans cleaned.

Keep all the stable-manure in a vault or pit, or in a wire cage, but if necessary to keep in piles, treat with borax weekly at the rate of three-fifths of a pound to eight bushels of manure.

See that your sewerage system is in good order; that it does not leak; is up to date and not exposed to flies.

Burn or bury all table refuse or treat it with borax.

So long as there are flies about, screen all windows and doors, especially in the kitchen and dining room. If you see flies you may be sure that there is a breeding place at no great distance. Search for it and destroy it.

If there is no dirt or filth, there will be no flies.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Colquhoun, who were married recently, have returned from their honeymoon and are living in Sharot street.

Miss Mary Koepfer and her brother, Paul, of Pershing avenue, are visiting this week at Williamsport, Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. John Yuronka and children, John and Irene, are visiting relatives in Passaic.

ST. JOS. RESUMES WEEKLY PARTIES

A successful card party was held at St. Joseph's church hall Friday night. Many beautiful prizes were awarded. The five dollar gold-piece donated by Mayor Joseph A. Hermann, went to an un-named person residing at 141 Warren street. A gold-piece of two-and-a-half dollars, donated by Father Mulligan, was won by Mrs. James Dunne. Non-players prizes were awarded to Mrs. G. T. Gaudet, Mrs. William Conran, and Mrs. Edward Lausmohr. Other prizes went to:

Bridge: John McDonnell, Kathryn Conran, Mrs. J. Hawitt, Mrs. Mary LeVan, Mrs. William Trustum, Mrs. John Fee, John Ahlering, Miss Anna Timberman, of Jamesburg; Mrs. Edith Sofka, Miss J. Coughlin, Mrs. Edward Smith and Mrs. Howard Burns.

Euchre: Mrs. Estelle Jamison, Mrs. William Bowler, Edward Lausmohr, Mrs. A. McNally, James Dunne, Mrs. Ada O'Brien, Harold Dolan, Inez Davis, Mrs. Thomas Burke, Mrs. H. L. Beiter, Mrs. Thomas Quinn, Mrs. John McCarthy, T. J. Nevill, Mrs. John Shufflin, J. E. Davis, Mrs. Margaret Murphy, Mrs. James Dunne.

Mrs. Walter Overholt, Miss Margaret Hermann, Kathryn Lunn, Walter Romanowski, Mrs. Kathryn Sexton, Mrs. James McCann, Mrs. William Day, Thomas Bulfin, Mrs. Daniel McDonald, Edward Dolan, George Kimback, Mrs. Harold Dolan, Mrs. Thomas Larkin.

Pinochle: Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Dolinich, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Heil, Mrs. John W. Adams, Mrs. Frank Davis, William Conran, Fred Schein, Mrs. Mary Teats, Mrs. George Kimback, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lloyd.

Fan-tan: Mrs. Garret Walsh, Jervis Nevill and Mrs. O. H. Dick.

ALLEGED FORGER HELD FOR JURY

In the police court here Tuesday, before Recorder Nathaniel A. Jacoby, Andrew Sawinski, of Church street, Woodbridge, was held in a total of \$1,000 bail for the action of the grand jury on a charge of forging two checks. It was alleged by the complainant, Vincent Yash, of 159 Emerson street, that Sawinski forged his name to checks totalling \$38.44.

Frank Barch, of 39 Leferts street, was held under a peace bond, following his arraignment on a disorderly conduct charge made by Miss Julia Sanegi.

FORESTERS HOLD MEETING

At the meeting of Court Carteret No. 48, Foresters of America, held Tuesday night, plans were discussed to hold a big picnic in September. The date and place will be announced within a few days.

The following committee was appointed to supervise the event: Joseph Shuttello, James L. Phillips, William F. Lawlor, Jr., Fred Lauder, William Brandon, William Morris, Edward S. Quin, Sr., Benjamin Garcia, Edward Schultz, Joseph Sarzillo, Harry Rock, Martin Rock, Edward Skeffington, Joseph Vazoris, Joseph Hasek, Jacob Varadi, John Balerich, Frank Green and Frank Knatz.

JOSEPH MALOWITZ

Joseph Malowitz, seven years old, of 39 Warren street, died at St. Elizabeth General hospital in Elizabeth early Thursday morning. Funeral arrangements are pending.

BOY SCOUTS MEET

Troop No. 87, Boy Scouts of America, held its regular meeting at the church last Thursday night. A period of drills, games and a business session were all under the supervision of Scoutmaster Clayton Harrell.

There was a large attendance Sunday at the corn roast and picnic held in Brady's grove under the auspices of the fire and drum corps of Fire Company No. 1. There was a ball game in the afternoon between the Wheeler's all-stars and the fire and drum corps team. The latter team won 6 to 5 and was awarded a silver cup. William Rossman pitched for the winning team.

Miss Mary Taylor, of Seattle, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taylor, of Atlantic street, for a month.

Miss Gertrude King and John Tilman, of Baltimore, Maryland, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. A. McNally. Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Moore and children, Elaine and Ruth, returned from a visit to Fort Jervis, N. Y.

CHILDREN GAIN WEIGHT AT CAMP

To Entertain County Clergy at Luncheon at Kiddie Keep-Well Camp in Metuchen.

Invitations have been mailed to all the clergymen in the County from the Middlesex County Recreation Council, over the signatures of the Rt. Rev. Peter J. Hart of New Brunswick and Dr. George A. Humphries of Metuchen, sponsors for a luncheon to be held at the Kiddie Keep-Well camp in Metuchen, the Middlesex county camp for undernourished children, on Monday, August 17th.

According to Miss Jane J. Packard, the executive secretary of the organization, this is being done because the Board of Directors recognizes that the clergy of the county are an earnest group of public spirited citizens and influential formers of public opinion. It is hoped that representatives of all religions and all sects will be present from every community.

The average gain in weight made by the hundred and twenty girls who are spending the month of August at the camp, during their first week of camp life, was two and one tenth pounds per child. This reduces the average underweight from twelve pounds six ounces per child to ten and one-half pounds per child. There were many individual gains of three and four pounds, for which the children received prizes. Helen Sabo of Carteret gained 4 and one-quarter pounds and Dorothy McCann, also of the borough gained three pounds.

PARENTS AT SCOUT CAMP

Several parents and other relatives of Boy Scouts who are spending the month of August at Camp Burton-at-Allaire visited the camp on Sunday. Among those making the trip were: Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Weiss, Mr. and Mrs. David Venook, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Goss, and Mr. and Mrs. Leo Rockman. Included in the group of Carteret Scouts at the camp are: Joseph Weiss, Howard Rockman, Marvin Greenwald, Dudley Kahn, Walter Fensterman, William Gross, Joseph and Julius Venook and Albert Louis.

PICNIC A SUCCESS

Over fifty members and friends of the Junior Slovak Social Club enjoyed the excursion to Atlantic City Sunday. Ambrose Mudrak, Joseph Mazola and Anthony Olszewski were in charge of the affair.

Another outing is planned for August 23 at Belmar Beach. Buses will leave at 9:00 A. M.

Methodist Church Notes

Boy Scout Troop 87, of the Methodist church has planned an excursion to Surprise Lake, August 27, for the purpose of raising funds for purchasing athletic equipment. Buses will leave the church at 10:20. Tickets are being sold by the members of the troop.

The baseball team of Boy Scout Troop 87 of the M. E. Church met the Bluebirds on the latter field in Sewaren last Monday evening at 6:00 o'clock. The Bluebirds were leading the Methodist boys by a large margin when the game was called at the end of the fourth inning because of rain.

Troop 87 had its regular meeting at the church Wednesday evening. A period of drill followed by games and a business session was under the supervision of Scoutmaster Clayton Harrell. It was found that Edward George was leading in the contest of selling shares for the five-dollar gold piece to be given away at the watermelon feast Thursday night. Arrangements were made for the ball game to be played at Travis, Staten Island, next Monday evening.

The senior choir will rehearse at church Friday evening. "Words and Power" is the title of the sermon for next Sunday evening. The scripture lesson is Corinthians 4:10-21.

All arrangements have been made for the outing and picnic to be held under the auspices of the church Tuesday, August 18, at Surprise Lake. The buses will leave the church at 10:00 o'clock. People of all denominations are invited to share the day of frolic.

Mr. and Mrs. William Walsh and family of Pershing avenue and Mrs. John Stark, were the guests of Rev. Father McCarthy, at Gloucester, Mass.

UKRAINIANS PLAN FOR FALL EVENTS

At a regular monthly meeting of the Ukrainian Social Club recently, many interesting events were planned for the fall season.

Plans have been completed for the third outing of the club to be held Sunday, August 23, when the clubs of Perth Amboy and New York will meet for the first outing of its kind.

On October 18th at Lutheran hall, the club plans to celebrate its second anniversary with a private banquet and dance, with representatives of different clubs, city officials and parents of members, in attendance.

The first annual fall masquerade dance will be held on Saturday, October 24, at the German Lutheran hall with Lind Bros. Cliffwood Beach orchestra furnishing the music. There are to be two gold-pieces awarded for the prettiest and most comical costumes. Walter Wadiak is president of the club.

MISS MARY CASEY GIVEN SURPRISE

Miss Mary Casey, sister, of Borough Assessor, William D. Casey, was given a delightful surprise party at her home in East Rahway on Thursday night. The affair was arranged by Mrs. Joseph Dowling. Supper was served and general merriment prevailed.

The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. William D. Casey, Mr. and Mrs. John Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Donoghue and son, Mrs. Adam Wachter, Mrs. Mamie Little, William Casey, Jr., William Dowdell and son, William, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lloyd.

ST. MARKS CHURCH PLANS CARD PARTY

The Daughters of St. Mark's church held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Henry Kircher, of Lafayette street, last Friday night. Plans for a card party to be held in September were made. After the business cards were played and delicious refreshments were served.

The guests were: Mrs. John Abel, Mrs. Harry Mann, Mrs. Charles Crane, Mrs. Clarence Dalrymple, Mrs. Richard Donovan, Mrs. William Rapp, Mrs. Nellie Ritschy, Mrs. George Swenson, Mrs. T. J. Mulvihill and Kathryn Donovan.

AT MCKEESPORT

Mr. L. Danchs, chief curator of the Hungarian Reformed Church and Mrs. L. Danchs, president of the Hungarian Reformed Woman's Club, spent the week-end at McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

RETURNED HOME

Mary Maliszewski, 18, of 23 Lowell street, was located Thursday by local police in New York City and brought home. The girl disappeared Monday when she and two other local girls went to New York to seek employment. Miss Maliszewski went to the home of a friend, where she was found.

TO HOLD ANNUAL BALL

The Ancient Order of Druids will hold their annual ball on October 31, at the German Lutheran Hall.

Miss Eleanor Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Harris, of Pershing avenue, will return home this week from California, where she spent several weeks. Miss Harris was accompanied from Indiana on the homeward trip by Miss Thelma Carlisle, who has been touring the Southern States.

A picnic will be held by the Lafayette Social Club at Fords on Sunday, August 16th. There will be dancing, games, contests, races and refreshments.

Private cars will leave from in front of the library at P. M.

School Commissioner and Mrs. Robert Jeffreys, and Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Miller, of Grant avenue, left Sunday for a week's auto tour of Washington and Virginia.

Mrs. Leo Brown and children, and Mrs. Brown's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Max Glass, are spending the summer in Belmar.

Dr. and Mrs. Adolph Greenwald spent the week-end at Bradley Beach.

HARMONY CLUB TO HOLD DANCE

Tickets have been placed on sale for the dance and card party to be held by the Harmony Social Club at the Nathan Hale school on Friday night, August 28.

Connie Atkinson's orchestra has been engaged to furnish the music for dancing. Many prizes will be awarded.

The committee in charge comprises of Andrew Galvanek, Thomas D'Zurilla, Herbert Sullivan, John Kara, Joseph Harko and Hugh Shanley.

COMB BOROUGHS IN SEARCH OF ALIENS

This borough's entire territory will be combed for aliens who have made illegal entries into the United States in an investigation which was started by immigration officials headed by Inspector Kelly, of Ellis Island, with the assistance of the police here.

That action follows closely on the heels of the arrest of three men here Monday. They were picked up at a Spanish boarding house situated at 75 Union street, in the Chrome section of the borough, and gave as their names, Segundo Dominguez, Joseph Barala and Comas Sacri.

It has been hinted that there are many illegally admitted here and some of them are in possession of cleverly forged passports.

CAREY COUNCIL ATTEND CLAMBAKE

A delegation of members of Carey Council, No. 1280, K. of C., of Carteret, left Sunday to attend the chapter clambake at National Park, in Stelton. In the group were: Francis and Leo Coughlin, William J. Lawlor, William F. Lawlor, James Dunne, Frank Kementz, Joseph Whalen, Joseph Shuttello, Thomas McBride, Garret Walsh and John McDonnell.

COMMITTED TO JAIL

John Varga, alias Komlodi, of 10 Warren street, was committed to the county jail Friday in default of \$1,000 bail pending grand jury action. He was arrested on the complaint of a local girl.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Peters of Huntington, West Virginia, are spending their vacation with Mr. and Mrs. M. Spewak.

NO CAUSE HERE FOR EPIDEMIC ALARM

General health conditions, particularly among the children are good, according to Health Inspector Frank Born. Proper precautions taken sometime ago are responsible for the existing situation, he said.

The inspector revealed that when the spread of infantile paralysis was reported in the New York districts, Dr. J. J. Reason, president of the board put into effect every possible preventive measure here. Merchants were requested to take indoors all the food usually on display at the sidewalks and peddlers were directed to cover their perishable wares.

The board also closed down the wading pool at Burlington and Union streets for the time being.

"There is no need for alarm here", said Inspector Born. "The best thing is to keep the children away from large crowds."

Mr. Born said that he and Dr. Reason took samples of the water served in the borough and an effort is being made to determine what it contained that appears to make it offensive. The inspector advises that the water be boiled first and cooled before it is used for drinking purposes.

MAKING GOOD USE OF PLAYGROUND

Many children, particularly from the Hill section of the borough, are at the playground in the High School athletic field daily and there are no idle groups about the place. The children appear to be occupied with some pastime or another. The various equipments at the playground are in constant use throughout the day, particularly when the weather is warm.

Adults are also taking advantage of the High School athletic field through the use of the tennis courts. Both of the courts are taken up throughout the day and even after dusk.

PICNIC A SUCCESS

Much credit for the success of the recent picnic held by the Hungarian American Citizens circle and attended by several hundred persons is due to School Commissioner George Yuronka, who was chairman of the affair.

Wesley Spewak won a gold medal at Belvidere swimming pool in the 50-yard race for boys.

BOY INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Joseph Lavena, aged 8 years of Avenel street, Avenel, was badly injured Tuesday, when he was struck by an automobile driven by Bale Ur, of Pulaski avenue, Carteret. The boy was taken to the Rahway Memorial Hospital for treatment for a fractured lacerated right leg and lacerations and bruises of the head and body.

Ur was held in \$1,000 bail on a charge of atrocious assault and battery. Police said he was reckless and careless, and was responsible for the boy's injuries. The case was handled by Patrolman Fred Lightner and Patrol driver Andrew Simonsen.

ENTERTAINS ON SON'S BIRTHDAY

Mr. and Mrs. James Baird, of Longfellow street, entertained a group of youngsters on Monday afternoon in honor of their son, James' third birthday anniversary. Games were played and refreshments were served. Mrs. Robert Sloan and Ina Baird played several piano selections.

In the group were: James Baird, William Zimmerman, Robert, Earl and Jeanne Way, Isabelle and Matthew Sloan, Frank and Rose Tomczuk, Lois Dascher, Claire Kelly, Marie Therese Bonner, Frank Stamko, Stephen and Helen Fistus.

Assisting Mrs. Baird were Miss Kathryn Zimmerman, Mrs. Thomas Way, Mrs. Robert Sloan and Mrs. Walter Tomczuk.

DR. MORRIS ABRAMS MARRIES

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Abrams of 128 Union street, announce the marriage of their son, Dr. Morris Abrams, to Miss Sophia Kates, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Kates, of 14602 Mont avenue, East Cleveland, Ohio, at the Euclid Avenue Temple, in Cleveland, Sunday afternoon, August 9, 1931, at three o'clock. The young couple are honeymooning at the Great Lakes and Canada. Upon their return they will reside in Camden, N. J., where Dr. Abrams is actively engaged in the practice of surgical chiropody.

Miss Mary Sebesta, of Pershing avenue, visited friends in Elizabeth recently.

Mrs. W. Fryer of Atlanta, Georgia, and Mrs. B. Streeter, of Essex Falls, N. J., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Spewak.

SPECIAL

4-Wheel Brakes Relined

Ford - - - 8.⁹⁵

Chevrolet - 10.⁹⁵

We use genuine Firestone Hi-Speed Brake Lining. These prices include one free adjustment.

DALTON BROS.

37 Cooke Avenue

Carteret, N. J.

TRENTON DEFEATS CARTERET LEGION

For the second consecutive year, Trenton won the State American Legion Junior baseball championship when the Schroths downed Carteret Saturday afternoon at Cadwalader Park by a score of 9 to 4.

Owing to the overflow crowd, approximately 2,300 being present to view the proceedings, ground rules were in order. Players were granted triples on balls that were hit into the spectators. Bill Thropp and Keating however, were the only ones that knocked the pellet that far.

The Schroths got off to a good start, scoring twice in the opening frame. The local contingent came back and evened the count with single runs in the first and second stanzas. Six runs in the fifth frame, however, sealed the verdict for the Trenton team. A superfluous run was gained by the Schroths in the eighth. The local Legion team tallied twice in this same inning.

Trenton opened its attack in the first after Chink Filidore grounded out to Nagy. Eddie Zazzo waited for a pass and then stole second. Bill Thropp beat out a hit to short, Zazzo taking third. On Carl Palumbo's long fly to Jost, Zazzo scored the first run of the game. Ted Vine drew a pass. Parrot Nicolai's bounder to short took a bad hop, Thropp scoring. DeCara was out, Nagy to Foxe.

Tony Tallone, who hurled the Trenton representatives to victory Friday night, was Manager Mickey Tott's hurling choice and Richey, the first man to face him, was given a pass. Jost sacrificed. Nagy fanned. Foxe singled to centre, bringing in Richey. Filidore made a dandy play on Trivanovich's hopper over second to force Foxe.

With one down in the second Thropp misjudged Keating's liner and it went into the crowd for a triple. Skopec delivered a one base blow through the box, Keating coming across with the tying run.

Nagy opened the third with a single against the right-field barrier and then Tallone was pulled from the hill, DeCara replacing him. George Case was inserted at second to fill the position made vacant by DeCara's departure. The Trenton hurling ace quelled the uprising without being scored on.

The Schroths began their work in earnest in the fifth and before the final out, six runs had trickled across the platter. Skopec made a nice catch of Filidore's foul pop. Zazzo drove a hit through Zysk. Thropp pounded out a triple to deep left, Zazzo scoring. Skopec tried to pick Thropp off third base, but his throw was poor, and the Schroth outfielder tallied.

Keating made a dandy catch of Palumbo's hoist for the second out. Ted Vine drove a single through the short-stop. Szimanowska was tiring badly and Nicolai and DeCara drew free tickets. Frank (Keats) Spair dropped a Texas Leaguer in right, Vine and Nicolai scurrying across the pentagon. Case crashed a beautiful double over third base, DeCara and Spair registering. Filidore walked in his second time at bat in that inning. Nagy snared Zazzo's line drive to terminate the inning.

An unneeded score was manufactured in the eighth after two men

were out. Ted Vine's second bingle was a hard drive over second. Richey erred on Nicolai's grounder. DeCara walked. Skopec threw badly in returning the ball to Szumanowski and Vine seized this opportunity to cross the plate. Nicolai tried to make third, but was an easy out.

Carteret got to DeCara for the first time in their half of this same frame. Singles by Richey, Jost and Nagy were responsible for the two runs. Thropp, Vine, Spair and Case did the bulk of the slugging for the Trentonians, while Keating was the only Carteret batsman who connected safely more than once.

Nicolai, with a brilliant gloved-hand catch of Foxe's foul in the sixth, and Filidore played a great game afield for the champions, while the fielding of Keating, Jost and Foxe was also noteworthy.

The box score:

Schroths		AB	R	H
hFilidore, ss.	.....	4	0	0
Zazzo, 3b.	.....	4	2	1
Thropp, lf.	.....	4	2	2
Palumbo, c.	.....	5	0	0
Vine, 1b.	.....	4	2	2
Nicolai, rf.	.....	4	1	1
DeCara, p.	.....	3	1	0
Spair, cf.	.....	2	1	2
Tallone, p.	.....	0	0	0
Case, 2b.	.....	4	0	2
Carteret		39	9	10

Carteret		AB	R	H
Richey, 2b., ss.	.....	5	2	1
Jost, cf.	.....	4	0	1
Nagy, ss., 3b.	.....	4	1	1
Foxe, 1b.	.....	4	0	1
Szymanowski, p.	.....	4	0	1
Trivviah, rf.	.....	4	0	0
Zysk, 3b.	.....	3	0	0
Comba, rf.	.....	1	0	1
Keating, lf.	.....	4	1	2
Skopec, c.	.....	4	0	1
Score by innings:		37	4	9

Novel Plan
The Toledo Blade has an excellent new point of view on bridges: That they be built in pairs, one to be used while the other is rebuilt.—Detroit News.

Household Hint
Once upon a time there was a wise husband who bought his wife such fine china that she wouldn't trust him to wash and dry the dishes.—Exchange.

Ebb and Flow
The noisy waves are failures, but the great silent tide is a success. Do you know what it is to be falling every day, and yet to be sure that your life is, as a whole, in its greatest movement—and meaning, not falling but succeeding?—Phillips Brooks.

WINNERS OF FIRST HALF IN U. S. M. R. LEAGUE



Top row, left to right—Borchard, ss; Kasmer, of; Wilhelm, 3b; Schultz, 1b. Second row, Cromwell, 2b; Smith, utility; Bryant, p; Charney, o.f; Ginda, o.f. Bottom row: Jacovitch, o.f; Skurat, c; Balarich, o.f.

WOODBIDGE AUTO RACES ON SUNDAY

Foremost Speedsters of Country to Compete in Program of Six Feature Races.

Woodbridge, N. J., August 13—What gives promise of being the most interesting auto races run on the Woodbridge Speedway course this year will take place Sunday, August 16, when the second of the mid-summer series of races are run. The plan for Sunday's races is to have a field in which quality of the entries rather than the quantity will count most and in which the 25-mile feature race will be a "Surprise event", with the likelihood that it will be a handicap with such drivers as Freddy Frame, Billy Winn, Larry Beals, Jimmy Paterson, Herman Schurch and Zeke Meyers, starting in the rear ranks and such newcomers and near-stars as Malcolm Fox, Joe Costa, Herman Venth, Bill Buechler, Bert Karnatz, Bob Sall, Doc McKenzie and Otto Burdick having front positions.

Outside of the change of the feature race the usual sprint events of three five-mile races, and the ten mile consolation will be held with the time trials starting at 1 P. M., and the races proper at 3 P. M.

Mirror Protection
When you want to paint or varnish a bureau, cut a newspaper the exact size of the mirror, wet it, place it against the mirror, and then there will be clean glass when the paint job is finished.

SOUTH RIVER WINS OVER LOCAL BOYS

Leaders in P. N. A. League Continue to Pound Out Victories to Further Advantage.

The pace setting South River, P. N. A. aggregation continued on its batting rampage yesterday afternoon, the Carteret P. N. A.'s falling before the South River sluggers by a top-heavy 12 to 7 count. Leo Forek turned in his second successive victory, the South River ace having shut out another County P. N. A. league nine, Perth Amboy, with only two hits.

The slugging South River entry leads the league race at the present moment two victories being accounted for by this nine which has scored 26 runs in its brace of games. The hot sun forced Zysk's retirement from the mound in the fifth. Leo Forek also felt the effects of Ol' Sol, the stellar twirler weakening in the eighth under the strain of pitching three-hit ball in the previous seven frames. The home nine posted six of its total of seven tallies in the seventh and eighth frames but Forek rallied to hold Carteret without a score in the final inning.

Long hitting predominated in the one-sided contest, no less than eight extra-base safeties being pounded out by the rival combines. Adam Maluski, Geair and Smolenski hit for the circuit.

Sunday the locals travel to Perth Amboy for a tiff which will decide second place.

The box score.

South River		AB	R	H	E
Narkiewicz, cf.	.....	5	2	2	0
A. Maluski lf.	.....	4	1	2	0
Geair, 1b.	.....	4	2	1	0
Zaleski, c.	.....	4	2	2	0
Nita, 3b.	.....	4	1	0	1
Jesko, rf.	.....	5	0	1	0
Czapowski, 2b.	.....	5	0	0	0
L. Maluski, ss.	.....	4	1	2	0
Florek, p.	.....	4	3	2	0
Score by innings:		40	12	12	1

Carteret		AB	R	H	E
Conrad, lf.	.....	4	0	1	0
Migletz, 2b., 3b.	.....	4	1	1	0
Smolenski, ss.	.....	4	3	3	0
Karacki, cf.	.....	4	2	1	0
Szelag, 2b., p.	.....	4	0	2	1
Serkerski, 3b.	.....	4	0	0	1
Rose, c., rf.	.....	4	0	0	0
Vidert, rf., c.	.....	4	0	0	1
Zysk, p.	.....	1	0	0	0
Gojassaski, 2b.	.....	2	1	0	3
Score by innings:		35	7	8	6

Two base hits: Zaleski, Florek. Three base hits: A. Maluski, L. Maluski, Geair, Smolenski. Sacrifices, A. Maluski, Nita. Struck out, by Szelag 2, by Zysk 2, Florek 8. Bases on balls, off Szelag 5; Zysk 1, Florek 1. Hits, off Zysk, 7 in four innings; off Szelag 5 in 5 innings.

Greatest Farming State? Iowa claims the largest proportion of actually arable land in the United States.

MACHINE DEFEATS PUMP BOYS, 6-0

Runs in First Two Innings too Much Lead for Pump Team. Rossman Hit Very Hard.

"No-hit, no-run" Rossman and the Pump nine took a 6-0 whitewashing from the Machine outfit in a Foster-Wheeler baseball league game here last Thursday.

The Machinists began to batter the offerings of Rossman in the first inning to register four runs. Two more counters were recorded by the winners in the second frame to conclude the scoring. A total of six hits was chalked up by the Machines. Godlesky hurled in good form and allowed but three scattered safeties. Irwin and Godlesky led the batting for the winners with a pair of bingles each. Kara, Rogers and Godmestad accounted for the losers' three hits.

The box score.

Machine		AB	R	H
Pencotty, ss.	.....	1	1	0
Irwin, 2b.	.....	2	2	2
Turner, 1b.	.....	3	1	1
Godlesky, p.	.....	2	1	2
Edgie, 3b.	.....	2	1	1
Bodnar, lf.	.....	2	0	0
Demish, cf.	.....	1	0	0
Lasky, c.	.....	1	0	0
Kondas, rf.	.....	1	0	0
Pump		14	6	6

Pump		AB	R	H
Albame, c.	.....	1	0	0
Donovan, 1b.	.....	1	0	0
Kara, 3b.	.....	1	0	1
Rogers, 2b.	.....	1	0	1
Rossman, p.	.....	1	0	0
Balaris, rf.	.....	1	0	0
Nolan, cf.	.....	1	0	0
Godmestad, ss.	.....	1	0	1
Nemish, lf.	.....	1	0	0
Score by innings:		9	0	3

Loud Voices Weak
Although singing and speaking voices may "fill" large auditoriums, their power, in electrical terms, is insignificant.

Go It on Your Own
Don't be a hitch-hiker on life's high way—furnish your own conveyance or hoof it.—Boston Transcript.

INTER DEPARTMENTAL BASEBALL LEAGUE SCHEDULE

- Second Half
- August 18—Office vs. Yard.
 - August 20—Mechanical vs. Tank House.
 - August 25—Office vs. Mechanical.
 - August 27—Yard vs. Tank House.
 - September 1—Office vs. Tank House.
 - September 3—Mechanical vs. Yard.
 - September 8—Yard vs. Office.
 - September 10—Tank House vs. Mechanical.
 - September 15—Mechanical vs. Office.
 - September 17—Tank House vs. Yard.
 - September 22—Office vs. Tank House.
 - September 24—Yard vs. Mechanical.

STANDING IN P. N. A. LEAGUE

South River	.....	2	0	1,000
Perth Amboy	.....	0	1	500
Carteret	.....	0	1	500

Results Sunday Afternoon
South River 12, Carteret 7.

Game Next Week
Carteret at Perth Amboy, Sunday.

Mankind's Virtues
The three theological virtues, as set forth by the Roman Catholic church, are faith, hope and charity. The four cardinal virtues are prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance.

Ancient Over-Production
No man in all history and legend has been more famous as a sufferer from overproduction than old King Midas.—Country Home.

Took Name of University
Illinitum was discovered by Doctor Hopkins and his associates at the University of Illinois, and named in honor of the university.

Title Changed

The first patrols of girl guides in the United States were formed at Savannah, Ga., in 1912, but in 1915 the name of the organization in this country was changed to the girl scouts.

Making Best of Ability
The art of being able to make a good use of moderate abilities wins esteem, and often confers more reputation than real merit.—Rochefoucauld.

Bicyclists Carried Mail
During a railway strike in 1894, a bicycle mail service route was established between San Francisco and Fresno, Calif., letters requiring a 25 cent stamp.

Uncle Eben
"Everybody is entitled to his own opinion," said Uncle Eben, "same as he's entitled to a dog, if he'll keep it from betherin' other people."—Washington Star.

The Only Way
The only way a man can hope to live in perfect peace with his wife is by doing exactly what she wants him to do, when she wants him to do it, and never criticizing anything she does.—Hillsboro News-Herald.

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Cultivate Patience
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TOPNOTCHERS



AERIAL CONQUEROR of the ENDS of EARTH

MAY 9, 1926 MADE A MEMORABLE FLIGHT OVER the NORTH POLE. BYRD NAVIGATOR AND BENNETT, PILOT

JULY 1, 1927. FLIGHT ACROSS the ATLANTIC in a FOUR PASSENGER PLANE LANDED ON THE NORMANDY COAST after FLYING FOR HOURS OVER FRANCE in FOG

NOV. 28-29, 1929 FLIES OVER SOUTH POLE
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Aerial Photography — A New Scientific Marvel



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

IN MAY of last year the announcement was made that the United States army had added another brilliant achievement to the record which makes valid the boast that "the army does other things besides fight." A new record in long distance aerial photography had been set by the air corps of the army when Capt. A. W. Stevens, photographic expert, succeeded in taking a picture covering a distance of 270 miles in a single exposure. In 1929 Captain Stevens had set a long distance photographic record when his camera registered objects 227 miles away from the camera eye but his 1930 flight in a plane piloted by Lieut. John D. Corkille over Crater lake in Oregon added more than 50 miles to that record.

Upon his return from this flight, Captain Stevens declared "While I am very well satisfied with the results obtained on this particular mission, I am inclined to believe that it will only be a matter of time before we will develop a camera that will record even greater distances. Before we can use it, however, we must have a photographic plate that will take us considerably higher than 20,000 feet because from that altitude even an object as tall as Mount Rainier will sink below the horizon at 500 miles.

"Shooting at Mount Rainier from a distance greater than that between New York city and Washington is much like shooting at the moon, with the difference that you can see the moon. The principal task is to aim the camera in the general direction you believe your objective to be, snap the trigger and hope for luck." What "luck" the army captain had on this expedition was revealed by the remarkable photograph which is shown above.

Another achievement in this new scientific marvel of aerial photography, which was not so much a matter of luck, was demonstrated during the army air maneuvers over New York city during May of this year, the results of which are shown in the photographs numbered three and four above. As explained in the captions, these pictures were taken by exploding a bomb containing enough magnesium powder to make a 3,000,000 candlepower flash and snapping the shutter at the height of illumination.

It would seem to be an easy matter to drop a flashlight bomb and at the moment of the explosion to take the photograph. Since, however, there is a definite relationship between the altitude of the airplane and the height at which the bomb explodes, it is not so simple. Night photographs can be taken only at comparatively low altitudes. Measurements of the photographs taken over New York showed the airplane to have been flying at only 1,500 feet, although night photographs could be taken effectively up to around 3,000 feet. The lens cannot be left open until the bomb explodes because lights from the ground would blur the plates or film.

The only thing the air camera man has to do at night is to release the bomb; the rest of the details are taken care of automatically. The bomb, containing twenty-five pounds of magnesium powder, is checked in its fall by a small parachute and a time fuse sets the interval from the release to the explosion. As the bomb bursts the camera's shutter is automatically tripped by an ingenious mechanical device.

Before the World war the science of aerial photography, except for a few cases, most of which were unsuccessful, was virtually unknown. It took on added importance early in the war and developed rapidly as the airplane became such an important factor in waging successful battles. But it has been since the war that its most rapid development has taken place and that development in this country has

1. Two hundred and seventy miles of wide open spaces! A photograph of Mount Rainier taken from over Crater lake, a distance of 270 miles, by Capt. Albert W. Stevens from an army air corps plane piloted by Lieut. John D. Corkille. To get the "shot," the two army airmen flew at 20,000 feet for nearly five hours in a temperature of 20 degrees below zero and came down only when their supply of liquid oxygen was exhausted. Some of the mountains shown in the picture are: 1. Mount Rainier, 270 miles; 2. Mount Hood, 200 miles; 3. Mount Jefferson, 175 miles; 4. Three Sisters, 125 miles; 5. Diamond Peak, 50 miles; Crescent Lake, 45 miles.

2. Captain Stevens and Lieutenant Corkille of the United States army air corps with the large aerial camera used in taking high altitude photographs. This camera uses a 30-inch focal length lens of special construction.

3. This night photograph of lower Manhattan, New York city, was taken by Captain Stevens from an airplane piloted by Lieutenant Corkille at an altitude of about 1,500 feet. A bomb containing sufficient flashlight powder for a three billion candlepower flash was dropped from the plane and the picture taken with a specially constructed camera equipped with an automatic device for exposing the film at the height of illumination.

4. A night photograph of the Statue of Liberty and Fort Wood on Bedloe's island in New York harbor taken in the same manner as described in No. 4.

All photographs, courtesy United States Army Air corps.

been carried forward mainly by the United States army.

Although the army is chiefly interested in map-making and intelligence photography, each of which requires a different technique, it has many times sent its camera men and planes to co-operate with other government agencies. The army has indirectly aided commercial aerial photography by developing the best in technique and in precision of the instruments. In addition to military work, aerial surveys are used for a large variety of operations. Few public utility companies would consider putting down a new power line without first having an aerial survey made. Aerial photography is also in demand for forestry services, geological surveys, harbor developments, highway and traffic surveys, and all manner of city uses, from planning and zoning to tax equalization.

The cameras and equipment used for civil aerial surveying and for the production of aerial photographs as illustrations have been improved but little during the last ten years, because the ordinary air camera, operated at relatively low altitudes, meets all usual requirements at a small cost. This is not the case with military photography, and so it is in this branch that the latest developments are found.

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The Golfer—They're all afraid to play me. What do you think my handicap is?
The Girl—Oh, I don't know. It may be your face.—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

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Grandmother Was Dodging Realities
By E. R. RICHARDSON
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(WNU Service.)

ON THE way to the train to meet her daughter and the six-month-old grandson, Isabel Bingham did not feel like a grandmother. In addition, she knew that Henry Wiltshire had not suspected the unwelcome relationship. Half a dozen times this altogether handsome eligible lad seemed to be tottering on the brink of a proposal. Now if he discovered the existence of the grandson, he would forever be deterred. She could not in her wildest imagination picture the debonaire Wiltshire in the role of grandfather. Indeed, she must ward off his visits until after Peggy and the baby left. Isabel elbowed her way towards the train. There was Peggy—in one arm the baby and in the other an assortment of pillows and pink blankets. The rebellious grandmother first shuddered and then gathered the pink and white bunch of bouncing humanity in her arms.

"Why mother, I never saw you look so young," Peggy said. "What have you been doing to yourself?"

"Just forgetting realities," Isabel replied, leading the way to a taxi. "I'm willing to be an old-fashioned grandmother though to give you the rest you need. While you're here, the baby's my charge."

The girl sighed as she settled herself in the corner of the seat. "That will be heavenly," she said. "I was never so tired."

Poor Peggy! During the two weeks of her visit Peggy must be as free as she was in the old days, must play with the girls until the tired look left her eyes.

That afternoon while Peggy and the baby slept, Isabel called Henry Wiltshire's office. Waiting for the connection, she remembered frantically that she had thought of no reason for requesting Henry Wiltshire not to call. Then she heard his voice on the wire.

"A most unexpected thing has happened," she faltered. "I can't see you for two weeks. I—I may have to be away. I—I'll call you when I am free again."

There was real concern in Henry Wiltshire's tone. "Can I be of service to you?" he asked.

"In this—in this case," Isabel stammered, "there's nothing you can do. There are others involved besides myself."

When Isabel hung up she felt that Henry Wiltshire might conjecture a number of frightful things. Why, she had sounded positively melodramatic! Falling in love at forty-five was more demoralizing by far than falling in love at sixteen.

Isabel Bingham had known Henry Wiltshire only two months. The company of which he was president was establishing a branch in her city, and he found it necessary to be there almost constantly until the new offices were under way.

Henry Wiltshire's courtship, beginning at once, had combined all the fire of youth and all the determination of middle age. Isabel from the first was swept off her feet. Recently, however, she had been a bit disturbed by his failure to propose.

The first days of Peggy's visit were so full that Isabel found little time to grieve over the absence of Wiltshire. Strangely, Isabel was rather enjoying her new duties.

At the close of a day during which Isabel had had the baby all to herself—while Peggy went to a bridge luncheon—a terrible possibility occurred to her. Suppose, after her marriage to Henry Wiltshire, he should not like the baby! It was all very well to choose between a man and a baby when one loved the man and had never seen the baby, but it was quite a different matter when one knew the baby to be the most adorable darling in the world.

"What a charming picture you and the youngster make!" said a pleasant voice behind her.

Isabel turned, and with starry eyes and crimson cheeks faced Henry Wiltshire. Oh, her hair, her dress, her unpowdered nose! She must say something, but her tongue was dry and her mind a blank.

"Call it curiosity, interest, solicitude, whatever you will," Henry Wiltshire continued, "but I couldn't stay away another day."

Isabel heard the garden gate open and close with a bang. Peggy was running up the path.

"Oh, mother," the girl cried, "it was terrible to leave you with the baby all day."

Isabel managed to murmur, "My daughter, Mrs. Kilgo, Mr. Wiltshire." Peggy acknowledged the introduction and then turned to the baby. "Did it miss its muzzer? It's bedtime this minute."

Then with a nod she was gone. Isabel, having risen from the pallet, was trying to push the truant hair back into captivity. It was a relief to hear Henry Wiltshire's hearty laugh.

"We are all amusing, aren't we?" he said. "Dodging realities we adore. You are beautiful today, Isabel."

Was it possible that he had no distaste for grandchildren? Then she knew that he was drawing her to the rustic bench beside him.

"I have loved you since that night I first met you," he said. "You seemed so young to have thrust upon you my grandson almost five! Could you consider adopting one that old?"

Isabel's eyes danced with happiness. "I think I could," she said, and behind the protecting trellis Henry Wiltshire kissed her.

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- WINDSOR, ONT. . . . The Prince Edward
- KINGSTON, JAMAICA, B.W.I. The Constant Spring

AMERICA WAS ONCE JOINED TO EUROPE

French Scientist Says Deluge Parted Continents.

Paris.—The Abbe Moreux, eminent French meteorologist and scientist, has aroused intense scientific interest by reviving discussion of the theory that the American continent once was joined to the Old World but, after the deluge, floated away to its present position.

This theory was advanced during the early part of this century by the German meteorologist Wegener, who died recently. Accepting the theory that the interior of the earth is fluid, then the solidified continents may be giant expanses of floating earth, attached to the interior of the earth by a supple, gradually diminishing link.

The Abbe Moreux points out that the German scientist held that the two continents, when they were close together, fitted into one another almost perfectly, as though they were parts of a jigsaw puzzle. Examination of a world map shows that this jigsaw puzzle idea is not so far-fetched as it would seem at first.

When the deluge came, Abbe Moreux says, the narrow gap between the continents widened, America drifted away, leaving the wide expanse of the Atlantic to separate the newly created world from the old.

The French scientist declares the theory is not new. It was first advanced by Pierre Placet in 1668, and again by Snider in 1889. Abbe Moreux, while unwilling to pass on the theory, points to the curiosity of the islands of the Atlantic, such as the Azores and Madeira. Have they remained stationary, or are they floating more slowly toward the new world?

It is indicated that the French academy of sciences may discuss the theory in its entirety, while organization of a mission to study the composition of the Azores and other Atlantic islands is being urged.

Legion Would Push Work on Public Improvements

Chicago.—"While the American Legion is constantly looking after the welfare of physically disabled comrades, the Legion now feels that it should give attention to the many thousands of veterans who are physically sound but financially disabled." This statement was made by Ralph T. O'Neil, national commander of the American Legion in commenting on the public improvement programs being sponsored by the ten thousand Legion posts in ten thousand cities.

"Government reports show that there are about \$2,500,000,000 worth of public improvements planned and nearly ready to carry through," points out Mr. O'Neil. "But many millions of dollars worth of projects are tied up in red tape and money appropriated is lying idle. Since a great deal of man-power is required in construction work, labor's share of this two-and-a-half-billion-dollar program will be in the neighborhood of one and a half billion dollars. Labor needs that money."

"The American Legion unemployment commission, headed by Howard Savage, past national commander, asks that each Legion post support in its own community needed projects so that employment may be furnished immediately. This will be to the public benefit for projects built now will cost far less than later when higher prices return. Further, money productively spent to the benefit of labor and the community will not have to be spent next winter in nonproductive relief work with the same men. The ex-service man asks no charity, but an opportunity to support himself by building up his community and his home."

New Geyser Discovered by Explorers in Alps

Schuls, Switzerland.—The Alps have had heretofore everything that mountains should have except a geyser.

The fault has now been remedied, for a geyser, somewhat less powerful than those in Yellowstone National park, has just been discovered in the mountains here.

The geyser erupts regularly each 15 minutes, shooting a jet of water about 30 feet into the air. Scientists attribute the phenomenon to the accumulation of carbonic gas in a natural reservoir below the surface.

Monument to Taine Being Erected in Paris

Paris, France.—A monument is being erected in front of the Invalides to the memory of Henri Taine, whose real name was Hippolyte Adolphe Taine. The site of the memorial was chosen because Taine was given the name of Henri through the whim of the editor of the Revue des Deux Mondes, who also styled him a French critic. He was more truly a great historian and philosopher, who enjoyed a considerable vogue in the latter part of the Nineteenth century.

New Process Makes Leather in One Week

Stockholm, Sweden.—The problem of producing high-grade leather from raw hides in a week has been solved through a Swedish invention, the so-called Wrangle-Friberg method. So far 10,000 raw hides, weighing 180 tons, have been successfully treated.

The vital part of the process is performed with a strong vacuum pump which makes possible the tanning of the hides in a nearly complete vacuum and in only seven days.

Great Issue Provoked Passions of Statesmen

The startling declaration of Bob Toombs, of Georgia, that he proposed to call the roll of his slaves from the base of Bunker Hill monument—this in derision of the Massachusetts representatives who were fighting the slavery question was incidentally raised in the discussion of a measure to purchase Cuba, writes J. H. Galbraith, Ohio historian. It was on February 25, 1859, and Gen. I. B. Sherwood, who told the story, said it was the occasion of his first visit to Washington. He was in the senate that night and heard the sensational debate. Over the thrilling memories of four years later in the Civil war the memory of what he saw that night stood out clear and fresh to his last days.

Toombs supported the purchase bill and made a vicious attack on Senator Seward, who opposed it. Senator Benjamin said that unless the purchase was made, Spain would free her colored slaves and there would be no tropical fruits, as these could be raised only by slave labor. Seward moved to tack on the homespun bill as an amendment. That roused Toombs to anger. That "land for the landless" argument was a scheme of the demagogues. "I despise a demagogue," he said, "but I despise still more those who are driven by demagogues."—Detroit News.

Medieval Dishes That Called for Condiments

An important reason for the apparent vast thirst of the English of medieval times, William Edward Mead explains, in his volume, "The English Medieval Feast," is found in the dishes common to their tables, wherein condiments and spices played a major part. Loaded with pepper, cubes, mace, saffron, cloves, ginger, cinnamon, nutmeg, galangal, cummin, illicium, aniseed, and other tart ingredients, they were prone to inspire the consumer to frequent draughts from the ale keg or beer mug.

Here again the element of necessity entered. For, the author points out, fashion had in reality little to do with the extensive use of these elements. Our ancestors, he reminds us, had not yet begun to breed beasts and poultry for the table, except that the value of the capon was remembered from former days. Mutton was apt to be stringy, beef tough; and men made use of food from sources that today would be avoided with a shudder.

In the hope, then, of securing an aid to digestion, as well as to disguise the exact nature of many dishes, the spice box came frequently to hand as the cook worked. For natural crudeness cried aloud for mitigation, even at the feasts where kings ate crowned and bishops dined in cope and miter.

Agreed at Last
 "Sam, where have you been?"
 "No place—just married."
 "That good?"
 "Not so good, I see stepdad to nine kids."
 "That bad."
 "Not so bad. She's got plenty of money."
 "That good."
 "Not so good—held on it tight."
 "That bad."
 "Not so bad—owns a big house."
 "That good."
 "Not so good—it burnt down last night."
 "That bad."
 "Tain't so bad. She burned with it."
 "That good."
 "Yes, that good."

Backgammon in 3000 B. C.
 The University of Pennsylvania museum has what is regarded as one of the oldest dice in the world. The dice, which is said to date from about 2750 B. C., was found by Dr. E. A. Speiser in excavations at Tepe Gawra, Mesopotamia.

Mustard
 Mustard has many household uses. Rub some dry mustard on your hands after peeling onions, and then wash in the usual way. You will find that all odor will be removed. Do the same with the knife, although made mustard is better than dry for this purpose. Place a little muslin bag containing some dry mustard next to fresh beets in the pantry. It will keep the beets fresh for days. Mustard freshly made will often remove ink stains. Spread thickly, leave for an hour, then sponge off.

Informal Greeting
 Recently I attended a movie with my wife, who stood at one side in the lobby while I bought the tickets. Being in a hurry and having quite a lot of change to put in my pocket I rushed up to "my wife" and exclaimed, "Here, hon, shake a leg and help me out."
 Hearing a giggle I looked and saw that "my wife" was a strange woman. Needless to say I was in a greater hurry than before.—Chicago Tribune.

CONVICTS BUY WAY TO EASIER TASKS

Charges of Bribery Are Being Investigated.

New York.—An investigation into a system of bribery whereby well-to-do convicts sentenced to federal penitentiaries at Atlanta and Leavenworth, especially for liquor law violations and stock frauds, have been able to get themselves transferred to less onerous confinement in army detention camps, such as those at Fort Wadsworth here, and Camp Meade, Md., has been under way by the Department of Justice for several weeks.

The first intimation of the existence of such a system was obtained by federal authorities here some months ago with the discovery of a letter in the pocket of Paul Rubkin, a convicted watch smuggler, in the Manhattan federal building. Rubkin, with Solomon Rubman, secretary of the company, and Joseph Y. Pearlman, was sentenced to the Atlanta penitentiary in July, 1930.

Rubkin Gets Two Years.
 The trio had pleaded guilty to charges of smuggling watch movements valued at \$950,000 into this port from Switzerland and defrauding the government out of \$300,000 in duties. Rubkin and Pearlman got two years each and Rubman was sentenced for 18 months.

Some time later, however, when the federal authorities wanted Rubkin to confront a new suspect and they sent to Atlanta for him, it was found that he was at Fort Wadsworth. He was brought to the courthouse here. Afterwards when he was taken back to Fort Wadsworth and searched it was discovered that some one had given him a letter while in New York.

The letter was from a convict at Atlanta. It disclosed that the writer had obtained the necessary funds and wanted to follow Rubkin's example in obtaining a transfer to Fort Wadsworth. Questioned by federal authorities, Rubkin admitted that he had bought a transfer for himself for \$1,000 and that his two associates had also bought transfers, the prices being \$1,000 and \$500 each.

Learn of Transfers.
 Department of Justice agents, under John Edgar Hoover, chief investigator at Washington, began an investigation. They learned that other transfers had been made under similar conditions. However, it was not always easy to ascertain whether the transfers had been paid for. Because of the overcrowded condition of the penitentiaries at Atlanta and Leavenworth, federal prison authorities have made it a practice recently to transfer as many prisoners as possible to

army detention camps. Nearly 1,500 prisoners have been scattered through these camps.

Among other notorious prisoners who are said to have obtained transfers from Atlanta to army detention camps is Harry Goldhurst, operator of a Manhattan bucket shop and financial adviser of Bishop Cannon and friend of Samuel Radlow, once an intimate of the late Vivian Gordon. Goldhurst was sentenced to five years in Atlanta for his bucket shop operations.

Leaves \$5,000 So Dogs Can Be Kept Together

Richmond, Va.—The late Herbert L. Moorman of Forest and Lynnhurst believed in taking care of his five dogs. His will provides that \$1,000 shall be set aside for each of them, the money to be expended for their benefit by his nephew, L. Preston Collins.

As each dog dies, such portion of the \$1,000 allotted to him as is unexpended is to go to the Baptist Orphanage at Salem.

Mr. Moorman said concerning his pets in his will:
 "If possible, I ask that my dogs shall not be separated, but shall be kept together. They have meant a lot to me."

Public Jewish Weddings Again Are Held in Spain

Madrid.—The first official public Jewish wedding since the expulsion act of 1492 was celebrated in a Jewish synagogue here. It united two descendants of the old Spanish-Jew aristocracy.

While Jews have not been molested in Spain for the past century, they were unable to observe publicly the ancient Hebrew rites. This privilege is now offered 2,000,000 Spanish Jews through one of the first official acts of the republican government, which established freedom of worship.

Ends Life in Trunk
 Mt. Vernon, Ohio.—Stephen S. Shiffette, sixty-four, committed suicide here by closing himself in a trunk and inhaling chloroform. He took a pistol into the trunk with him to use in case the chloroform failed.

Grinding Human Values
 This age of mechanics will not have reached its zenith until human vitality, too, may be restored by having the valves ground and the carbon removed.—Charlotte News.

Oldest Coronation
 The oldest coronation of which any contemporary relic survives was the coronation of the Ethiopian King Aspalut, about 600 B. C.

Seat of Knowledge

Some of the geysers in Yellowstone National park are irregular in their eruptions, and tourists are lucky who see some of the most spectacular in play. One of these is the Bee Hive geyser, with small crater, but eruption that shoots two hundred feet into the air.

"Can you tell me the best way to find out when the Bee Hive is going to play?" asked a young lady of an old-timer in the hills.
 "Yes'm. Just go over and sit on it, and when you feel the hot water tryin' to get out, you'll sure know it's ready to play."

Yeats Set His Hair Afire

I recall Katherine Mansfield's story about Yeats, who had dreamed his head was circled with a flaming sun, went to sleep and dreamed of a woman whose hair was afire, woke up, lighted a candle, and by and by discovered "by the odor" that he set his own hair ablaze. "I think it's wonderful apt. It's just as far as he and his crew can get to set their hair afire—to set their lank forlorn locks a-trizzle. God knows there's nothing else about them that a cartload of sparks could put a light to."—William Gerhardt in the Saturday Review.

"A Man Must Live"

The famous question and answer, "Sir, a man must live"—"Sir, I do not see the necessity for it," are attributed to various celebrities. Voltaire quoted them in 1776. But they go back at least to Tertullian (150-230 A. D.): "The ordinary objection is, of course, raised, 'I have not the wherewithal to live.' To this it may be somewhat sharply retorted, 'Is there any reason why you should live?'"—From "Who Said That?"

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY

Between ANNA MAKELONE, PETITIONER and WILLIAM PETER TITUS, DEFENDANT:
 TO WILLIAM PETER TITUS;
 By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey made on the 17th day of June, 1931, in the cause wherein Anna Makelone is the petitioner and you are the defendant, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the petitioner's petition on or before the 18th day of August, next, or in default thereof, such decree will be taken against you as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just.

The object of such suit is to obtain a decree of annulment of the marriage had between you and the said petitioner.
 Dated: June 17th, 1931.
 ELMER E. BROWN
 Solicitor of Petitioner,
 576 Roosevelt Avenue,
 Carteret, N. J.

Sometimes They're Fakes

We notice, says a rural sage, that when as has diamonds always wears them.—Country Home.

Church Notes

SUNDAY MASSES
ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH
 Rev. Joseph Milligan, Pastor

6:15 - 8:00 and 10:30 A. M.
 (Summer schedule)
 Benediction after late Mass
 Week day Mass, 8:00 A. M.
 Confessions Saturdays, 4:00 to 5:00 and 7:00 to 8:00

At the same hours on the eves of Holy Days and First Fridays

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ZION
 Rev. Carl Krepper, Pastor

Service, 9:00 A. M.
 Sunday School; German and English Classes at 10:20 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
 Edwin and Essex streets
 Rev. Reed, Pastor.

Sunday School—10:30 A. M.
 Morning Service—11:30.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
 Rev. J. W. Foster, D. D.

Church School, 10 o'clock.
 Other services as arranged.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
 Rev. Daniel E. Lorentz, Minister

Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.—Walter Colquhoun, Superintendent.
 Morning worship, 11:00 A. M.
 Christian Endeavor, 7:00 P. M.—Ben Smith, President.
 Vespers, 7:45 P. M.
 Junior Christian Endeavor—Tuesday, 3:30 P. M.—Mrs. Wilda Doody.
 Boy Scouts, Tuesday 7:40 P. M.—Merril B. Huber, scoutmaster.

The IMPERIAL Hat Cleaning and Shoe Shining Parlor

FOR LADIES' and GENTS
TOM
The Bootblack
 97 Roosevelt Avenue
 Near Hudson
 CARTERET, NEW JERSEY

Buy a Hoover on Easy Terms

\$5 Down
 \$5 a Month



the only cleaner that removes all the different kinds of dirt.

First, there is the light surface dust, then there is the clinging kind—thread and lint and hairs—third, the heavy sandy grit which is tramped into the rug and destroys the nap.

The Hoover will remove all this dirt. It has a beating-sweeping-suction cleaning method of doing the work. The rug is cleaned thoroughly, the nap is straightened, colors are restored.

The cleaning tools are easy to use

You can remove soot and dust without stooping, stretching or getting up on a ladder. You can clean mattresses and upholstered furniture, cushions and draperies.

The Hoover, without dusting tools, sells for \$79.50 cash. A smaller model is \$63.50. A small carrying charge is made if you pay by the month.

PUBLIC SERVICE
 2116

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

It is our custom to run only three sales a year. Each event is a sincere Price Reduction Sale. This year's August Sale is to be even more impressive from a price reduction standpoint, than any we have ever conducted.

Refrigerators 35% Off **Carriages 50% Off**

Ironing Boards Regular \$1.50 98c

Every item of furniture in our store is included in this sale at large price reductions.

BERNARD KAHN

Washington Avenue Carteret, N. J.

Mittuch's QUIPS AND TIPS
 CARRIE OF CARTERET SAYS

Things that were luxuries are now necessities to the modern woman. This store helps to make her life more enjoyable.

WEATHER
 DONT WADE!
PHONE US!
 FOR WHAT YOU NEED



Mittuch's DRUGS
 CARTERET, N. J.
 61 Roosevelt Avenue
 Phone Carteret 8-0455
 Phone Carteret 8-1646

HOW COULD MARY FIND A WAY OUT

By FANNIE HURST

(© 1931, McClure Newspaper Syndicate, (WNU Service).)

THE conditions that brought about the engagement of Mary Estes to Benjamin Parke were the normal unexciting ones of a certain degree of propinquity, similarity of social standing and a general desirability smiled upon by families of both parties concerned.

In the thriving Middle West city where Mary Estes had been born and reared, Benjamin Parke was regarded as one of the most promising young business men of the community. When Mary Estes was still attending high school and taking the commercial course which was ultimately to prepare her for her work as secretary to the richest banker of the town, the Estes people were a highly respectable and conservative family in reduced finances, probably a shade or two higher in the social strata than the Parke family, although Benjamin's father was a dentist of solid standing and good practice.

The two young people of these respective and respectable families, in spite of the disparity of ten years in their ages, were thrown socially together by way of church, entertainment and bridge party. Their ultimate engagement was as normal as sunrise. A little flurry of anticipatory gossip had, of course, preceded it; its announcement was a matter of local applause; its consummation looked forward to by a group of friends and relatives who moved interestedly around the nucleus of the happy pair.

It was fun to be engaged. It was great fun to be the center of interest, the center of pleasant attention and consideration of the group of people that made up Mary's world.

The slightly envious attention of her friends who were not yet engaged, the sisterly acceptance of her as one of themselves by the girls who were engaged. The tolerant interest in her by those of her friends who were newly married. And the affectionate, bustling attention from the older women—matrons, spinsters and widows alike.

All of Mary's world paid her the charming tribute that is the lot of happy young love. And she found this tribute most flattering, most attractive.

Two months after the announcement of the engagement, Mary Estes resigned her pleasant and lucrative position as secretary to the richest man in town and began preparations for a June wedding. Benjamin Parke, by then sole proprietor of a small but flourishing furniture store on High street, was known to be in the market for an attractive building lot on Kay street, one of the town's pretty bungalow districts. The friends of Mary began to plan linen showers and small festivities that had to do with the approaching marriage. Benjamin Parke took out a tidy life insurance policy and announced that he was building an ell to his furniture store.

It was an alliance that promised well. Mary and Benjamin would be a good, substantial addition to the citizenry of the community; were the kind to foster stability, decency and right living.

There was nothing in particular about the engagement of this young pair, to differentiate it from alliances that were constantly being made, and yet it is possible that Mary and Ben represented what in the eyes of the community might be regarded as the ideal marriage.

The ideal marriage that would lead to years of happiness, of struggle, of accomplishments. Mistakes, of course. But on the whole the usual happy and successful life in which hardships and pleasures are mingled.

That was what made the condition so harrowing, so terrible, so secretly frightening to Mary Estes when certain menacing facts began to take on a reality she had been struggling against ever since the first few weeks following her engagement.

Everything was right, everything was as it should be. A better, steadier, more considerate boy than Benjamin Parke could not be imagined. Her parents were happy, his parents were happy, and, with a bungalow on Kay street, an old dream of her was about to come true. As Mary confided to her best chum, Alice McMahon, a pretty doll with china-blue eyes, it was a story-book engagement in its total desirability from every angle.

All except one—and that one angle Mary did not begin to admit, even to herself, until weeks after the announcement of her engagement.

Mary was not in love with Benjamin Parke. Strange, how clear the matter ultimately became to her. Not until after a long period of self-hypnosis, did Mary come to realize that, from the very beginning, she had thrown herself consciously into a state of mind about Ben. She had talked herself into a condition of seeming to be in love with him. The wish father to the thought, she had deliberately tried to force herself into a state of mind.

The engagement to Ben had been the result. It had seemed to her, during those months while the facts of her self-hypnosis still lasted, that she

had accomplished right and righteousness. And then gradually, and a little horribly, it began to dawn upon her during those festive weeks of linen showers, bridge parties, evenings with Ben over blue prints of their new bungalow, that everything she was tasting was dead sea fruit.

In the dead of night, Mary would wake up with a sense of oppression in her breast, with a dread of tomorrow, with terror of what she was doing.

Mary did not love Ben. She liked him, she respected him. She even admired him. The thought of him as her husband filled her with dread.

Sometimes it seemed to Mary that to be free once more, to be free to come and go at her secretarial work, to be the girl once more unhampered and unimpeded by the dread of marriage, was the one state of being that mattered over and above anything that had ever happened. She regarded those of her girl friends who were still outside the pale of matrimony and still unhampered by ties of engagement with an envy that was as illogical as it was unlike her.

Mary had only one desire in life now—to be free. To be un-engaged. To see her life stretch before her once more filled with the old ideal of some day meeting the ultimate life companion.

To be un-engaged was out of the question. Ben took her so for granted. Her parents were in their seventh heaven of approval. His parents made no effort to conceal their pride. The community smiled. Mary was committed. Terror, rebellion, agony, panic rose within her, only to be hidden by the calm, demure exterior she showed to the world.

The day of her wedding approached and it seemed to Mary that with it there descended upon her a dread of living that must ultimately annihilate her. She knew that she must not go through with this dishonest thing of marrying Benjamin Parke.

And yet, what way out? What way out? The question beat about in Mary's tortured brain like a great, imprisoned moth. What way out?

She turned the question over and over in her hot, tired brain.

What could she do? How could she find a way out? What did other girls in the same predicament do? For surely other girls had made her mistake; though they could marry a man and then, suddenly, or gradually, realized that lack of love would make marriage intolerable.

But there was nothing to do. She couldn't do the only thing possible; tell Benjamin that she didn't love him. It would seem such a simple thing, yet it was fraught with all sorts of impossible complications. It would mean bringing hurt unhappiness to her parents and his parents. She herself would feel that she had failed—to her family, to his family—to Benjamin and to her own word. There seemed, to Mary, something dishonorable in breaking her engagement.

So what way out was there for her?

The way out came in the form of a brief note delivered to her one morning two weeks before her wedding day. It read:

"Dear Mary: Since there is no way of telling you, without hurting you, the cruel thing which I am about to say, I shall say it in the shortest way possible. Alice McMahon and I were married at ten o'clock this morning.

(Signed) Ben."

Bringing the Medical Profession Up to Date

That the amount now paid by the average family for doctors' bills will be substantially decreased when the medical profession drops its old-fashioned ideas about advertising, and learns to adopt modern merchandising methods, is the theory advanced by Ernest Elmo Calkins, nationally known magazine writer and advertising man, writing in Medical Economics, a business magazine for doctors.

In his article "Doctors Advertise? Why not?" Mr. Calkins says, "If a program of advertising could be instituted, shared in, and supported by every doctor in the country, not only would the incomes of doctors go up, but the cost of medical attention would go down. There are hundreds of thousands who should have a doctor's care who are not getting it, thousands who could have escaped elaborate treatment or operation if taken in time. Doctors should be paid less money but by more people. The entire United States should be under the care of competent medical men. The immense store of medical knowledge now available should be utilized by more people. The way to keep well is not through ignorance and luck, but by wise advice and knowledge.

"If people understood what it meant to keep well all good doctors would be busy all the time. There is enough knowledge today of medicine and surgery to greatly improve the national health, but much of it is unavailable to large numbers of people, through ignorance, prejudice and financial limitations."

"Policeman" Fired

Uncle Sam has one silent but effective policeman who has enforced his ban on picking wildflowers and shrubs in the national parks, but so efficient has this "policeman" become that he has found it necessary to eliminate him at the camp site in Sequoia National park. The "policeman" is poison oak, which is unfamiliar to the average easterner visiting the park. So many have the cases of complaint been that the poison oak has been entirely eliminated and weed killer used to prevent its return.

Most Compact of All Airports



With the completion of the first hangar and a concrete runway from the beach, with turntable for seaplanes and other refinements, the Wilmington-Catalina Airplane Company, Ltd., has on Catalina island the most compact airport in the world. The photograph shows what a small cove was necessary for the installation.

How It Started

By JEAN NEWTON

Why Is It "Hoodlum" and "Hooligan"?

We all know a "hoodlum" to be a ruffian. The word is frequently applied to street urchins who make a nuisance of themselves generally, but, it is in the sense of roughneck that it is usually understood.

We have it after a gangster named Muldoon, who, in 1868, made life miserable for many of the citizens of San Francisco.

Public indignation finally led to Muldoon's arrest and arraignment under the name of "Noodlum," which, because of the bad handwriting of the court clerks, was misread as "Hoodlum," in which form it stayed in our language in the general sense.

In this connection, it might be stated that our word "Hooligan" for a roustabout is similarly derived from the name of a notorious gangster of London in the year 1898.

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Tides have no influence on weather, scientists declare.

LIGHTS OF NEW YORK—By WALTER TRUMBULL

Practically anyone can go to bed, but not everyone can go to sleep. For this there are various remedies. All depends upon the form of wakefulness from which a person suffers. I know a man who is kept awake by any light. He happened to get a room in a hotel where a street light shone through the window. Knowing that his wife sometimes slept with a stocking over her eyes, he tried the scheme with a sock. Apparently, he didn't know the trick of adjusting it, as it constantly slipped down over his nose and mouth, threatening to smother him. Finally, he remade the bed so that he lay with his head away from the window. This was a pretty good idea, except for

the fact that he had a stiff neck in the morning from twisting about to see whether the light was still there.

Another man I know can't stand noises; at least, city noises are a source of irritation to him. When he lies down to sleep he finds himself counting trucks and automobiles which roll by. Somebody told him about some wax things which you put in your ears and he thought the problem was solved. The next time he came in from the country he prepared for a peaceful night in town by getting some of the wax plugs and inserting them. The rest of the night he lay awake, straining his ears to discover

whether he could hear through the wax.

There is a friend of mine who lives next to an armory. In the regiment to which the armory belonged was a man who evidently had ambitions to become a bugler. After everything was over on drill nights and the others had gone home, he would remain and practice bugle calls. Perhaps at eleven o'clock, he would blow tattoo for a while, which was fair enough, but around midnight he would start in on reveille, or boots and saddles. Later still, he might blow the mess call. Now the listener to whom I refer is a man who retires and rises early, but he had no desire to boot and saddle at 1 a. m. And as for the mess call, his doctor refuses to permit him to eat at night. The result is that a good, hard-working fellow with music in his soul may never become an expert bugler, merely through lack of practice.

Some persons are like that. They have no appreciation of honest effort. A side street in New York was being excavated, as all streets are. Some time in the early hours a workman with a lantern climbed down into the trench and began to beat cheerily with a hammer on a piece of metal. Henry W. Longfellow would have appreciated such industry. He might have been inspired to write something else along the line of "The Village Blacksmith." But the fellow who did hear the musical notes was no poet, but only a retired for the night business man. Securing three electric light bulbs, he hurried them in quick succession from a seventh-story window, so that they struck what was left of the street in the immediate vicinity of the electric. If you ever have dropped an electric light bulb on a hard surface from any height, you know what happened. The cheerful worker got out of that excavation in one jump and made the first 100 yards in record time. To his dying day, he probably will believe that some one was shooting at him.

Golfer's and bridge player's insomnia are among the commonest forms of the malady. The golfer plays each shot over; the bridge player each hand. Between dark and daylight, some most remarkable drives are made and every finesse is successful. About the only cure I know for this form of wakefulness is chloroform.

But there is the old reliable method of inducing slumber. First you must relax all your muscles and your jaw.



The KITCHEN CABINET

How sweet and gracious even in common speech, is that fine sense which men call courtesy! Wholesome as air and genial as welcome in every clime as breath of flowers—It transmutes aliens into trusting friends, and gives its owner passport round the globe. —James T. Flaids.

DESSERTS AND THINGS

A dessert does not need to be either elaborate in its preparation or expensive in cost to be appetizing. Many of the simplest of desserts are the most popular.

Duchess Cream.—This delightful dessert serves fifteen, so it may be cut into half for the ordinary family. Cook six table-spoonfuls of tapioca in boiling water until clear, cool, add a little salt, one cupful of sugar, the juice from a can of pineapple, the juice of two oranges and two lemons. Cook until thick. Cool, then add the pineapple, one cupful of finely broken nuts and a pint of whipping cream beaten stiff.

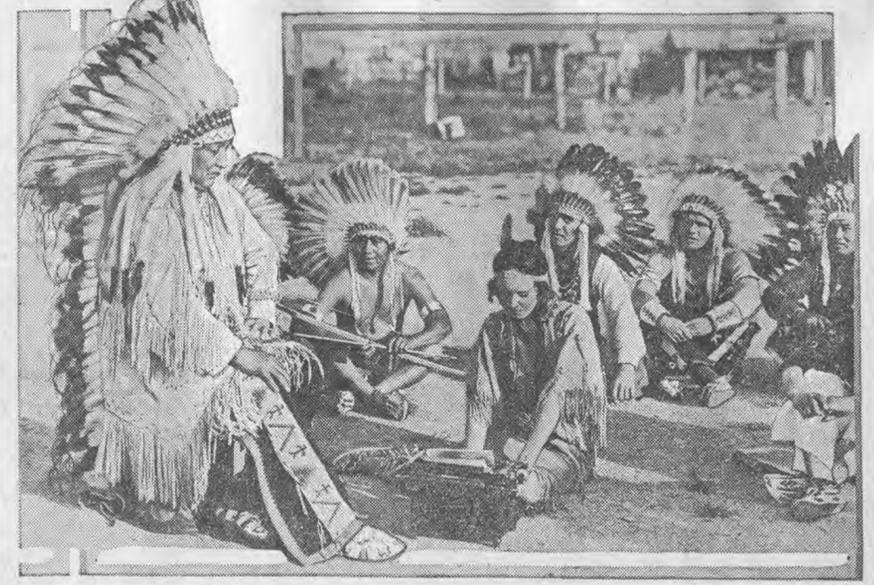
Two-Two Dessert.—Take the pulp of two lemons, the finely mashed juice of two bananas and two cupfuls of sugar. Add a quart of thin cream, a pinch of salt and freeze.

Dainty Dessert.—Cut with scissors dipped into cold water, one pound of marshmallows, add one cupful of cut pecan nuts, or almonds if preferred; add enough whipped cream to make a mixture to stand up well. Serve in sherbet glasses with a spoonful or two of orange and pineapple juice poured over each. Top with a maraschino cherry.

Cherry Ice Cream.—Use a cupful of rich cherry juice and one pint of

cream with a few drops of almond extract. Sweeten to taste and freeze as usual. Serve in sherbet cups and garnish with a spoonful of minced cherries and a spot of whipped cream.

Indians Organize a Chamber of Commerce



Representatives of the approximately 2,000 Indians who live in and near Los Angeles have formed the nation's first American Indian Chamber of Commerce at Ramona village, electing Chief Thunderbird, a Blackfoot, as president. He is seen above dictating to his secretary as other members sit around.

The Children's Corner

Edited by DOROTHY EDMONDS

The Fishing Game

As many as wish to can play this game. All you need are sharp eyes, quickness and a place to be comfortable. As well as a small basket, some pieces of paper, pencils and a love of fun. There, have you everything?

The words that are given herewith are to be copied on tiny squares of paper, all mixed up together and put into the box or basket. Now choose partners! And one captain!

Don't look! Just put your hands (in turn, of course) into the basket and draw one piece of paper with a word written on it, then another, until all are drawn. The captain says, READY, SET,

GO! And every child playing the game makes a list of all the words he sees IN the words he fished from the basket.

The captain says, STOP! And the partners whose lists are the longest win the game.

Here are some suggested words. Of course, you can use others. Remember, the words you see may not be properly arranged in the words you draw. You may have to hunt for them.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| avalanche | carefulness |
| adventures | handkerchief |
| airplane | healthiest |
| mountain | musician |
| elephant | penmanship |
| camping | patriotism |
| harmonica | favorite |
| engineer | brotherliness |
| bravery | telephones |

A Silhouette Picture to Make for Your Room



1. Cut out the little silhouette figures at the bottom of the page and paste them securely in their proper places in the round picture at the top.
2. When you have done this cut out the round picture and mount it on a white cardboard just the same size or with a tiny border left. There! What a pretty picture to hang on your wall.

(Copyright.)—WNU Service.

Then you must close your eyes and vision a great, green meadow, divided by a hedge. Now it is necessary to fill the meadow with sheep and start them jumping over the hedge. As they go over, you count them, one by one. After you have counted a million, it may be well, for the sake of variety, to switch to goats.

(© 1931, Bell Syndicate.)—WNU Service.

MADE COOL PART



"Did Plunger make that cool million in stocks he was going to make?"
"He made the cool part of it. They went below zero."

Fear is cruel and mean.—Emerson.

Oldest Office Holder on Job for 60 Years

Richmond, Va.—Sergeant Patrick Boissenn of the Richmond police force claims to be Virginia's oldest officeholder. He is eighty-one and is entering his sixty-first consecutive year of public service in Richmond. He was sheriff at Danville during the race riot there in the early '90s. Once, almost single-handed, he turned back a mob seeking to attack the jail to secure a negro prisoner.

Forgets Rented Horse; Tied to Tree 3 Days

Pittsburgh.—When Frank Sopoliski hired a saddle horse and had not returned it two days later George Fassinder, owner of the South Hills riding schools, figured something was wrong. A 12-hour search located Sopoliski at his home. Then, Fassinder told Humane society officials, Sopoliski thought of the horse for the first time since he had gone swimming in a South park pool. He wasn't quite certain where he had left the horse, Fassinder said, but they finally found it in a clump of woods a quarter of a mile from the pool. The horse, its owner said, had been tied to a tree so closely that it had not been able to reach food nor water during the 76 hours it was there. At a hearing before Ald. Patrick Cawley, Sopoliski was fined \$10 for cruelty to animals and posted \$1,000 bond for a hearing on the criminal charge of failing to return a rented horse.

BOARDER IN LOVE



Old Boarder—What makes you think the new boarder is in love with you? Has he made any advances?
Landlady—No, out he says he will as soon as his father remits.

Tree-Sitting Cat Quits
Knoxville, Tenn.—A tree-sitting cat spent a week in a tree here without food or water before it was forcibly lowered to the ground.

BOARD INCONSISTENT ON AUDIT PUBLICATION

Continued From Page 1 BOARD of Education forever. Lift the Curtain. Secrecy has no place in the spending of the PEOPLE'S money. SILENCE is subject to but one interpretation. A RACKET? It is a lot worse than a racket.

IN A WRANGLE

An out-of-town paper has the heading "Carteret Board of Education in a Wrangle."

There is nothing new about that. Every time they meet it is a comedy. The moves appear to be pretty well planned ahead. One time one group is on one side and one time it is on the other, but this is apparently to "kid" the public.

The public gets "done" in any event. The public may not stand it very much longer.

NOT AFRAID

One of the talkative members of the Board of Education was quite bitterly opposed to publishing the audit in the newspapers so all the people could see it. In dramatic tones he told how he was not afraid, etc., etc.

If no one is afraid why not publish things completely and let the public know?

If they do not publish them completely and in detail, some of the public will assume there are reasons why they should not be published.

People who are not afraid are careful to see that the public knows the complete story.

Incidentally, the public is in no mood to have any part of the story that relates to their hard earned money kept from them.

ABOUT TIME

At the Board of Education meeting held on Wednesday question was raised as to the payment of bills for installation of radiators at the Columbus School. This was opposed by some on the ground the work was not authorized by the repair and supply committee supposed to be in charge of the work.

President Conrad's explanation was that it was an emergency job and had to be done. It is about time that somebody questioned these "emergencies."

In many places emergencies are the excuse for doing things that someone does not want to get before a full board. When they are done, the alibi is "emergency." It is then too late to stop them.

They should get away from "emergencies" with other people's money.

Carteret people are in no mood to have politicians spending their hard earned money with out the most careful scrutiny.

If the Board of Education has committees for authorization of work, let them be something else beside dummies. Let them check up the work, authorize it and take the responsibility for it.

WHY NOT?

At the silly session of the Board of Education held on Wednesday "a Commissioner" had the crust to want to know why a member of the finance committee of the Board of Education should raise questions as to the payment of bills. This member—Haury, stated he felt it was his duty as a member of the finance committee to do so.

It most certainly is part of his job and every other member of the finance committee. Unless the members of the Board of Education are a lot of dummies, they will all want to know where every nickel goes. They should know.

The country at large is in bad shape. The people of Carteret expect every member of the Board of Education to question every single penny.

Although some members of the Board of Education who have lived on the fat of the land all their lives do not know it, there are plenty of people who have to scratch to get the money that members of the Board of Education handled as if it was free air.

It is too bad that some of the members do not have to earn the money that they are spending. "Hollering" and shouting does not produce money. "Hollering" and shouting is what some of these birds are best at.

It is the taxpayers who have to pay. The taxpayers want to know why? Incidentally they are going to know where some of the money went that has already been paid. When they find out some of the hot air artists will cool down.

Mrs. Valentine D'Zurilla is a surgical patient at the Perth Amboy General hospital.

Miss Mildred Brown, of Emerson street, is spending her vacation in Philadelphia.

NOT TO PUBLISH B. OF E. AUDIT

(Continued from page 1)

This work would be done in cooperation with the board of health and there would be no expense attached to it. Diphtheria immunization work under a similar cooperative plan with the health board at no cost was also recommended to the board.

A bid of J. L. Hammett Company of Newark, agreeing to furnish all school supplies at \$2,621.26, was accepted.

Applications for positions as teachers were received from Harold F. Weiler, of Highlands; Jovina Childo, of Dummer, Pa., and Miss Gertrude Shea, of Newark.

Permission was granted to the Harmony Social Club to use the Nathan Hale school auditorium on the night of August 28 for a card party and dance.

Carteret Bus Service, Inc., of this borough was awarded the contract for transportation of school children from the East Rahway and Boulevard section on its low bid of \$3,250. Another bid from the Public Service Coordinated Transport asked the sum of \$6,680.

John Cselle received the contract for the construction of a brick partition at the high school on his low bid of \$245. The figure of Charles Horvath, another bidder, was \$275.

Roosevelt Furniture House was awarded the contract to furnish three teachers' desks at \$27.50; Sol Rosenblum was given the contract to furnish forty pupils desks at \$11.95 and the Roosevelt Furniture House will also furnish forty pupils desks at the same price.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schein and family are spending two weeks in Salem.

George Morgan, of Washington avenue, returned home after spending two weeks at Seaside.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schmidt, whose marriage took place recently at Philadelphia, returned from their wedding trip. They are now residing on Grant avenue.

Original Pillar Saint

Simon Stylites was a Syrian ascetic of the fifth century who passed the last 30 years of life on a pillar near Antioch. He was the first and most notable of the stylites (pillar saints).

Magnificence Overdone

"Magnificence," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown, "often misleads a man into a belief that he is personally earning the admiration that is bestowed on his house and his attire."—Washington Star.

In the North Sea

The North sea was once dry land. Prehistoric bones of land animals, estimated to be a million years old, have been dredged up.

Wanted Service From Toads

At one time the natives of Venezuela worshiped toads. But they whipped their imprisoned toads with little switches when there was a scarcity of food or water.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE LICENSING OF DOGS, AND THE APPOINTMENT OF A DOG WARDEN, AND PRESCRIBING HIS DUTIES."

Be It Ordained by the Board of Health of the Borough of Carteret: That section 4 be and the same is amended to read as follows:

Section 4. Every dog so seized by the said dog warden, shall be delivered by him to the public pound, and if not within seventy-two hours thereafter redeemed by the owner, or his or her representatives, shall be killed and destroyed by the pound keeper.

Section 10. It is intended by this ordinance that all dogs including house dogs shall and are affected by this ordinance.

Section 11. Any person, or persons, corporation or individual found guilty of violating the provisions of this ordinance, or any one of its sections, by the Recorder of the Borough of Carteret after complaint made and trial had, shall be fined the sum of two (\$2.00) dollars for the first offence; five (\$5.00) dollars, and/or two days in jail or both, for the second offence; twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars, and/or 10 days in jail, or both, for third offence.

Section 12. Any person or persons owning or harboring a female dog, shall strictly confine said dog to owners premises during breeding season of said dog, for a period of not less than three (3) weeks.

Section 13. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

EDWARD LLOYD, Clerk of the Board of Health

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the foregoing ordinance was passed on third and final reading at a meeting of the Board of Health of the Borough of Carteret, on the 13th day of August, 1931 and was approved by the President of the said Board of Approved:

EDWARD A. LLOYD, Clerk of Board of Health. JOHN J. REASON, President of Board of Health.

COUNCIL MINUTES

Regular meeting of the Council of the Borough of Varteret, N. J., held in Council Chambers, August 3rd, 1931, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Present: Mayor Hermann, Councilmen, Conrad, Dolan, D'Zurilla, Ellis, Young, Absent: Lyman.

The Minutes of July 20th, were read, and approved on motion by Young and Conrad.

The Poor report for June was on motion by Ellis and Dolan, ordered filed. The Building Reports for June and July were read, showing estimated cost of buildings as \$86,800. Costs of permits as \$157,000, accompanied by check in like amount.

Motion by D'Zurilla and Conrad that report be filed and check turned over to the Collector, was carried.

Motion by Ellis and Dolan to suspend rules and take up the reading of bills, was carried, and all bills found correct were ordered paid, all voting yea on roll call.

COMMITTEES

Finance—Progress. Streets and Roads—Progress. Police—Progress. Fire and Water—Progress. Lights—Progress. Building and Grounds—Progress. Poor—Progress.

Resolution by Dolan that the Board of Health make daily or weekly tests of the water used in the Borough, and report to Council at next meeting, was adopted on motion, by D'Zurilla and Ellis.

The Mayor then appointed Albert Lehrer, as Constable for the Borough for the term prescribed by law, all voting yea on roll call.

Resolution by D'Zurilla, that Albert Lehrer furnish a property bond signed by himself, and two freeholders in the Borough of Carteret, in the sum of \$500.00, was adopted, on motion by Dolan and Ellis.

Motion by Dolan and Young to adjourn was carried.

HARVEY VO. PLATT, Borough Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE

Resolution introduced by Lloyd: Whereas: There are many vacant lots in the Borough of Carteret and some of the owners of the said lots have failed to remove and clear said lots of weeds, and

Whereas: About this time of each year there is an outbreak of hay fever and being a very annoying summer affliction, and

Whereas: A great number of the sufferers from hay fever or rose fever, have their malady brought on by the pollen floating from the blooms of ragweed and allied vegetation, and

Whereas: In order to prevent unnecessary hardships and to alleviate the suffering of persons who might be susceptible to the affliction of hay fever, The Board of Health of the Borough of Carteret, does hereby declare vacant lots having weeds thereon as a nuisance, now therefore be it

Resolved, that the owners of, or occupants of all vacant lots in the Borough of Carteret, whereon the said vacant lots are populated with weeds are directed to clear their said lots of all weeds as a precautionary measure against the annual outbreak of Hay Fever, and

Further Resolved, that a notice to such effect be inserted as an advertisement in the local papers, notifying the owners of said lots that unless the said lots are cleared of all weeds within fifteen days of notice, the said weeds will be removed and cleared from the lands by the Borough of Carteret, and the cost of such removal and clearance will be assessed against their property in the same manner as provided by law, for the collection of taxes.

EDWARD A. LLOYD, Clerk of the Board of Health.

NOTICE

Public notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Health of the Borough of Carteret held on August 13, 1931, the following resolution was adopted:

EDWARD A. LLOYD, Clerk of the Board of Health.

Fashionable Life When Georges Ruled England

The "English Lady's Catechism" presents a smart caricature of how a lady of fashion spent her day:

"How do you employ your time now?"

"I lie in Bed till Noon, dress all the Afternoon, Dine in the Evening, play at Cards till midnight!"

"How do you spend the Sabbath?"

"In chit chat!"

"What do you talk of?"

"New Fashions and New Plays!"

"How often do you go to Church?"

"Twice a year or oftener, according as my Husband gives me new Cloaths!"

"Why do you go to Church when you have new Cloaths?"

"To see other People's finery, and to shew my own, and to laugh at those scurvy, out-of-fashion creatures that come for Devotion!"

"Tray, Madam, what Books do you read?"

"I read lewd Plays and winning Romances!"

"Who is it you love?"

"Myself!"

"What, nobody else?"

"My Page, my Monkey and my Lap Dog!"

"Why?"

"Why, because I am an English lady, and they are Foreign Creatures, my Page from Genoa, my Monkey from the East Indies and my Lap Dog from Vigo!"—A. E. Richardson in Georgian England.

Ice Cream and Pickles

Statistics say that the average American eats twenty-five pints of ice cream and twenty-five pickles a year.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Sarah Durst of Brooklyn, is spending the summer with her son, Attorney Abraham Durst and family, in Edgar street.

Edward Carleton, of Pershing avenue, is enjoying a three weeks' stay at Seaside Park as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Enot.

Miss Mary McShaffrey, of New York, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. J. McCann, of Washington avenue.

School Commissioner Mathias Belger is spending his vacation in the New England States.

Mr. and Mrs. John Connolly, of Atlantic street, have returned from Atlantic City, where they spent a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gardner, of High street, spent the week-end in Trenton as the guests of relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Medvetz and daughter, Celia, spent the week-end at Weehawken.

Joseph Venook is spending two weeks at Camp Burton. Bertha Venook is visiting relatives in Newark this week.

The Misses Ann Reilly and Alice Brady visited friends in Jersey City last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Coughlin and daughter, Dorothy, are spending their vacation in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John Scally, of Atlantic street, are spending their vacation in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Coughlin and daughter, Dorothy, and Miss Helen Coughlin are enjoying their vacation in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Samuel Harris, of Pershing avenue, visited friends in New York City.

Irene Irving, of Washington avenue, is ill at St. Michael's Hospital, in Newark.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Muller, of Washington avenue, are spending a vacation at Liberty, N. Y.

Mrs. Albert Ullano and family, and Mrs. William Cole, of High street, were at Cliffwood Beach, last Thursday.

Mrs. John Riley and daughter, Ann, left today for Atlantic City, where they will remain for a week.

Miss Genevieve Feehan and Miss Kathryn Heslar, of Lexington, Ky., returned home after spending two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Feehan of Carteret avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bowler, of Lafayette street, returned home after spending a month in Portland, Maine.

Mrs. Winchell, Hazel Winchell, and grand-daughter, Ethel, are spending a vacation at Cape May, N. J.

Paul, William and Fred Frey are spending two weeks at the Knights of Columbus camp, on Culver Lake.

Miss Florence Yetman, of Atlantic street, is enjoying a week's stay in Atlantic City.

WHAT'S WRONG AND WHERE?



THERE ARE 9 MISTAKES IN THIS PICTURE. How good are you at finding mistakes? The artist has intentionally made several obvious ones in drawing the above picture. Some of them are easily discovered, others may be hard. See how long it will take YOU to find them.

Seek Church's Blessing on All Undertakings

The Slav people throughout the world hold more to religious customs than any of the peoples of western Europe. Many of these beautiful old customs were created and preserved by the Bulgarians during the five centuries under Turkish rule. The people, as a rule, also call upon the clergy to perform a ceremony for what would appear, in western Europe, most trivial things. In addition to the ceremony performed in the case of marriages, births and deaths, the cutting of the first sod and the laying of a foundation for a new house or public building, the opening of a new street, building, public garden, or a factory, etc., without a religious ceremony is considered as an ill omen. Immediately the roof is placed on a new house or building, a cross, blessed by the priest, with a wreath of flowers attached is hoisted and remains until the work is finally completed. In the villages certain ideas are carried to extreme limits, and the parish priest is called upon to perform all sorts of ceremonies, such as blessing the land, prayers for rain, storms and the harvest, etc.—Detroit News.

Trappist Monks

The Trappist monks are a reformed order of the Cistercian order, instituted in 1662 by Armand Jean le Bouthillier de Rance. Assuming control of the abbey of La Trappe in 1666, he found it in a most deplorable condition. The main purpose was to restore the discipline of the monastery. From La Trappe this austere rule spread into other parts of Europe, where it met with such instant favor that some of the most flourishing monastic houses in the world are now those of the Trappist reformers. In the United States there are three Cistercian abbey, La Trappe at Gettysburg, Ky.; New Mellarey, near Dubuque, Iowa, and Our Lady of the Valley, Cumberland, R. I.

No Really White Elephants

The biological survey says that there is no such breed as the white elephant. Merely an occasional albino specimen occurs as in all animals.

And Paper Manners

"The paper napkin saves your fine linen for more elaborate parties," says a column of household hints. There's a demand for paper tuxedos.—Kansas City Star

FOR NEWS AND FACTS READ EVERY PAGE

CLASSIFIED ADS

TO LET—Two or three rooms for light housekeeping, 40 Central ave., Carteret, N. J.

WANTED SALESLADIES—Girls to work in dry goods store, with some experience, must speak Hungarian or Slavish. Steady work for the right girl. Apply all week to the New York Bargain Store, 587 Roosevelt Ave., Carteret.

FOR RENT—Garage, Inquire 181 Pershing avenue.

FOR RENT—Building 100x100 in Carteret. Water-well furnished. Suitable for garage or light manufacturing. Roselle Laundry, 1014 Oak street, Tel. 4-1684, Roselle, N. J.

FOR SALE—Wayne Oil Burner. Two years old, very cheap. Inquire at "News" Office.

DUE TO HARD TIMES CARL LASTERS SANITARY BARBER SHOP AT 556 Roosevelt Avenue "Up the Hill" ANNOUNCES THAT From this day on Prices will be lowered in his barber shop to meet the demand of the times. CARL LASTER, Prop.

KNITTED SPORTS SUITS 9.95 A tweedy, diagonal effect, distinguishes the Coat and Skirt of the latest wool-knit Sports Suit—It comes in the new Browns; Greens or Blues—The accompanying Pull-over has long sleeves. Sizes 14 to 40.

ENSEMBLES Satin and travel Prints in Silk and Wool Tweed effects. Sizes 14 to 46. 5.95 7.95 9.95 Late Summer Dresses Reduced One-Half and Less

NEW HATS ARE IN All the Newest Shapes in all Head Sizes. \$1.95 Up

New Price on Onyx and Gotham Chiffon—Service Weight HOSE, 89c

The Woman's Shop Ritz Theatre Bldg. Carteret, N. J.

RITZ THEATRE WASHINGTON AVE., CARTERET, N. J. Western Electric SOUND SYSTEM

SATURDAY Children's Matinee at 2:15 BAD SISTER with SIDNEY FOXE "Heroes of the Flame"—Episode 7 Comedy Other Novelties

SUNDAY and MONDAY MR. LEMON OF ORANGE with EL BRENDEL Matinee Sunday at 2:15 P. M. Our Gang Comedy Columbia Curiosity Crazy Cat Cartoon

TUESDAY EDWARD EVERETT HORTON in LONELY WIVES Comedy Novelty

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Trader Horn Comedy Novelty

FRIDAY RONALD COLEMAN in DEVIL TO PAY Comedy Novelty Reel

COMING EAST LYNNE—August 26 and 27 DADDY LONG LEGS—Sept. 2 and 3 SHIPMATES—Sept. 16 and 17