

PRESIDENT WILSON DELIVERS ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

The Document Departs in Some Degree from the Usual Custom of Giving a Digest of Departmental Work of the Government

THE ONE CLOUD UPON THE HORIZON IS MEXICO

Hopes to See Constitutional Order Restored by the Concert and Energy of Such of Her Leaders as Prefer Liberty to Ambition—Urges Senate to Concentrate Upon Currency Bill Until Passed—Rural Credits to Farmers Advocated.

Washington, D. C.—The annual address of President Wilson, delivered at a joint session of the two houses of Congress at the beginning of the second session of the Sixty-third Congress, was as follows:—

Address of the President.
Gentlemen of the Congress:—

In pursuance of my constitutional duty to "give to the Congress information of the state of the Union," I take the liberty of addressing you on several matters which ought, as it seems to me, particularly to engage the attention of your honorable bodies, as of all who study the welfare and progress of the Nation.

I shall ask your indulgence if I venture to depart in some degree from the usual custom of setting before you in formal review the many matters which have engaged the attention and called for the action of the several departments of the Government or which look to them for early treatment in the future, because the list is long, very long, and would suffer in the abbreviation to which I should have to subject it. I shall submit to you the reports of the heads of the several departments, in which these subjects are set forth in careful detail, and beg that they may receive the thoughtful attention of your committees and of all Members of the Congress who may have the leisure to study them. Their obvious importance, as constituting the very substance of the business of the Government, makes comment and emphasis on my part unnecessary.

The country, I am thankful to say, is at peace with all the world, and many happy manifestations multiply about us of a growing cordiality and sense of community of interest among the nations, foreshadowing an age of settled peace and good will. More and more readily each decade do the nations manifest their willingness to bind themselves by solemn treaty to the processes of peace, the processes of frankness and fair concession. So far the United States has stood at the front of such negotiations. She will, I earnestly hope and confidently believe, give fresh proof of her sincere adherence to the cause of international friendship by ratifying the several treaties of arbitration awaiting renewal by the Senate. In addition to these, it has been the privilege of the Department of State to gain the assent, in principle, of no less than 31 nations, representing four-fifths of the population of the world, to the negotiation of treaties by which it shall be agreed that whenever differences of interest or of policy arise which can not be resolved by the ordinary processes of diplomacy they shall be publicly analyzed, discussed, and reported upon by a tribunal chosen by the parties before either nation determines its course of action.

There is only one possible standard by which to determine controversies between the United States and other nations, and that is compounded of these two elements: Our own honor and our obligations to the peace of the world. A test so compounded ought easily to be made to govern both the establishment of new treaty obligations and the interpretation of those already assumed.

There is but one cloud upon our horizon. That has shown itself to the south of us, and hangs over Mexico. There can be no certain prospect of peace in America until Gen. Huerta has surrendered his usurped authority in Mexico; until it is understood on all hands, indeed, that such pretended governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the Government of the United States. We are the friends of constitutional government in America; we are more than its friends, we are its champions; because in no other way can our neighbors, to whom we would wish in every way to make proof of our friendship, work out their own development in peace and liberty. Mexico has no Government. The attempt to maintain one at the City of Mexico has broken down, and a mere military despotism has been set up which has

hardly more than the semblance of national authority. It originated in the usurpation of Victoriano Huerta, who, after a brief attempt to play the part of constitutional President, has at last cast aside even the pretense of legal right and declared himself dictator. As a consequence, a condition of affairs now exists in Mexico which has made it doubtful whether even the most elementary and fundamental rights either of her own people or of the citizens of other countries resident within her territory can long be successfully safeguarded, and which threatens, if long continued, to imperil the interests of peace, order, and tolerable life in the lands immediately to the south of us. Even if the usurper had succeeded in his purposes, in despite of the constitution of the Republic and the rights of its people, he would have set up nothing but a precarious and hateful power, which could have lasted but a little while, and whose eventual downfall would have left the country in a more deplorable condition than ever. But he has not succeeded. He has forfeited the respect and the moral support even of those who were at one time willing to see him succeed. Little by little he has been completely isolated. By a little every day his power and prestige are crumbling and the collapse is not far away. We shall not, I believe, be obliged to alter our policy of watchful waiting. And then, when the end comes, we shall hope to see constitutional order restored in distressed Mexico by the concert and energy of such of her leaders as prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions.

I turn to matters of domestic concern. You already have under consideration a bill for the reform of our system of banking and currency, for which the country waits with impatience, as for something fundamental to its whole business life and necessary to set credit free from arbitrary and artificial restraints. I need not say how earnestly I hope for its early enactment into law. I take leave to beg that the whole energy and attention of the Senate be concentrated upon it till the matter is successfully disposed of. And yet I feel that the request is not needed—that the Members of that great House need no urging in this service to the country.

I present to you, in addition, the urgent necessity that special provision be made also for facilitating the credits needed by the farmers of the country. The pending currency bill does the farmers a great service. It puts them upon an equal footing with other business men and masters of enterprise, as it should; and upon its passage they will find themselves quit of many of the difficulties which now hamper them in the field of credit. The farmers, of course, ask and should be given no special privilege, such as extending to them the credit of the Government itself. What they need and should obtain is legislation which will make their own abundant and substantial credit resources available as a foundation for joint, concerted local action in their own behalf in getting the capital they must use. It is to this we should now address ourselves.

It has, singularly enough, come to pass that we have allowed the industry of our farms to lag behind the other activities of the country in its development. I need not stop to tell you how fundamental to the life of the Nation is the production of its food. Our thoughts may ordinarily be concentrated upon the cities and the hives of industry, upon the cries of the crowded market place and the clangor of the factory, but it is from the quiet interspaces of the open valleys and the free hill-sides that we draw the sources of life and of prosperity, from the farm and the ranch, from the forest and the mine. Without these every street would be silent, every office deserted, every factory fallen into disrepair. And yet the farmer does not stand upon the same footing with the forester and the miner in the market of credit. He is the servant of the seasons. Nature determines how long he must wait for his crops, and will not be hurried in her processes. He may give his note, but the season of its maturity depends upon the season when his crop matures. Lies at the gates of the mar-

ket where his products are sold. And the security he gives is of a character not known in the broker's office or as familiarly as it might be on the counter of the banker.

The Agricultural Department of the Government is seeking to assist as never before to make farming an efficient business, of wide co-operative effort, in quick touch with the markets for foodstuffs. The farmers and the Government will henceforth work together as real partners in this field, where we now begin to see our way very clearly and where many intelligent plans are already being put into execution. The Treasury of the United States has, by a timely and well-considered distribution of its deposits, facilitated the moving of the crops in the present season and prevented the scarcity of available funds too often experienced at such times. But we must not allow ourselves to depend upon extraordinary expedients. We must add the means by which the farmer may make his credit constantly and easily available and command when he will the capital by which to support and expand his business. We lag behind many other great countries of the modern world in attempting to do this. Systems of rural credit have been studied and developed on the other side of the water while we left our farmers to shift for themselves in the ordinary money market. You have but to look about you in any rural district to see the result, the handicap and embarrassment which have been put upon those who produce our food.

Conscious of this backwardness and neglect on our part, the Congress recently authorized the creation of a special commission to study the various systems of rural credit which have been put into operation in Europe, and this commission is already prepared to report. Its report ought to make it easier for us to determine what methods will be best suited to our own farmers. I hope and believe that the committees of the Senate and House will address themselves to this matter with the most fruitful results, and I believe that the studies and recently formed plans of the Department of Agriculture may be made to serve them very greatly in their work of framing appropriate and adequate legislation. It would be indiscreet and presumptuous in anyone to dogmatize upon so great and many-sided a question, but I feel confident that common counsel will produce the results we must all desire.

Turn from the farm to the world of business which centers in the city and in the factory, and I think that all thoughtful observers will agree that the immediate service we owe the business communities of the country is to prevent private monopoly more effectually than it has yet been prevented. I think it was easily agreed that we should let the Sherman antitrust law stand, unaltered, as it is with its debatable ground about it, but that we should as much as possible reduce the area of that debatable ground by further and more explicit legislation; and should also supplement that great act by legislation which will not only clarify it but also facilitate its administration and make it fairer to all concerned. No doubt we shall all wish, and the country will expect, this to be the central subject of our deliberations during the present session; but it is a subject so many-sided and so deserving of careful and discriminating discussion that I shall take the liberty of addressing you upon it in a special message at a later date than this. It is of capital importance that the business men of this country should be relieved of all uncertainties of law with regard to their enterprises and investments and a clear path indicated which they can travel without anxiety. It is as important that they should be relieved of embarrassment and set free to prosper as that private monopoly should be destroyed. The ways of action should be thrown wide open.

I turn to a subject which I hope can be handled promptly and without serious controversy of any kind. I mean the method of selecting nominees for the Presidency of the United States. I feel confident that I do not misinterpret the wishes or the expectations of the country when I urge the prompt enactment of legislation which will provide for primary elections throughout the country at which the voters of the several parties may choose their nominees for the Presidency without the intervention of nominating conventions. I venture the suggestion that this legislation should provide for the retention of party conventions, but only for the purpose of declaring and accepting the verdict of the primaries and formulating the platforms of the parties; and I suggest that these conventions should consist not of delegates chosen for this single purpose, but of the nominees for Congress, the nominees for vacant seats in the Senate of the United States, the Senators whose terms have not yet closed, the national committees, and the candi-

dates for the Presidency themselves, in order that platforms may be framed by those responsible to the people for carrying them into effect.

These are all matters of vital domestic concern, and besides them, outside the charmed circle of our own national life in which our affections command us, as well as our consciences, there stand out our obligations toward our territories over sea. Here we are trustees. Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, are ours, indeed, but not ours to do what we please with. Such territories, once regarded as mere possessions, are no longer to be selfishly exploited; they are part of the domain of public conscience and of serviceable and enlightened statesmanship. We must administer them for the people who live in them and with the same sense of responsibility to them as toward our own people in our domestic affairs. No doubt we shall successfully enough bind Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands to ourselves by ties of justice and interest and affection, but the performance of our duty toward the Philippines is a more difficult and debatable matter. We can satisfy the obligations of generous justice toward the people of Porto Rico by giving them the ample and familiar rights and privileges accorded our own citizens in our own territories and our obligations toward the people of Hawaii by perfecting the provisions for self-government already granted them, but in the Philippines we must go further. We must hold steadily in view their ultimate independence, and we must move toward the time of that independence as steadily as the way can be cleared and the foundations thoughtfully and permanently laid.

Acting under the authority conferred upon the President by Congress, I have already accorded the people of the islands a majority in both houses of their legislative body by appointing five instead of four native citizens to the membership of the commission. I believe that in this way we shall make proof of their capacity in counsel and their sense of responsibility in the exercise of political power, and that the success of this step will be sure to clear our view for the steps which are to follow. Step by step we should extend and perfect the system of self-government in the islands, making test of them and modifying them as experience discloses their successes and their failures; that we should more and more put under the control of the native citizens of the archipelago the essential instruments of their life, their local instrumentalities of government, their schools, all the common interests of their communities, and so by counsel and experience set up a government which all the world will see to be suitable to a people whose affairs are under their own control. At last, I hope and believe, we are beginning to gain the confidence of the Filipino peoples. By their counsel and experience, rather than by our own, we shall learn how best to serve them and how soon it will be possible and wise to withdraw our supervision. Let us once find the path and set out with firm and confident tread upon it and we shall not wander from it or linger upon it.

A duty faces us with regard to Alaska which seems to be very pressing and very imperative; perhaps I should say a double duty, for it concerns both the political and the material development of the Territory. The people of Alaska should be given the full Territorial form of government, and Alaska, as a storehouse, should be unlocked. One key to it is a system of railways. These the Government should itself build and administer, and the ports and terminals it should itself control in the interest of all who wish to use them for the service and development of the country and its people.

But the construction of railways is only the first step; is only thrusting in the key to the storehouse and throwing back the lock and opening the door. How the tempting resources of the country are to be exploited is another matter, to which I shall take the liberty of from time to time calling your attention, for it is a policy which must be worked out by well-considered stages, not upon theory, but upon lines of practical expediency. It is part of our general problem of conservation. We have a freer hand in working out the problem in Alaska than in the States of the Union; and yet the principle and object are the same, wherever we touch it. We must use the resources of the country, not lock them up. There need be no conflict or jealousy as between State and Federal authorities, for there can be no essential differences of purpose between them. The resources in question must be used, but not destroyed or wasted; used, but not monopolized upon any narrow idea of individual rights as against the abiding interests of communities. That a policy can be worked out by conference and concession which will release these resources and yet not jeopard or dissipate them, I for one have no doubt; and it can be done on lines of regula-

tion which need be no less acceptable to the people and governments of the States concerned than to the people and Government of the Nation at large, whose heritage these resources are. We must bend our counsels to this end. A common purpose ought to make agreement easy.

Three or four matters of special importance and significance I beg that you will permit me to mention in closing.

Our Bureau of Mines ought to be equipped and empowered to render even more effectual service than it renders now in improving the conditions of mine labor and making the mines more economically productive as well as more safe. This is an all-important part of the work of conservation; and the conservation of human life and energy lies even nearer to our interest than the preservation from waste of our material resources.

We owe it, in mere justice to the railway employees of the country, to provide for them a fair and effective employers' liability act; and a law that we can stand by in this matter will be no less to the advantage of those who administer the railroads of the country than to the advantage of those whom they employ. The experience of a large number of the States abundantly proves that.

We ought to devote ourselves to meeting pressing demands of plain justice like this as earnestly as to the accomplishment of political and economic reforms. Social justice comes first. Law is the machinery for its realization and is vital only as it expresses and embodies it.

An international congress for the discussion of all questions that affect safety at sea is now sitting in London at the suggestion of our own Government. So soon as the conclusions of that congress can be learned and considered we ought to address ourselves, among other things, to the prompt alleviation of the very unsafe, unjust, and burdensome conditions which now surround the employment of sailors and render it extremely difficult to obtain the services of spirited and competent men such as every ship needs if it is to be safely handled and brought to port.

May I not express the very real pleasure I have experienced in co-operating with this Congress and sharing with it the labors of common service to which it has devoted itself so unreservedly during the past seven months of uncompromising concentration upon the business of legislation? Surely it is a proper and pertinent part of my report on "the state of the Union" to express my admiration for the diligence, the good temper, and the full comprehension of public duty which has already been manifested by both the Houses; and I hope that it may not be deemed an impertinent intrusion of myself into the picture if I say with how much and how constant satisfaction I have availed myself of the privilege of putting my time and energy at their disposal alike in counsel and in action.

HIS SYMPATHIES WITH ELK

Somewhat Natural, Since Animal Rescued Engineer From Extremely Awkward Position.

A curious story of adventure comes from Montana. While a freight train was lying over at a small mountain station, the engineer borrowed a shotgun and started out for a short hunt. Finding nothing, he was returning to the train when a cow came running at him, and before he realized his danger, she tossed him in the air.

Getting to his feet as quickly as possible, he dodged behind a tree, and then, to his dismay, found that the gun barrel was bent so as to be useless. The next ten minutes were very lively ones, while the cow chased the engineer round and round the tree. Just when he was about to succumb from fatigue, an angry snort was heard, and a big elk appeared upon the scene, head down and prepared for a fight.

So was the cow, and in another moment the two animals dashed at each other. The engineer watched the combat for a few minutes, until prudence suggested that he should make a retreat as soon as he could. He regained the train in safety, and never knew the outcome of the battle, but he hopes the elk was the victor.

Land in Bolivia.
In Bolivia all vacant land belongs to the republic, and can be acquired by purchase or lease, subject to special regulations. The unit of measure is an hectare, which is 2.47 acres. Any one may acquire as much as 20,000 hectares, paying cash at the rate of 10 cents per hectare for farming and grazing lands.

Evidently Not.
The fellow who said, "One-half of the world does not know how the other half lives," evidently did not exist in a period of Ladies' Aid societies, Thursday Afternoon Whist clubs, Ladies of the Round Table, Sewing Circles and like organizations.—Judge.

IN ALL PARTS OF NEW JERSEY

Telegraphed Localities Covering the Entire State.

FACTORIES RUSHING WORK

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

Another dog show is contemplated for Gloucester.

All the boats of the Woodbury Yacht Club have been hauled out for the winter.

Millville business men are preparing for a big mummies' demonstration, to be held on New Year's eve.

The work of paving 15 blocks of Millville streets with vitrified brick, the first street paving ever done in the city, is nearing completion.

R. M. Dolphin, district clerk of West Deptford Township, Gloucester County, has been succeeded by Samuel F. Davis, of Newbold.

Nearly 300 shares have been subscribed for the new series just started in the Westville and Newbold Building Association.

Buildings were draped and fire bells were tolled during the funeral hour when former Mayor C. Taylor Rue was buried from his late home in Burlington.

Edward H. Lytel has been appointed to a vacancy in the Delanco Board of Educations, caused by the resignation of Chairman Joseph H. Hansel.

The 213-acre farm of the estate of the late Daniel Sheppard, about three miles from Bridgeton, was sold at public sale to David Jagers for \$13,100.

M. M. Prescott, a prominent farmer, has purchased the Clayville Mining and Brick Company's property of 13 acres at South Vineland and will reopen the works.

In anticipation of freezing weather and a river full of ice, the hundreds of small craft have been removed from their anchorages in Beverly cove and stored ashore for the winter.

The sowing of the old Gloucester race track to winter wheat is taken to mean that its owner, David Baird, has no intention of accepting the rumored offer of purchase from a steel company.

At a meeting of the Chautauqua guarantors of Millville these officers were elected: President, Harry Waltham; vice-president, George Thomas; secretary, Harry Hampton; treasurer, Lewis Hogan.

The Millville Hospital managers announced that more than \$20,000 in cash is now in hand, in addition to the \$10,000 subscribed by Henry A. Dix, and that the structure will be erected in the early spring.

Never has the whole North Jersey coast been stirred over pending legislation as it is at present over the seaman's bill, passed by the Senate a few weeks ago. Protests by the score have been filed with Representative Thomas J. Scully.

The blight which has caused the almost entire extinction of the chestnut trees in the Newton section has now struck the oak trees, and according to old woodsmen, there will be neither red nor black oaks thereabouts after four years, unless some remedy is found to save them.

At Trenton William Hart, an aged umbrella mender, and Frank Price, his traveling companion, had their travels cut short by their arrest for robbing Herbert Davensin, a milkman. The itinerant menders stopped the team and told Davensin to get out. They said they were after milk, but when they found the cans empty they took the man's money.

The firemen of Trenton want every fifth day for a holiday instead of every sixth. They have prepared a petition for presentation to the City Commission asking that they be afforded the same privileges as the firemen of Elizabeth, Newark and other cities of the State. The Commission takes the view that the finances will not permit an immediate compliance with the request. It would cost nearly \$10,000 more.

INITIALS ONLY

By ANNA KATHARINE GREEN
AUTHOR OF "THE LEAVENWORTH CASE"
"THE FILIGREE BALL" "THE HOUSE OF THE WHISPERING PINES"
ILLUSTRATIONS BY
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SYNOPSIS.

George Anderson and wife see a remarkable looking man come out of the Clermont hotel, look around furtively, wash his hands in the snow and pass on. Commotion attracts them to the Clermont, where it is found that the beautiful Miss Edith Challoner has fallen dead. Anderson describes the man he saw wash his hands in the snow. The hotel manager declares him to be Orlando Brotherson. Physicians find that Miss Challoner was stabbed and not shot. Gryce, an aged detective, and Sweetwater, his assistant, take the case. Mr. Challoner tells of a batch of letters found in his daughter's desk, signed "O. B." All are love letters except one, which shows that the writer was displeased. This letter was signed by Orlando Brotherson. Anderson goes with Sweetwater to identify Brotherson, who is found in a tenement under the name of Dunn. His invention, Brotherson tells the coroner Miss Challoner refused him with scorn when he offered her his love. Sweetwater recalls the mystery of the murder of a washerwoman in which some details were similar to the Challoner affair. Sweetwater gets lodgings in the same building with Brotherson. He bores a hole in the wall to spy on Brotherson. He visits him and assists the inventor in his work. A girl sent by Sweetwater with Edith Challoner's letters is ordered out by Brotherson. He declares the letters were not written by him. Sweetwater is unmasked by Brotherson, who declares he recognized him at once. The discovery is made that the letters signed "O. B." were written by two different men. Sweetwater goes to Derby in search of the second "O. B." whom he expects to locate through one Doris Scott, mentioned in the letters. She is found acting as nurse for Oswald Brotherson, who is critically sick and calls the name of Edith in his delirium. Sweetwater comes across a peculiar hut in the woods. He sees a load of boxes marked "O. Brotherson," taken into the hut under the supervision of Doris Scott. Doris tells Challoner of seeing in a dream the face of the man who killed Edith. The door bell rings and she recognizes in the visitor the man of her dream. It is Orlando Brotherson, who requests an interview with his brother. It develops that Orlando is working on a flying machine. Oswald is told of Edith's death.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

The Hut Changes Its Name.

That night Oswald was taken very ill. For three days his life hung in the balance, then youth and healthy living triumphed over shock and bereavement, and he came slowly back to his sad and crippled existence. He had been conscious for a week or more of his surroundings, and of his bitter sorrows as well, when one morning he asked Doris whose face it was he had seen bending over him so often during the last week: "Have you a new doctor? A man with white hair and a comforting smile? Or have I dreamed this face? I have had so many fancies this might easily be one of them."

"No, it is not a fancy," was the quiet reply. "Nor is it the face of a doctor. It is that of a friend. One whose heart is bound up in your recovery; one for whom you must live, Mr. Brotherson."

"I don't know him, Doris. It's a strange face to me. And yet, it's not altogether strange. Who is this man and why should he care for me so deeply?"

"Because you share one love and one grief. It is Edith's father whom



"I Have No Son."

you see at your bedside. He has helped to nurse you ever since you came down this second time."

"Edith's father! Doris, it cannot be. Edith's father!"

"Yes, Mr. Challoner has been in Derby for the last two weeks. He has only one interest now; to see you well again."

"Why?"

Doris caught the note of pain, if not suspicion, in this query, and smiled as she asked in turn:

"Shall he answer that question himself? He is waiting to come in. Not to talk. You need not fear his talking. He's as quiet as any man I ever saw."

The sick man closed his eyes, and Doris watching, saw the flush rise to his emaciated cheek, then slowly fade away again to a pallor that frightened her. Had she injured where she would heal? Had she pressed too suddenly and too hard on the ever gaping wound in her invalid's breast? She gasped in terror at the thought, then she faintly smiled, for his eyes had opened again and showed a calm determination as he said:

"I should like to see him. I should like him to answer the question I have just put you. I should rest easier

and get well faster—or not get well at all."

This latter he half whispered, and Doris, tripping from the room may not have heard it, for her face showed no further shadow as she ushered in Mr. Challoner, and closed the door behind him. She had looked forward to this moment for days. To Oswald, however, it was an unexpected excitement and his voice trembled with something more than physical weakness as he greeted his visitor and thanked him for his attentions.

"Doris says that you have shown me this kindness from the desire you have to see me well again, Mr. Challoner. Is this true?"

"Very true. I cannot emphasize the fact too strongly."

Oswald's eyes met his again, this time with great earnestness.

"You must have serious reasons for feeling so—reasons which I do not quite understand. May I ask why you place such value upon a life which, if ever useful to itself or others, has 'lost and lost forever, the one delight which gave it meaning?"

It was for Mr. Challoner's voice to tremble now, as reaching out his hand, he declared, with unmistakable feeling:

"I have no son. I have no interest in life, outside this room and the possibilities it contains for me. Your attachment to my daughter has created a bond between us, Mr. Brotherson, which I sincerely hope to see recognized by you."

Startled and deeply moved, the young man stretched out a shaking hand towards his visitor, with the feeble but exulting cry:

"Then you do not blame me for her wretched and mysterious death. You hold me guiltless of the misery which nerved her despairing arm?"

"Quite guiltless."

Oswald's wan and pinched features took on a beautiful expression and Mr. Challoner no longer wondered at his daughter's choice.

"Thank God!" fell from the sick man's lips, and then there was a silence during which their two hands met.

It was some minutes before either spoke and then it was Oswald who said:

"I must confide to you certain facts. I honored your daughter and realized her position fully. Our plight was never made in words, nor should I have presumed to advance any claim to her hand if I had not made good my expectations, Mr. Challoner. I meant to win both her regard and yours by acts, not words. I felt that I had a great deal to do and I was prepared to work and wait. I loved her—"

He turned away his head and the silence which filled up the gap united those two hearts as the old and young are seldom united.

But when a little later Mr. Challoner rejoined Doris, in her little sitting-room, he nevertheless showed a perplexity she had hoped to see removed by this understanding with the younger Brotherson.

The cause became apparent as soon as he spoke.

"These brothers hold by each other," said he. "Oswald will hear nothing against Orlando. He says that he has redeemed his fault. He does not even protest that his brother's word is to be believed in this matter. He does not seem to think that necessary. He evidently regards Orlando's personality as speaking as truly and satisfactorily for itself, as his own does. And I dared not deceive him."

"He does not know all our reasons for distrust. He has heard nothing about the poor washerwoman."

"No, and he must not—not for weeks. He has borne all that he can."

"His confidence in his older brother is sublime. I do not share it; but I cannot help but respect him for it."

It was warmly said, and Mr. Challoner could not forbear casting an anxious look at her upturned face. What he saw there made him turn away with a sigh.

"This confidence has for me a very unhappy side," he remarked. "It shows me Oswald's thought. He who loved her best, accepts the cruel verdict of an unreasoning public."

Doris' large eyes burned with a weird light upon his face.

"He has not had my dream," she murmured, with all the quiet of an unmoved conviction.

Yet as the days went by, even her manner changed towards the busy inventor. It was hardly possible for it not to. The high stand he took; the regard accorded him on every side; his talent; his conversation, which was an education in itself, and, above all, his absorption in a work daily advancing towards completion, removed him so insensibly and yet so decidedly, from the hideous past of tragedy with which his name, if not his honor, was associated, that, unconsciously to herself, she gradually lost her icy air of repulsion and lent him a more or less attentive ear, when he chose to join their small company of an evening. The result was that he turned

so bright a side upon her that toleration merged from day to day into admiration and memory lost itself in anticipation of the event which was to prove him a man of men, if not one of the world's greatest mechanical geniuses.

Meantime, Oswald was steadily improving in health, if not in spirits. He had taken his first walk without any unfavorable results, and Orlando decided from this that the time had come for an explanation of his device and his requirements in regard to it.

Seated together in Oswald's room, he broached the subject thus:

"Oswald, what is your idea about what I'm making up there?"

"That it will be a success."

"I know; but its character, its use? What do you think it is?"

"I've an idea; but my idea doesn't fit the conditions."

"How's that?"

"The shed is too closely hemmed in. You haven't room—"

"For what?"

"To start an aeroplane."

"Yet it is certainly a device for flying."

"I supposed so; but—"

"It is an air-car with a new and valuable idea—the idea for which the whole world has been seeking ever since the first aeroplane flew its way up from the earth. My car needs no room to start in save that which it occupies. If it did, it would be but the modification of a hundred others."

"Orlando!"

As Oswald thus gave expression to his surprise, their two faces were a study; the fire of genius in the one; the light of sympathetic understanding in the other.

"If this car, now within three days of its completion," Orlando proceeded, "does not rise from the oval of my hangar like a bird from its nest, and after a wide and circling flight descend again into the self-same spot without any swerving from its direct course, then have I failed in my endeavor and must take a back seat with the rest. But it will not fail. I'm certain of success, Oswald. All I want just now is a sympathetic helper—you, for instance; some one who will aid me with the final fittings and hold his peace to all eternity if the impossible occurs and the thing proves a failure."

"Have you such pride as that?"

"Precisely."

"So much that you cannot face failure?"

"Not when attached to my name. You can see how I feel about that by the secrecy I have worked under. No other person living knows what I have just communicated to you. Every part shipped here came from different manufacturing firms; sometimes a part of a part was all I allowed to be made in any one place. My fame, like the ship, must rise with one bound into the air, or it must never rise at all. I was not made for petty accomplishment, or the slow plodding of commonplace minds. I must startle, or remain obscure. That is why I chose this place for my venture, and you for my helper and associate."

"You want me to ascend with you?"

"Exactly."

"At the end of three days?"

"Yes."

"Orlando, I cannot."

"You cannot? Not strong enough yet? I'll wait then—three days more."

"The time's too short. A month is scarcely sufficient. It would be folly, such as you never show, to trust a nerve so undermined as mine till time has restored its power. For an enterprise like this you need a man of ready strength and resources; no one whose condition you might be obliged to consider at a very critical moment."

"Orlando, balked thus at the outset, showed his displeasure.

"You do not do justice to your will. It is strong enough to carry you through anything."

"It was."

"You can force it to act for you."

"I fear not, Orlando."

"I counted on you and you thwart me at the most critical moment of my life."

Oswald smiled; his whole candid and generous nature bursting into view in one quick flash.

"Perhaps," he assented; "but you will thank me when you realize my weakness. Another man must be found—quick, deft, secret, yet honorably alive to the importance of the occasion and your rights as a great original thinker and mechanic."

"Do you know such a man?"

"I don't; but there must be many such among our workmen."

"There isn't one; and I haven't time to send to Brooklyn. I reckoned on you."

"Can you wait a month?"

"No."

"A fortnight, then?"

"No, not ten days."

Oswald looked surprised. He would like to have asked why such precipitation was necessary, but the tone in which this ultimatum was given was of that decisive character which ad-

mits of no argument. He therefore merely looked his query. But Orlando was not one to answer looks; besides, he had no reply for the same importunate question urged by his own good sense. He knew that he must make the attempt upon which his future rested soon, and without risk of the sapping influence of lengthened suspense and weeks of waiting. He could hold on to those two demons leagued in attack against him, for a definite seven days, but not for an indeterminate time. If he were to be saved from folly—from himself—events must rush.

He therefore repeated his "No," with increased vehemence, adding, as he marked the reproach in his brother's eye, "I cannot wait. The test must be made on Saturday evening next, whatever the conditions; whatever the weather. An air-car to be serviceable must be ready to meet lightning and tempest, and what is worse, perhaps, an insufficient crew."

Then rising, he exclaimed, with a determination which rendered him majestic, "If help is not forthcoming, I'll do it all myself. Nothing shall hold me back; nothing shall stop me; and when you see me and hear my car rise above the treetops, you'll feel that I have done what I could to make you forget—"

He did not need to continue. Oswald understood and flashed a grateful look his way before saying:

"You will make the attempt at night?"

"Certainly."

"And on Saturday?"

"I've said it."

"I will run over in my mind the qualifications of such men as I know and acquaint you with the result tomorrow."

"There are adjustments to be made. A man of accuracy is necessary."

"I will remember."

"And he must be likable. I can do nothing with a man with whom I'm not perfectly in accord."

"I understand that."

"Good-night then." A moment of hesitancy, then, "I wish not only yourself but Miss Scott to be present at this test. Prepare for the spectacle; but not yet, not till within an hour or two of the occasion."

And with a proud smile in which he flashed a significance which startled Oswald, he gave a hurried nod and turned away.

When in an hour afterwards, Doris looked in through the open door, she found Oswald sitting with face buried in his hands, thinking so deeply that he did not hear her. He had sat like this, immovable and absorbed, ever since his brother had left him.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Silence—and a Knock.

Oswald did not succeed in finding a man to please Orlando. He sug-

gested one person after another to the exacting inventor, but none were satisfactory to him and each in turn was turned down. It is not every one we want to have share a world-wide triumph or an ignominious defeat. And the days were passing.

He had said in a moment of elation, "I will do it alone;" but he knew even then that he could not. Two hands were necessary to start the car; afterwards, he might manage it alone. Descent was even possible, but to give the contrivance its first lift required a second mechanic. Where was he to find one to please him? And what was he to do if he did not? Conquer his prejudices against such men as he had seen, or delay the attempt, as Oswald had suggested, till he could get one of his old cronies on from New York. He could do neither. The obstinacy of his nature was such as to offer an invincible barrier against either suggestion. One alternative remained. He had heard of women aviators. If Doris could be induced to accompany him into the air, instead of clinging sullen-like to

the weight of Oswald's woe, then would the world behold a triumph which would dwarf the ecstasy of the bird's flight and rob the eagle of his kingly pride. But Doris barely endured his as yet, and the thought was not one to be considered for a moment. Yet what other course remained? He was brooding deeply on the other subject, in his hangar one evening—(it was Thursday and Saturday was but two days off) when there came a light knock at the door.

This had never occurred before. He had given strict orders, backed by his brother's authority, that he was never to be intruded upon when in this place; and though he had sometimes encountered the prying eyes of the curious flashing from behind the trees encircling the hangar, his door had never been approached before, or his privacy encroached upon. He started then, when this low but penetrating sound struck across the turmoil of his thoughts, and cast one look in the direction from which it came; but he did not rise, or even change his position on his workman's stool.

Then it came again, still low but with an insistence which drew his brows together and made his hand fall from the wire he had been unconsciously holding through the mental debate which was absorbing him. Still he made no response, and the knocking continued. Should he ignore it entirely, start up his motor and render himself oblivious to all other sounds? At every other point in his career he would have done this, but an unknown, and as yet unnamed, something had entered his heart during this fatal month, which made old ways impossible and oblivion a thing he dared not court too recklessly. Should this be a summons from Doris? Should (inconceivable idea, yet it seized upon him relentlessly and would not yield for the asking) should it be Doris herself!

Taking advantage of a momentary cessation of the ceaseless tap tap, he listened. Silence was never profounder than in this forest of that windless night. Earth and air seemed, to his strained ear, emptied of all sound. The clatter of his own steady, un-hastened heart-beat was all that broke upon the stillness. He might be alone in the Universe for all token of life beyond these walls, or so he was saying to himself, when sharp, quick, sinister, the knocking recommenced, demanding admission, insisting upon attention, drawing him against his own will to his feet, and finally, though he made more than one stand against it, to the very door.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Senses of Plants.

The sense most developed in plants is that of sight, which enables them to see light but not to distinguish objects. This sense limitation is found among many living creatures, such as the earthworm, oyster and coral, etc., which possess no localized visual organ, but give proof of their luminous impressions by the contractions that they manifest when exposed to a ray of sunshine. Similarly, it is easy to gauge the influence of light on plants. Cultivate a plant in a room with a window only on one side and its stalks in growing will incline toward the source of light. Physiologists explain this by suggesting that the side to the dark grows more quickly than that exposed to the light. There remains, however, the fact that the plant has reacted to the light of whose effect it was conscious.

A sense common to many plants is that of touch. Of this the most illustrative example is, as its name implies, the sensitive plant. Another leaf, responsive to the touch, is the catch-fly, whose two halves close down upon the other by means of a central hinge.—Harper's Weekly.

Liars Tagged Here.

Dyaks, natives of Borneo, are extremely truthful. So disgraceful, indeed, do the Dyaks consider the deceiving of others by an untruth that such is handed down to posterity by a curious custom. They heap up a pile of branches of trees in memory of the man who has uttered a great lie, so that the future generations may know of his wickedness and take warning from it.

The persons deceived start the tugong bula—the liar's mound—by heaping up a large number of branches in some conspicuous spot by the side of the path from one village to another.

Every passerby contributes to it and at the same time reviles the memory of the man who told the lie. The Dyaks consider the addition to any tugong bula they may pass a sacred duty, the omission of which will meet with supernatural punishment.

Nothing Else to Do.

"What are the wild waves saying, mother?" "I do not know, my child."

"But why do they dance all day long?" "Well, my child, they cannot play bridge."—Kansas City Journal.



There Came a Light Knock at the Door.

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Left to the Individual Taste.



It seems that designers who endeavor to prepare styles which they hope will become fashions, have worked along the most independent lines. There is no apparent uniformity of ideas in the construction of costumes, except the general approval given to narrow skirts and big waists. Accept these two features, look to the Orient for inspiration, and you may evolve styles to suit yourself. There is no hint to variety and eccentricity. The Turkish pantaloon skirt of heavy and supple black satin which is shown here is an approved model. It is a picturesque but not a graceful garment, made to hang about a slim figure. And it takes slimmness to the point of attenuation to wear drapery on these lines, with any success. But the idea of the pantaloon as suggested here brought in a variety of skirts with drapery arranged at the sides in this fashion. In the majority of similar skirts less material is used, and in a simpler arrangement. The front is plain and there is no need of the lace underfounce at the bottom. Wide fabrics are cut in such a way that the skirt is narrow at the bottom, draped in hanging folds about the hips, and finished with a plain panel at the back. This interpretation of the pantaloon skirt is more pleasing, more simple and far more popular than the original development, which came from the Callot salon and which is pictured in the illustration. The little Turkish jacket worn with the skirt is in blue velvet. It is a smart, military looking affair, very rich and rather simple. Black velvet and silk ornaments form its decoration. The model hangs loosely on the figure and is one of a few successful designs which incorporate a plain sleeve with arms eye defined. Such a sleeve is shapeless—a straight tube, saved from ugliness by the insertion of panels and cuffs of black velvet below the elbow. But it is in harmony with the jacket and skirt—it is true to the original Turkish jacket. To be strictly fashionable, one must look as if the clothes were carelessly adjusted. This is a fad of the hour. A general falling-to-pieces and don't-care-if-I-do pose has been adopted by some extremists, but they are few. Clothing is soft, roomy and comfortable looking and tending more and more toward a graceful draping of the figure. In spite of all this variety and eccentricity of styles, the good looking tailor-made suit continues to flourish almost undisturbed by the restless striving for something new. It is somewhat less severe, indulging a little in the use of draped lines in skirts and roominess in coats. The peg-top skirt and the Russian blouse make a combination as smart and up-to-date as can be, in the development of tailor-mades. A suit of this kind, with soft blouse of silk or lace, borrows just enough from the fads of the season to be quite in the mode, without losing the tailored character which so appeals to American women.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY

SHORT DRAPED WRAP OF BROCADED SATIN GIVES DRESSY EFFECT

A SHORT draped wrap of brocaded satin in the paprika color, or a mahogany, with trimming of bands of skunk, is among the handsome cloaks which will serve for day as well as

evening wear. Brocaded satins may be had, too, at prices that are not too high to be considered by the possessor of an average dress allowance. They are shown in the richest weaves, costing all sorts of money, also, but

there are attractive patterns to be had in the neighborhood of three dollars a yard. An elegant satin is employed in the beautiful model shown here, and handsome martin fur in the bands that trim it. In a light golden brown, in tan or gray, but, best of all, in mahogany or paprika, this wrap is appropriate for day wear on dress occasions and for evening wear. It will prove quite as effective in the less expensive satins and very pretty in the new fashionable fabrics with velvet-like surface. Skunk furs or even less expensive shaggy furs, dyed black may be used for the bands. The hat worn with this wrap is larger than the average and is made of plush and satin. There is a plush-covered brim and soft puffed crown of satin. A narrow band of fur, like that in the wrap, furnishes a necessary finish at the base of the crown, and a shaded plume in an unusual pose completes the design. It is not a shape which all faces can wear, and a smaller hat would look equally well.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY

Gowns and Wraps That Glitter. In brocades, velvets, silks and this innumerable transparent materials that accompany and complete them, the rage for gold color is all pervading. And in the broches the use of gold thread adds a glitter which, again, is one of the crazes of the season. Linings for coats are frequently in gold broche, and the new tunics are often made of silver or gold tinted nylon or mousseline desoie, the band of strass or colored jeweling round the edge adding its note to the scintillating effect.



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Mrs. Margaret Knapp, of Detroit, Mich., says: "Three years ago I had a severe attack of bronchitis. My doctor ordered me to bed for four weeks. A friend advised me to try Father John's Medicine, which I did. And after using it I was entirely relieved. My son Elmer, whose picture you find with me, has been having a standing cold since November. I finally persuaded him to take Father John's. He is rid of his cold, and his cough has almost entirely left him. His appetite has increased nicely since taking Father John's Medicine. We highly recommend Father John's Medicine for all colds, coughs and bronchitis. We will never be without Father John's Medicine in our home." (Signed) Mrs. Margaret Knapp, 39 Amherst St., Detroit, Mich.

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Secret of Creation Out.
 Marion, aged six years, was looking on while her aunt manufactured a rag doll. "Auntie, why don't you put in the eyes?" she asked. "The eyes are put in last, dear," replied auntie. "Oh, that's why we can't see how God makes us," said Marion; "he puts our eyes in last."

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Followed the Crowd.
 "So you owe your success as a stock speculator to stolidism?" asked the interviewer. "Yes," explained the broker. "Whenever there was a declining market I made a practice to grin and bear it."

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

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

CARTERET LODGE No. 267, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Monday evening at Odd Fellows Hall.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIRE SIGNALS.

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

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

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

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

No. 24. Sound Shore Railroad to Staten Island Sound; Rahway avenue to Liebig's Lane

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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PUT HARD TASK ON MINISTER

Dominie Compelled to Discourse to Congregation That Was Busily Engaged in Cracking Nuts.

The modern minister likes to have things quiet when he talks. It disconcerts him to hear a baby cry or a woman cough or an old man snore. If he is put out by such trifles as these it is interesting to conjecture what he would do if he were to take hold of a congregation where every body brought nuts to crack during the sermon.

Worshippers used to do that in England, and even in our own states during colonial days. The disturbance was not a weekly disturbance, by any means; if it had been, the minister would have undoubtedly left his congregation to administer spiritual consolation to suit themselves. But as it only happened once a year he was forced to endure it. This one day which was attended by such remarkable license came the Sunday before Michaelmas day, and was called Crack-Nut Sunday.

Nobody, no matter how pious he might be, hesitated to avail himself of the peculiar privilege granted him, and men, women and children came to church with their pockets stuffed with nuts, which they complacently cracked and munched during the sermon. It can be easily imagined that when 40 or 50 people get to cracking nuts with all their might the noise is apt to be disquieting, and many times the minister was hard put to it to "hear himself think."

TREAT EYEGLASSES TO BATH

Common Method of Polishing Cannot Be Expected to Remove All the Dust and Grime.

Do you ever give your eyeglasses a bath? If not, give them a surprise and see how you like the result.

Especially in hot weather, when dampness and dust form a gummy combination on the eyelashes, the wearer of glasses or spectacles will find his vision, apparently, much improved by giving them a thorough washing daily with soap and warm water, followed by drying and polishing with tissue paper. The gummy substance which collects on the lenses in hot weather cannot be removed by a mere rubbing with chamois or tissue paper, and the more humid the day, the more necessary becomes the eyeglass bath.

An oculist, who knows the importance of well washed lenses, carried in his pocket a vial of alcohol. It takes but a moment to moisten the corner of a handkerchief and remove the combination of dust and moisture from his glasses. Another business man has the case of his glasses interlined with a folded bit of soft tissue, such as is used for copying letters in offices. This is so soft that it is easily folded into the small space of the spectacle case. No dust collects on this as it does on the velvet lining, and the tissue interlining is renewed every day or two.

James I. and Monopoly.

Soap, which the manufacturers have advanced in price by 5 shillings a hundredweight, used to provide James I. with a comfortable addition to his income, says the London Chronicle. That canny monarch granted the Company of Soapmakers of Westminster the monopoly for the making of soap in England in return for a payment of £6 per ton on all soap produced. The importation of soap was forbidden, and officers were appointed to deal with illicit soap boiling, its manufacture, even in private houses for domestic purposes, being punishable by heavy penalties. Moreover, a proclamation was issued that "the soap made by the company is good, sweet and serviceable for our people." The annual revenue derived by the king from this source amounted to about £30,000.

To Make Little Folks Happy.

There may be no children in your household, but it is wise to save, nevertheless, those trifles that children like, and when you have some little guests you will be able to produce something that will entertain them. It is surprising, too, how little it takes to give pleasure to a child. Odds and ends of ribbon, a pretty card, some pictures cut from catalogues, bits of colored string, tinsel, all will be appreciated. A box kept for the purpose, in which all such "treasures" may be stored as they are picked up from time to time, will be a help, and when one box is full, fill another. It is safe to say that your little friends will remember their visits long after you have forgotten them.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the Board of Education of Borough of Roosevelt at No. 10 School, Rahway Avenue, on Friday, Dec. 12, 1913, at 8 P. M., for the transportation of High School Scholars to Rahway, N. J.

All bids to be accompanied with a certified check of \$300.00 without any conditional endorsement whatever. The successful bidder will be required to give a surety bond of \$2,500.00 for the faithful performance of his duty within one week after the awarding of contract.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

E. J. HEIL, President.
G. W. MORGAN, District Clerk. 2t

Very Many Like Him.

Sometimes children are more observant than they are credited with being. Little Rob's mother, for instance, was telling a visitor how "masterful" another neighbor was in his home life when Rob, unnoticed beside her, put in his little oar. "I don't think Mr. Tate is so awful bossy, mamma," he remarked suddenly. "Course he does a lot of talking, but he never makes Mrs. Tate do a thing she doesn't want, I've noticed that."



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E. G. Jones, Chief Clerk.

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NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY



Lot's Question

By REV. PARLEY E. ZARTMANN, D.D.
Secretary of Extension Department
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—Is it not a little one?—Genesis 19:20.



Though Lot lived in the dawn of human history and in a far-away land, he is a modern character and seems like a citizen of our own community, so frequently do we meet men of similar character and conduct. He esteemed silver of more value than a soul, and the variety and excitement of life in

Sodom to dwelling in peace and quiet in the tents with Abraham. He is an illustration of the swift descent of the soul into the vortex of sin. He got into Sodom, which was not evil necessarily, but then Sodom got into him, and that is evil always. We know from the record that it was a wicked town, full of sin and abomination, so wicked that even the pleading of righteous Abraham, the friend of God, could not save it; though Lot was saved, yet so as by fire.

Lot's question was asked as he was being led out of the city by the messenger from God. It was a crisis day. The men plead with Lot to bring his family out with him; to his sons-in-law he seemed as one that mocked, so useless was his testimony. The angels constrained Lot to flee with his wife and two daughters. "But he lingered; and the men laid hold upon his hand, and upon the hand of his wife, and upon the hand of his two daughters, Jehovah being merciful unto him; and they brought him forth, and set him without the city. . . . Escape to the mountains, lest thou be consumed." But Lot does not want to go all the way in obedience, and as he comes to Zoar he says, "Behold now, this city is near to flee unto. Is it not a little one? Oh let me escape thither."

How often have we asked Lot's question about our life, when God has given some clear command. Something is under sentence, we know it, but we think it unimportant. Is it not a little one? For example: lack of love, irritability, worldliness, a sharp tongue, falsehood, uncleanness, grieving the Holy Spirit, lack of forgiveness or apology, unconcern about our own souls. You excuse these; you palliate them; you laugh at them; you have them yourself, and encourage those who do them. You say, "Is it not a little one?" And many of your fellow-men are as unconcerned and indifferent as you are.

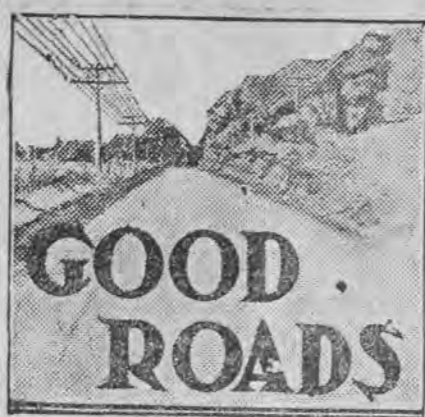
But God—let me pause to think of him—calls these things sin. He says these things are fit for destruction and this warning to you has been timely, ample and urgent. You make light of sin, but God's just judgment outweighs your selfish opinion prompted by carnal desires. No sin is small in his sight, and he knows the full measure and meaning of it. This little one may be the seed of a vast and vicious brood. Beware of any sin. Fear it, hate it, flee from it. Say "No" to sin. Burn the witches which seek your destruction. More—it is an awful thing to have any known sin and be determined to keep it.

You ask about your pet sin, as Lot did about Zoar. Yes, God did spare the city, but he does not spare sin. He knows what it is and what it means, toward God and toward men. He knows what it does—robs of peace, shuts the soul out from God, makes cowards and makes tools for Satan, brings helplessness, hopelessness and death. He knows what sin costs—Christ and Calvary, for Christ was manifested to take away sin; is he doing it in you? Can you face these facts and then stand up and say, "Is it not a little one?" You may make a mock of sin now, but what will you say in that day when the Judge will be on the throne?

And we know how little influence, power and happiness people have who cling to their sins and who refuse to obey the command of God to escape to the mountain. This weakness of testimony appears in the home, in the church, and in the community. The world has no use for a sinful member of the church. It finds fault, it cries shame, and it stays away from the church, from Christ and from heaven. Are you responsible for any such? Do you meet complaint, criticism or censure with "Is it not a little one?" God pity you!

These things ought not so to be. They need not be so. "Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus." Grace enough for all, and free. Grace for salvation, for keeping, for perfection in the presence of Jesus at the last. "By grace are ye saved."

Do you not see how great and grievous a thing sin is? Do you not want to come into right relations with God? I declare emancipation from that sin, by Jesus Christ, who is able to save unto the uttermost. Don't stay in slavery, but come out into the large place provided by Jesus Christ.



DISCUSSION OF GOOD ROADS

Most That Has Been Accomplished in Thirty Years in Iowa is Sentiment—Face Problem.

Gov. George W. Clarke, in a message to the Iowa legislature, touching on good roads, said:

"For thirty years the discussion of the good roads problem has been going on in the state. Many of the governors of the state within that time have called attention to the question and some of them have urged constructive legislation. Some progress has been made both in the way of better laws and in the improvement of the highways, but the most that has been accomplished is an aroused public sentiment in favor of better roads—perhaps in favor of permanent roads. Iowa will have permanent roads whenever she wants them. She will have better rural schools whenever she wants them. She will not have either before. Legislation awaits public sentiment—generally aroused, organized public demand. The next great era in the development of western civilization is going to be called by the historian The Era of Permanent Road Building. We are now at the very threshold of that era. We are face to face with the problem. No state can longer allow herself to be handicapped by mud. The economic waste is enormous. Not in the future can there be such a thing as a really great up-to-date state without good, permanent roads. The great cheapening of the cost of transportation of the markets of the country waits on permanent roads. The instant great increase in the value of land awaits the coming of the permanent road. There can be no complete solution of the country life problem in advance of the permanent road. The consolidated rural school will go halting and crippled until the permanent road passes the door. This is an ideal that will be realized in the future. How far distant it is depends upon the people of the state. This general assembly ought, it seems to me, to take hold of the problem with the end in view to ultimately realize this ideal. Nothing could contribute more to the greatness of the state and the welfare of all of the people. All that is done hereafter in the improvement of our roads ought to be with the view of permanency. Permanent culverts and bridges, permanent systems of drainage, permanent establishment of grades—all with the view of eventually receiving the permanent road. With this purpose in view the law should provide for the appointment of a county engineer. He should be thoroughly competent and not necessarily a resident of the county where appointed. There should also be created a permanent highway commission, composed of expert road men and engineers with such powers and duties in the way of the preparation of plans and specifications, estimates of costs, advertising for bids and general supervision and control as may after careful consideration be deemed wise. I can see no reason why provision should not be made for a referendum to the people of the question as to whether bonds of the state should be issued for the purpose of raising money for permanent road building. It would not incur a great expense to determine whether or not the people are ready to enter upon this work which would add more than anything else to the greatness of the state, and it would at least be of great value in causing universal discussion of the subject which must always precede any movement involving the change of long established methods and of thought. In the meantime our road laws, which now exist in a disconnected and patchwork form, should be revised, rewritten and strengthened for the purpose of securing the best possible temporary roads and for devising methods of administration looking to the coming of the permanent road. Selfish interests clinging to old methods and advantages, may be found in covert opposition. Permit me to suggest that you look carefully to this, as I know you will, to the end that private interests may not prevail against the common good."

Reduce Width of Roads. The suggestion of the governor of Iowa that public roads should be reduced in width is a very sensible one. The governor proposes to make the roadway 40 feet wide and turn the rest of the land back into the farms. While this would add many thousands of acres to the tillable land of the state, the best feature of the plan is that it would greatly reduce the cost of keeping the road in good condition. I never could see the reason for maintaining a 70-foot highway with a little tract of 10 feet in the middle and 30 feet on each side growing up to weeds.

Considerable Benefit. If good roads from the producer to the consumer were general the benefits to both would be considerable.



REVIVAL OF PRETTY PEONY

Old-Time Flower Has Experienced Modern Improvement and Decided Renewal of Its Popularity.

The peony is one of the many old-time flowers which have experienced a decided modern improvement and revival of popularity. This is shown by the recent rapid growth of its culture and by the larger number of varieties that are constantly being originated and propagated. Some of the very ardent admirers of this beautiful flower will be surprised to learn



The Peony Makes a Fine Cut Flower.

that reports on this plant give descriptions of 626 different varieties.

It is, however, probably a conservative statement to say that the peony interest of the country would be better off if about 75 per cent. of the varieties were discarded and further propagation made from the remaining 25 per cent. of superior varieties.

It is not that these 75 per cent. of the varieties are unattractive; far from it. But the remaining 25 per cent. fill every purpose and have many more virtues than the medium to inferior sorts. By growing only the finer varieties, people would become more and more fascinated with this lovely flower.

One of the most desirable features of peonies is the ease with which they can be grown. Given a generous preparation at the start you can make a great plantation of peonies with the assurance that beyond keeping the ground clean and fertile they may remain undisturbed for years. In the course of time they will get so thick that they should be divided and replanted, but this is little trouble. Peonies thrive in almost any soil, but do best in a deep rich loam. As they remain in one place a number of years it is well to thoroughly prepare the soil, and they amply repay attention given them. Spade to a depth of two or three feet; add liberal supply of thoroughly rotted manure, pulverize and mix thoroughly. Add a little sand or fine gravel if the soil is inclined to be sticky or heavy. Stiff soil should be well drained. While the peonies desire a liberal supply of water, the ground should not be of a swampy nature. Cover the crown three inches, taking care that the earth is well firmed. Plant two and one-half to three feet apart to allow for future development. A mulch of coarse straw manure is a benefit, particularly the first season. Keep well cultivated the first season, after that the ground will be sufficiently covered so little cultivation is necessary.

On the small lawn a few clumps will give a liberal reward each spring.



The Mass of Petals and the Sweet Fragrance of This Peony Makes it a Great Favorite.

On grounds of large extent the peony is unexcelled. In the herbaceous border it thrives from year to year. It is particularly appropriate along boundaries, whether alone or with other hardy plants. Massed at turns of walks or drives or by the edges of steps it is very effective. Where low ornamental hedges are desired it is unusual and attractive. It is a fine cut flower. If picked early just as it is about to unfold and allowed to open in the house it will last several days, often a week or more.

Grafting Wax Formula.

Grafting wax is made by melting four pounds of resin, two pounds of beeswax and one pound of unsalted tallow, pouring the liquid into a bucket of cold water and pulling like molasses candy until the grain is smooth; then form into balls and store in a cool place until used. It may be softened by dipping in hot water when needed for use.



REARING GOSLINGS NOT HARD

Long Brooding is Unnecessary and an Ordinary Hen Coop Will Accommodate Three or Four.

(By W. ROBINSON.)

I have always used large, full feathered hens for hatchings, only allowing the geese to sit on the last eggs of the season. A good broody hen will steadily sit the 30 days occupied in the incubation of these eggs.

If she be given no more than four eggs and they are set in an earth nest and turned once daily they should in almost every case produce vigorous goslings if the parent birds are healthy and well matured.

Some people find a difficulty during the early days of raising in the tendency of the birds to fall upon their backs and an inability to right themselves without assistance, necessitating combined watchfulness or loss.

This, however, is a nuisance that may be avoided by the use of the eggs of mature, sound stock only, the weakness being absent in the progeny of old birds in good breeding condition.

The actual rearing presents no difficulties to one qualified in poultry raising. Long brooding is unnecessary and an ordinary hen coop is sufficient to accommodate three or four goslings and a hen as long as it is necessary to leave the latter in charge, but during the first days the gosling's run, which should be on short grass, should be limited.

The best diet is a simple one and for the first few days I have found nothing better than stale bread well soaked and squeezed moderately dry and mixed with a liberal allowance of dandelion leaves, well chopped and free from stringy pieces. Biscuit meal may be used instead of the stale bread but it is more expensive and the results are no better.

By the middle of the first week ground oats should take the place of the bread, mixed with a sufficient quantity of grit to make the mixture crumbly, the dandelions being combined.

The green food may be gradually reduced and finally abandoned when the young birds are grazing freely. They should commence grazing at about a week old.

Upon a good grazing ground and with a sufficient supply of soft food mixture, of which ground oats should be the staple ingredient, goslings will progress rapidly.

BROODER FOR SMALL CHICKS

Large Barrel Cut in Half as Shown in Illustration Will Be Found Convenient.

A very simple brooder can be constructed by cutting a sugar barrel in half and using one part in the manner described. Line the inside of the half barrel with paper and then cover this with old flannel cloth. Make a cover for the top and line it in the same manner. At the bottom cut a hole in the edge, about four inches deep and four inches wide, and provide a cover or door. The inside is kept warm by filling a jug with boiling water and setting it within, changing the water both morning and night. When the temperature outside is ten degrees the interior can be kept at 90 or 100 degrees, but the jug must be refilled with boiling water at least twice a day.—Popular Mechanics.



Brooder for Chicks.

er or door. The inside is kept warm by filling a jug with boiling water and setting it within, changing the water both morning and night. When the temperature outside is ten degrees the interior can be kept at 90 or 100 degrees, but the jug must be refilled with boiling water at least twice a day.—Popular Mechanics.

Color.

Color is largely a matter of breed. The color character in eggs has no relation whatsoever to their food value. An egg with a white shell does not differ in composition from one with a brown shell. Eggs of the Mediterranean breeds are white, while those of the Asiatic breeds are brown. In general the eggs of the American breeds are also brown, but are rarely as uniform in color as the other two classes. Uniformity in color regardless of whether eggs are white or brown should be sought for by the poultryman. A good appearance to a set of eggs is procured only when they are uniform in size, shape and color is present.

Water Essential.

Clean, fresh water is one of the most essentials that we can think of for the healthy fowls. It is the greater portion of the egg is water, the yolk should be supplied with a liberal supply at all times. It should be placed in such a way that it will be within easy access.



"Yes, Helen, I'll come on Friday evening. Tell mother I'll leave on the 5-33 train."

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PRETTY KNICK-KNACKS FOR CHRISTMAS

By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.
There are so many designs in neckwear to choose from! Here are a few of them which are so faithfully pictured by the camera that it seems almost unnecessary to describe them. They set forth some of the attractive styles that the season has brought into vogue.

The berthas and collars combined, made of net and lace, are among the



most popular of styles. Plain or dotted net alone, or net combined with shadow lace, makes the body of the collar and fishu as a rule.

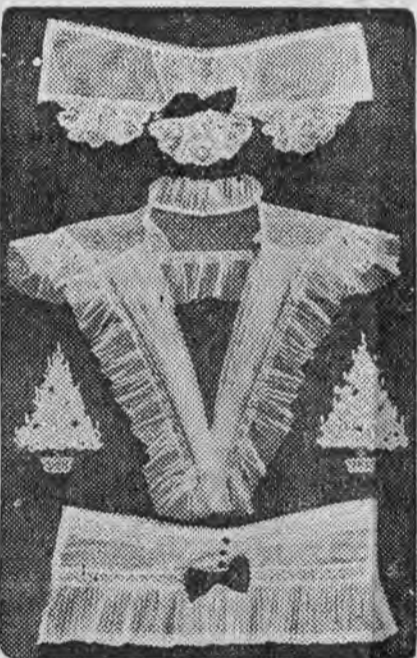
Plaitings are usually of net and are unhemmed on many of the fishues. The finest and airiest of machine made laces, as white as snow, in shadow lace and other patterns, make it possible to produce these neck-pieces at a trifle of cost.

For wear with either dresses or coats the sailor collar with fishu ends is made in the designs pictured here. Plain fine net is liked for edging the all-over lace. It is used as a flat binding in place of a hem and the addition of a fine cord of silk make an elegant finish at the top of the binding.

Little buttons, nearly always covered with silk, are liked on neckwear and they appear in all the designs.

Two jabots with silk turn-over collars are handsome designs for older women. These collars are boned at the sides and often adorned with small sparkling rhinestone buttons or silk-covered buttons matching the collar. Laces and nets are used for the jabots and when very sheer the plaitings are made double—that is, one falling over another, as shown in the picture.

High, close-fitting collars of net and lace are liked by young people. They are easy to make and a small bit of net and lace will furnish material for any one of a number of designs. They



are usually finished with a tiny cravat bow of velvet or silk ribbon. Buttons, too, play a part in their make-up.

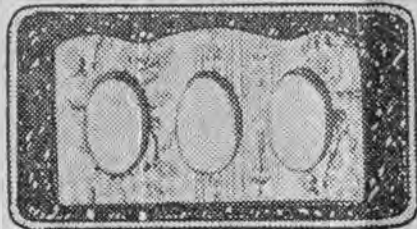
Such collars should be boned at the sides and back. They fasten either with tiny hooks and eyes or beauty pins.

Very elegant little cravats of velvet ribbon serve as a background for medallions of hand-crocheted lace. These are worn by all the grown-ups, young or old, and make most acceptable Christmas gifts. The medallions are in the Irish lace patterns and very durable. They will outwear the bit of velvet, and stand laundering week in and out. The same medallions may be tacked to cravats of different colors from time to time. Bright green velvet ribbon, black and also vivid red are favorite just now.

Small flat cravat bows of silk are liked. They serve as a background for the new brooches and bar pins in novelty jewelry.

Neckwear will help out the Christmas shopper and any one who has time to make up these attractive finishing touches to the toilette at home will be able to gladden many hearts at Christmas time with little expenditure of money.

PICTURE FRAMES OF CRETONNE.



Picture frames are cut out of heavy cardboard and covered with cretonne. The back is covered with a strong, plain paper. Rings are added by which to hang them, or they may be made with a support, hinged to the back by means of a pasted bit of cloth, like an easel.

The question that perplexes us at Christmas time more than any other—except one—is "What shall I get for her?" And the exception is, "What shall I get for him?" Every year brings in a lot of novelties in dress accessories, house adornments and furnishing, jewelry and all the thousand and one things that women require, so that selecting a present for women, or girls is a matter of choosing one from among the many fascinating novelties displayed in the shops.

Fashion helps us out this year; such is the fad for sashes and girdles that everybody wants not one but several. So let "when in doubt buy a sash" govern you and you will probably succeed in delighting every one of those you remember with one of these tremendously popular and beautiful dress accessories.

Seven new models in sashes and girdles are shown here.

Examples of all the popular new ribbons appear in the sashes pictured here. In Figure 1, a wide, soft, messaline is shown which makes the most graceful of girdles. This one is in a deep rose color. The end of the girdle is finished with a hemstitched hem, an inch and a half wide, and a tuck of the same width. Back of this are two rows of shirring. A buckle is cut from buckram. It is between four and five inches long and half as wide as it is long. It is wrapped with narrow velvet ribbon in a dull, dark green and sewed to the girdle. Hook and



eye fastenings are provided and the girdle is boned at the ends and sides. It is to be worn with the fastening at the back, front or sides, at the pleasure of the wearer.

Figure 2 is a similar girdle in a narrower and heavier ribbon. It is a gay Roman striped affair to be worn with cloth or other afternoon gowns and with street dresses. Its buckle is smaller and an oval form. The end is turned under, forming a three-inch loop. Very little ribbon is required for this, about three-quarters of a yard for the average waist.

One of the prettiest designs is pictured in Figure 3. It is a plain girdle of black satin ribbon having two ends finished with plaid ribbon. It is boned at the gathered ends and fastened with hooks and eyes. The plaid ribbon is machine stitched to the end with white silk thread.

The plaid sash in Figure 4 is one of the smartest of the new designs. The buckle at the waist is made of silk in the prevailing color of the plaid and a second smaller buckle fastens the hanging loop and end together.

A more expensive ribbon is used for the next model that appears in any of the others. In Figure 5 a silk and velvet is shown having a dark green ground in satin with roses in subdued colors and foliage in blurred outlines covering the surface. The girdle is laid in loose, irregular folds and stayed with bones. The shorter end overlapping the girdle is thirteen inches long and the longer nineteen inches. The ends are finished with



plain green velvet ribbon machine stitched to place. It is an inch wide.

A gay ribbon in a broken plaid and new color is pictured in Figure 6. This is dark gray with blue and rose and green in markings and border. The buckle is in green velvet.

A plain tailored sash with plaited girdle is among the best and most popular of all the new ideas. It has a novel finish. A single end overlaps the girdle (which is stiffened with a small piece of buckram at this point). The end is laid in a shallow plait fastened with small silk covered buttons and a finish in the shape of two narrow ruffles is sewed under the ribbons to the buckram.

Narrow brocaded ribbons and many wide Dresdens appear among the dresser models. But above all the three-yard sash of wide black ribbon known as the "wishbone" sash has captivated the fancy of fashion's devotees.

Some women simplify the buying of Christmas presents by choosing some such pretty fad and confining them selves to this one article.

RIBBON FLOWERS ARE DAINTIEST OF GIFTS

By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.
Exquisite ribbon roses, corsage bouquets of ribbon violets and nosegays of small ribbon or silk buds—all scented—are among the Christmas offerings for this year that hardly cost more than the time it takes to make them. This item of cost is an important one to most of us. There are so many that we wish to remember, at the holiday season, that even modest gifts mount up into a total which it is unfair to ourselves for us to spend. The one way out is to make up things in which the ideas and work make value. Our friends appreciate these more than any other sort of gift.

To make the little buttonhole bouquets shown here, requires a bolt of light purple or dark lavender velvet ribbon, a spool of green covered wire called "tie-wire," and one small



bunch of millinery foliage. For this purpose the velvet maiden-hair fern is the best choice.

Scraps of ribbon or silk in bright colors—pink, rose, yellow or white, or other colors if desired—make up the small rosebuds. A narrow fold four to six inches long is rolled into the semblance of a bud. The tie-wire is wound about this roll at one end to form the stem. As this wire is as fine as a coarse thread it should be doubled to make the rosebud stems.

The violets are made either of velvet baby ribbon or No. 2 silk ribbon. Little bows of four loops, each three-quarters of an inch deep, are wound at the middle with the tie-wire which holds the loops to place and forms the stem. After the roses and violets have been made, group them together in a little bouquet and tie the stems with a bit of tie-wire. Place a spray of the maiden-hair fern with them, wrap with tin-foil, which may be had at the florists, and tie with a plain bow of the baby ribbon. Purple tin-foil should be used. To make a large bunch of violets a wider ribbon (about a half inch wide) should be used. The violets are made in the manner first described. A single dark red rosebud of ribbon or silk is mounted with them and a few millinery leaves of rose foliage. There are usually plenty of these among one's discarded millinery flowers. If they are crumpled they may be pressed lightly with an iron—not hot but just warm.

The ribbon rose is more difficult to make, but most beautiful for a cor-



sage ornament. It requires from one to one and a quarter yards of rather heavy satin ribbon, about two inches wide. The petals are made by cutting the ribbon in lengths of two and a half inches. A tiny covered wire is tacked in with invisible stitches along the sides and upper edge of the petals and these petals curled back over a hatpin. The lower edge is folded to shape the petal and sewed to place. A heavy wire forms the stem. Fasten at one end of this a small wad of cotton the size of a thimble and cover it with a bit of silk, winding it to the stem with thread. Next wrap a bit of ribbon tightly about this center and then place the petals, winding with thread and tacking with stitches to the stem. When the rose is finished fasten it to the millinery foliage and stem, or wind the wire stem with green baby ribbon, if a millinery stem is not used.

MANITOBA CROP YIELDS

Gladstone, Man., reports that the wheat crop of 1913 exceeded all expectations, 30 bushels per acre was the general yield. The grade was never better. One farmer had 400 acres in wheat, which weighed 66 pounds to the bushel.

On Portage Plains, Manitoba, there were some remarkable yields. Noah Elger had 61 bushels of wheat per acre; the government farm, 61 bushels; Geo. E. Stacey, 54; T. J. Hall, John Ross and D. W. McCuaig, 50; W. Richardson, 51; M. Owens, 61½; Anderson and Turnbull, 60; J. Lloyd, 48½; Jas. Bell and Robt. Brown, 48; R. S. Tully, 52; J. Wishart, 49½; Philip Page, 47; J. Stewart, 45; J. W. Brown, 30; Chester Johnson, 44; E. H. Muir, 42; L. A. Bradley, 43; W. Boddy, 40; Albert Davis, 43; E. McLenaghan, 37; farming the same land for 40 years, J. Wishart secured a crop of 49½ bushels to the acre, the best he ever had, and the yield of Mr. Bradley's was on land plowed this spring.

Marquette, Man., Sept. 21.—Splendid weather has enabled the farmers of this section to make good progress with the cutting and harvesting of this season's crop. Wheat is averaging twenty bushels to the acre, with barley forty-five and oats going seventy. There has been no damage of any description.

Binscarth, Man., says: Good reports are coming from the machines of high yields and good sample. The elevators are busy shipping cars every day.

Dauphin, Man., Sept. 13.—Threshing is general the grain is in good shape and the weather is ideal. The samples are best ever grown here, grading No. 1 Northern. The returns are larger than expected in nearly every case. E. B. Armstrong's wheat went thirty-four bushels to the acre, others twenty-five to twenty-seven.

Binscarth, Man., Sept. 3.—Cutting is finished here and threshing is in full swing. This part of the province is keeping up its record, wheat averaging twenty-five bushels to the acre.—Advertisement.

The village gossip never has time to take a vacation.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Men who never have occasion to buy an umbrella are pretty good hustlers.

Q. E. D.
"Ten years ago," said the professor of mathematics, "I killed a fly that had got into my office. If I hadn't killed that fly, she would certainly have laid 1,500 eggs. From these eggs would have come other flies, who would in turn have increased and multiplied so that by now we should have 650,037,841,296 more flies. Obviously they would have made life an inferno. Therefore, it is certain that by the killing of that fly I did the world a great service."—New York Evening Post.

Agricultural Fact.
Poisons excreted by past crops and left behind in the soil depress the growth of succeeding crops of the same kind have been reported, and believed in, by agricultural experts. Their theory is disproved by work conducted by the great Rothamsted experimental station in England, and presented in the transactions of the Royal society of London by Alfred D. Hall, F. R. S., and his assistants, Winifred E. Brechley and Lillian Marion Underwood. Their research yielded "no evidence of the existence in soils on which a particular plant had been growing for sixty years and upward of a soluble 'toxin' having a depressing effect upon the growth of that plant."

WIFE WON Husband Finally Convinced.

Some people are wise enough to try new foods and beverages and then generous enough to give others the benefit of their experience. A wife writes:

"No slave in chains, it seemed to me, was more helpless than I, a coffee captive. Yet there were innumerable warnings—waking from a troubled sleep with a feeling of suffocation, at times dizzy and out of breath, attacks of palpitation of the heart that frightened me.

(Tea is just as injurious as coffee because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"At last my nervous system was so disarranged that my physician ordered 'no more coffee.' I capitulated.

"Determined to give Postum a fair trial, I prepared it according to directions on the pkg., obtaining a dark brown liquid with a rich snappy flavour similar to coffee. When cream and sugar were added, it was not only good but delicious.

"Noting its beneficial effects in me the rest of the family adopted it—all except my husband, who would not admit that coffee hurt him. Several weeks elapsed during which I drank Postum two or three times a day, when, to my surprise, my husband said: 'I have decided to drink Postum. Your improvement is so apparent—you have such fine color—that I propose to give credit where credit is due.' And now we are coffee-slaves no longer."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be boiled. Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds. "There's a Reason" for Postum.



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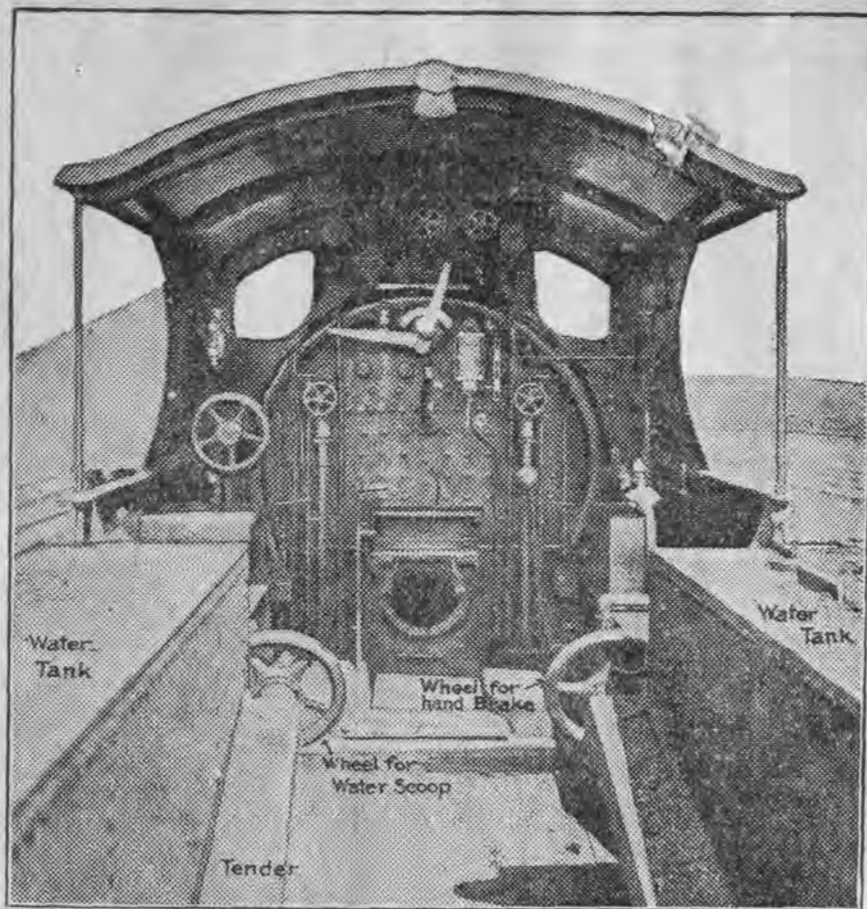
SURETY BONDS

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TELEPHONE CONNECTION

P. O. Box 193, Chrome, N. J.

CAB OF ENGLISH FREIGHT LOCOMOTIVE



The above view shows in addition to the cab part of an express goods engine tender. The water tanks are arranged on both sides. On the left-hand side is the water-scoop wheel and on the right hand is the hand-brake wheel. The controlling apparatus is very largely the same as on the locomotives of the most approved of the types used in America, but the fire boxes differ. The passenger engine fire box is square in shape, giving greater capacity for firing.—London Magazine.

RAILROAD RULES, 1852 FOR THE SAFETY OF WORKERS

INTERESTING REMINDER OF EARLY DAYS OF TRAVEL.

Instructions for Engineers and Conductors Appear Laughable in These Days When the Science of Railroad Engineering Has Been Perfected.

A most interesting exhibit of the early days of railroading in this country has been found.

It is a schedule for passenger trains and rules for the conduct of engineers and conductors on the Western & Atlantic, which was at the time and still is owned by the state of Georgia. The time table is dated March 1, 1852, and was issued by William Wadley, superintendent, father of George D. Wadley, the latter for many years manager of the Central Railroad of Georgia.

In the rules for engineers and conductors are many which seem quaint in this age of colossal railroading. Of course the road had only one track, and rule 14 for passenger conductors shows that there must have been some dispute when trains met as to which train had the right to keep on its way uninterrupted. This rule says:

"As a general rule when trains meet between stations the train nearest the turnout will run back. Any dispute as to which train is to retire is to be determined at once by the conductors, without interference on the part of the engineers. This rule is required to be varied in favor of the heaviest loaded engine, or worst grades if they meet near the center."

Rule 7 gives the conductor directions for reporting on the number of passengers who are paying and the number of ministers of the gospel who were to be charged half price when on business connected with their calling. The same rule indicated that the governor of the state and the general superintendent of the road were the only individuals who had a right to give passes.

The conductor was ordered to inspect the running gear of his train at every station and, in rule 13, was admonished never to leave Atlanta or Chattanooga without the mail or without first sending to the postoffice for it. Rule 17 says that a train stopping at any station at night must invariably be run on the turnout so as to leave the main track clear, and that strict watch had to be kept in all cases where a train stopped at night.

In the regulations for passenger engineers there are a number which seem almost humorous in this period of railroad management. For instance, the engineer was instructed that if his train killed any stock and threw the cow or cows in such a position as to endanger the safety of the next train he was to stop his train and see that the track was cleared.

Passenger trains were not to exceed the speed of their schedule except when behind time, in which case the speed might be increased three miles an hour generally. In passing turnouts (the turnout evidently was the switching track) the speed had to be diminished to six miles an hour.—Railway Age-Gazette.

Mountain Railroad.

One of the most remarkable railroads in the world is to be built in France, to run up the Aiguille du Midi, which rises abruptly to a height of 12,608 feet. The object of the undertaking will be to show the unmatched glories of Mont Blanc and its chain of peaks and glaciers. Instead of running on solid ground, however, like most of the Swiss mountain railroads, it is to go through the air on pylons and cables, swinging from peak to peak, far above the eternal snows and glaciers. The starting station of the line is situated down in the Valley of Chamoni.

Southern Railroad Takes Elaborate Precautions to Protect Its Army of Employees.

A railroad on which during the past five years not a passenger has been killed while in a train has an exceptional record for safety. The Southern Pacific, therefore, is in a position to say that it has given full protection to travelers. But the active "safety-first" movement now in progress on that great system indicates that the company has not done all in its power to conserve the lives of its employees. The elaborate program now being carried out, however, may be accepted as evidence that it realizes the importance of "educating the men to take more care of themselves." Railroad work is hazardous even under the best conditions, and men grow so accustomed to danger that they are ready to take chances of being injured or killed. Constant effort is required to impress upon them the necessity of being prudent and vigilant.

The Southern Pacific plan includes letters of instruction, bulletins, lectures, photographs and buttons, all bearing on the subject of safety. President William Spaulde, who is giving personal attention to the movement, rightly says that "human life and limb are the dearest things we have, and the company hopes by education to make the workers watchful of themselves."—Providence Journal.

SAFETY IN RAILROAD TRAVEL

Official Figures Show That There Really Are Few Accidents on American Railroad Lines.

Interesting illustrations of the great degree of safety attending travel on American railroads are given by a prominent newspaper in an article based on Interstate Commerce Commission figures which show that during the six years' period, 1905-11, only one passenger out of every 74,736 received injury of any kind, and only one out of every 2,275,123 was killed. Commenting upon these figures this paper says:

"A typical journey for all roads in the country is now thirty-four miles, and there are taken on the average 2,275,122 such journeys in safety to each journey which results fatally. If a man were to ride out these 2,275,122 safe journeys at two per day for each business day in the year, it would take him 3,792 years. To have begun in time to meet his death in 1914, he would have had to start in the year 1778 B. C., 458 years before Moses led the children of Israel through the Red Sea. By 750 B. C., when Romulus was 'regulating' Remus by modern methods, the commuter would have ridden 21,000,000 miles and have had 56,300,444 yet to go. When Phidias, in 460 B. C., was carving the Olympian Zeus, our wayfarer would have been but one-third of the way toward his death; and even in the year 890 A. D., when Alfred the Great was letting the griddle cakes burn, this traveler would have spent the equivalent of 207 years on the trains running at 30 miles an hour, and would have had 87 years more of actual travel to spend before meeting his fatal accident."

Electric Locomotive.

Electric locomotives can be run more simply than steam locomotives. As the Railway News points out, there are no injectors, steam gauges or water-level indicators on an electric locomotive; the crew need only to keep a lookout and handle the switch and brake gear intelligently. The working parts are also very simple, for there are no pistons and piston-rods, eccentrics, valve motions, and so forth, and the moving parts of the control are light, and can be easily reached whenever it is necessary to inspect or repair them. Moreover, the working parts are not subject to such heavy strains as those of the steam locomotive are.

Why Japs Are Undersized. Every one is eager to add to his fund of information concerning the Japanese, and there are not many laymen who can tell why the Japs are undersized. Japanese surgeons have made measurements of their army, which show that the smallness of the stature is due entirely to the almost dwarfed condition of the legs. This is no doubt due to the fact that from childhood the Japanese practices an unnatural way of sitting upon the legs. When a Japanese child is old enough to sit upon the floor his legs are bent under him. This in time dwarfs the growth of the limbs. Actual deformity is less common among the peasants than among students, merchants and others of sedentary habits. There is no doubt the coming Japanese, who are rapidly acquiring Occidental customs, will change this habit of sitting upon the feet.

BURNING, ITCHING ECZEMA

Brillhart, Pa.—"My twelve months old child had small pimples come out about the face and neck. I did not know what it could be; it looked almost like a rash. In a few days it turned almost into one scab which disfigured her whole face and neck. This of course was a burning, itching and unpleasant thing for a child. It kept her from her sleep. In rubbing her face she tore off the scabs which caused bleeding sores. They told me it was eczema.

"After about two weeks I tried different salves and other remedies which failed to take effect. I saw an offer of a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment which I sent for directly. As soon as I received them I started in using them three times a day. The first application did a great deal of good. I purchased some more Cuticura Soap and Ointment and two weeks after using them her skin was free of all sores; she was completely cured." (Signed) Mrs. M. H. Kerchner, Apr. 17, 1913.

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

Wheel Within Wheel.

"I hear Wigley made his pile through the manufacture of stogies." "Nope. But he started on the road to wealth in that way. His subsidiary company was what really brought him his fortune."

"What's the subsidiary company?" "The match factory."

A Shiner.

"Why are you so fond of the shoe business?" "Because there's where I shine."

Be sure that you ask for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, and look for the signature of Wm. Wright on wrapper and box. For Constipation, Biliousness and Indigestion. Adv.

When a little man stands on his dignity he feels as tall as a two story house.

INVALIDS AND CHILDREN

should be given MAGEE'S EMULSION to strengthen the body. Never fails. All druggists.

We wouldn't mind being awkward enough to fall into a good thing.

Sore Eyes, Granulated Eyelids and Sties promptly healed with Roman Eye Balsam. Adv.

Be a busy bee. It's always better to sting than to get stung.

This Is Vital to Every Owner OF A Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Car

Made at Tarrytown, N. Y. and New Castle, Ind., 1905 to 1913

Also to all Owners of Stoddard-Dayton, 1905 to 1914; Columbia Gasoline and Electrics, 1906 to 1914; Everitt Cars of Any Model; Brush, Sampson and Courier Cars

THERE ARE THREE GOOD REASONS why you should have your car overhauled now and worn parts replaced.

FIRST: The garage man can give you better service—and you can spare the car better now than later. No matter whether you are going to keep the car, or sell or trade it in on a new one—it will pay you well to have it thoroughly overhauled, worn parts replaced by new ones and body repainted.

SECOND: We are able to furnish replacement parts for all models of above makes of cars within 48 hours from receipt of order. Have concentrated this branch of the business at Newcastle, Ind. (center of population of the U. S.) Here we have a \$1,750,000 investment in plant and stock. 45,000 separate bins of parts.

THIRD: And perhaps the best reason why you should secure your requirements now—we must increase prices 20% January 1st, when the new parts lists will be off the presses.

NOW NOTE THIS—Never before in the history of this industry has a new concern, having bought the plants and assets of a bankrupt one, taken upon itself the obligation of furnishing replacement parts for the cars it never made.

Maxwell Motor Co., Inc. 1003 Woodward Avenue DETROIT, MICH.

Note: For quicker service those living East of the Alleghenies can order from Maxwell Motor New York Co., 13th & East Ave., Long Island City. From the Alleghenies to the Rockies, order direct from Maxwell Motor Newcastle Co., Newcastle, Ind. West of the Rockies, order from Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation, 675 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco.

Backache Warns You. Backache is one of Nature's warnings of kidney weakness. Kidney disease kills thousands every year. Don't neglect a bad back. If your back is lame—if it hurts to stoop or lift—if there is irregularity of the secretions—suspect your kidneys. If you suffer headaches, dizziness and are tired, nervous and worn-out, you have further proof. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, a fine remedy for bad backs and weak kidneys. A Maine Case. Mrs. J. H. Bennett, 59 Fountain St., Gardiner, Me., says: "I was in bed four months with kidney trouble. My back felt as though it was broken. My body bloated and I could hardly see. Five doctors failed to help me. When I had given up hope, I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. I was cured and now I weigh much more and am strong and healthy."

For Coughs and Colds. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Is unrivaled. Pleasant to the taste—soothing and healing—absolutely dependable. Sold by all druggists. Try Pike's Toothache Drops.

The Typewriter for the Rural Business Man. Whether you are a small town merchant or a farmer, you need a typewriter. If you are writing your letters and bills by hand, you are not getting full efficiency. It doesn't require an expert operator to run the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. It is simple, compact, complete, durable. Send in the attached coupon and we will give especial attention to your typewriter needs.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. Men's \$2.00 to \$5.00. Women's \$1.50 to \$4.50. Misses, Boys, Children \$1.00 to \$2.50. W. L. Douglas shoes are famous every where. Why not give them a trial? The value you will receive for your money will astonish you. If you would visit our factory, the largest in the world, under one roof, and see how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would understand why they are warranted to look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

Make the Liver Do its Duty. Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuinely must bear Signature. Ask Your Dealer.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS NOW. A Belgian Lamp is acceptable and serviceable. Made of SOLID BRASS, center draft burner produces a candle-power light. Odorless and does not smoke. Minimum oil consumption. Plate-glass No. 209 Belgian Parlor Lamp, price with green shade \$4.50 each, delivered. Smaller lamp No. 3 Belgian Junior, with green shade \$3.00 each, delivered. Send cash with order. If not suitably satisfied with your purchase, money will be promptly refunded. The DRESSER Lamp Works 3890-3890 Park Avenue NEW YORK CITY

PISO'S REMEDY. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

900 DROPS CASTORIA. ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT. A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.

400,000 Settlers a Year. Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Lord William Grey, an English Nobleman, says: "The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position." New districts are being opened up, which will make accessible to a great number of homeseekers in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising. For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or J. S. CRAWFORD, 301 East Cassius Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

HOXSIE'S GROUP REMEDY. For coughs and colds save life, suffering and money. 50 cents. Druggists or mailed, postpaid. A. F. HOXSIE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. WRITE FOR FREE booklet, calendar, blotter, etc. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

DISCARDED CARPETS. Woven into durable soft rugs, new rugs into rag carpets or rugs. Sanitary Linoleum mats for kitchen and bathroom. AMERICAN RUG & RADICAL CARPET CLEANING CORP. 9-123 East 131st Street, New York City.

Consolation Biblical Understanding and Spiritual Knowledge. are derived by reading the gems of pulpit eloquence, Ten (10) separate lectures by noted divines. "The Poetry of the Bible," "Cosmogony of Religion," "Inefficiency of Human Works," etc. in portable form, fascinatingly instructive and refreshing, sent postpaid for 25c. R. Buckwalter, 112 E. 129th St., New York City.

YOUR AGE IS AS YOU FEEL—if your body is young and mind alert you are young, regardless of years. My Course teaches you to be always young, healthy, full of life, nature's own way, no drugs. Send for particulars. CALIFORNIA PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY COMPANY, Dept. A, Quail, Calif.

W. N. U., NEW YORK, NO. 49-1913.

FARMERS HAVE BUMPER CROPS

Corn, Rye, Oats and Buckwheat Yield Largest in Years

GOOD PRICES FOR APPLES

Thousands of Bushels That Were Speckled and Unfit for Market Sent to Evaporating Plant—Best Fruit Sold at \$1.75.

(Special Trenton Correspondence.)

Trenton.—The farmers of Sussex county have practically completed the harvesting and storing of their various crops for the season. Occasionally a field of corn yet to be husked is seen, but they are few. The corn crop has been a bumper one in all sections of the county. The apple crop was also a big one, and the best winter apples sold at from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a barrel, delivered to the purchaser in Newton. In the northern part of the county thousands of bushels were shipped to various points, and several hundred thousand bushels were used by the evaporating plant at Sussex Borough.

Even the speckled apples and the peeling and cores were packed here for shipment to various places for use. Rye, wheat and oats all yielded a big crop, while the buckwheat crop was larger than in many years. According to reports from Wolf Brothers, of Lafayette, manufacturers of buckwheat cereals, more buckwheat is being raised every year by the farmers, and it is hoped that within the next five or six years Sussex County will regain its reputation as the champion buckwheat raising county of New Jersey. A few years ago several hundred thousand bushels of the grain was raised yearly. Of late years, however, the amount produced has dropped down. Two years ago the cereal people offered in the early spring to pay almost double the then prevailing market price for buckwheat delivered to their plant before October 15. By this means the farmer was certain of what he would get long before the time came to plant his crops, and he could make such arrangements as would enable him to raise more buckwheat. The plan took immediately with the farmer, and the production of the grain is on the increase.

Back to Peaches.

Once again Sussex County is getting back to peaches. For a time Sussex raised more peaches than any county in the State. About ten years ago blight killed nearly every orchard and the farmers became afraid to set out new orchards. Experiments at the State Agricultural Station showed that a system of spraying would conquer the disease, and orchards are again being planted throughout the county. This year the yield of peaches in the county nearly equalled that of its palmy days, and the indications are that within the next three years Sussex will raise a million baskets a year, as many new orchards are being planted. Prices this year in Newton ranged from fifty cents to \$1.50 per basket, as against \$1 to \$2 two and three years ago. Many carloads were shipped this year to Newark, New York City and Philadelphia.

Appeal to the Legislature.

Since it is beyond the power of the City Commission to enforce a prohibition against the use of the blinding and bewildering headlights with which many automobiles are equipped, appeal should be made to the Legislature for relief. As the law stands every automobile must carry from half an hour after sunset until half an hour before sunrise, and whenever fog renders it impossible to see a long distance, "at least two lighted lamps, showing white lights, visible at least 250 feet in the direction toward which said automobile is proceeding, and shall also exhibit one red light, visible in the reverse direction."

There is also a provision that "no owner, purchaser or driver of a motor vehicle who shall have complied with the provisions and requirements of this act shall be required to obtain any other license or permit to use or operate the same nor shall such owner, purchaser, or driver, be excluded or prohibited from or limited in the free use thereof," and cities, town, townships, boroughs and other municipalities are forbidden "to make any ordinance, by-law or resolution limiting or restricting the use or speed of motor vehicles."

Lights carried must be visible at least 250 feet, but some of them can be seen for half a mile. There is no restriction to their intensity, and a freak automobilist might use a powerful searchlight, if it was practicable to so equip his machine. In the cities, where the streets are well lighted, there is neither occasion nor sense in

Explosion at Court.

Vallaw Beel, a Greek peddler, was arrested for refusing to remove his cart from a congested corner. He was taken to the night court and his cart was allowed to stand in the hallway of the station house. The peddler was so excited about his arrest that he forgot he had left the light under the gasoline tank of the rooster burning, and just as the court was about to pass sentence the whole thing exploded and set fire to the station house. Judge Naar suspended sentence.

carrying the dazzling lights, the use of which should be confined to the country roads.

Too Many to Indict.
Because more than 10,000 male residents of Mercer County are members of clubs that have been illegally selling liquor on Sundays, no indictments against them were returned by the Grand Jury in its final report. The total vote cast in the county last election was slightly in excess of 18,000, so that more than half of the voters are evidently members of organizations which provide for Sunday thrills.

The presentment says that the jury feels that the vast majority of the clubs have been wrongfully advised and that they are under the impression that the gambling they permit and the liquor they sell is done legally. The prosecutor is directed to warn at once the clubs that future offenses will be prosecuted.

Bridge Kills Brakeman.

Edgar Lawton, of this city, a brakeman, was knocked from his train while going under a bridge and was so badly injured that he died soon afterwards in a Trenton hospital.

KUEHNLE GAINS TIME.

Takes Action Staying Sentence—Another Move to Save Boss.

Another move was made to save Louis Kuehnle, the Atlantic City political boss, from serving a year in State prison for conspiracy in connection with the award of a contract. Following application to the Court of Errors by ex-Attorney General R. H. McCarter, who now has been retained in the case, the court made an order staying the remitting of the record affirming Kuehnle's conviction. This will delay Kuehnle's beginning his term.

The State prison authorities were expecting Kuehnle to begin sentence. In making his application Mr. McCarter said he had just been retained and desired additional time in which to learn if the sentence was in any way affected by the indeterminate sentence act. Kuehnle's sentence was not indeterminate, and as this act was passed after he was sentenced it is not known here just how his case could be affected.

Seek Pardon for Pastor.

C. V. Williams, superintendent of the New Jersey Children's Home Society, has made public an affidavit secured from Viola Falls, a girl, who accused the Rev. George D. Huggins, an aged minister of Jullustown, near Mount Holly, of having attacked her. Huggins, who is now confined in State Prison, is expected to be freed by the Court of Pardons, which will meet at the State House.

The minister, who is more than 60 years old, was sentenced to serve from 5 to 30 years in prison for the alleged crime. He had gotten the Falls girl, who made the charge against him, from the State House for Girls, where she had been a ward. She now swears that a man living in another part of the State made the attack upon her, instead of the minister whom she first accused.

Favor Abolition of Caucus.

Several Democratic Assemblymen are advocating an entirely new plan for the conduct of the House during the legislative session this winter. The idea advanced is to have no leadership and also to do away with party caucuses as un-Democratic, leaving the individual members to act as they may see fit in all matters. The plan will be advocated when the Assemblymen meet here for their initial conference, at which time the officers of the lower body of the Legislature are to be selected. This will precede the caucus scheduled for later in the week, when the patronage will be divided. It is likely that there will be great opposition to the plan proposed.

Jersey Man Goes to Ohio.

C. V. Williams, for 15 years connected with the New Jersey Children's Home Society, 10 years as field agent, and for the last five years as superintendent, with his office in this city, has been appointed Director of Child Welfare Work of the State of Ohio by the State Charities of that Commonwealth. Mr. Williams left Trenton for Columbus, where he is to assume his new duties.

So far as child work in the United States is concerned, Mr. Williams' duties in Ohio will be unique. He will superintend for the State all public and private child agencies, homes, orphanages, asylums, reformatories and institutions in any way connected with children.

"I'm Not Responsible," Says Woman.

On her 100th birthday Mrs. Margaret Kidney received from Irving Fisher, professor of political economy at Yale University, a letter asking her to inform him as to what habits and circumstances she ascribed her longevity.

"How foolish he is!" exclaimed Mrs. Kidney. "I'm not responsible for living so long. It is God who has made me live so long."

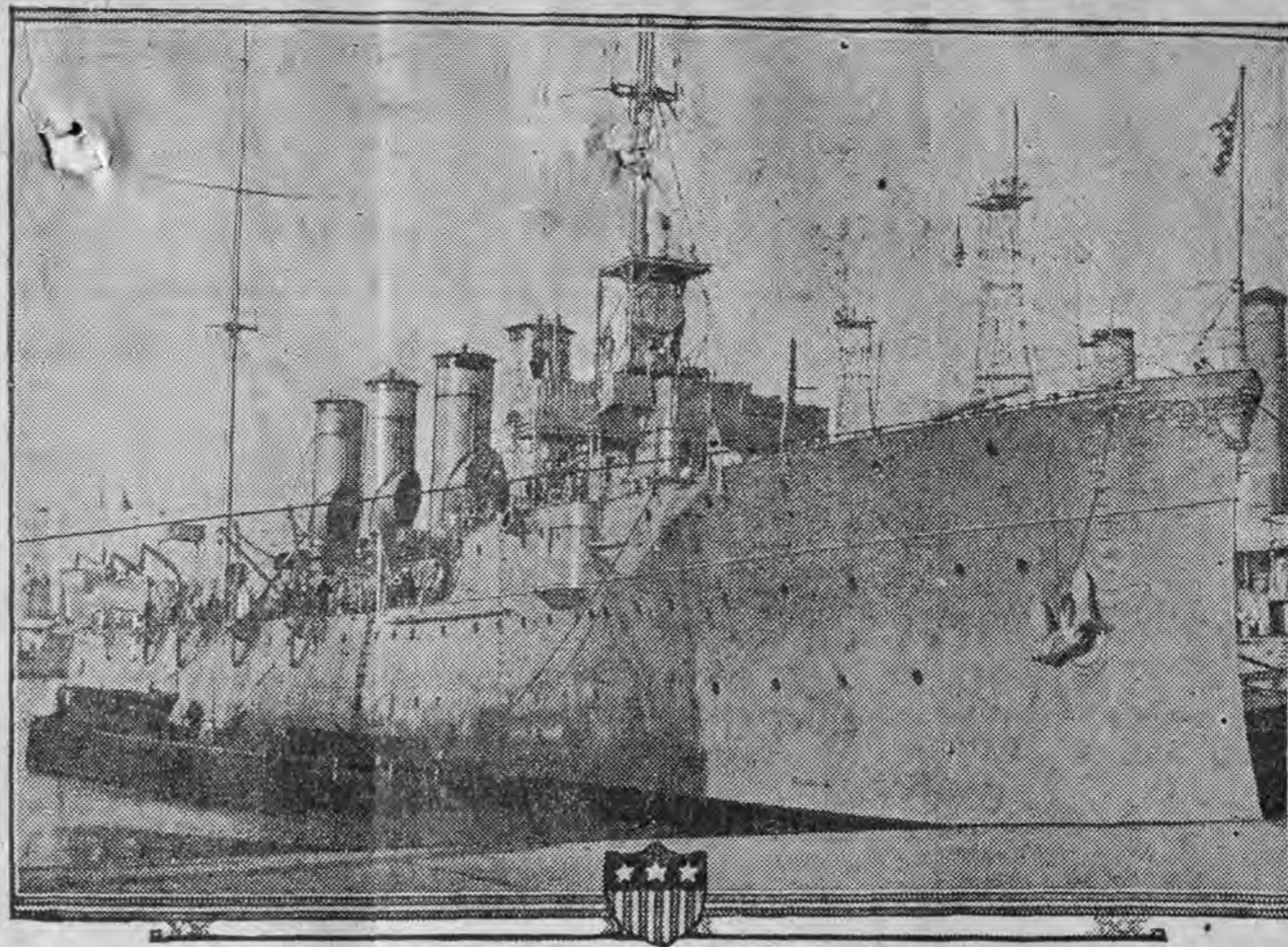
Mrs. Kidney prepared, with the aid of her sister, Mrs. Annie Garabrant, 87 years old, a dinner for relatives and other guests.

State Has No U. S. Marshal.

Delay in the appointment of a successor to United States Marshal Alcott, whose resignation, because of ill health, became effective recently, has left New Jersey without a Federal Marshal. The work of the office is being carried on by deputies.

The delay is said to be due to a hitch in filling the place of Sheriff Albert Bollschweiler, of Middlesex County, who is reported to be slated for the office. The naming of a prerogative of the Governor of the State.

SCOUT CRUISER CHESTER HURRIED TO VERA CRUZ



The scout cruiser Chester being loaded at the Philadelphia navy yard, preparatory to her sailing under hurry orders for Vera Cruz, where she has joined the array of warships now in Mexican waters. The vessel is commanded by Capt. William A. Moffet, formerly commander of the Maine.

BIG REAL ESTATE COMPANY FAILS

New York Security Concern Unable to Meet Obligations

IT OWES OVER \$20,300,000

Principal Assets 42 Broadway and Many Apartment Houses—Foreclosures Imminent—Levi P. Morton Among Creditors.

New York.—Owing more than \$20,300,000 on bonds and about \$17,000,000 on first, second and third mortgages, besides about \$300,000 in interest and taxes on its various properties the New York Real Estate Company, one of the largest realty concerns in the country, decided that it could not meet its obligations and sought the protection of the Federal courts in an effort to save its creditors from loss.

The company own eighty-eight parcels of real estate, sixty-eight of which are in this city, including the office building at 42 Broadway and many apartment houses on the upper West Side. It owns a number of vacant properties in outlying sections near New York and two parcels in Pittsburg.

James N. Rosenberg was appointed receiver under a bond of \$50,000. He said that the equities in the various properties as described to him seemed sufficient with proper handling to assure the bondholders and other creditors full payment.

Among the largest bondholders is former Governor and Vice-President Levi P. Morton. Also among the creditors are small investors in various parts of the world who hold bonds for a total of about \$200,000.

MAYOR "LEW" SHANK QUILTS.

Indianapolis Business Men Threatened

Him Because of Labor Views.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Mayor Samuel Lewis Shank resigned to escape impeachment, which the business men of the city threatened because of his friendliness for organized labor. He had only five more weeks to serve to complete his four-year term.

A strike of union teamsters and chauffeurs forced Shank's resignation, he having the choice of averting the strike, resigning or being impeached.

Harry C. Wallace, city comptroller and a Shank appointee, became Mayor. He has promised the business organizations to use the police department and 200 special police to prevent disorder and protect non-union teamsters.

PANAMA CHANNEL BLOCKED.

Fresh Cucaracha Slide May Cut Off Navigation.

Panama.—The Cucaracha slide developed a fresh movement downward, nearly closing the channel which has been maintained through the slide for the last six weeks. This channel has been sufficient to allow the passage of tugs and launches.

A further movement of the slide will probably result in the complete blockade of the channel.

GERMAN MARINES IN CUBA.

They Will Proceed to Mexican Waters from Havana.

Havana.—President Menocal granted the request of the German Minister to Cuba for permission to land 100 German marines with arms and equipment from the German warship Prince Frederick at Santiago de Cuba, to take a train for Havana.

They will be sent from Havana to join the German cruisers in Mexican waters. They will go to Vera Cruz by the Frankwald.

DANIELS ASKS 2 DREADNOUGHTS

Pleads for Government Armor Plant and Oil Fields

NEED MORE AEROPLANES TOO

First Annual Report Says Requisitions Are "Not Large but Progressive"—Ask That New "Bull Dogs" Be Among Largest.

Washington.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has made public his first annual report, one of the chief features of which is the announcement of his "building programme" for the navy and his recommendation of the authorization by the present Congress of the construction of two dreadnaughts, eight destroyers and three submarines. He admits that this is not a large programme, but says that "it is a progressive one," and meets the demands to go forward in the continuation of "an adequate and well proportioned navy."

Mr. Daniels says that we now have under construction six battleships of the largest and most approved type and adds:

"With the authorization of two of the largest battleships ever constructed, before the close of the present administration, the United States will have enough ships to have always a creditable and capable fleet in both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. These, together with the smaller ships under construction, will make the American navy one of strength."

"A steady building programme of advancement from year to year will be necessary to give us an adequate navy," the goal of American needs and desires."

As to the reduction of armament the report says:

"I trust that this country will take the initiative and that steps will be taken by a conference of all the Powers to discuss reduction of the heavy cost of the army and navy."

Secretary Daniels says that "time has come when the Department should be freed from excessive prices charged by private manufacturers of armor plate, guns and gun forgings, powder, torpedoes and other supplies and munitions," and recommends that appropriations be made for an armor plate factory and an increase in the gun factory, the powder factory and the torpedo works.

"The ability to make part of the powder used has effected some reduction," he declares, "but the department is still forced to buy too large a quantity from the powder trust at an exorbitant figure."

In urging a sufficient appropriation to begin the construction of a government armor plant to relieve a situation which he says, "is intolerable and at a total variance with the principle of economy in spending government money," Mr. Daniels says that it was sufficient to mention that only three firms in this country can manufacture armor plate and that these firms have put in bids for armor plate seldom varying over a few dollars and in many instances being identical to a cent."

SEES MENACE IN HEROIN.

Department of Agriculture Issues Warning Against Use of Drug.

Washington.—According to information gathered by the Department of Agriculture, there has been a sudden and very significant increase in the use by persons with a drug habit of the very dangerous drug called "basin." The sales of this drug have recently increased greatly, particularly in those States which have rigid laws preventing the indiscriminate sale of morphine and cocaine.

CONGRESS FACES BIG PROGRAMME

Regular Session Takes Up Trust Legislation After Currency

CONSERVATISM IS EXPECTED

Session Likely to Run Far Into Summer—Trusts' Difficult Problem—Rural Credits, Employers' Liability, Direct Nominations, Etc.

Washington.—With the opening of the regular session of the House and Senate the Sixty-third Congress started on a legislative grind running far into next summer, if not longer. President Wilson has shown a disposition to hold Congress in session until its programme is completed.

Following the Currency bill, the great problem will be the treatment of trusts, and the strengthening of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

Promptly at noon the presiding officers of the two houses rapped for order and announced that Congress was ready for business. The roll was called in House and Senate, committees were appointed to notify the President that Congress was ready to transact business, some routine matters were given attention and then came adjournment.

No time will be lost in getting ready for the staggering array of work in prospect for the coming winter and next summer, as will be seen by the following weighty programme:—

1. Currency Bill.
2. Anti-trust legislation.
3. Prohibition of interlocking directorates.
4. Appropriation bills carrying over \$1,000,000,000.
5. Cold storage legislation.
6. Mexican situation.
7. Nicaraguan situation.
8. Government ownership fight to be precipitated by proposed Government-built railway for Alaska.
9. Merchant marine legislation growing out of recent investigation of trans-Atlantic shipping trust.
10. Secretary Daniels' recommendation for Government-owned armor plate plant.
11. Government ownership and refinement of petroleum oil for naval purposes.
12. Struggle between big navy advocates and disarmament forces involving also Winston Churchill's plea for a "naval holiday."
13. Naval personnel legislation.
14. Federal regulation of dealings in "cotton futures."
15. A more comprehensive employers' liability law.
16. A Federal system of rural credits.
17. National primaries for nomination of President and Vice-President.
18. Consideration of the Pujio "Money Trust" investigation's recommendations.
19. The creation of an army reserve corps.
20. Pure fabrics legislation.
21. Safety appliances and steel cars legislation.
22. The American seamen's bill.
23. Anti-bichloride legislation to reduce the danger of accidental poisoning.

JAIL FOR TRUST VIOLATORS.

Representative Henry's Bill to Amend Law Abolishes Fines.

Washington.—Jail sentences only, and no fines, for violations of the Sherman law, are proposed in an amendment introduced by Representative Henry, which also would declare illegal any device to restrain trade, manipulate prices, prevent competition, or fix standards for controlling prices. Organizations not conducted for profit and agricultural products would be exempt.

U. S. PREPARES FOR CHAOS

Measure Authorizing Volunteer Army Rushed Through House

MANN TALKS OF A WAR

Representative Mann Declared in the House that the Policy Adopted by President Wilson Toward Mexico Would Lead to War.

Washington.—Great excitement was occasioned here by the somewhat hurried passage of a voluntary army bill by the House of Representatives. Coming on the heels of the Navy Department's rush orders to seven additional warships—sending them post-haste to Mexican waters—it appears that the Administration expects to reopen the Mexico discussion at an early date and that the hours for quibbling, fencing and procrastinating are over. President Wilson is evidently at the end of his patience, and intends to bring Huerta to a quick decision regarding his position in Mexico.

The Hay bill, passed in the House, contemplates the organization of a volunteer army of 502,000 men. This army, with the regular militia forces recruited to the maximum, would enable the United States to put 802,000 men in the field at short notice. The Hay bill was prepared by the Army War College and is designed for an emergency presented by war or threats of war with a first-class power.

In the five principal wars in which the country has been engaged, the records show that, of the total number of men enrolled, 7.5 per cent. were regulars, 69.7 per cent. were volunteers and 22.8 per cent. were militia, rangers and emergency men. The Government is committed to a small standing army as long as the Democrats are in power. The Hay bill supplies the machinery to bring a volunteer army into being in time of trouble.

Rebels continue to menace British and American interests in the oil districts, but so far no vandalism nor great damage has been reported. General Aguilar continues to assure Rear Admiral Fletcher that foreign interests, property and persons will be respected.

The confirmation of the new export tax on crude oil—an advance of 70 cents a barrel—by the Mexican Congress is said here to have a strong influence on the present situation as viewed by Washington. It means that Huerta is nearing the end of his financial string.

Jubilant over the flight of the Huerta forces Francisco Villa asserted that he would be investing Mexico City with 20,000 men by Christmas Day.

WAR WITH MEXICO, SAYS MANN.

Republican House Leader Views Passage of "Volunteer" Bill With Alarm.

Washington.—James R. Mann, Republican leader of the House, declared in the course of debate that war between the United States and Mexico is inevitable and that the President is making arrangements accordingly. The fact that the Democrats allowed this statement to go unchallenged added to its significance.

Mr. Mann's prophecy made a deep impression in the House. It added to the importance of a bill, called up by Representative Hay of Virginia, authorizing the President to raise volunteer forces "in time of actual or threatened war." The bill was passed.

Mr. Mann said that the Hay bill was part of the plan of the Government to get itself in readiness for war with Mexico. None of the Democratic spokesmen of the administration made reply. From the moment that Mr. Mann took part in the debate interest in the proceedings was enlivened and the "voluntary army" bill was passed by a unanimous vote.

15,000 TEXANS HOMELESS.

Floods Sweep an Area 200 Miles Long and 100 Miles Wide.

Dallas, Texas.—With three rivers, the Trinity, Brazos and Colorado, and scores of small streams out of their banks as a result of torrential rains the flood situation in Central Texas assumed serious proportions.

Within a territory 200 miles in length and 100 miles in width, almost all of the lowlands are under water, approximately 15,000 persons have been driven from their homes, scores have been rescued from tree tops and floating wreckage; several railroads have been forced to suspend operations and a vast amount of property has been destroyed.

FOR FREE FOOD IN CANADA.

Western Dominion Liberals Will Urge Increase in British Preference.

Ottawa.—Prominent Liberal leaders from western provinces here in conference with Sir Wilfrid Laurier announce that western Liberal members of Parliament will supplement Sir Wilfrid's free food policy announced last week by demanding an increase in the present British Preference of 33 1-3 per cent. to 50 per cent., besides the abolition of the tariff on food and agricultural machinery, etc.



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A STORY of a young French peasant whose life is devoted to the Napoleonic cause. A sustained tale with an ingenious plot, characters drawn with unusual understanding and a pleasing charm of manner. Don't miss this next serial which we will print!

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL THOSE HAVING BILLS AGAINST THE BOROUGH OF ROOSEVELT TO PRESENT THE SAME AT THE MEETING OF THE BOROUGH COUNCIL TO BE HELD DEC. 21ST, 1913, AT BOROUGH HALL AT 8 P. M., TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

W. V. QUIN, CLERK.

BETTER THAN GREAT FORTUNE

Knowledge That One Always Played the Game Fairly is a Comforting Thing to Have.

A contributor to the American Magazine says:

"When you get up in the morning take a look in the glass. How do you look to yourself?"

"If you can look yourself right in the eye and not be ashamed of anything you've done, you are far better off than many a man with lots more money than you.

"Of course, it is nice to be successful, to have money. No matter what the game is—whether it's marbles or business—it is nicer to win than to lose. Success brings happiness, but it must be real success. If you've cheated to win, you've destroyed the pleasure. There is no satisfaction in being ahead of the other fellow if down in your heart of hearts you know he is rightfully entitled to be ahead of you.

"Win if you can win fairly. The knowledge that there isn't a page in your past to which you dare not turn, that there isn't a man in the world can put his finger on any crooked thing you've done, the feeling that whatever happens you have played the game straight, is worth more than all the money and all the power and all the position in the world.

"If you are in business, no matter what the other fellow does, be content with smaller profits and a square deal. Clean money pays best. Crooked dividends bring wrinkles and worries with them.

"A good test of a business is what you are going to think of yourself afterward."

LITTLE SHORT OF MARVELOUS

Series of Miraculous Escapes From What Would Seem to Be Inevitable Death.

At Geneva recently a professional acrobat who performs on a trapeze attached to a balloon fell into the Lake of Zurich, a distance of 1,500 feet. He swam unhurt to the shore, just missing death by a few yards, for had he not sprung from his seat when within 50 feet of the lake he would have been dashed to pieces on the rocks.

Several instances of people falling from incredible heights and surviving to tell the tale can be quoted. At Brighton quite recently an actor known as Lieutenant Daring, who was playing the part of a naval officer who is attacked by brigands in a cinematograph play, and who was supposed to slip over the cliff—in reality, however, to stand on a plank which had been placed below the edge to make the illusion complete—missed his footing and fell 90 feet below into the sea, escaping with a sprained wrist.

An even more miraculous escape after a fall over a cliff was that of a seven-year-old child who had been gathering flowers on Culver cliff, near Sandown, Isle of Wight, who slipped and fell 200 feet. She was only slightly injured, a bottle which she carried being unbroken.

Glories of Ancient Buildings.

The famous Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 420 feet to the support of the roof; it was a hundred years in building. The largest of the Pyramids is 481 feet in height and 835 feet on the side. The base covered 11 acres. The stones are about 60 feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 350,000 men in building. The labyrinth of Egypt contains 330 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles around, and contained 350,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The Temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of \$50,000,000, and the Emperor Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of ancient Rome were 13 miles around.

Dog Caused Boy's Death.

A boy was drowned by a dog he had on a leash jumping into the water and dragging him and his brother, walking with him, after it. The boys and a companion were walking along the towing path of the canal, at Rochdale, Lancashire, England, and had passed the lock, before the accident happened. An alarm was at once raised, and one of the brothers was speedily rescued by some boys who were playing near. An elder brother of the boys came on the scene and plunged into the canal. He succeeded in finding the other body, but artificial respiration proved unavailing.

Unearth Bones of Roman Soldiers.

The discovery has been announced from Rome, Italy, of a large ossuary, or place for the deposit of the bones of the dead, near the port of Telamon. The discovery is on the scene of the battle of Telamon, fought in the year 225 B. C., during the invasion of Italy by the Gauls, when the invading hordes were defeated by the Romans. The ruins of a Temple of Thanksgiving, erected by the Romans in memory of this victory, were unearthed in 1892. Further important discoveries are expected as a result of the present excavations.

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NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

Rib Roast, lb.,	=	13c	Fresh Hams, lb.,	=	16 ¹ / ₂ c	Swift's Skinback Hams, lb.,	16 ¹ / ₂ c
Cross Rib, lb.,	=	16c	Fresh Shoulders,	=	14 ¹ / ₂ c	Regular Hams, lb.,	18c
Chuck Roast, lb.,	=	13c	Pork Chops, lb.,	=	18c	Cal. Hams, lb.,	= 14c
Sirloin Steak, lb.,	=	16c	Lamb Chops, lb.,	=	15c	Bacon in Strip, lb.,	17c
Porterhouse Steak,	16c	3 lbs. Lamb Stew,	=	25c	3 lbs. Pure Silver Leaf Lard,	can	40c
Chuck Steak, lb.,	=	13c	Legs Lamb, lb.,	=	16 ¹ / ₂ c	Boiled Ham, lb.,	= 32c
Jersey Pork Loins,	15c	Legs Mutton, lb.,	=	13 ¹ / ₂ c	4 lbs. Pig's Feet,	=	25c

DOUBLE STAMPS FREE
AT THIS SALE ONLY.

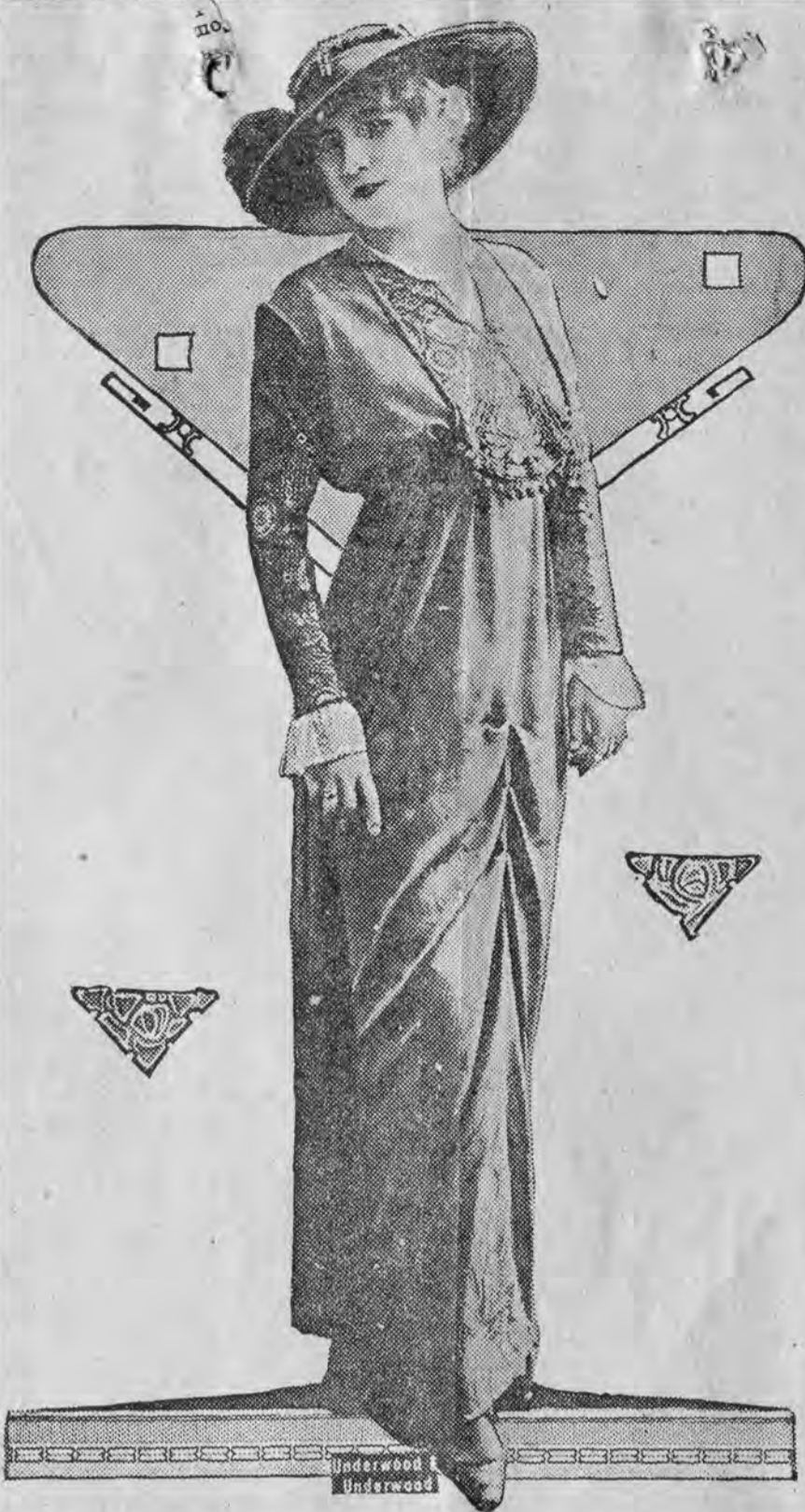
We heartily thank our friends and patrons for past patronage, and hope for a continuance of the same.

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**CHROME, N. J.
and
RAHWAY, N. J.**

Stately and Graceful Gown



FROM the salon of a gifted designer in Paris comes this stately and graceful gown. It is worth much study as an exposition of present styles, without any departure from beautiful outlining of the figure and the best management of fashionable fabrics with brocaded surfaces. Any of the dark rich colors of the season—taupe, corbleu, paprika, wood and golden browns, sapphire blue.

The skirt is in two pieces, with the uppermost cut away from the knees downward in a "V" shape. It is draped with three small plaits to give it the fashionable slant, and posed over an under piece that is also caught up a little at the front. This under piece is not closed at the back, and by this arrangement the skirt, which seems to hang in so closely about the ankles, still gives room for easy walking.

There is no attempt at even hanging about the bottom of skirts these days. They are correctly draped when the uneven-hanging caused by drapery is allowed to speak for itself as a part of the play. There is a bodice of brocaded silk under a small coat of cloth like that in the skirt. It has a graceful neck round, with a narrow "V" cut out at the front. A fine net guimpe is worn under it, which is round at the neck. The long sleeves of this bodice are set in at the arm-eye, but not close fitting in the upper arm. A fine frill of point d'Esprit

gives a perfect finish to the sleeves. Providing the long shoulder, the small coat blouses over the belt line at the sides and back. It has a long narrow basque sloping away over the hips and falling almost to the knees. It is finished with a very wide and heavy fringe and is wonderfully effective.

Similar coats slope away to a panel at the back, finished at the ends with a broad band of fur or plush. This finish has proved more popular than the fringe.

A hat with some width of brim is fitting with a gown of so much character, and that is what was chosen. It has the small, soft crown, which almost effaces itself, and the simple trimming which characterizes the season. Two short full ostrich heads or a fancy ostrich ornament are curled over the brim in models of this kind, and the brim usually shows an indentation at one side.

The front of the under bodice is arranged to fall out over the waist line and is a novelty in arrangement that is noteworthy. Altogether this is an achievement in designing so good that it will outlive less beautiful models and look well for two seasons or more. The life of pretty gowns, most of them costing considerable time and some money, should not be so brief that the time spent in making them is not worth while.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

PEARLS THE ONE ORNAMENT FOR THE DEBUTANTE

JUST why pearls and girlhood are so associated in our minds is not yet fully explained. But we all recognize that pearls belong to the maid before she may wear other jewels with any degree of fitness. Except for pretty hair ornaments of ribbons and made

the top of the ears at each side. It is fastened to place with hair pins.

At the left side there are three loops of the pearls strung on wire and two hanging ends and a knot formed of pearl beads strung on heavy thread and set less close together than in the band, so that they fall easily.

The coiffure is very simple—even for a young girl. As in all the present designs, the ears are covered. The front hair is curled and fluffed about the face. The back hair is braided in loose strands and pinned flat to the head.

This hair dress is appropriate for brown haired or blond girls, but is not so pretty for the girl with very dark hair or for her who has the splendid "Titian" locks. Although very dark hair, and what is called red hair, are so unlike, the same styles of coiffure are suited to them both. They must do the hair in soft masses, insist upon its being glossy and refuse to consider fluffiness or anything approaching frizzes.

But no matter what the hue of her hair or eyes or skin—the maid may wear pearls. They look well and more than that on youthful heads of any color.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Chenille Flowers.

Chenille flowers are used for corsage bouquets now. They are made of strings of chenille, in heavy, soft quality, looped into petals, and mounted on green chenille stems, stiffened with wire. Brilliant but at the same time soft shades of red and blue and violet and green and yellow are used. These little flowers have a charm all their own, and are especially effective worn on the dull, gloomy days for which November is famous.



flowers there is nothing that looks quite as "fit" on the young girl as pearls. The ornament shown here is made of two strands of pearl beads strung on a fine wire. They are strung in links, joined by large baroque pearl beads, placed between the links. The band extends across the top of the head and terminates a little below

William Dalton

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An Imitation Takes For Its Pattern the Real Article

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

Refuse Imitations.

Get What You Ask For!

Puzzles

Find the Man

Every man and woman is anxious to buy some article—necessity or luxury—every day of his or her life. Single handed it would take you months to seek out those interested in your line of business.

An advertisement in this paper does the work instantaneously.

It corrals the purchaser—brings him to your store—makes him buy things you advertised.

When you send in your "help wanted" ad, read the "situations wanted" at the same time.

Thus you double your prospects and hasten results.

Take the "two-to-one shot."

James J. Mullan

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COAL AND WOOD

Port Reading, New Jersey

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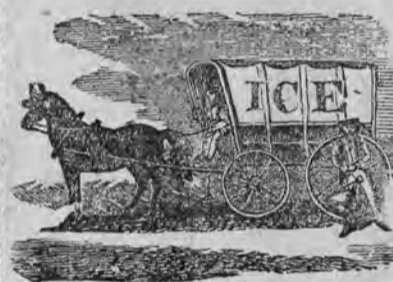
DAILY & WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS

TOBACCS AND CIGARS

C. R. R. DEPOT

CARTERET, N. J.



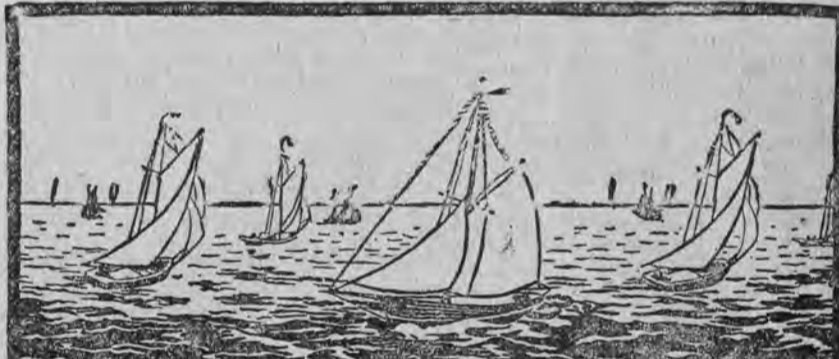
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No room can be really inviting if the wall-paper is faded, soiled, or inharmonious.

The new and artistic Alfred Peats "Prize" Wall-papers will add greatly to the attractiveness of your home and cost but little.

Nowhere else will you find so large a variety. The styles, designs, and colorings are the latest. Samples shown and estimates given without obligation to buy.

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ORDERS OR INQUIRIES MAY BE LEFT AT "NEWS" OFFICE

CHICKENS DUCKS and TURKEYS

RANGE FOR CHICKENS

Room May Be Provided With Distance of Modern Wire Fencing and Few Posts.

Old method of free range need necessarily be changed. The should not, however, be allowed at will within the garden or in about the farm buildings. Nothing more aggravating or disgusting than to have the nice vegetables and flowers scratched up, and the porch, the barn and the farm machines fouled with poultry droppings. Separate the also from the other live stock on the farm.

The fowls are to be kept near the buildings, provide ample range fenced by modern poultry wire. The latter requires ordinary but a few posts, is easily put and has a very neat appearance in position.

Other way of separating the fowls from the center of farm operations is to place the hen houses at a considerable distance from the farmstead, in a pasture where the fowls will have their own range. The latter plan may require some extra travel by the poultry and there is the risk in some localities of depredations by foxes, cats or other wild animals or by hawks. The young, strong farmer may find advantage in the second plan, called "colony plan," while the old farmer will probably prefer the first plan near the farm house.

Ordinarily the farmer is too careless in the way he disposes of his poultry. He is usually content to keep his eggs at the nearest grocery store, when by a little extra effort he could gain a select private trade which would pay far better. His pure stock of one breed of fowls in a well kept house and capacious yard will be a great advertisement for his egg products and will clean appearance of the eggs in an attractive package will prove additional help in making sales.

When, too, in disposing of his fowls the farmer often sells the birds alive and by carefully dressing them on the farm and selling to his customers he could secure far better prices.

BANDING COOP FOR SQUABS

Materials Necessary Consist of Hundred Feet of Flooring and Piece of Wire Mesh.

A satisfactory coop for fattening squabs of "Leghorn squabs," as the farmer calls them, is shown in the accompanying illustration. The material necessary consist of 100 feet of flooring, two pieces of wire netting by 4 feet, a piece of inch mesh for the front, a feed drawer made of store boxes, a pair of hinges, a transom and some roofing paint. The floor is covered with road dust.



Fattening Coop.

Writes Mrs. Almo of Chaves county, N.M., in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, "I feed my mixture put up by a local store consists of cracked corn, wheat, bran, alfalfa meal and meat. Milk curd is fed twice a week. The feed drawer is filled twice week. I find more gain in weight by using a coop than in yards, and use less feed. But the chicks in this coop as soon as they are old enough to take from a brooder.

Methods of Feeding Fowls.

Fowls should have empty crops in the morning and the crops should never be quite full until it is time to roost at night. For the first feed, grain scattered in the litter early in the morning is preferred, the sooner the better after the birds leave the roosts. This induces them to exercise, which is especially important on cold winter mornings. In the middle of the day a warm, moistened mash should be given, about what they will eat in 15 to 20 minutes, and at night, about an hour before they go to roost, a liberal feed of grain should be scattered in the litter.

Hens Need Exercise.

It is very necessary that the hens be given an opportunity to exercise. They haven't a good place to scratch they can be forced to exercise by hanging sunflowers, heads of grain, etc., just high enough so they will have to jump to reach the food.

Marketable Eggs.

Keep a breed that will lay eggs of good size (about 24 ounces per dozen) and cull out all layers of undersized, weak shelled eggs.

ORCHARD TOPICS

PREVENT OUTBREAK OF MOTH

Arsenical Spraying is One of Most Efficient Means of Eradicating Injurious Little Pest.

Collecting and destroying the eggs of this insect may entirely prevent an outbreak of the Tussock Moth. The eggs are deposited in clusters and appear as a mass of white froth, about one-half inch wide and an inch and a half long. The eggs are held firmly together and most of the clusters are located in plain view on the trunks and branches of the trees.



Tussock Moth Caterpillar and Injured Fruit and Leaf.

where they may be easily scraped off with a hoe or some other sharp instrument and destroyed. These eggs should be carefully collected in the spring and a summer collection should also be made.

Next to destroying the eggs, the use of arsenical sprays is the most efficient means of preventing injury by this pest. More care in coating the under sides of the leaves than is usually observed in the regular applications of Bordeaux mixture and poison that are made preceding and at blossoming time, would do much to prevent an outbreak of this and other leaf-feeding pests. However, if the caterpillars are not discovered until they have begun to eat the fruit, it is advisable to use larger amounts of the poison than is customary in spraying for the codling moth.

Precaution should be taken to coat the fruit and both surfaces of the leaves with the spraying mixture.

The foliage and fruit of small trees or even occasional branches of large trees that are being injured by the caterpillars may be saved from further loss by shaking. When the branch is jarred the caterpillar suspends itself by a strand of silk, and will drop to the ground if the shaking be continued. A padded mallet or pole can be used to jar the branches, and the insects, as they drop may be caught on a sheet or circular catcher. This is a slow, tedious method of combating the pest, but by this means further injury to the fruit crop may often be prevented.

In conjunction with collecting the egg masses or spraying, banding will serve to protect the trees from reinfestation by migrating caterpillars. This is often desirable when there are badly infested trees in the immediate vicinity. The band may be made of a strip of raw cotton or sticky fly paper. The cotton should be tightly fastened about the middle so that it is loose above and below. The barbed hairs of the caterpillar become entangled in the cotton fibers, and it is unable to pass over the band. In order to be effective, the bands should



Injury to Apples by the Tussock Moth.

be renewed from time to time as they become soiled or matted by rain. The bands should be employed during the months of June, July and August.

The same measures that are recommended for the treatment of this pest in orchards are also applicable to the treatment of shade trees, only here more emphasis should be placed on the value of banding the trees and collecting the egg masses. Spraying shade trees is not practicable for the average property owner because the trees are usually of large size. Such operations require special machinery and men having considerable knowledge of spraying methods. Spraying of shade trees is not done to any great extent except where the work is directed by the municipal authorities. However, it is in the power of every resident to completely protect his trees by destroying the egg masses and banding the trees to prevent reinfestation by migrating caterpillars.

All-Around Spray.

Lime-sulphur is a good all-around spray for young trees.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT

TAXPAYERS URGE GOOD ROADS

Representatives of Both Town and Country Vote in Favor of Tax to Create a State Fund.

There never has been in the past so much discontent over the discomfort of traveling over mud roads as there is at the present time. While it is well known that the making of hard roads in communities where there is no hard material must involve an enormous expense, yet more and more taxpayers are expressing a willingness to be taxed for permanent roads. This was plainly indicated at a road conference held in Des Moines, Ia., where 200 delegates composed of typical representatives of both town and country voted unanimously in favor of a one-mill tax to create a state aid fund, says the Iowa Homesteader. In the past the best that Iowa has been able to do along this line has been to support a non-salaried highway commission with but little power and with practically no money to work with.

This same conference endorsed almost unanimously the establishment of a permanent highway commission with ample power. In addition a recommendation was made to the legislature to submit the question of bonding the state for good roads purposes to the people at the next general election.

We appreciate the fact that this program is not endorsed by all the people and it is just possible that at the present time it may not meet with the endorsement of even a majority, but the rapidly changing feeling indicates that the time will soon come when all states of the corn belt will undertake the construction of permanent roads. This being the case the question of administration in the important one to decide. In this matter there are established precedents which may be safely followed and these precedents in every case tend in a greater or less degree to centralization. In other words, wherever good roads have been economically built in this country they have been built under the general supervision of the state under a plan of co-ordination with the county and with the township. No plan will every work out practically in the corn belt that does not in a large way leave with the locality the authority to say when they are willing to bear the expense of good roads. When it is decided to incur the expense of building permanent roads the township, county and state will as units find themselves compelled through the operation of a sound business principle to adopt plans and specifications prepared by the best available talent, whether this be furnished by the nation or by the state.

The most urgent need at the present time in all states of the corn belt is the classification of highways in order that the question for all time may be settled as to what constitutes main roads and which are the secondary highways. This recommendation was made to the legislature at the Iowa road conference referred to. When this plan is once carried out we will then know definitely the order in which our roads should be permanently improved. It is a well-known fact that 90 per cent. of the rural traffic is carried on over 10 per cent. of the highways and certainly the first move should be to improve this ten per cent. In the meantime we are strongly in favor of keeping the secondary roads in the best possible condition by the construction of suitable culverts wherever they are needed and by the sensible and compulsory use of the drag. There will always be large and important township and county duties so that no man need have fear that the adoption of permanent road administration will in any way interfere with the principle of local government.

BIG DISAPPOINTMENT IN OHIO

Buckeye State Failed to Pass Appropriation of \$50,000,000 to Improve Its Roads.

The greatest disappointment of last year was the vote of Ohio on the constitutional amendment to authorize the general assembly to issue bonds of the state in an amount not to exceed \$50,000,000 for the purpose of constructing and maintaining an inter-county system of wagon roads. The vote was: for, 272,527; against, 274,618; majority against, 2,091. This close vote was all the more unfortunate, because the issue was not decided on its merits. Forty-two amendments were voted on, and in the zeal to defeat some of them, thousands of voters slaughtered all. So, under the circumstances, it was probably surprising that the vote in favor was as large as it was. But it is a shock to find that such a state of Ohio out of 1,250,000 qualified voters less than 600,000 took the trouble to go to the polls to vote on constitutional amendments, and not all of these paid any attention to good roads.

Vocations for Young Christians

By REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D. D.
Dean of Moody Bible Institute of Chicago

TEXT—But unto every one of us is given grace according to the measure of the gift of Christ.—Ephesians IV:7.



such as these the Lord Jesus Christ bestows spiritual gifts according to His grace, as the rest of the verse says. These "gifts" are for the use and blessing of the whole church, and are described in general terms in the following verse as apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers.

Note this, that while we all believe in education and especially in an educated ministry, yet all the colleges, and seminaries and Bible institutes in the world can not make such apostle, prophet, evangelist, pastor or teacher. They have tried to make them and have turned out graduates that looked and acted like them, perhaps, but they were not the real thing, and the church has suffered by the imposition. A true apostle, prophet, evangelist, pastor or teacher is the gift of the Great Head of the Church in his body. He is a Spirit-taught and Spirit-endowed man, and when the church sees or hears such an one it recognizes his divine commission whether he has the imprimatur of a school or not.

What Ministers Are For.

Now, specifically, what are these "gifts" bestowed upon the church for? The answer of the text verse is, "For the perfecting of the saints," which means all true believers, for every believer on the Lord Jesus Christ becomes a saint the moment he so believes. But when the saints are thus "perfected," enlightened, strengthened in the knowledge of the Lord, what are they to do? The answer is to engage in the "work of ministering for the edifying (building up) of the body of Christ." (Verse 12.)

Here comes in the question of Christian vocations for young people who may not have the gift of apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors or teachers. There is a work of ministering for them to do nevertheless, when they are "perfected" for it by those who have been truly set apart for that task.

What is the nature of this work? If the student output of the Moody Bible institute may be taken as a criterion, there is a wide variety in it. We have been taking a census of 8,000 to 9,000 young men and women who have passed through our hands, and have found that some are pastors or assistant pastors, and some are wives of pastors, for the last named is a calling for which Christian young women need a distinct training. Some are evangelists or evangelistic singers, both men and women; some are home missionaries; some are teachers in Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations; some are superintendents of missions and hospitals; some are matrons, deaconesses and nurses, while still others have simply gone into commercial or professional pursuits, and, in the case of women, are occupied in home duties.

Every "Joint" of Value.

This brings us to the closing words of Paul on this topic, in verse 16, where, keeping up the figure of the church being the body of Christ, he says, "From whom the whole body fitly joined and compacted by that which every joint supplieth . . . maketh increase of the body." In other words, every single joint in this spiritual organism is of value to the whole, which means that not one of us Christians can be spared in the exercises of our vocation whatever or wherever it may be. The smallest visible joint in the human body may be that of the little finger. It seems of comparatively little worth, but let it get "out of joint" for a while, and what happens? The whole body soon becomes aware of it, and in time may be "put out of commission" because of it. So you and I may have a small office of ourselves in the organism of Christ's spiritual body, and from one point of view it is because that we should, nevertheless it is necessary that we do our part, or else "all the members suffer." We may not be apostles, evangelists, prophets, pastors or teachers, but we are that which is represented by a "joint," and need to be always in union with the Head, and with the other members of the body if the whole shall be profited and increased. The vital question, however, is that suggested at the beginning, are you included in the word "US?" It is not enough to live in a Christian land, not enough to be a church member.



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The Roosevelt News

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THOMAS YORKE,.....OWNER and PROPRIETOR

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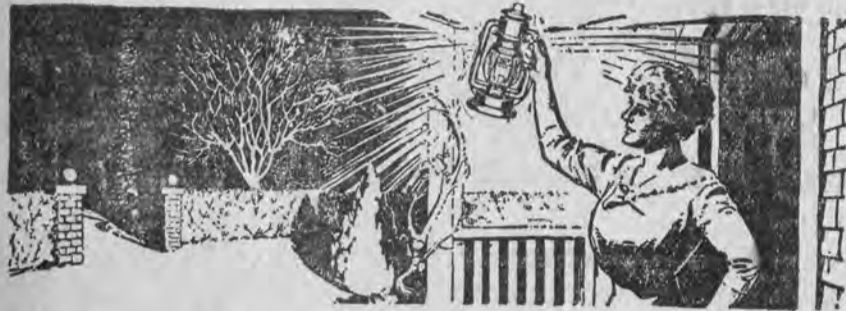
Opposed to Explosives.
Bobby's "first" teeth were bad and had to be extracted. He seemed so fearful of the ordeal that his mother yet asked him if he did not want to take gas for it. His eyes opened wide and he exclaimed in horror: "Take gas! I should say not! Do you think I want to be blown up?"

Man's Heart is Clean.
Man is worthy of a fairer life and destiny than any of his leaders have feared of the ordeal that his mother yet devised. The impulses of his heart are better than anything that gas for it. His eyes opened wide and he exclaimed in horror: "Take gas! I should say not! Do you think I want to be blown up?"

Some deeper, sweeter tone than the whirl of machines and the clamor of the streets will dominate the time to come.—Collier's Weekly.

Terse and Truthful.
"Too much absorbed in his business," was the comment of a newspaper on the death of a brewer who was found drowned in a tank of his own beer.

Many Such.
In addition to his enemies and his friends, the wise man has a list that labels mentally: "Impossible to classify."



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She Wanted Too Much.
"Yes," said the determined looking woman, "I might manage to hand you a bite to eat if you'll saw and chop a good pile of wood and bring in a few buckets of water and pick the weeds out of the garden and fix up the fence."
"Lady," replied "leandering Mike," "I'm only a huns. wayfarer; I ain't yer husband."

NOTICE—I will meet trains at East Rahway and Port Reading or other points, day or night, by request. Also moving, trucking and furniture store rooms. T. KAHN & CO. Chrome, N. J., tel. 439-J Roosevelt. o 24-ly

NOTICE.
First National Bank of Roosevelt
Roosevelt, N. J., Dec. 11, 1913.
At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held today, a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. (3 per cent.) was declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable December 31, 1913, to stockholders of record as at close of business December 20, 1913. The stock books were ordered closed from December 20 to December 31, 1913, inclusive.
EUGENE M. CLARK,
12-12-3t Cashier.

NOTICE.
Roosevelt, N. J., Dec. 11, 1913.
The annual stockholders' meeting for the election of directors of the First National Bank of Roosevelt, N. J., for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come regularly before the meeting, will be held at the banking house, 143 Woodbridge avenue, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914. Polls open from one to two p. m.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EUGENE M. CLARK,
12-12-5t Cashier.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
New Addition to School, Roosevelt, New Jersey.

Sealed bids and proposals will be received and opened by the Board of Education of the Borough of Roosevelt, at a meeting of the Board to be held at School House No. 10, Carteret, Roosevelt, N. J., on Tuesday evening, January 13, 1914, at 8 o'clock for the erection and construction of a new two-story eight room and auditorium brick addition to School House No. 2 in Chrome, in the Borough of Roosevelt, N. J., according to plans and specifications prepared by William H. Boylan, architect, and which plans and specifications can be seen at the office of George W. Morgan, District Clerk, Roosevelt, N. J., or at the office of William H. Boylan, architect, rooms 314, 315, 216, National Bank Building, New Brunswick, N. J.
Each bid and proposal must be accompanied by a certified check on a National Bank of New Jersey, payable to the order of Charles A. Brady, Borough Collector, without any conditional endorsement whatever, for \$1,500.
Copies of plans and specifications may be secured from the said district clerk, or said architect, upon deposit of the sum of \$20.00, which deposit will be returned upon the return of plans and specifications prior to January 13, 1914.
Dated, December 11th, 1913.
Board of Education of the Borough of Roosevelt.

EDWARD J. HELL, President.
GEORGE W. MORGAN, District Clerk.
12-12-8t

Quiet Enough, but—
When an Irishman was fined for being drunk at Tallaght, County Dublin, the chairman asked if the man was quiet at the time of the offense. A Constable—"Yes, your worship. He had some of his clothes off and was saying his prayers on the roadside. He thought he was going to bed."

Explaining Why They Got Married.
In New York recently a lot of post cards were mailed to married men asking them why they had married. Among the replies was one from a man who wrote: "Please don't stir me up." Another man answered: "I yearned for company. We now have company all the time—her folks."

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SOCIETIES--LODGES

CAREY COUNCIL, No. 1280, Knights of Columbus—Meets first and third Tuesdays, St. Joseph's Hall. DIVISION NO. 7, Ancient Order of Hibernians—Meets at St. Joseph's Hall. COURT CARTERET No. 43, Foresters of America—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Firemen's Hall. QUINNIPIAC TRIBE No. 205, Imp. Oler Red Men—Meets first and third Thursdays at Firemen's Hall. CARTERET LODGE No. 267, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Monday evening at Odd Fellows Hall. MIDDLESEX GROVE No. 33, Ancient Order of Druids—Meets at Firemen's Hall each alternate Wednesday. CARTERET CAMP No. 25, Woodmen of the World—Meets last Friday of the month at Firemen's Hall. CARTERET CIRCLE No. 365 Companions of the Forest—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Firemen's Hall. GERMANY CIRCLE, No. 3.—Meets every first and third Mondays of each month at Firemen's Hall. BRIGHT EYES COUNCIL No. 39, Degree of Pocahontas—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Firemen's Hall. CARTERET EXEMPT FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION—Meets every Thursday of each month at Firemen's Hall. CARTERET LODGE No. 420, I. O. B. A.—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at Glass's Hall. WORKMENS' CIRCLE—Meets first and third Tuesdays of month in Glass's Hall. PURITAN COUNCIL No. 305, Jr. O. U. A. M.—Meets every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows Hall. DEBORAH REBEKAH Degree Lodge, I. O. U. F.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Odd Fellows Hall. ROOSEVELT TENT No. 35, Knights of the Maccabees of the World—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Odd Fellows Hall. AMERICUS LODGE No. 83, F. and A. M.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Masonic Hall, Woodbridge, N. J.

FOR CONTROL OF HEALTH BOARDS

Command of Local Bodies to be Demanded From the Legislature

LAX ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS

State Board Will Complete Inspection of Milk From Dairies Supplying Cities—Will Insist on Remedies for Sewer Pollution.

(Special Trenton Correspondence.) Trenton.—With a seasoned legislator at the executive head of the State Board of Health, so far as the real work goes, Secretary Jacob C. Price, there is to be an effort made this Legislature to put the local board of health under the command of the State board so as to stop the nullification of work undertaken and brought to a point where it may be successful by the State board. During the year much study has been given to the relation the local boards of health bear to the State board. It has been ascertained that in many instances the members of the local board are not in harmony with State laws and set at defiance the State board. For instance, the State board will complete the inspection of milk from dairies supplying the municipality, and then pass the work along to the local board. Promptly the local board forbids such inspection and sits down and does nothing. While napping the milk supply goes bad, people die and there is ructions to pay.

Sewer Pollution Remedies. Again, there is sewer pollution. The State board gets at the root of the matter and insists that it be remedied, instead of helping the State board, the local boards sit down and do nothing, or secretly support the local people in their antagonism to the State board.

Hundreds of instances could be cited. It is understood that in the larger cities the boards of health are helpful to the State board, but in many others, and Trenton seems the real sinner, whenever the State board seeks to clean up antagonism springs up from the local board and nothing more is done, if there is not defiance of the State board. The State board insists that its arms should be upheld by every municipality impartial, and that the local boards should be no more swayed by local sentiment from obeying the laws of the State. The health laws are State laws, and the local boards have no right to set them at defiance or assist, even by doing nothing, violators of them.

Local Boards Amenable. In this study of condition the conclusion has been reached that there will be no further real progress until laws are passed making the local boards amenable to the State Board of Health. In some municipalities there are health officers not trained sanitarians. These were in office when the statute went into effect requiring new officers to take examinations and receive certificates before entering upon duty. The old officers make the trouble for the State board. Backed by a local health board not anxious to get out and work or swayed from duty by local sentiment of cost, the untrained sanitary officer goes to sleep or puts up specious argument to defeat the ends sought by the State board and becomes, in the eyes of the State board, a real menace to public health of his municipality.

Highest Death Rate. The members of the State Board of Health quote many municipalities. Elizabeth is one of them and Atlantic City is another, and they include Newark, where the trained health officer of the Board of Health upholds the arms of the State board and promptly enforces the interpretations of the laws put out by the State board after experience with conditions. They say that this work is as it should be. The people are getting the worth of their money in health and sanitary meats and provisions. Where the local health board is swayed by local conditions the death rate is the highest. In the city of Trenton, it is said, the death rate is the highest of any municipality of size in the State, and this is blamed on unsanitary conditions allowed to result from the State health laws being improperly enforced.

Screens for Foodstuffs. An officer of the board said that Trenton and Guttenburg were the only municipalities which are fighting the law requiring foodstuffs to be so screened when offered for sale in July or other summer months, that the sun and street dirt generally cannot defile them. He said that a jury in the district court had decided that strawberries and raspberries exposed on the stand of a huckster only a few inches from the ground in the broiling sun of a July day with dogs running at large and street sweepings poured them in clouds from winds were properly protected from contamination.

Commence Board Grants Permission to Increase Revenue by \$500,000.

Roston.—The conference of railroad commissioners of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts with Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty, issued a report upon the petition of the Boston & Maine Railroad for permission to increase its transportation charges. The conference approves new freight rates which will give the railroad an additional revenue of \$500,000.

Local Boards Amenable.

THE KITCHEN CABINET



IN LIFE'S small things be resolute and great. To keep thy muscles trained; know'st thou when fate Thy measure takes? or when she'll say 't' thee? I find thee worthy, do this thing for me!

CHRISTMAS GOOD THINGS.

At this season of the year our convivial will often lead us into extravagant dishes; but as Christmas comes but once a year let us hang worry and enjoy the feeling of hospitality.

Frozen Plum Pudding.—Boil one cup of sugar and half a cup of water together until it hairs when dropped from a spoon. Pour slowly on to the beaten whites of three eggs and continue beating until the mixture is cool; then add one pint of heavy whipped cream a tablespoonful of vanilla and freeze. Line a pudding mold with this, then add the frozen pudding blend and cover with more of the white mixture. Pack in ice and salt four parts ice to one of salt and let stand three hours to ripen. When served garnish with Christmas greens.

Pineapple Cream.—Beat the yolks of three eggs slightly, add the grated rind and juice of one lemon, one-half cup of sugar and a few grains of salt. Cook stirring constantly until the mixture thickens. Remove from the fire and add two-thirds of a cup of grated pineapple and one and a half tablespoonful of granulated gelatine soaked in a third of a cup of cold water. When the mixture begins to thicken add a half cupful of heavy cream beaten stiff and the whites of three eggs well beaten. Turn into a mold and chill thoroughly.

English Fig Pudding.—Chop a third of a pound of beef suet and mix with creamy, add a pound of figs finely chopped, and mix well. Soak two and a third cupfuls of bread crumbs in a half cup of milk, one-half hour, add two well beaten eggs, one cupful of sugar and one teaspoonful of salt. Beat well together and turn into a buttered mold, cover and steam three hours. Serve with egg sauce.

The man that keeps good-natured, By misfortune undismayed, Is the man that comes out winner When the final hand is played; There is e'en a certain triumph That compels respect complete In the way a real good sportsman Takes his dose of steam defeat. —Washington star.

THE CHRISTMAS DINNER.

To serve a dinner with but one pair of hands for the work requires careful planning and forethought. Of the hundreds who are supplied with servants to do the work of preparation there are tens of thousands who have all of the work to do themselves. Such foods as fruit cake puddings and mince meat can be prepared many days in advance and the reheating and preparation of a sauce will solve the dessert question. There is always much to be seen to when giving a dinner so that every possible thing that can be done the day before should be out of the way. Hothouse flowers are not considered quite the thing for a Christmas table so one may with a little taste arrange a fruit centerpiece Santa Claus or a small Christmas tree for that important feature.

Cranberry jelly will keep several days and molds all the better for standing in the cold. The luxuries which are in season are not too expensive for a fine dinner. Christmas dinner would not be quite right without the oysters, goose and plum pudding.

Mayonnaise for the salad, hard sauce for the pudding, if used, may be made the day before. The giblets may be cooked and chopped ready for the gravy the day before.

One of the prettiest salads for a winter dinner is that made of apples, nuts and celery put into beautiful apple cups. The pretty red apples may be polished, a slice cut off from the stem end, and the apple scooped out with a sharp edged spoon. Put in the salad and put on the lid. Try to keep the stem in for a handle. If raw oysters are served for the first course use tomato soup. If oyster soup is the first course, which is simple to manage alone, the meat course may follow. It is far better to have fewer courses than to serve roast heaves at the first course.

Nellie Maxwell.

Wanted Easier Way. As Mike entered the room he saw his friend Pat hanging by a rope which he had fastened about his stomach.

"Sure, and what be ye tryin' to do?" asked Mike.

"I'm tryin' to commit suicide," said Pat.

"Well," said Mike, "why don't you hang the rope around your neck, you fool?"

"Sure, and I tried that," answered Pat, "but I couldn't get my breath."

THOUSANDS OF AVAILABLE HOMESTEADS

Western Canada's Homestead Area Being Increased

The great rush for homesteads whenever a reservation is opened by the U. S. government reveals the fact that there is a great desire on the part of the American people to get land. The fact that tens of thousands are on hand at every opening, and only a few hundred homesteads are available shows that the available agricultural lands which are in the gift of the government are rapidly diminishing. In addition to this agricultural lands that are of proved value have advanced in price to such an extent that it becomes a serious question to the man with moderate means who intends to go into farming, where he shall go. Fortunately there is yet to be had in Western Canada, either in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, thousands of free homesteads of 160 acres each, which may be had, by the simple process of filing, paying a ten dollar entrance fee, and living on it for six months each year for three years. There is no necessity to make a long, tedious and expensive journey, only to find you have one chance in fifty of getting what you want. Although this homesteading has been going on in Canada for a number of years, and hundreds of thousands of them have been taken by hundreds of thousands of Americans, there remains sufficient to last for some time, and of as good land as any that has yet been taken up. In fact, in the opinion of very many, those that are left are of the best. They comprise lands that give the opportunity to indulge in the growing of grain, whether it be wheat, oats, barley or flax, but in addition these lands are admirably adapted for mixed farming, a class of farming that is certain to give better returns than that of all grain-growing. Cattle thrive and fatten on the nutritious grasses; dairying can be carried on successfully; timber for building is within reach, and water is easy to get. These lands are located in the park districts of any of the three provinces; groves of trees interperse the landscape and give it a beauty that can only be attained in the more open prairie sections by the planting of trees. Tree culture by the way is being carried on to a great extent. Besides these free grant lands there are lands which may be had by purchasing from railways and private companies and individuals. These lands have not increased in price as their productive qualities and their location might have warranted, and may still be had at reasonably low prices and on easy terms. The crop in Western Canada in 1913 was one of the best of the number of good crops that that country has raised. Wheat has been reported with yields of from 30 to 45 bushels per acre, and other grain with like heavy yields.—Advertisement.

Red Seals and Christmas Gifts.

A big-hearted purchaser of Red Cross seals in a southern city recently complained because the seals did not come in sheets larger than 100. He had prepared a Christmas package for his daughter and had conceived the idea that he would wrap it entirely in Christmas seals. As the present was bulky, the sheets of 100 were not sufficient. He solved his problem, however, by pasting several sheets of seals on a large piece of wrapping paper, in which he inclosed his daughter's gift.

PIMPLES COVERED FACE

New Geneva, Pa.—"My face was almost covered with blackheads and pimples. The pimples festered and got sore. I would scratch them and they would turn into sores sometimes as large as a dime. They disfigured my face so I was ashamed of it. It itched and burned and I could hardly sleep any at all. I had eczema on my face for almost two years and I thought I would never find anything to help me.

"I saw an advertisement in the paper about Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a sample of each. I received the sample and began using them as the directions said. I hadn't used them but a few times until I could see improvement. I bought more Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I found my cure was permanent in a very short time." (Signed) Miss Ada H. Marshall, Apr. 3, 1913.

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

Where He Won Out.

"Have any luck on your hunting trip?"

"Yes; I missed three guides I shot at for deer."—Detroit Free Press.

Unanimous.

"She was nearly tickled to death with that tall straight feather in her hat."

"So was everybody near her."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 35c a bottle.

Even a man who admires a sensible girl may marry the other kind.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. WRITE FOR FREE booklet, calendar, blotters, etc. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

PNEUMATICS STOPS YOUR PAIN

or breaks up your cold in one hour. It's marvellous. Used externally. All druggists, 25 cents. Adv.

The morning after is an occasion long to be forgotten—if possible.

They stop the tickle—Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops stop coughs by stopping the cause—5c at Drug Stores.

There are between 5,000 and 10,000 hot springs of every variety in the Yellowstone National park.

INVALIDS AND CHILDREN should be given MAGEE'S EMULSION to strengthen the body. Never fails. All druggists.

A Legacy. "Binks inherits his wit."

"Yes, he writes the same jokes his grandfather wrote."

One of the Seven. "Will you tell me why your servant has three alarm clocks on the table by his bed? Is he as sleepy as all that?"

"All that and then some. You see, he sets one clock for five o'clock, another for six o'clock, and the third for seven o'clock. At eight o'clock I get up and drag him out of bed myself."—New York Evening Post.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of J. C. Fryer.

Minister Was Hard Hit. A charming young widow was being courted by an earnest minded young minister, who sought to help his beloved by lecturing her little son.

"What did Mr. Jones say to you, Reginald, the day when he took you aside for a private talk?"

"He said that I ought to love you better," came the unexpected answer, "that he didn't see how anybody could help loving you too hard to do anything you didn't like."

One of the Guggenheims.

"There's nothing like putting the best foot foremost—putting the best face on the matter," said Oswald Garrison Villard in a recent Baltimore address.

"Why shouldn't we emulate Mrs. Sudden Ryches whose father was a policeman?"

"Lord Lackland said to Mrs. Sudden Ryches at a luncheon at Sherry's:

"What business is your father in, madam?"

"She flushed slightly, sipped her amber-colored Chateau Yquem, looked Lord Lackland straight in the eye, and answered:

"'Copper.'

"And Lord Lackland, remembering the pale palaces of the copper millionaires overlooking the park, said: 'Ah! sagely, and was very much impressed indeed.'"

Household and Mental Order.

Froebel, "father of child-study," said that "inward clearness proceeds from outward order," and there is truth enough in the observation to give food for thought to the careless, untidy mother and father. Froebel's saying was connected, no doubt, with his insistence that the child's play and work materials in the kindergarten should be taken out in perfect order and so returned at the close of the exercises.

Dr. Montessori, the Italian educationist, whose method is working a change in the teaching of children, requires the same thing in her "Houses of Childhood." There must indeed be a potent influence in an orderly, punctual, wisely-administered household.

and there is no question that children brought up in such an atmosphere do show clearness in their mental processes. Fortunately this is an influence which is independent of riches or poverty and so can be exerted by any mother.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

Men's \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00
Women's \$1.50 \$2.00 \$2.50
Misses, Boys, Children \$1.00 \$1.50 \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00

Began business in 1867, now the largest maker of shoes in the world. Over 150 styles, hand-made, in all leathers, sizes and widths.

W. L. Douglas shoes are famous everywhere. Why not give them a trial? The value you will receive for your money will astonish you. If you would visit our factory, the largest in the world under one roof, and see how carefully we make shoes, you would understand why they are so long-lasting, and why they hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

Your dealer should supply you with our shoes. Don't take substitutes. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name stamped on bottom. Stores everywhere, direct from factory by Parcel Post, postage free. Now is the time to begin to save money on your footwear. Write today for illustrated Catalogue showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 210 Sparks St., Brockton, Mass.

CHRISTMAS, NEW YEARS and Birthday post cards 15c dozen, by mail, no two alike. Wm. Hayes, 35 N. Swan St., Albany, N.Y.

VICTOR AND COLUMBIA RECORDS slightly used. 10c Double Blue. 15c. Send for particulars. National Record Exchange, 1427 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Advertisement for Western Canada wheat, showing a yield of 35 bushels per acre. Includes a picture of a wheat stalk and text describing the quality and availability of land in Western Canada.

Advertisement for Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, claiming to soothe and heal sore throat, hoarseness, dryness and all irritation.

Advertisement for The Typewriter for the Rural Business Man, emphasizing its compact, complete, and durable nature.

Advertisement for Discarded Carpets, offering cleaning services for worn-out carpets.

Advertisement for Wanted, seeking individuals for business opportunities.

Advertisement for Drosack Pastilles, used for coughs and other respiratory ailments.

Advertisement for Free to All Sufferers, offering relief for various ailments.

Advertisement for Farms Wanted, seeking agricultural land for investment.

Advertisement for Hoxsie's Group Remedy, claiming to cure various ailments.

Advertisement for Putnam Fadeless Dyes, highlighting their ability to color and brighten fabrics.

FIRE SIGNALS.

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

- The boundaries of the Fire Districts of the Borough of Roosevelt are as follows: No. 21. Leffert street to Staten Island Sound; Rahway avenue to Rahway River. No. 23. Leffert street to Borough limits; Rahway avenue, to Rahway River. No. 24. Sound Shore Railroad to Staten Island Sound; Rahway avenue to Liebig's Lane. No. 25. Sound Shore Railroad to Blazing Star Road; Rahway avenue to Pierce's Creek. No. 31. Leibig's Lane to Houston street; Woodbridge avenue to Staten Island Sound. No. 32. Houston street to Borough limits; Woodbridge avenue to Staten Island Sound. No. 41. Boulevard and Pierce's Creek; Emerson Street and Woodbridge avenue. No. 42. Woodbridge avenue to Emerson street; Boulevard to Borough limits. No. 43. Emerson street to Borough limits; Boulevard to Borough limits. No. 45. Boulevard to Rahway avenue; Blazing Star road to Borough limits. One blast for backtap. One long blast and two short for fire drill.

Advertisement for Rheumatism Drops, featuring the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co. logo and text describing the benefits of the product.

The Liberal Advertiser

IS THE Successful Merchant.

Buy Your Furniture on the Society
Club Plan from the
Original Company

Handsome Quar-
tered Oak Chiffon-
nier, with claw feet,
delivered at your home
for \$17.50 on Our Club
Plan

Remember—We are not connected with any
other concern. This is the original Society
Club Plan Furniture House.

**THE GRAND RAPIDS
DISTRIBUTING CO.**

120-122 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET,
Near Sixth Avenue. (Take Elevator) NEW YORK CITY

Catalogues, Handbills, Folders and
Commercial Forms Our Specialty

Call at This Office For Jobwork...

If You Want Your Moneys Worth in
WINES AND LIQUORS

see

HERMAN SHAPIRO

Wholesale Dealer in

Domestic and Imported Brands of All Kinds

HOLIDAY GOODS A SPECIALTY

93 Rahway Ave.

Carteret, N. J.

A Splendid Romance
Exciting and Captivating

THE MARSHAL



BEGINNING IN OUR
issue of
JANUARY 2nd.

First
Chapter to
Appear
Shortly

A STORY of a young French peasant whose
life is devoted to the Napoleonic cause.
A sustained tale with an ingenious plot, char-
acters drawn with unusual understanding and
a pleasing charm of manner.
Don't miss this next serial which we will print!

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

New Addition to School, Roose-
velt, New Jersey.

Sealed bids and proposals will be received and
opened by the Board of Education of the Borough
of Roosevelt, at a meeting of the Board to be held
at School House No. 10, Carteret, Roosevelt, N.
J., on Tuesday evening, January 13, 1916, at 8
o'clock for the erection and construction of a
new two-story eight room and auditorium brick
addition to School House No. 2 in Chrome, in the
Borough of Roosevelt, N. J., according to plans
and specifications prepared by William H. Boy-
lan, architect, and which plans and specifications
can be seen at the office of George W. Morgan,
District Clerk, Roosevelt, N. J., or at the office of
William H. Boylan, architect, rooms 314, 315, 316,
National Bank Building, New Brunswick, N. J.
Each bid and proposal must be accompanied
by a certified check on a National Bank of New
Jersey, payable to the order of Charles A. Brady,
Borough Collector, without any conditional en-
dorsement whatever, for \$1,500.

Copies of plans and specifications may be se-
cured from the said district clerk, or said archi-
tect, upon deposit of the sum of \$20.00, which de-
posit will be returned upon the return of plans
and specifications on or before January 13, 1916.

Dated, December 9th, 1915.
Board of Education of the Borough of Roose-
velt.

EDWARD J. HELL, President.
GEORGE W. MORGAN,
12-12-5t District Clerk.

Use Bellows to Skin Goats.
Great quantities of Mocha goatskins
are imported from Aden, on the Gulf
of Aden, into this country, many skins
coming from Africa. The Abyssinians
and Somalis are considered the most
expert in skinning goats. The former
rarely permits his knife to touch the
animal after killing and during the
skinning process, and by the means of
a bellows removes the skin in an ex-
cellent condition. Somali women are
also very adept in this art and exer-
cise great care throughout.

**Triple
Plated
Knives**
stamped

last longer through harder
service than any other be-
cause they have a round
bolster, which does away
with sharp corners (where
blade is joined to handle)
where wear is constant and
hardest. This is but one
of many notable features of
1847 ROGERS BROS.
knives, which give lasting
service and satisfaction.
Numerous patterns are
offered in this famous
"Silver Plate that Wears."
Sold by leading dealers
everywhere. Send for cat-
alogue "CL," showing all
designs.
INTERNATIONAL
SILVER CO.
Successor to
Meriden Britannia Co.
MERIDEN, CONN.

NOTICE—I will meet trains at East
Rahway and Port Reading or other
points, day or night, by request. Also
moving, trucking and furniture store
rooms. T. KAHN & CO. Chrome, N.
J., tel. 439-J Roosevelt. o 24-ly

**The Man Who Put the
EES in FEET**

Look for This Trade-Mark Pic-
ture on the Label when buying
ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE
The Antiseptic Powder for Ten-
der, Aching Feet. Sold every-
where. Sample FREE. Address,
ALLEN S. OIMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

Free Delivery
to
Chrome
Carteret
Sewaren
and
Port Reading

The New Store
L. LEHMAN & CO.
Woodbridge and DeLamar Aves.
DON'T PAY HIGH PRICES—TRADE WITH US AND
SAVE MONEY—OTHERS ARE DOING IT

We give
S. & H. Green
Stamps
with
All Purchases
without
asking

SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26 AND 27

Good Rice - 5c lb	5 lb BAG GRANULATED SUGAR - 24c	Kirkman's Soap - 6 for 25c
Salt Herring - 20c doz	Lard - 11c lb	Good Eggs - 35c doz
Best Creamery Butter - 39c lb	Full Cream Cheese - 20c lb	Good Tea - 35c lb, 3 lbs for \$1.00
New York State Beans - 9c qt	Best Rio Coffee - 22c lb, 5 lb \$1.00	Assorted Crackers - 10c lb
Alaska Pink Salmon - 3 for 25c		Imported Sauer Kraut - 4c lb
New Buckwheat - 10 lbs for 38c		Good Butterine - 22c lb
Butterine Prints - 25c		Laundry Starch - 3 lbs for 10c
Washing Soda - 3 lbs for 4c		Oatmeal (loose) - 6 lbs for 25c
Jersey Cranberries - 10c qt		Booth Tomato Catsup - 3 for 25c
Blue Tip Matches - 3 for 10c		Pure Sweet Apple Cider - 20c gal
Ginger Snaps - 6c lb		Large Sweet Oranges - 25c doz
Jerome Sugar Corn - 3 for 25c		Baker's Cocoa - 18c can

STAMP SPECIALS

10 with any of the following:

1 package Grandma's Washing Powder	15c
1 package Jerome White Oats	10c
1/2 lb package Ground Black Pepper	18c
1 can Jerome Cocoa	15c
1 3 lb package Jerome Starch	15c
1 Bottle Worcestershire Sauce	10c
1 Bottle Household Ammonia	10c
1 Bottle Household Bleaching	10c
1 Box Ball Blue	9c

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded
Tel. 422-w

L. Lehman & Co.

Cor. Woodbridge and DeLamar Aves., CHROME, N. J.

STAMP SPECIALS

75 with each 1 lb can Central Baking Powder	45c
75 with each pound Best Tea	60c
30 with each 1/2 lb Best Tea	30c
60 with each pound Choice Tea	50c
25 with each 1/2 lb Choice Tea	25c
40 with each pound Good Tea	40c
15 with each 1/2 lb Good Tea	20c
75 with each lb Progress Coffee	35c
30 with each pound M. & J. Coffee	30c
15 with each lb Best Santos Coffee	25c

FOR RURAL CREDITS LAW

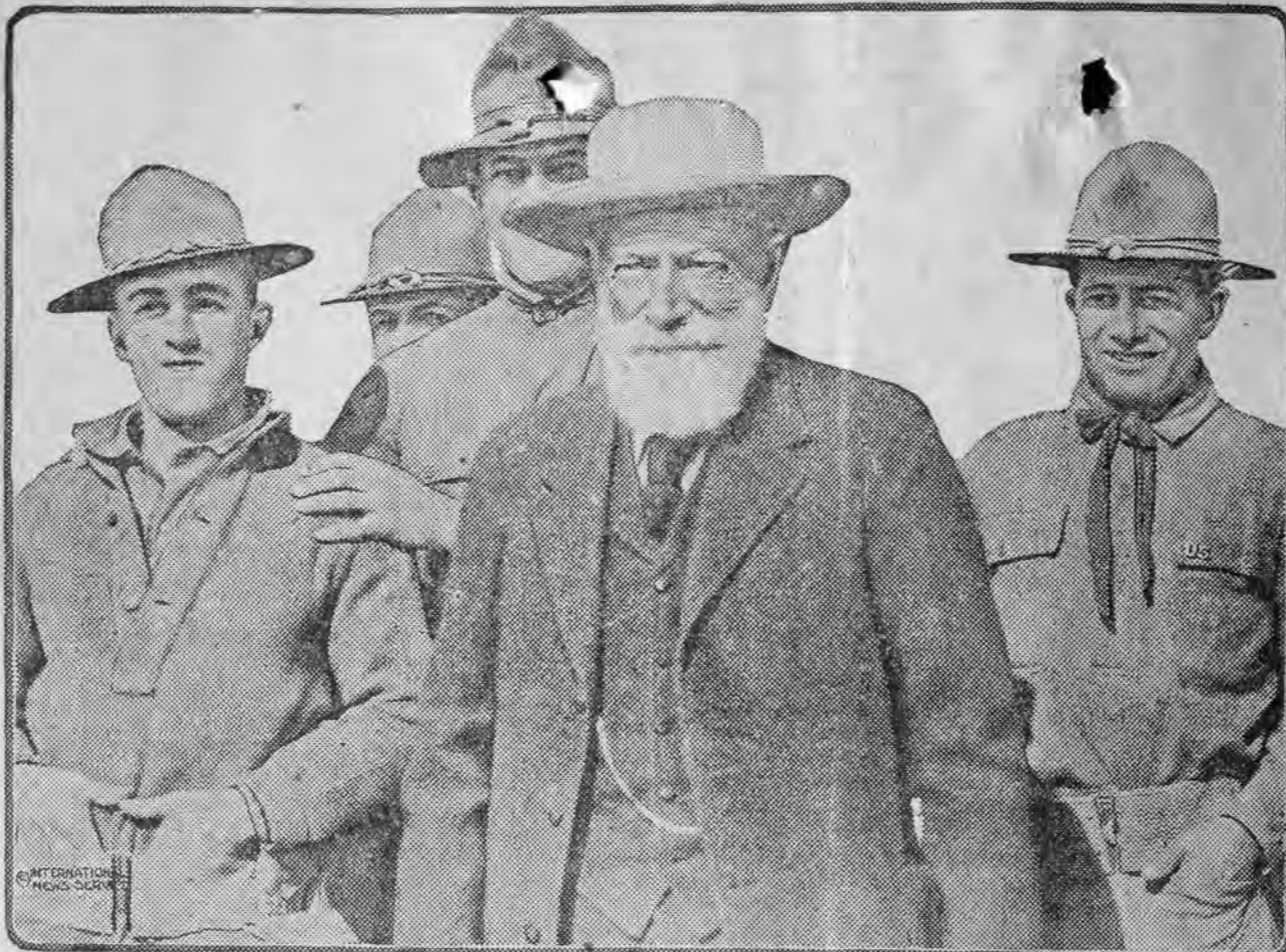
Bill Would Empower Any Ten Persons to Organize Bank.

TO PASS THIS CONGRESS

Bond Issues Not to Exceed Fifteen Times the Capital and Surplus of Institution—Measure Framed Urges Long Loans.

Washington.—The establishment of a system of "land banks" designed to

LUIS TERRAZAS GUARDED BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS



Luis Terrazas, the wealthiest Mexican, who fled to the United States from Chihuahua, is seen here with some of the American soldiers who protected him. All his vast property has been confiscated by order of Gen. Villa.

BURLESON URGES U. S. TELEGRAPHS

Government Ownership of Telephones Also Recommended

ACT OF 1866 IS CITED

Praises Parcel Post and Postal System—Also Declares That Department Has Surplus—First Year Since 1883.

Washington.—A declaration in favor of the principle of Government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines and an assertion that the postal service now is self-supporting for the first time since 1883 are features of the annual report of Postmaster-General Burleson, transmitted to Congress.

Concerning the acquisition of telephone and telegraph lines he says that the Government has demonstrated its capacity to conduct public utilities, and from his present information he is inclined clearly to the taking over by the Post Office Department of the telegraph lines and possibly also of the telephone lines. Discussing that the Postmaster-General says:

"The successful operation of the parcel post has demonstrated the capacity of the Government to conduct the public utilities which fall properly within the postal provision of the Constitution.

It is gratifying to report," says he, "that the total expenses of maintaining the postal service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, are found to be exceeded by the revenues for the same period; that there is an actual surplus of \$3,811,906.78; and that the postal service is now for the first time since 1883 self-supporting."

Among recommendations are: To authorize the Postmaster-General to contract for experimental aerial mail service, for which an estimate of \$50,000 has been submitted.

The report indicates that the growth of the parcel post business has been phenomenal. "The experience gained in the operation of the system under the revised rates and weights has shown that a further reduction of rates and increase of weight limit are justified," says Postmaster-General.

Mr. Burleson discusses additional compensation to the railroads for carrying mails. He says that data are being secured by the department which will enable him to lay before Congress at a later date his conclusions.

It is the announced purpose of Mr. Burleson not to encourage the extension of free delivery of mails in villages, because of the inferiority of the service and the impossibility to secure economical administration of it. It is his intention, therefore, wherever practicable to utilize the service of rural carriers.

In conclusion Postmaster-General Burleson points out that the Post Office Department is essentially a business institution. "For this reason," he says, "the merit system should be adhered to in the Post Office Department above all others, in order to secure the very highest standard of efficiency in the conduct of its affairs."

STATE'S IDIOTS NUMBER 30,000

But Institutions Have Room for Only 4,000, Report Says.

Albany, N. Y.—Accommodations for only 4,000 idiots or feeble minded persons are provided for by the State of New York, whereas about 30,000 should be under State care, the Board of Charities declared in a report. More institutions should be built immediately, the report urges.

Institutions are now being erected in Newark, Rome and Letchworth Village.

U. S. TROOPS KILL MEXICAN SOLDIER

Was Caught, Fully Armed, on American Territory

FEDERALS CROSS BOUNDARY

Soldiers from Mercado's Army Attempting to Rush American Border—Open on the Sentries When They Refuse Passage.

Presidio, Tex.—An exchange of shots between Mexican and American soldiers on the American line, two miles west of Presidio, resulted in the death of Luis Orozco, a Federal regular from the army of General Mercado, at Ojinaga, opposite here.

The Mexicans fired the first shots, Orozco, who lived several hours, admitted after being shot that he and his companion had crossed to the American side with a note and that when they were halted by the American sentries, they fired.

As soon as the shooting across the border became known at United States army headquarters, a warning was sent to the Mexican commander that the shooting must not be repeated.

According to eye-witnesses, the American soldiers on duty near where the shooting took place were informed Federal soldiers were in hiding in a hut 300 yards from the river on the American side. The Americans went toward the hut to investigate. Two Mexicans rushed from the hut and started running toward the river.

The patrol called to them to halt. The only only answer was a shot from a rifle of one of the fleeing Mexicans. Then the Americans returned the fire and one of the Federals dropped. The other continued firing as he ran.

El Paso, Tex.—Another train bearing refugees from Chihuahua City arrived here, bringing the total number of trains to five and the total number of refugees to more than 1,400 men, women and children of all nationalities.

The fugitives arriving tell new stories of Villa and his increasing greed for gold. Several of the refugees were "stuck up" by Villa before the train left Chihuahua and mulcted of all they had, on pain of being removed from the train. Villa let no Spaniards of wealth leave until they had paid ransoms ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Luis Siquierros and his family were taken from the train and paid \$5,000 for the privilege of coming to the border.

BURNS SCHOOL FOR LOVE.

Spreck Wanted the Teacher, His Foster Daughter, to Return.

Lansing, Mich.—Frederick Spreck, a wealthy farmer, has signed a statement that he burned a rural school house at Harrison in the hope that the teacher, his foster daughter—his "little sweetheart," as he called her—would be thrown out of employment and thus be required to return to his home, where she would be unable to accept the attention of a young farmer who wished to marry her. The girl is 18 years old.

U. S. WILL FLASH "IT'S 1914."

Navy Wireless Plans World Greeting as New Year Dawns.

Washington.—New Year's greetings will be flashed to all the world by the United States navy at midnight on December 31. It was announced that the naval observatory will send through the Arlington radio station time signals marking accurately the end of the old year and the beginning of the new. All mariners, shore stations and even amateurs are invited to listen for the signals.

WILSON MONEY BILL PASSED

Republicans Join Democrats in the Final Vote.

VICTORY FOR ADMINISTRATION

Effective as Soon as Organization is Completed—Victory Greeted With Cheers; Hitchcock and Six Republicans Support Bill Passage.

Washington.—The Administration currency bill as perfected by the Owen sub-committee and ratified by the Democratic caucus passed the Senate by a vote of 54 to 34.

The organization of the new system will be undertaken at once and put into effect "as soon as practicable."

The passage of the currency bill through the Senate marks the second notable victory for President Wilson.

President Wilson and the Democratic leaders see in the measure a stimulus to business and are confident it will soon end the cries of calamity howlers.

With the new measure on the statute books they believe any danger of a serious panic in the country is now a thing of the past and that the United States is assured of a really elastic currency system and one which will readily permit of the mobilization of reserves to meet any threatened emergency.

In the vote every Democratic Senator present, including Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, was recorded in favor of the bill. Six Republicans also voted for it—Crawford and Sterling of South Dakota, Jones of Washington, Norris of Nebraska, Perkins of California and Weeks of Massachusetts.

Senator Poindexter, Progressive, of Washington, also voted for the bill. Senator La Follette was recorded against it.

When the result of the final was announced there was enthusiastic, even uproarious, applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.

TELEPHONE TRUST TO DISSOLVE.

Avoids Federal Suit by Promise to Sell Western Union Holding.

Washington.—The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, better known as the Bell system, or the Telephone Trust, has agreed to drop its control over the Western Union Telegraph Company and to reorganize immediately under the terms of the Sherman law at the suggestion of the Department of Justice. It has voluntarily agreed to adjust its business to the conditions of competition, an important feature of which will be to throw open its toll lines to independent companies.

Attorney General McReynolds, with the assent of President Wilson, has accepted the reorganization plan, and will not proceed with the contemplated suit against the company as a combination in restraint of trade under the Anti-trust act.

This agreement is the first impressive evidence of the administration's new policy to co-operate with "big business" in the matter of readjustments under the Sherman law. It is the most encouraging step thus far taken by the Wilson administration to restore the confidence of the business interests of the country.

Among the letters given out by Attorney General McReynolds bearing on the subject was one written by President Wilson to Mr. McReynolds expressing gratification "that the company should thus volunteer to adjust its business to competition."

HID WOMAN IN ROOM 3 YEARS

Melvin H. Couch, Noted Monticello Lawyer, Led Dual Life.

DISCLOSED BY HIS DEATH

None of Townsfolk Knew of the Woman, Who Left Little Room Only at Night—Lawyer Pleaded Lame-ness as an Excuse.

Monticello, N. Y.—A grim jest that Melvin H. Couch, former District Attorney of Sullivan county, and friend of Benjamin B. Odell, former Governor and Alton B. Parker, played on his friends for three years came to light after his sudden death.

The breaking of a blood vessel killed him and sent a middle-aged woman, gray-haired and unprepossessing, whom he had hidden in a rear room in his office in the Masonic building ever since 1910, screaming and moaning from her strange shelter to seek a doctor's aid.

Not a person in Monticello has an inkling that Couch was leading this double life, although many were aware that he was separated from his wife. The meeting of Mrs. Couch and the gray-haired woman, Adelaide M. Branch of Middletown, in the office where the lawyer had laid the scene for a drama almost melodramatic in its boldness, was one that residents of this town will remember for many years to come. The wife had seen her husband seldom in the last three years, but the neighbors recalled that Couch used to go home to Sunday dinner.

The lawyer was 65 years of age. He was a power in Sullivan county. When Odell was Governor, Couch enjoyed his friendship and confidence and became Republican leader in the county. Before that he had been on friendly terms with Parker, whom he met outside of business and politics.

On two occasions Couch ran for District Attorney and won out, having established a reputation for square dealing and brains. Twice he was defeated when he was nominated for County Judge.

In strange contrast to this figure, masterful and ambitious, was the woman he had chosen as his companion and sheltered in a little room back of his office. Fifteen years ago she visited Monticello. She had little money and found a threadbare living selling books. Some one in the town recalled that she peddled "The Life of Dewey," among other volumes. Those who saw her summed her up as a drab personality.

District Attorney George L. Cooke, who had offices some time ago in the same building as Couch, recalled that he often used to hear a typewriter going all hours of the day and night, Sundays included. He took it for granted Couch was working there. He and other friends of the dead lawyer also remembered they never got into Couch's office without waiting several minutes. They invariably found the door locked.

FOYE PLEADS GUILTY.

Former Bank Clerk Got \$200,000 by Forgeries—\$32,700 Missing.

Philadelphia.—James E. Foye, who formerly was a \$75-a-month clerk in the employ of the Farmers Loan & Trust Company, in New York, pleaded guilty before Judge Paterson, in Quarter Sessions Court on four indictments, charging him with forgery and obtaining \$200,000 on false pretences from the brokerage firm of Charles D. Brown & Co. of this city.

Last month Foye obtained loans, negotiated through Brown & Co., amounting to \$200,000 less commissions, from local banking concerns. All the money has been recovered except \$32,700.

It was hoped that the missing \$32,700 of which \$25,000 was in currency and the balance miscellaneous checks would be forthcoming from Foye while he was awaiting trial. Mr. Rogers said the prisoner had not disclosed the whereabouts of the money.

WAGES HIGHER, HOURS LESS.

Government Experts Find Improvement in Shoe and Hosiery Industries.

Washington.—Wage data, covering earnings and hours of employment of more than 15,000 people in the boot, shoe, hosiery and knit goods industries, were made public by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In the boot and shoe business, wage rates per hour in 1912 were 0.8 per cent. higher than in 1911, with a reduction in working hours of 1.5 per cent.

In the hosiery and knit industry wages per hour in 1912 were 5.8 per cent. higher than in 1911, despite a reduction of 1.7 per cent. in the actual time of employment.

FOUR CHILDREN IN A YEAR.

First Twins of Harts Died, but Second Are Doing Well.

New Haven, Conn.—Giving birth to four children in one year is the record of Mrs. January Hart of Gilbert street, Allingtown.

The two most recent arrivals came Monday, and with the mother are doing well. The other pair came Jan. 19 last and were a boy and a girl. They did not survive many days. The Harts have two boys and also a girl.

SOCIETIES---LODGES

CAREY COUNCIL, No. 1280, Knights of Columbus—Meets first and third Tuesdays, St. Joseph's Hall.

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

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

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

CARTERET LODGE No. 267, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Monday evening at Odd Fellows Hall.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIRE SIGNALS.

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

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

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

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

No. 24. Sound Shore Railroad to Staten Island Sound; Rahway avenue to Liebig's Lane

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One blast for backtap. One long blast and two short for fire drill.

RHEUMATISM SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5 DROPS

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

LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

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AUTHOR OF "THE LEAVENWORTH CASE"
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SYNOPSIS.

George Anderson and wife see a remarkable looking man come out of the Clermont hotel, look around furtively, wash his hands in the snow and pass on. Common talk attracts them to the Clermont, where it is found that the beautiful Miss Edith Challoner has fallen dead. Anderson describes the man he saw wash his hands in the snow. The hotel manager declares him to be Orlando Brotherson. Physicians find that Miss Challoner was stabbed and not shot. Gryce, an aged detective, and Sweetwater, his assistant, take up the case. Mr. Challoner tells of a batch of letters found in his daughter's desk, signed "O. B." All are love letters. He is found in a tenement under the name of Dunn. He is an inventor. Brotherson tells the coroner Miss Challoner repulsed him with scorn when he offered her his love. Sweetwater recalls the mystery of the murder of a washerwoman in which some details were similar to the Challoner affair. Sweetwater gets lodgings in the same building with Brotherson. He bares a hole in the wall to spy on Brotherson. He visits him and assists the inventor in his work. A girl sent by Sweetwater with Edith Challoner's letters is ordered out by Brotherson. He declares the letters were not written by him. Sweetwater is unmasked by Brotherson, who declares he recognized him at once. The discovery is made that the letters signed "O. B." were written by two different men. Sweetwater goes to Derby in search of the second "O. B.," whom he expects to locate through one Doris Scott, mentioned in the letters. She is found acting as nurse for Oswald Brotherson, who is critically sick and calls the name of Edith in his delirium. Sweetwater comes across a peculiar but in the words. He sees something of Brotherson, "O. Brotherson," taken into the but under the supervision of Doris Scott. Doris tells Challoner of seeing in a dream the face of the man who killed Edith. The door bell rings and she recognizes in the visitor the man of her dream. It is Orlando Brotherson, who requests an interview with his brother. He develops that Orlando is working on a flying machine. Oswald is told of Edith's death. Orlando tells his brother of his repulse by Miss Challoner. Orlando asks his brother to assist in tests of his air car, as he cannot trust to one else. Oswald refuses owing to his weakened condition. Sweetwater offers his services as an assistant and shows the means of his success. Oswald declines his grief over Edith's death renders him incapable of accepting the means offered to share in his work and triumph. Orlando offers himself to Doris and is refused. He spends the night in the hangar in a dazed condition.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

The Avenger.
"Dear Mr. Challoner:
"With every apology for the intrusion, may I request a few minutes of private conversation with you this evening at seven o'clock? Let it be in your own room.
"Yours truly,
"ORLANDO BROTHERSON."
Mr. Challoner had been called upon to face many difficult and heartrending duties since the blow which had desolated his home fell upon him.
"But from none of them had he shrunk as he did from the interview thus demanded. He had supposed himself rid of this man. He had dismissed him from his life when he had dismissed Sweetwater. His face, accordingly, wore anything but a propitious look, when promptly at the hour of seven, Orlando Brotherson entered his apartments.
His pleasure or his displeasure was, however, a matter of small consequence to his self-invited visitor. He had come there with a set purpose, and nothing in heaven or earth could deter him from it now. Declining the offer of a seat, with the slightest of acknowledgments in the way of a bow, he took a careful survey of the room before saying:
"Are we alone, Mr. Challoner, or is that man Sweetwater lurking somewhere within hearing?"
"Mr. Sweetwater is gone, as I had the honor of telling you yesterday," was the somewhat stiff reply. "There are no witnesses to this conference, if that is what you wish to know."
"Thank you, but you will pardon my insistence if I request the privilege of closing that door." He pointed to the one communicating with the bedroom. "The information I have to give you is not such as I am willing to have shared, at least for the present."
"You may close the door," said Mr. Challoner coldly. "But it is necessary for you to give me the information you mention, tonight? If it is of such a nature that you cannot accord me the privilege of sharing it, as yet, with others, why not spare me till you can? I have gone through much, Mr. Brotherson."
"You have," came in steady assent as the man thus addressed stepped to the door he had indicated and quietly closed it. "But," he continued, as he crossed back to his former position, "would it be easier for you to go through the night now in anticipation of what I have to reveal than to hear it at once from my lips while I am in the mood to speak?"
The answer was slow in coming, the courage which had upheld this rapidly aging man through so many trying interviews, seemed inadequate for the test put so cruelly upon it. He faltered and sank heavily into a chair, while the stern man watching him, gave no signs of responsive sympathy or even interest, only a patient and icy-tempered resolve.
"I cannot live in uncertainty," such were finally Mr. Challoner's words. "What you have to say concerns Edith." The pause he made was interminable in length, but it was long

enough for a quick disclaimer. But no such disclaimer came. "I will hear it," came in reluctant finish.
Mr. Brotherson took a step forward. His manner was as cold as the heart which lay like a stone in his bosom.
"Will you pardon me if I ask you to rise?" said he. "I have my weaknesses too. (He gave no sign of them.) "I cannot speak down from such a height to the man I am bound to hurt."
As if answering to the constraint of a will quite outside his own, Mr. Challoner rose. Their heads were now more nearly on a level and Mr. Brotherson's voice remained low, as he proceeded, with quiet intensity:
"There has been a time—and it may exist yet, God knows—when you thought me in some unknown and secret way the murderer of your daughter. I do not quarrel with the suspicion; it was justified, Mr. Challoner. I did kill your daughter, and with this hand! I can no longer deny it."
The wretched father swayed, following the gesture of the hand thus held out; but he did not fall, nor did a sound leave his lips.
Brotherson went coldly on:
"I did it because I regarded her treatment to my suit as insolent. I have no mercy for any such display of intolerance on the part of the rich and the fortunate. I hated her for it; I hated her class, herself and all she stood for. To strike the dealer of such a hurt I felt to be my right. Though a man of small beginnings and of a stock which such as you call common, I have a pride which few of your blood can equal. I could not work, or sleep or eat with such a sting in my breast as she had planted there. To rid myself of it, I determined to kill her, and I did. How? Oh, that was easy, though it has proved a great stumbling-block to the detectives, as I knew it would! I shot her—but not with an ordinary bullet. My charge was a small icicle made deliberately for the purpose. It had strength enough to penetrate, but it left no trace behind it. A bullet of ice for a heart of ice, I had said in the torment of my rage. But the word was without knowledge, Mr. Challoner. I see it now; I have seen it for two whole weeks. I did not misjudge her condemnation of me, but I misjudged its cause. It was not to the comparatively poor, the comparatively obscure man she sought to show contempt, but to the brother of Oswald whose claims she saw insulted. A woman I should have respected, not killed. A woman of no pride of station; a woman who loved a man not only of my own class, but of my own blood—a woman, to avenge whose unmerited death I stand here before you a self-condemned criminal. That is but justice, Mr. Challoner. That is the way I look at things. Though no sentimentalist, and dead to all beliefs save the eternal truths of science, I have that in me which will not let me profit, now that I know myself unworthy, by the great success I have earned. Hence this confession, Mr. Challoner. It has not come easily, nor do I shut my eyes in the least to the results which must follow. But I cannot do differently. Tomorrow, you may telegraph to New York. Till then I desire



"Murderer! Doubly-Dyed Murderer of Innocent Women!"

ing and with nothing in life to look forward to, so—"
A cry of bitter execration from Mr. Challoner cut him short. Turning with a shrug, he was about to lift his hand to the door, when he gave a violent start and fell hastily back before a quickly entering figure of such passion and fury as neither of these men has ever seen before.
It was Oswald! Oswald, the kindly! Oswald, the lover of men and the adorer of women! Oswald, with the words of the dastardly confession he had partly overheard searing hot within his brain! Oswald, raised in a moment from the desponding invalid to a terrifying ministrant of retributive justice.
Orlando could scarcely raise his hand before the other's was upon his throat.
"Murderer! doubly-dyed murderer of innocent women!" was hissed in the strong man's ears. "Not with the law, but with me you must reckon, and may God and the spirit of my mother nerve my arm!"
Orlando stopped short. Gazing down on his prostrate brother, he stood for a moment with a gleam of something like human tenderness showing through the flare of dying passions and perishing hopes; then he swung open the door and passed quietly out, and Mr. Challoner could hear the laughing remark with which he met and dismissed the half-dozen men and women who had been drawn to this end of the hall by what had sounded to them like a fracas between angry men.
CHAPTER XL.
Desolate.
The struggle was fierce but momentary. Oswald with his weakened powers could not long withstand the steady exertion of Orlando's giant strength, and ere long sank away from the contest into Mr. Challoner's arms.
"You should not have summoned the shade of our mother to your aid," observed the other with a smile, in which the irony was lost in terrible presage. "I was always her favorite."
Oswald shuddered. Orlando had spoken truly; she had always been blindly, arrogantly trustful of her eldest son. No fault could she see in him; and now—
Impetuously Oswald struggled with his weakness, raised himself in Mr. Challoner's arms and cried in loud revolt:
"But God is just. He will not let you escape. If he does, I will not. I will bound you to the ends of this earth and, if necessary, into the eternities. Not with the threat of my arm—you are my master there, but with the curse of a brother who believed you innocent of his darling's blood and would have believed you so in face of everything but your own word."
"Peace!" adjured Orlando. "There is no account I am not ready to settle. I have robbed you of the woman you love, but I have despoiled myself. I stand desolate in the world, who but an hour ago could have chosen my seat among the best and greatest. What can your curses do after that?"
"Nothing." The word came slowly like a drop wrung from a nearly spent heart. "Nothing; nothing. Oh, Orlando, I wish we were both dead and buried and that there were no further life for either of us."
The softened tone, the wistful prayer which would blot out an immortality of joy for the one, that it might save the other from an immortality of retribution, touched some long unsounded chord in Orlando's extraordinary nature.
Advancing a step, he held out his hand—the left one. "We'll leave the future to itself, Oswald, and do what we can with the present," said he. "I've made a mess of my life and spoiled a career which might have made us both kings. Forgive me, Oswald. I ask for nothing else from God or man. I should like that. It would strengthen me for tomorrow."
But Oswald, ever kindly, generous and more ready to think of others than of himself, had yet some of Orlando's tenacity. He gazed at that hand and a flush swept up over his cheek which instantly became ghastly again.
"I cannot," said he—"not even the left one. May God forgive me!"
Orlando, struck silent for a moment, dropped his hand and slowly turned away. Mr. Challoner felt Oswald stiffen in his arms, and break suddenly away, only to stop short before he had taken one of the half dozen steps between himself and his departing brother.
"Where are you going?" he demanded in tones which made Orlando turn.
"I might say, to the devil," was the sarcastic reply. "But I doubt if he would receive me. No," he added, in more ordinary tones as the other shivered and again started forward, "you will have no trouble in finding me in my own room tonight. I have letters to write and—other things. A man like me cannot drop out without a ripple. You may go to bed and sleep. I will keep awake for two."
"Orlando!" Visions were passing before Oswald's eyes, soul-crushing visions such as in his blameless life he never thought could enter into his consciousness or blast his tranquil outlook upon life. "Orlando!" he again appealed, covering his eyes in a frenzied attempt to shut out these horrors, "I cannot let you go like this. Tomorrow—"
"Tomorrow, in every niche and cor-

ner of this world, wherever Edith Challoner's name has gone, wherever my name has gone, it will be known that the discoverer of a practical airship, is a man whom they can no longer honor. Do you think that is not hell enough for me; or that I do not realize the hell it will be for you? I've never wearied you or any man with my affection; but I'm not all demon. I would gladly have spared you this additional anguish; but that was impossible. You are my brother and must suffer from the connection whether we would have it so or not. If it promises too much misery—and I know no misery like that of shame—come with me where I go tomorrow. There will be room for two."
Oswald, swaying with weakness, but maddened by the sight of an overthrow which carried with it the stifled affections and the admiration of his whole life, gave a bound forward, opened his arms and—fell.
Orlando stopped short. Gazing down on his prostrate brother, he stood for a moment with a gleam of something like human tenderness showing through the flare of dying passions and perishing hopes; then he swung open the door and passed quietly out, and Mr. Challoner could hear the laughing remark with which he met and dismissed the half-dozen men and women who had been drawn to this end of the hall by what had sounded to them like a fracas between angry men.
CHAPTER XLI.
Five O'clock in the Morning.
The clock in the hotel office struck three. Orlando Brotherson counted the strokes; then went on writing. His transom was partly open and he had just heard a step go by his door. This was nothing new. He had already heard it several times before that night. It was Mr. Challoner's step, and every time it passed, he had rustled his paper or scratched vigorously with his pen. "He is keeping watch for Oswald," was his thought. "They fear a sudden end to this. No one, not the son of my mother knows me. Do I know myself?"
Four o'clock! The light was still burning, the pile of letters he was writing increasing.
Five o'clock! A rattling shade betrays an open window. No other sound disturbs the quiet of the room. It is empty now; but Mr. Challoner, long since satisfied that all was well, goes by no more. Silence has settled upon the hotel;—that heavy silence which precedes the dawn.
There was silence in the streets also. The few who were abroad, crept quietly along. An electric storm was in the air and the surcharged clouds hung heavy and low, biding the moment of outbreak. A man who had left a place of many shadows for the more open road, paused and looked up at these clouds; then went calmly on.
Suddenly the shriek of an approaching train tears through the valley. Has it a call for this man? No. Yet he pauses in the midst of the street he is crossing and watches, as a child might watch, for the flash of its lights at the end of the darkened vista. It comes—filling the empty space at which he stares with moving life—engine, baggage car and a long string of Pullmans. Then all is dark again and only the noise of its slackening wheels comes to him through the night. It has stopped at the station. A minute longer and it has started again, and the quickly lessening rumble of its departure is all that remains of this vision of man's activity and ceaseless expectancy. When it is quite gone and all is quiet, a sigh falls from the man's lips and he moves on, but this time, for some unexplainable reason, in the direction of the station. With lowered head he passes along, noting little till he arrives within sight of the depot where some freight is being handled, and a trunk or two wheeled down the platform. No sight could be more ordinary or unsuggestive, but it has its attraction for him, for he looks up as he goes by and follows the passage of that truck down the platform till it has reached the corner and disappeared. Then he sighs again and again and moves on.
A cluster of houses, one of them open and lighted, was all which lay between him now and the country road. He was hurrying past, for his step had unconsciously quickened as he turned his back upon the station, when he was seized again by that mood of curiosity and stepped up to the door from which a light issued and looked in. A common eating-room lay before him, with rudely spread tables and one very sleepy waiter taking orders from a new arrival who sat with his back to the door. Why did the lonely man on the sidewalk start as his eye fell on the latter's commonplace figure, a hungry man demanding breakfast in a cheap, country restaurant? His own physique was powerful while that of the other looked slim and frail. But fear was in the air, and the brooding of a

tempest affects some temperaments in a totally unexpected manner. As the man inside turns slightly and looks up, the master figure on the sidewalk vanishes, and his step, if any one had been interested enough to listen, rings with a new note as it turns into the country road it has at last reached.
But no one heeded. The new arrival munches his roll and waits impatiently for his coffee, while without, the clouds pile soundlessly in the sky, one of them taking the form of a huge hand with clutching fingers reaching down into the hollow void beneath.
CHAPTER XLII.
At Six.
Mr. Challoner had been honest in his statement regarding the departure of Sweetwater. He had not only paid and dismissed our young detective, but he had seen him take the train for New York. And Sweetwater had gone away in good faith, too, possibly with his convictions undisturbed, but acknowledging at last that he had reached the end of his resources. But the brain does not lose its hold upon its work as readily as the hand does. He was halfway to New York and had consciously bidden farewell to the whole subject, when he suddenly started those about him by rising impetuously to his feet. He sat again immediately, but with a light in his small grey eye which Mr. Gryce would have understood and revelled in. The idea for which he had searched industriously for months had come at last, unbidden; thrown up from some remote recess of the mind which had seemingly closed upon the subject forever.
"I have it. I have it," he murmured in ceaseless reiteration to himself. "I will go back to Mr. Challoner and let him decide if the idea is worth pursuing. Perhaps an experiment may be necessary. It was bitter cold that night; I wish it were icy weather now. But a chemist can help us out. Good God! If this should be the explanation of the mystery, alas for Orlando and alas for Oswald!"
But his sympathies did not deter him. He returned to Derby at once, and as soon as he dared, presented himself at the hotel and asked for Mr. Challoner.
He was amazed to find that gentleman already up and in a state of agitation that was very disquieting. But he brightened wonderfully at sight of his visitor, and drawing him inside the room, observed with trembling eagerness:
"I do not know why you have come back, but never was man more welcome. Mr. Brotherson has confessed—"
"Confessed!"
"Yes, he killed both women; my daughter and his neighbor, the washerwoman, with a—"
"Wait," broke in Sweetwater, eagerly, "let me tell you." And stooping, he whispered something in the other's ear.
Mr. Challoner stared at him amazed, then slowly nodded his head.
"How came you to think—" he be-



The Airship Was Not There.

Doris and her father are with him."
"We will not wait a minute. How the storm holds off. I hope it will hold off for another hour."
Mr. Challoner made no reply. He had spoken because he felt compelled to speak, but it had not been easy for him, nor could any trifles move him now.
The town was up by this time and, though they chose the least frequented streets, they had to suffer from some encounters. It was a good half hour before they found themselves in the forest and in sight of the hangar. One look that way, and Sweetwater turned to see what the effect was upon Mr. Challoner.
A murmur of dismay greeted him. The oval of the great lid stood up against the forest background.
"He has escaped," cried Mr. Challoner.
But Sweetwater, laying a finger on his lip, advanced and laid his ear against the door. Then he cast a quick look aloft. Nothing was to be seen there. The darkness of storm in the heavens but nothing more.—Yes! now, a flash of vivid and destructive lightning!
The two men drew back and their glances crossed.
"Let us return to the highroad," whispered Sweetwater; "we can see nothing here."
Mr. Challoner, trembling very much, wheeled slowly about.
"Wait," enjoined Sweetwater. "First let me take a look inside."
Running to the nearest tree, he quickly climbed it, worked himself along a protruding branch and looked down into the open hangar. It was now so dark that details escaped him, but one thing was certain. The airship was not there.
Descending, he drew Mr. Challoner hastily along. "He's gone," said he. "Let us reach the high ground as quickly as we can. I'm glad that Mr. Oswald Brotherson is not with us or—Miss Doris."
But this expression of satisfaction died on his lips. At the point where the forest road debouches into the highway, he had already caught a glimpse of their two figures. They were waiting for news, and the brother spoke at the instant he saw Sweetwater:
"Where is he? You've not found him or you wouldn't be coming alone. He cannot have gone up. He cannot manage it without an assistant. We must seek him somewhere else; in the forest or in our house at home. Ah! The lightning had forked again."
"He's not in the forest and he's not in your home," returned Sweetwater. "He's aloft; the airship is not in the shed. And he can go up alone now." Then more slowly: "But he cannot come down."
They strained their eyes in a maddening search of the heavens. But the darkness had so increased that they could be sure of nothing.
Doris sank upon her knees.
Suddenly the lightning flashed again, this time so vividly and so near that the whole heaven burst into fiery illumination above them and the thunder, crashing almost simultaneously, seemed for a moment to rock the world and bow the heavens towards them. Then a silence; then Sweetwater's whisper in Mr. Challoner's ear:
"Take them away! I saw him; he was falling like a shot."
Mr. Challoner threw out his arms, then steadied himself. Oswald was reeling; Oswald had seen too. But Doris was there. When the lightning flashed again, she was standing and Oswald was weeping on her bosom.
(THE END.)
For Roumania's Charity.
Carmen Sylva, the poetess queen of Roumania, is issuing a new series of postage stamps to aid the charities in which she is interested. Unlike most stamps of this kind, the Roumanian queen's issue is good for all mailing purposes. The four designs of the new series will represent (1) the queen of Roumania spinning, the motto on the stamp being "God guide our hand;" (2) the queen weaving, motto "Woman weaves the future of the country;" (3) the queen nursing a wounded soldier, motto "The wounds dressed and the tears wiped away," and (4) an allegorical picture, motto, "But, glory, honor and peace to all that do good." Another set of stamps of similar character, issued in 1907, bore a picture representing the Princess Maria and her children receiving a poor family at the gates of their palace.
Harmonious Cobbler.
Angrily the woman walked across the floor while the shoemaker listened to her unmusical tread.
"Your hear that?" she said. "Creak, creak all the time. These shoes will drive me crazy. Will you give me my money back?"
"I'm afraid I can't do that," he said, "but I'll tell you what I will do. I will take one of those shoes back and give you another that will squeak in tune with the one you have left."



THE INFANCY OF THE AIR FAN.

It was the year 1962. Five thousand feet above the heart of New York city, staunch and serene at its aerial anchorage, rode the great pneumatic receiving float of the Five Continents & Australia Aerial line. In the master airigator's room on the float a group of officers were gathered around old Capt. Martin MacManus, master airigator, retired, the oracle of the line.

"My word," said a young M. A., thumbing the leaves of an old history, "it must have been a queer world in those days."

"What days?" asked Captain MacManus.

"The days of the land and water era," replied the young man. "The years just preceding the aerial era. I've just been reading a reprint of an ancient magazine article, 'The Sport of Aerial Navigation,' dated 1912."

The group of airigators laughed as one man.

"Fancy that!" said one. "Aerial navigation as a sport?"

"I was there at the time," said Captain MacManus. "I remember. Believe me or not, as you please, but I can recall the day when all sailing was looked upon as a sport." The captain paused and looked out through the glass wall of the room at a dirty Alaska coal-carrier, drilling her way along on the 6,000 foot level, her crew staring in bored fashion at the city beneath them. "You're right; it was a queer world in those days, and the queerest part of it was that people could find enjoyment in a cut-and-dried business like this.

"But it was different in those days, you understand, lads," continued the captain, his eyes on the great belt-ma-

actually could get excited over a flying trip in the year 1912, or thereabouts." The group grunted skeptically.

"What was there to get excited about?" asked a young captain.

"The danger of it," said the captain.

"The danger?"

"Aye. 'Tis hard to believe nowadays, but then there really was danger in the prosaic art of sailing through the air. Imagine the circumstances if you can. If every time you stepped aboard your boats and started away from earth you didn't know whether you'd land on your feet or on your head, wouldn't you be more interested in your business than you are?"

"Well, that was the way it was in those old, forgotten days of yore. 'Let's try,' says the adventurous man, and he went to work and built the queerest craft you ever heard of—there are some of them in the antique section of the Aeronautical museum at Paris now—of cloth and wood, imitating the wings of the bird—and up he goes. And down he comes. I told him he couldn't do it," said the skeptic after they're coming home from the funeral. 'It's impossible!"

"But after awhile another man got to thinking about it. 'Maybe it can be done after all,' says he; and then he goes to work and built another machine. And up he went, and down he came, and everybody sent flowers and said: 'Darn fool.' It was a great day for the florists. They passed resolutions encouraging the progress of aviation. They loved the game.

"Well, after awhile more people began to try to satisfy their curiosity about the air, and there was more business for the florists; but after a time somebody made a machine that gave a man about half a chance to come down right side up after an

prizes and had got the aviators together, the promoters would hire a field a mile long by half a mile wide and build a grand stand around it that would hold a million people, more or less. Did they people to come and sit for hours watching a few machines in the air? They did not. The people paid for the privilege.

"The first day never brought out the biggest crowds. People didn't know whether anything worth seeing would happen. But suppose one of the boys took a tumble. Or, better, if half a dozen of them fell. Next day the police would have to fight for their lives to keep the falling-field clear. That's what they called the space where the fliers landed—sometimes.

"All the gentle and refined people of the day who had the price would be out there waiting for things to happen. The ladies would be there by thousands. It was before they could vote, and they had to find excitement some way. 'I hope there aren't any of those frightful accidents today,' one lady would say to her friend. 'So do I,' says the other. 'Oh, look! There's one of them falling now. Here, you, don't get in my way; I want to see, too."

"Was your meet a success?" says a man to a promoter of the day.

"Seven smash-ups," was the answer. "We turned them away."

"Sport? Why, lads, after a successful flying meet the field hospitals put out the Standing Room Only sign. Those were the happy days—for florists and doctors.

"You may ask why the promoters ever were able to find men willing to indulge in the sport of flying in those days before Durang overthrew the law of gravitation and made air-sailing safer than the crude, dangerous travel on land or water. Well, lads, I can best explain that by a little incident in my own experience. I had a young friend who became an aviator. He was a bright young lad, and everybody said he had a brilliant career before him. By 'brilliant career' in those days people meant to have reporters sitting on your doorstep waiting for you to get up in the morning, and hiding in the bathroom when you went to bed at night. If this happened to you everybody said you were famous, and wives asked their husbands why they couldn't go and do likewise. This young friend of mine—Jim, by name—saw that the quickest and surest way to become famous was to go up in the air. He did. He went higher and faster than anybody had gone before, and the papers printed his pictures all over the front page; and he came down farther and harder than any man was meant to do and live to tell the tale.

"Have you any last words to say, Jim?" I said, bending over his hospital cot.

"Then Jim showed himself a true hero of that age, and his words explained why men risked their neck in the sport of aviation: 'Don't mind me,' says Jim; 'but see that the Sunday papers get a picture of the wrecked machine.'"

"Did all the inventors take chances by flying their own machines?" asked one of the audience.

"No," replied Captain MacManus. "The Wright brothers didn't; they knew too much about the game."

"Didn't you ever make any flights yourself, captain?" asked someone.

Captain MacManus shook his head and winked.

"Oh, no," said he. "That's why I'm still here."

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STOP BEGGING IN FRANCE

Authorities Have a Scheme Which They Think Will Tend to Alleviate the Evil.

Every now and again, when we go round to the Paris Police Prefecture to see and hear the record of the city's happenings of the day, an official remarks: "You won't want this, gentlemen, I take it? The usual story. Dead beggar in the garret, money in the mattress." A journalist inquires: "How much?" The amounts vary from one hundred pounds to a couple of thousand, and newspaper interest in the occurrence dies with that.

But the authorities here have been working on a scheme for the suppression of fraudulent begging. There are far too many beggars in Paris, who leave considerable sums of money behind them when they die. These people have invariably been helped, if not entirely supported, by the Assistance Publique for years, or at all events for many months (in other words, the taxpayers, theatergoers and racegoers have been keeping them), the charitable have placed money in their grimy hands, and when the police find the inevitable sum of money hidden in the mattress or elsewhere in the inevitable grimy garret, it is inevitable that legitimate heirs appear, who prove their near relationship to the dead man or woman, and carry off the money, to the public loss and their own private gain.

A scheme is now being prepared for a bill which shall allow the Assistance Publique to recover, for help given, from the estate of one of these assisted persons. Of course, if the bill pass, and the socialists will doubtless raise sentimental objection to its passing, because it will be quite a simple and practical bill—of course, if the bill be made law the beggars will find some way round it. There never was, nor will be, a cleverer beggar in the world than the successful street beggar of Paris. He can give you change for a gold coin if you need it, without the least self-consciousness or lack of self-respect, and there are few street beggars who have quite the impudence for that—Paris Letter, London Press.

Making Tomorrow's World

By WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D.
(Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)

BRITISH SOCIAL REFORM LEGISLATION



Birmingham, Eng.—"What is the most significant movement in British life today?" The question was asked of Aaron Watson, veteran liberal journalist, at the National Liberal club, of H. A. White, editor of the London Daily Standard, an organ of the aristocratic classes, at the Conservative club; of Robert Donald, editor of the London Daily Chronicle; of H. A. Gwynne, editor of the London Morning Post, the journal which all society reads; of journalists, politicians, tradesmen, men in the street. The reply, in one form or another, was everywhere practically the same: "The growing insistence upon social reform legislation."

Ten years ago the Briton talked about world politics almost exclusively. Today, without losing his interest in world-politics, he talks about home affairs, land and labor and life. Ten years ago he made faces at Germany and planned a bigger navy. Today he studies Germany's social program for acceptance or avoidance, and is content with a navy maintained at ordinary strength.

How Britons Talk Back.

Two avenues of approach to the real thought of the British people exist which are not found in other countries, at least not to such marked extent. The Briton has not lost the art of talking back. Building his home behind stone walls, stupidly reserved with strangers, he talks freely in public meetings and he writes letters to the newspapers. Besides other and usual ways of access to public opinion, these are characteristically British. He wrote a letter to the Times in other days. Now he writes also to the Daily Mail, the Daily Telegraph, the

than allens, criminals or lunatics, is denied an Old Age pension. All the money for the pensions is provided out of the national treasury—no pensioner and no locality have to contribute anything. Nearly one million persons now receive old age pensions—603,380 women and 362,628 men. The number of persons who, as paupers, received outdoor relief from local poor funds, has largely decreased, falling off from 168,096 to 8,563 in six years. Of every 1,000 persons in Great Britain seventy years old and upwards 640 are old age pensioners, nearly two-thirds. The annual cost to the national treasury is about \$60,000,000.

"I think the greatest act of Parliament of the last fifty years, aside from the Parliament Act" (limiting the power of the House of Lords), said John Burns, cabinet minister and labor leader, "is the act which gave Old Age Pensions. It is the boon of the benevolent state at the cost of the bounteous rich for the benefit of the aged poor. It works easily, does not demoralize, solves many Poor Law problems, keeps the old among the young—and that is good for both—and prevents the growth of institutional life, which I do not like. I am for the home as against the institution." That's the opinion of the friends of the measure.

"A system of demoralization will be established among the working classes," said Lord Wemyss. "Thrift will be done away with, families will cease to regard it as an obligation to maintain those of their number whose working days are passed, and self-reliance will be diminished." That's the extreme view of the opposition.

Insured Against Unemployment.

The National Insurance Act, in addition to insurance against the loss of health and for the prevention and care of sickness, provides insurance against unemployment. In state health insurance Great Britain followed the lead of Germany, but in unemployment insurance Great Britain leads the way. It is a far-reaching experiment in social legislation. "The essence of the problem of unemployment is that all work, or nearly all work, is more or less irregular, and will in large part always remain so,"



Group of English Laborers.

News and Leader, the Westminster Gazette, the Pall Mall Gazette, the Edinburgh Scotsman, the Manchester Journal, the Glasgow Herald, or one of a dozen other great journals, and sometimes to all of them. Nor are these letters from any one class. Everybody writes except the king, and he employs a secretary to write for him. At the public meeting the Briton "heckles" or interrupts with questions for information or impertinence. In the theaters he hisses—which Americans do not—as well as applauds. The public political meeting, as well as the letters in the newspapers, afford an interesting index to the questions uppermost in the public mind. Here, again, social reform legislation of every kind, from the far-fung ideas of the Fabians to the most conservative suggestions of Lord Lansdowne, is talked. Yet more significant is the legislation actually enacted, as the program of one party or another.

A Million Old Age Pensioners.

The Old Age Pension Act is perhaps the most far-reaching. Under the provisions of this act, which became law in 1909, every person in the United Kingdom, whose income is less than \$160 a year, is entitled to receive from the government a pension. This government pension varies in amount, depending upon the income from other sources. The smallest is 25 cents a week the largest \$1.25. No one, other

ter the first week of unemployment. Workmen more than eighteen years old get \$1.75 a week and under eighteen years old, 90 cents a week, up to a maximum of 15 weeks unemployed in any twelvemonth. The cost to the state of unemployment insurance is about \$2,000,000 annually.

Government Employment Agencies.

The Labor Exchange Act is, in every way, a supplement to the Unemployment Act. It provides government labor exchanges to find jobs for workmen and workmen for jobs. In the three years since this scheme became operative 1,500,000 vacancies have been filled and nearly 270,000 jobs of a casual nature found for workmen. A large amount has been advanced by the state for traveling expenses for workmen for whom jobs have been found. The workman who would claim unemployment benefit must first show that he has applied to the Labor Exchange for employment and been unable to obtain it.

Minimum Wage "White List."

The Workmen's Compensation Act is not new, but an extension to other workers, and to include compensation in the case of certain industrial diseases. The Trades Boards Act attacked the industrial and social evil of sweating. It established trade boards, composed of employers and workers in equal proportions, together with members appointed by the Board of Trade. These boards fix minimum rates for wages for time work in certain trades and may also fix general minimum rates for piece-work. The trades to which the act has already been made to apply are: Ready-made and custom tailoring; cardboard box making, machine-made lace and net-fishing and chain-making. A "White List" of employers who agree to the minimum wage is made public and no government contracts are awarded to firms not on this list.

Early Closing for Shops.

The Early Closing Act, which bothers some tourists who find shops closed at unexpected and apparently unreasonable times, gives weekly half holidays all over Great Britain to shopkeepers and their assistants. All shops—American, stores—must be closed one week day not later than one o'clock in the afternoon, except where food or newspapers are sold—which, with letters, constitute the trinity for which man will not willingly wait. Even excepted shops may be closed if two-thirds of those in the district in the trade wish them closed. All classes of shop assistants must be given one half-holiday a week and the general work hours are regulated by law. Other acts prevent the employment of women in industrial occupations during the night, make regulations regarding the protection of health in factories and attack the problem of child labor. The Housing and Town Planning Acts amplify in their provisions earlier acts under which the state acquires land for housing purposes and deals with unsanitary areas and dwellings.

"Rank Socialism?"

These are some of the more striking measures which Great Britain's legislature is using as tools in the construction of tomorrow's British empire.

"It is rank Socialism," said one, "but what are you going to do about it? A reaction will come and come soon, but until that does come these laws and more of the same kind will be enacted, weakening private initiative, diminishing self-respect and discouraging self-reliance and thrift. If the state is to be a crutch, we will all grow infirm in time and lean upon it. Contentment, not discontent, should be preached. We are sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind."

"Prosperity should pay a thank offering," said another Britisher. "So much for the new taxes. As for the so-called socialistic legislation, it is not socialism but democracy, the giving to every man a chance, and so far as honest, living wage and fair laws for capital alike with labor, and opportunity for education, leisure and employment can make it so, an equal chance. Is not that the chief business of a democratic state? As for contentment—did you read the White Paper—an official report of the distribution of wealth?"

"The toad beneath the harrow knows Exactly where each tooth-point goes; The butterfly beside the road Preaches contentment to that toad."

"The eyes of the fool are in the ends of the earth," said Solomon. In Great Britain it is a time of introspection, painful but profitable.

Lord Rosebery's Story.

Lord Rosebery told a story the other day of an Aberdeen professor whose youth was properly full of zeal for learning, but who was too poor to gratify it. Through one long fierce winter in Scotland—where winters are winters—he shivered without an overcoat and starved without breakfasts, because he had spent the money which might have bought them upon the purchase of a Hebrew Bible. In Lord Rosebery's story, of course, the Aberdeen professor, for being faithful to one book, was made ruler over a whole library. The social reform legislation, result of Great Britain's introspection and tumultuous discussion, seeks to secure to all provision against lack of breakfasts or of coats and, indeed, in the broad-shouldered Education bill, to make possible for those who wish it, even the study and, perhaps, also the ownership of a Hebrew Bible. (Copyright, 1913, by Joseph E. Bowles.)

Sweet Bait.

Mrs. A.—I told Willie on his way home from school to get me a bar of soap.

Mrs. B.—Oh, he'll forget it; my boy never remembers.

Mrs. A.—No danger; I said he might buy five cents' worth of candy at the same time.



"Believe me, lads, you see nothing like it in these blase days. People actually could get excited over a flying trip in the year 1912 or thereabouts!"

of the world, on which tiny electric bulbs of many colors moved in accordance with the movements of the line's crafts. "You see, in those days people were still curious. You don't understand what that means. Since Durang overcame gravitation, and we've been able to go everywhere in less than no time, we've lost the instinct of curiosity. We've seen it all. In 1912 the human race was badly afflicted. People wanted to see everything they never had seen before. For one thing they wanted to see how far a man could fall without breaking his neck. That's what made them look upon aeroplane flying as a sport.

"There was a long time, you see, when men actually didn't know whether they could sail the air. They were afraid of the air. The earth they had mastered, and the water, too. They had no fear of rolling over the ground at 60 miles an hour in trains, and they weren't afraid to go out on the water in small boats. But take them twenty feet up in the air, with nothing solid under their feet, and immediately they began to sigh for home and mother. It was: 'Let me down; this is too far away from the world I was born on.' They were terribly afraid of the gentle air.

"But there was, as I've said, that instinct of curiosity to drive them on. 'Can we fly?' says one man to another. 'No,' says the other. 'Why not?' says the first. 'Because we're not birds,' was the answer. 'I don't know,' says the first; 'let's try it an' see.'

"Then they began to try. Ah! those were the days with the romance in them. Believe me, lads, you see nothing like it in these blase days. People

ascend. Ah, then was when the world began to get interested. You see, before then there had been nothing to arouse the curiosity in the fact that a man was attempting to fly. Everybody knew what his finish would be. There was no novelty in watching what could only end one way; and that was in the days when the world was young and crazy for novelty. But with the coming of the first air machine that gave a man a chance to come back to earth otherwise than on his head, then there was something to feed the curiosity, and then was when the excitement grew warm and air-sailing was looked upon as a sport.

"You may think from this that people were blood-thirsty in those days, but on the contrary they had traveled far from the days of the old Roman arena. The Romans turned thumbs down if the show was dull; but the people of the age of 1912 only fought one another for souvenir pieces of the aeroplane in which their favorite aviator, as they called them then, had been killed. Civilization had made vast strides.

"The sport of it worked this way: Some financiers under the name of some club would advertise what they called an aviation meet. They would offer money prizes, for this was in the days when people would do anything for money. There would be prizes for the longest flights, the fastest flights, the highest flights, and so on and so forth, until there was nothing a man in a flying machine could do that wouldn't bring him a prize, except one thing—he mustn't come down on his head; if he did the prize went to somebody else.

"After they'd advertised all these

EXCELLENT DESIGN THAT PRESERVES NATURAL FIGURE

ONE must concede the real beauty of this costume, which appears to be built on lines almost independent of those prominent in the present mode.

The skirt is not broad at the hips (in common with many new ones) the short train is not a mere wisp, or trailing end, and there is plenty of room to walk in. This is one of those good designs which define the natural figure with ample drapery and can afford to ignore or only suggest the fads of the season.



The skirt is full across the front and draped at the left front and at each side of the back. The bodice is very low and somewhat too meager to be worn without a yoke of fine net under it. With the present style of low cut necks—"V" shaped and otherwise—very fine nets are used with gumpings made either with a high or round neck. They fit the skin and are immensely becoming. It is only the lady of dazzling fairness who can afford to dispense with them.

Beads, beaded bands and ornaments, are used for garniture on the gown pictured. JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

TO CHANGE COLOR OF LACE

White May Be Made Over Into Creamy Hue, Just Now So Much in Popular Favor.

Have you ever noticed that cream colored lace is usually more expensive than white lace, even of the same pattern?

Not being able to buy any cream lace cheap, it occurred to me that there must be some way of changing white to cream. I asked a friend about this, and she gave me the following advice, which I have since put into practice with fine results:

Buy five or ten cents' worth of French ochre (a powder) at any paint store. Mix three parts of ordinary white talcum powder with one part of the ochre for a light cream color, or, if a darker shade of cream is desired, use more ochre. Put the mixture in a bowl and rub the lace as though washing it in the powder, a little at a time.

The white lace will become a lovely cream. But be sure and do the work in a room where the powder can be easily dusted away, as it settles over everything.

White for Winter.

We are to wear a great deal of white this winter. White serge, very heavy, yet supple, is to be used for coats and skirts, and quite often it will be trimmed with white fur, or again with dark. White evening cloaks and mantles in rich satins and furred are always lovely, and white house dresses in the new brooches have their own appeal to the artistic.

Grandmother's Collars.

Grandmother's old collars of fine and sheer embroidery can be used as they are but the heavier ones of old crocheted lace may be rejuvenated by going over the design in color. Fill in the principal figure with French knots worked in colors to match the gown or in Bulgarian colors. This may be done with heavy silk or cotton in washable shades.

Fashion Novelty.

One of the loveliest of the season's fashions is the chiffon scarf that is combined with a fur boa. The boa is attached to one side of a long chiffon scarf weighted with long head tassels. This scarf is to be drawn about the hair and neck, while the boa falls artistically off the shoulders.

Jeweled Garter Fasteners.

Jeweled suspended garter fasteners are one of the modern woman's extravagant fancies. Some of these have pendant settings dangling from them—the question is, do they tickle? The fancy, of course—but in addition to that, do they tickle?

Luxurious Wrap for Cold Weather



ONE of the full, short coats trimmed with fur which are unlike those of any previous season and immensely successful now, is shown in the picture. A muff of the fur used for a border about the bottom of the coat and appearing in the collar is worn with coats of this kind.

Costly broadtail fur is used in the body of this luxurious wrap, and Fitch fur trims it. Few wraps of broadtail are worn, in deference to a sentiment which has grown up against it. The handsomest plushes make up into wraps quite as beautiful, and are furnished with the same expensive furs in borders and muffs.

The heavier furs will not answer for wraps of this kind. Natural and dyed squirrel and ermine are used, and sealskin is ideal for ample garments which must not be too heavy. Instead of furs, handsome plushes are used for garments which are to be within a reasonable cost. These plushes in the best grades are high priced fabrics, but at that, much less costly than fur. There are cheaper grades that will look well and outlast the season. For wraps and outside garments nothing is more fashionable and more satisfactory than the plush imitations of fur, which are often so close in appearance to the original as to deceive the average eye.

The furs most favored for trimming coats are martin, skunk, civet cat, fitch and fox. These are the moderately long haired furs. Mink and sable and ermine (all growing higher in price constantly) are also employed. All furs are used in wide and narrow bands,

and in trimmings for costumes and millinery.

Sleeves in the new wraps are very roomy—the kimono and bat-wing styles prevailing. There is no trouble about crushing the bodice under fur wraps, because of the light weight of furs used in the body of the wraps, and there are ample sleeves and arm-eyes.

The hat worn with this pretty coat is of black velvet, one of few having a blocked crown. The trimming is a generous, fan-shaped spray of soft white feathers. There is an attractive and novel bag carried for the accommodation of the various belongings which vanity fair must needs have near at all times. The coin purse, handkerchief, powder puff, etc., placed in small compartments on the inside, do not distort the shape of this plain and elegant accessory. It is of knitted silk finished with silver rings and silver filagree monogram, and is carried by a silk cord.

Good furs, in garments or in trimmings, amount to a good investment, if well cared for. It is not likely that the cost will grow less; all the chances are that it will increase for several years. But furs must be cared for. The industrious moth will succeed in finding them when one thinks he is well shut out. Cold storage is therefore good for furs, but they may be protected by placing them in paper bags with moth balls, and in cedar chests. They should be examined occasionally, hung in the sun and beaten. The sunlight is death to moths.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

HIGH COIFFURE PROMISES TO BE LEADING STYLE

HATLESS ladies at the horse show in New York appeared to be indulging in a go-as-you-please style of hair dressing. But coiffures were well taken care of. Waves and small curls reappeared, and there was a plentiful showing of high coiffures. Among



these were a few extremely high and really very pretty new ideas.

Changes are coming and, in fact, have arrived, but no definite style has established itself as a universal favorite yet. The liking for covering the top of the ear remains. But hair which has been encroaching upon the face, over the cheeks, is no longer good style

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

OIL TO REPLACE COAL

GERMAN RAILROAD MEN EXPERIMENT WITH NEW FUEL.

Preliminary Tests Made With the Diesel Locomotive Said to Have Been Successful—Plan Much Like That of the Automobile.

Germany, which seems to take the lead in recent years in trying to find something better in railroad motive power, has just been putting a Diesel locomotive through preliminary tests which are reported to the Electric Railway Journal as having been successful. The new locomotive is started by air pressure, and driven by oil. The general plan approaches that of an automobile in some respects, for the locomotive embodies main four-cylinder V-engines working on to a crank shaft coupled to the driving axles. As it runs it stores up, in compressors, air for starting the engines. The main engines are of the reversible two-cycle type, single acting. They are arranged in two pairs, inclined at 90 degrees to each other. Facing cylinders drive on to a common crank pin, with forked connecting rods. The two cranks are set 180 degrees apart. When running at 304 revolutions a minute they drive the locomotive at a speed of 62 miles an hour.

The sequence of operations is as follows: An auxiliary engine has first to be started up by admitting air to it, slowly at first, from the air reservoir. After the auxiliary has been changed over to oil power the pressure in the air storage cylinders rises and air supply is admitted to the main engine, which consequently begins to work. When a speed of about six miles an hour has been reached the starting air valves are thrown out of action and the engine is changed over to oil power, and works automatically. Speeds up to 60 miles an hour have been made in the tests. Operation is said to be economical, though figures are not given in the Electric Railway Journal's report. The engine looks considerably like a closed car, and is free of smoke stack and smoke. There is a hardly noticeable exhaust pipe in the roof of the engine.

DIED IN THE HARNESS



Like the old horse that dropped in its harness and died, a locomotive that helped fetch and carry for the new Kansas City Union station and terminal operations in the early stages of construction "went dead" in the performance of its work. The engine now stands on the station plaza, rusty and dented. Its bell is broken, its headlight smashed and the engine cab is filled with rubbish.

Ingenuous Railroad Signal.

A safety device for railway signaling has been invented by a Stoke-on-Trent (Eng.) railroad worker. It consists of a metal attached to the ordinary signal-post. Overhanging the end of the arm is a pendulum disk which, when the signal is at danger, comes into contact with another disk at the top of the engine cab, automatically putting on the vacuum brakes. The inventor claims that there is no possibility of the mechanism being smashed by the impact. The pendulum disk would revolve with the blow, and in doing so would generate electricity, in the matter of a galvanic battery. By means of an insulated wire and an electrical relay in the signal-box it would intimate to the signalman that a danger signal had been passed. When the signal was down the arm would be automatically pulled up out of the way of the engine disk. The invention would be comparatively cheap to install.—Railway News.

Curious Railroad Rides.

A Great Northern employe a few years ago involuntarily traveled from London to Grantham on the cross rods connecting the brakes of the wheels. He was attending to the brake gear when the train suddenly started.

Some time ago a man coolly seated himself on the buffer of a freight train at Carlisle and traveled as far as Lockerbie without being noticed. While passing the station he was seen by some of the railroad officials, who at once telegraphed to the next station for the train to be stopped. The buffer-rider was then removed and sent on his way. It was considered that he had been sufficiently punished by his perilous journey.—Observer.

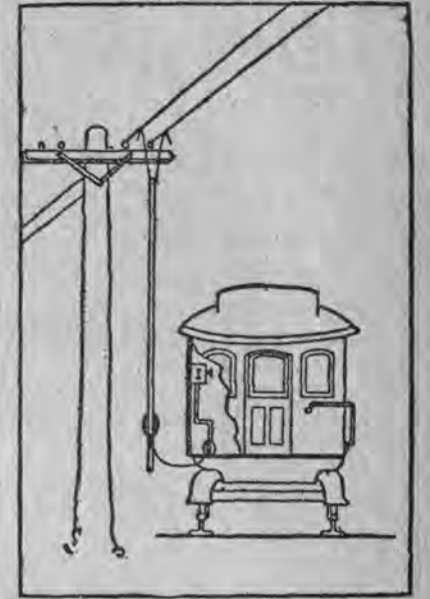
First Pullman Car Conductor.

J. L. Barnes, conductor on the first Pullman car ever run in this country, lives at Canute, Kan. He has reached the age of seventy-eight years. When the car was put into operation the system of bookkeeping was very crude. The conductor collected the fare from the passengers, and before he turned the money in to the company collected his own salary from the revenues. No receipts were given, no records kept.

CARRY TELEPHONE ON TRAIN

Simple Method by Which Wires on Car Are Connected With Those Along the Track.

At first thought the announcement that a Canadian has invented a telephone for use on trains seems marvelous, but it is really quite simple. The circuit wires of the phone on the train are fastened to a shaft, which has a pair of hooked wires at the top. These latter hook over the main line wires that run alongside the railroad



Must Stop to Use Phone.

tracks, in exactly the same way as repair machines on trolley roads get their power—from the feed wire. The trolley men use a similar shaft. Of course, the train telephone cannot be used while the train is in motion, so it is scarcely feasible for general use on passenger trains, but for emergency use, or in cars used by officials of the road who may need to speak to distant points, it is very convenient.

Rat Halts Seven Trains.

Three passenger express trains and four fast freight trains were held up by a rat for considerably over half an hour on the Pennsylvania main line at Moore's Station, Pa., between Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia. The rodent had eaten the insulation off a large cable containing wires that are an important factor in the operation of electric signals. This caused a "grounding" of the wires, with the result that the signals were put out of business.

The trouble was first discovered by the engineer of an express train. The signal at Moore gave him a "clear indication," whereas he knew another train was but a short distance ahead. Rather than take chances he stopped the train. Then other signals at that place began to act queerly. An attaché known as a signal maintainer, stationed at a nearby interlocking tower, began a hurried investigation as other trains arrived and were held up.

Matters were becoming serious, the entire line being affected, until the trouble was discovered. The insulation had been eaten off for fully five inches. The difficulty was remedied by installing new insulation.

Physical Fitness Required.

The Northwestern has established a standard of physical fitness, attainment of which is a prerequisite to employment in the commissary department of the system, the purpose being to raise the sanitation as well as the efficiency of the department to the highest possible degree. Under the new plan all dining car conductors, chefs and waiters; all private, parlor, buffet and chair car porters and all other employes of the commissary department must undergo rigid physical examination twice each year, and such of them as shall fail to meet its requirements will be transferred from that branch of the service to other branches, where they will not be brought into such close and intimate contact with the traveling public. The first examinations under the new order are progressing at the system's headquarters in Chicago, and thus far, of a considerable number of men examined by the company's surgeons, not one has been found deficient, a significant commentary upon the thoroughness of the methods of selection employed hitherto.

Cooler for Hot Journals on Cars.

Several railroads have recently adopted a new safety device for cooling hot journals on railway cars without crystallizing the metal. Ordinarily when a car develops a "hot box," the train crew puts out the fire and cools the journal by throwing cold water on it. This usually crystallizes the metal and sooner or later the journal "burns off" and perhaps causes a wreck. But the real cause of the hot box is a rough place in the journal or the brass above it and the best way to treat it is to cool it slowly until the journal runs down to a proper bearing. The new device accomplishes this by dripping water on the hot journal while the train is running. It is hung on the car in such a way that the heat of the journal and the motion of the train keeps it from freezing.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Counting Tickets by Weight.

Several electric railroad companies, including those in Detroit and Philadelphia, are using a machine for counting transfers and tickets by weighing them. This machine is so delicate that it can be used for counting items weighing from 1-25,000 ounce to 15 pounds, each in capacities ranging from eight ounces to six tons.—Electric Railway Journal.

Cretonne Furnishings for the Bedroom



CRETONNE, because of the many beautiful patterns in which it is designed, and its excellent wearing qualities, is made up into a greater number of furnishing accessories than ever before. It will stand much laundering (if the washing is done properly) and it comes in innumerable flowered patterns suitable for the bedroom of man, woman or child.

The best effects are achieved when one starts with plain walls in some attractive tint or in a neutral color, and with sheer white curtains at the windows. Having these, the next thing to do is to select a pattern in cretonne that will harmonize with the wall and be suitable to the person for whom the room is to be prettily garnished.

The windows first are provided with curtains of the cretonne. A box seat is covered with it and provided with two or perhaps three cushions with the same covering. Then one proceeds to make the small convenient belongings that are to be used on the dressing table or chiffonier.

There must be a pin cushion, a glove box and a handkerchief box. There may be other things—a little cabinet for trinkets, a whisk broom holder, a photograph frame, a candle shade, a work basket, a laundry bag, etc. But one must not overdo even the pretty cretonne by making too many accessories and putting them in evidence in the room.

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ISLAND OF TAHITI

White Men are in This South Sea Country.

is Today the Same Paradise Which Cook Found It, When a Century and a Half Ago He Put Into Pao-Pao to Water Ships.

New York.—To the average traveler Tahiti remains the Ile Inconnu. The tourist is not expected there; he is regarded with suspicion. He demands a bath-tub—article undreamed of in the island philosophy—he demands a reasonable degree of promptness in the every-day affairs of life, he makes other and extraordinary demands. When he realizes that nothing what ever has been done for his amusement or edification, that to the islanders the outer world from which he comes exists only in the imagination; when he realizes these things—as soon he does—it is then that he learns to content himself with things as they are, and to admire the beauties of the place as nature made—and has left—them.

There are no towns upon Moorea. White men are a rarity. It is today the island paradise which Cook found it when, a century and a half ago, he put into Pao-Pao to water his ships. Today, also, the native lives the life he did then—the native—ignorant, uncivilized, if you please, but with a voice and manners, a gift of hospitality, which put the white man to shame. Here, more than elsewhere, he seems himself a part of that haunting beauty which surrounds him on every hand.

Here, when the day is done, under the cocoanuts and the bananas, "betwixt the sun and moon upon the shore," the traveler—if he is fortunate enough to have the entree—sits him down, as honored guest, among the retainers of the native chief. Mounted upon a native pony, and in the cool of the morning, he has coursed the wild pig in the shadows of the great crater-



Summer Visitors to Tahiti.

valley. The afternoon has found him ava-fishing in the inland lake. Now the shadows are falling, the magical afternoon mists are over the peaks which climb steeply upward before him, and the short twilight is at hand. Presently, the tropic moon will rise to take its course directly overhead, making the weird vistas about him light as day again. He hears the voices about him, prattling in the melodious Maori tongue, and, afar off, the thunder of the surf upon the distant reefs.

He closes his eyes and dreams of a tomorrow like today, and then of still other tomorrows. He has eaten the fei—the island Lotus—and, if he dreams of home, it is as some place which—perhaps—will know him no more.

THE END TO A FAMOUS SCOUT

Oliver Wiggins, a Denver Pioneer, Dead at Ninety Years—Friend of Kit Carson.

Denver.—Oliver ("Old Scout") Wiggins, one of Denver's most famous early frontiersmen, died at his residence here. He was ninety years old. Wiggins came across the plains in 1838. For a number of years he was a member of Kit Carson's famous company of frontiersmen and served under Carson in the Mexican war, where he was wounded at the Battle of Monterey.

His cabin was one of the first built in Denver. From 1848 to 1853 he was employed as scout, guide and hunter for the immigrant trains across the plains and his knowledge of the frontier extended through the length and breadth of the Rocky mountains.

TRY GIRL OF 13 FOR MURDER

A Canadian Child Accused of Beating a Playmate to Death With an Iron Shovel.

Prince Albert, Sask.—Kathleen Oksa, thirteen years old, of Wakawa, charged with the murder of her nine-year old playmate, Julia Jennings, was put on trial here. The girl is accused of killing the other child by beating her on the head with an iron shovel while they were walking together about eight miles from Wakawa last June.

After the killing Kathleen returned to her home and told her mother that her companion had left her. The following day the body of the child was found on an abandoned homestead.

Diphtheria Traced to Pencils. Suffield, Conn.—Lead pencils, distributed and collected each day in a school here are blamed for an epidemic of diphtheria among the pupils.

"WHY I EMIGRATED"

THE NOTES OF A PROMINENT JOURNALIST WHO MADE A TRIP THROUGH WESTERN CANADA.

A prominent journalist from Chicago some time ago, made a journey through Canada obtaining a thorough knowledge of the land and people and of the "boundless possibilities" that Canada, the virgin land, affords. In an American Sunday newspaper he published after his return the interesting account which we print as follows. He writes:

"Why did you emigrate from the United States?" I asked a farmer in Western Canada.

"I believe that for a poor man Western Canada is the most favorable land," was the reply, "and I have now found that it is the Paradise of the Poor."

The farmer, a pioneer of the west, had five years earlier left Iowa for Canada to secure a new home there. After traversing the country for some time he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of that endless sea of waving wheat ears that goes on for miles before my eyes. His strong, sunburned figure finds the best background in his farm itself, which is the outcome of his ceaseless activity—a pretty two-storied dwelling house, a large clean stable in the midst of a hamlet of barns, sheds and outbuildings, a useful garden overflowing with products; horses, cattle, sheep and swine on the rich pastures, and around to the horizon wheat, golden wheat.

"In Iowa?" the farmer continued, "I farmed on rented land, for at the price of \$100 per acre I did not possess money enough to buy. I might farm, I might farm as I could more than the living for myself and family, I could not attain. Sometimes the harvest turned out good, sometimes bad, but the grand total was a bitter combat to keep want from the door. It was impossible to lay by for bad times and in spite of all trouble and work an old age free of care was not to be thought of. My death would have brought bitter poverty to my wife and children.

"I decided to break-up and go to Canada, where at least I could fight out the struggle for existence on my own land. I started out with a mule team, all my earthly possessions were in the prairie-schooner with my wife and children. Then I took up a homestead of 160 acres to which I added by purchase gradually; now as a whole I count about 3,000 acres as my own. The whole property is free of debt. I do not owe a cent to anyone. I bought my land for \$2-\$10 per acre, now I would not give it up for \$50."

"Do you mean to say that you paid for the whole land in the five years?" I interrupted.

"In a much shorter time," replied the farmer. "The land paid for itself, some already by the first harvest, and at longest in 3 years each field had brought in its purchase price. If you doubt that land in Western Canada pays for itself within 3 years you can easily convince yourself of the truth of my assertion. Let us assume that a farmer buys a farm of 160 A. at \$15 per A. for \$2,400. Farm machines, seed ploughs, mowing and threshing might bring up the outlay to about \$10 per acre. If the farmer sows the 160 A. for 3 years in succession with wheat and harvests 20 bus. per acre, then the product of an A. at the average price of 75c per bu. is exactly \$15 per acre. If you deduct the \$10 outlay, you will retain a clear return of \$5.00. For 160 A. the annual excess amounts to \$800, consequently the farm has after the third harvest brought in the purchase price of \$2,400.

"Sometimes—and not rarely—the land pays for itself by the first harvest of 35 bus. of wheat bring in more than the purchase price of \$15 per acre. As in some years I harvested more than 35 bus., you can reckon for yourself how quickly I paid for my farm."

"Would you not prefer your own farm in Iowa?" I asked.

"No," replied the farmer, "never will I go back. In general very few American settlers return to the old home. In Iowa a 160 A. farm costs 100 per A., \$16,000; in Western Canada \$15, only \$2,400. For the same money that you require to buy a 160 A. farm in Iowa, you can buy here in Western Canada a farm of 1,000 acres. I have money enough to buy a farm in Iowa, if I wished. But there my yearly income would be a small one, whereas here I work for a great gain. There I would only be a small farmer, here I am a large landed proprietor." In a corner of the farmyard I had during our conversation noticed a mound of earth overgrown with grasses and wild flowers. To my inquiry as to what it was, I received the reply: "That is the run of the wooden shack covered with sods, which I called my home when I settled here five years ago."

I gathered a wild aster from the ruin and flung it into the air. In a purplish-glittering line the wind drove the flower towards the fine, modern-equipped farmhouse. What a contrast between the lowly earthy hut of yesterday and charming palace of today! This contrast says enough of the unbounded possibilities, which this new land offers to the willing worker. How the poor emigrant on the open prairie, through energy and activity, within 5 years worked his way up to being a well-to-do farmer and esteemed citizen! More, the farmer did not require to say. Why did he emigrate? WHY? Why I saw the answer with my own eyes.—Advertisement.

James J. Mullan

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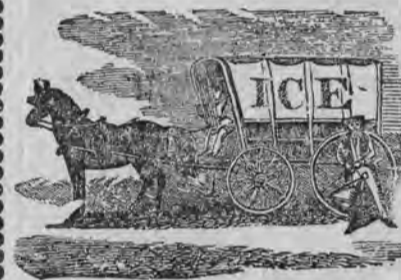
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POULTRY FACTS

COLORED ROUEN DUCKS

Good Qualities Make This Breed Most Desirable.

Fine Market Bird, but Does Not Mature as Early as Does the Pekin or Aylesbury—Is Hardy and Prolific.

(By G. E. HOWARD.)
The Colored Rouen duck is deservedly popular throughout this country, and is considered one of the most profitable varieties to keep. These ducks are said to have come originally from the city of Rouen, in Normandy. It is known that large quantities of poultry are raised in Normandy, and while there may be no positive proof that these ducks came originally from that city, large numbers of birds closely resembling them are to be found in the market places there. Some writers claim that the name should be "Roan" owing to their color, but really the color itself does not support this contention.

The Rouen duck is a fine market bird, but does not mature as early as does the Pekin or the Aylesbury. The flesh is considered very delicate and the breed is acknowledged to be excellent for table purposes, being easily fattened. The Rouen will be found a profitable bird to raise on the farm being hardy, prolific, quiet of disposition, and of very beautiful plumage. Their eggs are not as large as those of



Trio of Colored Rouen Ducks.

the Pekin, and are diverse in color. The Rouen is undoubtedly closely related to the Mallard duck; its plumage alone would make good this belief. But the shape of the domesticated Rouen duck has been greatly modified from that of the wild Mallard, the body is grown longer and heavier, with a tendency to drop down in the rear, the wings have lost the power of flight which the wild ancestor possessed. The plumage, however, remains almost the same. Both the drake and duck clothed in plumage attractive and pleasing to the eye, are as much fancier's fowls as any of the varieties of chickens, yet they are of much value as market birds. The only objection to them, aside from their slow maturing qualities, is that of dark pinfeathers. This should not stand against them any more than it does against the many valuable varieties of chickens that have dark plumage and dark pinfeathers. To the farmer who intends raising ducks for market purposes they are to be recommended.

NEW POULTRY FARM STARTED

Second Experimental Station Located at Beltsville, Md.—Managed Upon Practical Lines.

So important has the poultry industry become that Uncle Sam has started a second experimental poultry farm on his own account. He wants to find out what are the best breeds and what is the best treatment and management to make them most profitable. He will not trust to the experimental work by the state of Maine, New York, Ohio or any other. He will have it done under his own supervision, so that no mistakes will be made.

His new poultry farm is located at Beltsville, Md., some 13 miles out of Washington and beyond the Maryland experiment station at College Park. It is being developed by the bureau of animal husbandry along practical down-to-date plans, and the equipment, while of good appearance is simple and inexpensive in character, so that the veriest novice can copy the ideas without a great expenditure either of time or money. Sixty acres have been set aside for the poultry farm, but as yet it is only in the development stage, and much has to be done before a really workable demonstration plant is established. Most of the houses are of the colony portable type.

Culling Out Old Hens.
It is well to keep in mind that from the standpoint of egg production pullets are more profitable than older hens. It is false economy to retain hens more than two years old unless for breeding or exhibition purposes. Get rid of the old stock in the late summer or early fall, retaining only the very best hens for breeding purposes. Plenty of room should be provided for the young pullets to develop and this can be accomplished best by getting rid of the old stock which shows signs of deterioration.

Space for Hens.
Allow every hen from four to six feet of floor space; better six. Ten inches each of roosting space is not too much. The roosts should be placed at least eighteen inches apart.

BELGIAN FARMS ARE SMALL

National Law There That Results in Holdings Less Than an Acre in Size.

An outstanding feature of the Belgian farming is the small size of the farms. More than half of the Belgian farms are less than an acre in size.

One cause of small farms in Belgium is a law prohibiting the leaving by any man of all his property to one child, declares Wallace's Farmer. It is required that the property be divided among his children. Of course the children can agree to hold the land intact, but in practice the result has been a great subdivision of the land.

The average acre of Belgian land rents for a cash rent of about \$10, but there is some share renting, the agreement being half and half, and the landlord to furnish half of the fertilizer.

The average value of the Belgian land is now about \$300 an acre, pasture land averaging a little more than this and cultivated land a little less. Eighty years ago Belgian land was worth just half this much.

Why is Belgian land so high? It is not so fertile as much of the land of England or Germany, yet is more valuable because there are some half million Belgians who have the ability to make \$300 land bear interest on the investment. They are able to do this because they work hard and are satisfied with little. Another reason for the high price of land is the keen competition for it. Because of the small pieces into which it is divided land is constantly on the market and there are always farm hands and renters who are eager to own a piece of land for themselves, and so the price is bid up to the limit.

GIVES THEM THE WILD FLAVOR

Housekeeper Has Thought Out Particularly Clever Way of Cooking the Domestic Duck.

"I can cook the domestic duck so that you would think it was mallard!" declared a clever little housekeeper the other day.

"At any rate, you would think it was mallard if you knew the delicious and peculiar flavor of that particular bird well enough to recognize it."

"People say that this characteristic flavor is due to the fact that mallard feeds on wild celery. Well, naturally, when I buy ducks in the market it is too late to put them on a diet in the ordinary sense."

"But if I can't feed them celery while they're alive, I can do it after they're dead. Oh, yes, I can! And this is the way I manage it. Instead of stuffing them in the ordinary way, I take stalks of celery which I cut the length of the bird's inside measurement."

"I put these stalks in 'where the dressing ought to grow,' and I then place the duck in the roasting pan. Instead of putting water in the pan, I pour in a pint bottle of moderate priced Sauterne. Maybe I put a little water in the Sauterne, but not much. Then I baste the duck with this while it is roasting. And if I can't deceive you with the result—well, your palate must have a pretty intimate acquaintance with the flavor of mallard."

More Kiss Doctrine.
One Mrs. Minnie Slentz promulgated this unorthodox doctrine in the divorce court a while ago:

"Some couples may kiss each other right up until they are sixty, in an attempt to fool themselves into thinking that their kisses have the genuine heart glow of the first month of marriage, but it is all bosh. Real kissing becomes monotonous during the second year, intermittent from the fourth to the sixth, and stops entirely before the eighth year of married life."

Can this be true? At the risk of infringing on the province of another department of this paper, we invite the opinions of our readers on this important theme. Let your answers or criticisms be brief, either in verse or prose. In the words of Wallace Irwin: "Enough of kissing—can there be enough?"

Our Fairy Godmothers.

The world, out of fairy books, is chary in furnishing its fairy godmothers, yet most of us have friends at whose touch we become more truly and happily ourselves than at other times. They seem able to endow us, through some magic of their own, with the beautiful vestments and the glass slippers that free the spirit. These are our fairy godmothers. We do well to love them and pay them good heed, for through them we may enter into such possession of the precious gifts that we need have no dread of the striking hour. This, we must suppose, is what Cophetua did for his beggar-maid. At his glance the queen in her blossomed, which later all the world could see.—From the Atlantic.

A Frontier of Peace.

With its row of crumbling forts and rusty guns the frontier between Canada and the United States stands as an object lesson to all nations. While it is the longest, it is the safest and securest frontier in the world. Three thousand miles and more of it lie between Passamaquoddy bay and Puget sound, and in all that distance not a shotted gun points menacingly from either country toward the other. A few small and comparatively ineffective fishery cruisers guard the waterfront, none of which would be of much use in time of war.—St. John Telegraph.

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