

BOROUGH COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING

Tuesday night the council held its regular meeting, being postponed from Monday owing to the officials being at the Freeholders' meeting. Those present were Mayor Herman, Councilmen Quinn, Rugg, Andres, Kelly and Staubach, Clerk W. V. Quinn and Collector Brady.

All bills were ordered paid. The street committee reported that Washington avenue sidewalks have been started. The Randolph street sidewalks are under way; also reported on the County Freeholders' meeting on Rahway avenue. Other committees reported progress.

The meeting was adjourned to meet again on Wednesday night to amend the budget to meet with the improvement of the Rahway avenue improvement.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUN OF THE Y. M. C. A.

The first of the series of athletic events now being staged by the track team of the local Y. M. C. A. was held last Saturday afternoon. The event run off was a cross-country run. There were few entrants owing to the fact that the other members of the track team were playing baseball. Zettlemeyer, with a handicap of two minutes, was the winner. His time was 10.54. Carlton and Young, with a handicap of one minute each, finished in the order named, the time being 11.05 and 11.33 respectively. George Janovik was the scratch man and made the very fast time of 10.36, but was unable to overcome the liberal handicaps he allowed to the rest of the field. For winning, Zettlemeyer receives the first Y. M. C. A. athletic jersey, which are being put up by the track team for the winner of the events as they are run off. Before the events are completed every member of the track team will be able to win one of these jerseys, but the competition lies behind the fact that each fellow is trying to win his before the others.

The next event, which will be another cross-country run, will be held on Wednesday night of August 11 at 5.30 P. M., and no doubt a large field will start out in this race.

BOROUGH COUNCIL MEET FREEHOLDERS

On Monday the Mayor and Council went to New Brunswick before the County Board of Freeholders in reference to the proposed improvement of Rahway avenue. Mayor Herman said before the Board that the borough would pave its part of the street if the county would take over the rest. The avenue is an important thoroughfare, connecting with the Union county road to Rahway, and an important borough street. The borough share will be about \$7,000. The agreement will be signed as soon as it is prepared by the county and borough solicitors. It is planned to secure bids at once.

COMPANY 1 HELD ANNUAL OUTING

Last Sunday morning members of Fire Company No. 1 left on their annual outing for Cedar Grove in one of Arnold's trucks. They had a great day's sport. On arriving at the grove they had dinner, which was all prepared for them, after which they had a baseball game and other games, many enjoying themselves in motor boat speeding. All returned and expressed themselves as having a good time.

NOTES OF THE LOCAL Y. M. C. A.

The bowl-off on Wednesday night was won by Mr. James Donnelly. The following scores were made:

Draper	155	135	190
Wilgus	168	170	157
Yorke	144	164	166
J. Donnelly	151	168	180
W. Donnelly	128	171	155
Butts	201	133	154
Caldershead	101	112	125
Richardson	148	160	138

On Sunday evening, August 8, 1915, Judge Adrian Lyons, of Perth Amboy, will speak at the Y. M. C. A. The service will start at 7:45 sharp. All are invited. Good music.

ANNUAL EXCURSION OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS

All aboard for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. The annual excursion of the United Sunday Schools, which was postponed on Tuesday, will be held next week on Tuesday, August 10. Because of the postponement of the excursion for the first time in its history it has been decided by the committee in charge to ring the various church bells at 6:30 on the morning of the excursion in the following years if the weather permits the excursion to be run. This custom will be followed in the coming years until otherwise decided. Listen for the bells of gladness! Remember, if going, they will be rung.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

H. Platt spent Saturday night in Newark.

James Wisely spent Saturday night in New York.

A number of borough people were in New York Sunday and Monday viewing the body of Charles F. Becker.

William Stein, of Milltown, was a borough visitor Sunday.

Miss Viola Carlton spent Saturday night at Boynton Beach.

Fred Baldwin and family spent Saturday and Sunday visiting friends in Brooklyn.

Hugh Carlton is taking a much needed rest and vacation for ten days at Woodbine, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bentley have returned to their home at Mount Ranier, Md. They spent the last days on a vacation with Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Koepfeler, in Woodbridge avenue.

Edwin P. Quin spent yesterday at Elizabeth.

Miss Lulu Scally spent yesterday at New Brunswick.

John Scally, of Elizabeth, spent Sunday visiting friends in the borough.

John Groom, of Washington avenue, returned from his vacation in Baltimore.

Miss Viola Carlton spent yesterday afternoon in Perth Amboy.

Thomas York spent yesterday afternoon in Newark.

Robert Haller, of Newark, spent yesterday here.

Mrs. E. Wilhelm, of Woodbridge avenue, spent yesterday in Elizabeth.

Harry Tietelbaum, of Rahway, was a borough visitor yesterday.

The firemen's carnival committee are progressing in their efforts to make their second annual carnival, from August 23 to 28, a success.

David Swartz, grocer, of Woodbridge avenue, has purchased an attractive delivery wagon.

John Dolan has accepted a position with the Chrome Steel Works.

Tomorrow afternoon the crack Linden A. C. will cross bats with the Roosevelt A. C. The Linden bunch are a fast team.

Tomorrow the Young Judea Lodge will hold their first picnic in the Post woods. A good time is expected.

Mr. and Mrs. John Neville spent Friday evening at Elizabeth at the Elks' Club.

Fred Haefner, who was run down by an automobile run by Arthur Grohman Wednesday night, is reported feeling worse from the shaking up he received.

J. Neville and L. Harris were visitors at the Elks' Club in Elizabeth Friday night.

Mrs. A. Cassellegi, of Woodbridge avenue, spent Thursday in New York on business.

Stephen Jones, of New York, spent the week-end with his sister, Mrs. H. Carlton, of Bryan street.

Chief of Police Henry Harrington spent Monday in New York viewing the remains of former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, who was buried at Woodlawn.

Fred Butcher spent Sunday in Newark.

A horse belonging to Wexler & Chodasb, local ice dealers, dropped dead at a car of ice along the car, overcome by the heat.



COMMITTEE OF WOMEN'S POLITICAL UNION BRINGING TORCH TO NEW JERSEY.

Back row, left to right—Mrs. George Reed, Mrs. Carl Vail, Miss Florence Haines, Mrs. R. T. Newton.
Front row, left to right—Mrs. Harold W. Hack, Mrs. Abram Van Winkle, Mrs. H. B. Bartlett, Mrs. Wells P. Eagleton.

FIRE COMPANY NO. 2 TO HOLD AN OUTING

Next Sunday morning members of Fire Company No. 2, with their friends, will leave for an outing to Coney Island on the yacht owned by John Manayotter. There will be many on the boat as they expect a good time as they well know that the boys are noted for this. There will be refreshments on board and when they arrive a dinner will be had. As for a good time, all know that Coney Island is the place. There will be room for any of their friends who have been overlooked. If such is the case be on the dock and jump on as it is not an invitation affair. Friends are welcome.

WOMEN BRING LIBERTY'S TORCH TO JERSEY

Suffragists Meet on Hudson.

On Saturday, Aug. 7, midstream the Hudson, the torch of Liberty which New York women have carried the length and breadth of their state is to be handed over to New Jersey. Arrangements have been made for bringing the torch to New Jersey by Mrs. Richard T. Newton, chairman of a special committee of the Women's Political Union.

The torch, unlighted till the women in the east vote, will be brought from New York on a tug bearing the suffrage colors by Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, president of the Women's Political Union of New York, and given, halfway between Jersey City and New York, to Mrs. A. Van Winkle, president of the Women's Political Union of New Jersey, who will meet her in a decorated tug putting off from Jersey City.

The first torch meeting on New Jersey soil will be held on Pier B, Jersey City, which has been lent for the purpose by the Pennsylvania Railroad company. It will then be taken to the steps of the city hall, where Mayor Fagan will speak.

The torch, which is of a handsome Roman design, has been carried through the state of New York by Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer and Mrs. Stanton Blatch.

The trip through New Jersey by automobile will begin with outdoor meetings on the first day in Newark, Rahway, Perth Amboy, Keyport, Kearnsburg and Atlantic Highlands. At Atlantic Highlands it will be placed in the hands of Miss Eleanor Brannan, who will carry it over Monmouth county, in which she and a corps of workers are campaigning.

In Jersey City Mayor Fagan will welcome the torch bearers and be one of the speakers at the meeting there. Other speakers on the first day's trip include State Senator Frank H. Pierce, Rev. Charles S. Kemble, Fillmore Condit, Nicholas O. Perry, J. P. Furber, Winston Paul, Hon. Everett Colby, Thomas F. Meaney, W. J. Morgan and Commissioner Harry A. Moore of Jersey City.

The Real Dual Alliance.

Israel Zangwill, suffragist and novelist, says, "Every married couple ought to be a dual alliance, and it is self-evident that the alliance can do more when both parties to it are strong than when one is a weakling."

A suffragist who was to write a paper on notable women recently turned to the encyclopedia to see what it had to say about Eve. What was her worth to read there. "For Eve, see Adam!"

FERTILIZER WORKERS GIVEN AN INCREASE

A strike has been averted at the plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Company here by the publishing of notices which announced that the men employed would receive twenty cents an hour for one year from August 1. The employees of the plant have been receiving eighteen cents an hour, and it was rumored they were going to strike for twenty cents an hour and a nine hour day. It is not thought they will press this last demand, but be satisfied with the increase in pay and keep the same hours. The raising of the salaries was the outcome of a conference held by the officials of the company in New York Friday. The men employed by this company struck last January, when they were receiving sixteen cents an hour. They struck for twenty cents an hour, but when the strike was settled they were given eighteen.

BABY DIES.

John Sajer, infant son of Mrs. John Sajer, of Bryant street, died on Monday of summer complaint. A noted specialist of New York was in attendance. Burial took place in the Presbyterian cemetery, Woodbridge. Rev. Coeapke gave a sermon at the house and grave. Undertaker Burns had charge. The father of the boy was killed about a year ago at the mines in Pennsylvania. He left the widow \$1,400 and the son \$700, which came from the relief fund of the accident.

HONOR MISS ROSS AT BIRTHDAY PARTY

A most pleasant surprise party was rendered Miss Gwendoline Ross, of Woodbridge avenue, by Mrs. Jones, of Atlantic street, in honor of her birthday last week. A number of friends were invited and all responded to the invitation, knowing Mrs. Jones to be a most charming hostess. Dancing was enjoyed during the evening, the dining room having been cleared for that purpose. Several vocal selections were enjoyed.

Those present were Miss G. Ross, Miss L. Chase, Miss M. Chase, Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. A. Cooper, Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. B. Koss, Mrs. W. Chase, Mrs. J. Jones, J. Jones, W. Staubach, H. Wright, Mr. Conrad, M. Emerson, Mr. Fooks, Mr. Hodges and L. Harris.

E. P. Woodman, assistant cashier of the First National Bank, has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

John J. Walsh, of Elizabeth, assistant superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, spent today in the borough on business.

On account of the rain the united churches had to postpone their outing to Asbury Park. The committee got together early yesterday morning and came to the conclusion that the weather would keep many away and made arrangements to postpone the excursion until next Tuesday.

Members of the borough council spent Monday in New Brunswick attending the meeting of the Board of Freeholders and did not get back in time for the regular meeting which was postponed until last night.

ROOSEVELT POLICE COURT HAPPENINGS

While in the Fee cafe Thomas Shinisky was assaulted and abused by Charlie Donorosky, of Charles street. After leaving the place Shinisky started for his home, which is on Charles street, when Donorosky again attacked him by striking him and using abusive language. Shinisky had a warrant sworn against Donorosky, who was brought before Recorder Lawlor. After hearing both sides of their part in the affair he fined Donorosky \$10 and discharged him.

Isidor Brown, of the grocery store of Brown Brothers, in Rahway avenue, had warrants sworn against Mike Kowzsky for embezzlement, receiving money on false pretenses or not paying up books which they had for their boarders. Helen Kowzsky had the boarders' books and showed they were marked paid. The complaint seemed to be a complicated affair, and for the lack of evidence Recorder Lawlor discharged Kowzsky.

Officer Wilhelm arrested Sam Rosen for selling pictures without a license. Rosen was brought before the recorder. He had a fortune telling mouse who picked out a slip with the future on it and gave a picture with it. Recorder Lawlor discharged him.

Chief Harrington turned over all belongings of Joseph Rudan, who was killed at the creosote works some time ago, to Coroner Hirner, of Woodbridge, for which he received a receipt. The articles in the belongings were a bank book with an account in the Rizak Bank for \$60 and cash amounting to \$1.20 and clothing.

Chief of Police Harrington will have his men give every attention to the automobile speed limit. There have been some narrow escapes at street corners lately which will be remedied. The speed of some cars is uncalled for, and the only way to make traffic more safe to the public is to enforce the speed law. There are several automobilists from out of town who are making Woodbridge avenue a speedway, and have been warned several times regarding their speed.

PEERLESS FEDS DEFEAT CLOVERS

Sunday afternoon the Peerless Feds of Roosevelt took the Clovers of Perth Amboy into camp by the score of 4-3, and by virtue of that victory claim junior championship of Middlesex County. The Feds have beaten every team they have played from Middlesex County this season. Among them are: Clovers, Gindins (2), Riversides (2), Lyceum Juniors (2), Acme Juniors, Sheridans, Washington Feds and several others. They have yet to lose a game to any. Sunday's game gave the Feds revenge for their defeat last year, when the Clovers practically put the Feds out of the running for the championship. The Clovers were leading Sunday up till the seventh by two runs. Monte-leons singled, stole second and came in on a hit by J. Wilhelm, who in turn came in by a hit from the bat of J. Donohue. In the ninth the Clovers scored once more. Then the Feds came with two. T. Donohue and J. Wilhelm walked. A double steal was then effected, and once more J. Donohue appeared in the limelight by singling, scoring both runners and winning the game. F. Coughlin pitched for the Feds in good style and had not errors marred his defense he probably would have secured a shut-out. The Feds are now willing to back their claim for junior championship of Middlesex County against any team (junior) with ages averaging 16-18 years. For games write to T. Donohue, Chrome.

RAIN STOPPED BALL GAME

The Roosevelt A. C. would have trimmed the Linden A. C. good and hard if rain had not stopped the game in the fourth inning. The boys are certainly an improved team. Their batting and fielding are features. There will be no game next Sunday by the Roosevelt team on account of the fire company outing. Be on hand the following Sunday.

Edwin S. Quinn spent yesterday in Elizabeth.

ENGLISH FRIENDS AT ROOSEVELT PARTY

Many friends gathered at the home of J. Jones, in Atlantic street, Tuesday night. All those present were friends some years ago in England and the evening was spent in bringing up old memories, jokes and songs of days gone by. Plans were made to help their fellow countrymen now at war. Refreshments were served.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Jones, Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. A. Cooper, Miss G. Koss, Mrs. B. Koss, Mr. and Mrs. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Baird, A. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ladd, E. Philburn, W. Staubach.

Y. M. C. A. TEAM DEFEATS MONITORS

Saturday afternoon the Roosevelt Monitors engaged the Roosevelt Y. M. C. A. in a game of ball, and won ten innings of playing lost, 12-9. It was no fault of Price, of the Monitors, that his team lost, as he pitched a better brand of ball than Cutter, of the Y. M. C. A., but errors were responsible. Price gave a remarkable brand of pitching in the seventh when, with two men on bases and none down, he struck out C. Young, Cutter and Walz, conceded to be the best batters of the Y. M. C. A. For the winners, Burke and C. Young featured with their hitting ability, while for the losers, the base-running of Frank Green, which resulted in six stolen bases and four runs, and the fielding of Kaiser were the shining elements. The loss of this game has not disheartened the Monitors, as the Y. M. C. A. ball-tossers are a senior team. Games with the Monitors can be had by communicating with Paul Ohlert, Chrome.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Middlesex, at their rooms in the County Record Building, at New Brunswick, on Monday, August 30th, 1915, at 2.30 o'clock p. m., for the extraordinary repair of Rahway avenue, from the Roosevelt-Woodbridge road, Section One, to Blazing Star road, with bituminous concrete on concrete base, according to plans and specifications on file at the offices of Alvin B. Fox, County Engineer, Perth Amboy, N. J., and Edward Burt, County Collector, New Brunswick, N. J.

A deposit of five dollars will be required for copy of plans and proposal sheets, which will be refunded upon the return of the plans in good condition. Such plans and proposal sheets may be obtained by bidders from the Engineer's office only.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check in the amount of \$1,000, without any conditional endorsement, which check shall be forfeited should the successful bidder fail to enter into contract and bond within ten days from the award of the bid.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids if in their opinion it is to the best interest of the County so to do.

A. J. GEBHARDT, Director.
ASHER W. BISSETT, Clerk.
8-6, 13, 20, 27

YOUTH must be taught to save.

The natural inclination of the young is to spend, because in youth there is lack of a proper conception of money value.

Our savings department is an educator for the young. It teaches the value of a dollar and its earning capacity; it instills in the youthful mind habits of thrift and economy and helps devise ways and means to save wisely and profitably.

One Dollar
Opens an Account

First National Bank
of Roosevelt

Capital - \$25,000
Surplus & Profit \$33,000
Deposit - \$350,000

FIRST YEAR OF WAR IN THE WEST

The first month and a half of the western campaign was made up of startling, swift moves. On September 12, after the defeat on the Marne, the Germans took up defensive positions along the Aisne river.

The battle line of the Aisne and the Oise quickly extended northeast to the sea. Fighting has been continuous, with tremendous losses. The general situation has remained unchanged, gains of a few miles for one side at one point offset by minor gains for the enemy in other sectors.

At the beginning of August the Kaiser took possession of the little state of Luxembourg and demanded passage through Belgium to the Franco-Belgian frontier.

Permission to pass denied, Von Einem attacked Liege (August 4), while other German armies passed around the city and swept over the level Belgian roads at a terrific rate. The little Belgian army yielded Brussels and fell back to Antwerp and Ghent.

First Big Engagement. Not until the Germans had almost reached the French border did the first important engagement take place. This is generally known as the battle of Mons-Charleroi (about August 20-23), but at the same time there was severe fighting along the whole line through Thionville in Lorraine and along the Vosges in upper Alsace, which the French had invaded with temporary success.

This battle resulted in defeat for the French and English.

While obtaining some successes in counter-attacks on the advancing Germans at Peronne and at Guise, the

was fought the desperate first battle of Ypres, when the Germans suffered enormous losses in attempts to break through the line in Flanders and reach Calais. They succeeded in pushing back the allies only a little and the invasion of Silesia by the Cossacks finally induced them to desist and send re-enforcements to Russia.

The Germans in September had performed the feat of pushing a salient into the French line south of Verdun, which terminated on the west bank of the Meuse river at St. Mihiel; while the French had taken the offensive with some success in Champagne at about the same time.

For the most part throughout the winter the fighting consisted of regular siege warfare, with heavy artillery combats and mine and counter-mine.

The flooding of the River Aisne from winter snows gave the Germans a chance to entrap the French troops on the north side of that river in the vicinity of Soissons for a considerable distance and kill or capture most of them (January 14).

Take Offensive in Spring. With the spring, the French and English attempted to take the offensive at several points. Always preparing the way with tens or hundreds of thousands of shells, they tried joint after joint of the German armor.

In the Vosges the dominating height of Hartmannswillerkopf was taken and retaken several times in sanguinary charges and finally remained in the hands of the French.

The salient of St. Mihiel was also subjected to tremendous French pressure on both "legs." The French succeeded in gaining a little ground, but the Germans, despite the apparent weakness of the sharp wedge they had driven into the French line, could not be dislodged and later succeeded in regaining some of the territory they had lost.

The British also reported "victories" at Neuve Chapelle and Hill No. 60, in

GREAT EVENTS OF THE WAR

- June 28—Archduke and Archduchess Francis of Austria slain by Serbian assassins. August 1—Germany declares war on Russia. August 2—German forces enter Luxembourg. August 4—England announces state of war with Germany. August 5—French invade southern Alsace. August 8—British troops land in France and Belgium. August 11—Germans pass Liege forts. August 12—England and France declare war on Austria. August 15—Austrians invade Serbia in force. August 17—Beginning of five days' battle between Serbians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout. August 20—Germans enter Brussels. August 23—Germans enter Namur and attack Mons. Austria announces victory over Russians at Krasnik. Japan declares war. August 24—French begin retreat from Mons. August 25—French evacuate Muehlenberg. August 27—Louvain burned by Germans. August 28—Battle of Heligoland, several German warships sunk. August 29—Russians crushed in three days' battle near Tannenberg. September 3—Russians occupy Lemberg. September 5—Battle of the Marne begins. German right wing defeated and retreat begins. September 7—Maubeuge falls. September 12—Germans retreat hails on the Aisne. September 20—Germans bombard Reims and injure the famous cathedral. October 3—Antwerp occupied by the Germans. October 12—Boer revolt starts. October 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on Ypres. October 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans. October 18—First battle of Ypres begins. October 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German retreat. October 27—Russians recapture Lodz and Radom. October 29—Turkey begins war on Russia. November 3—German squadron bombards British coast. November 5—Dardanelles forts bombarded. November 7—Tsingtau surrenders. November 12—Russians defeated at Lippo and Katino. November 15—Russians defeated at Viotslavsk. November 17—Austrian victory over Serbians at Valjevo announced. December 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. December 5—Serbians defeat Austrians in three days' battle. December 6—Germans occupy Lodz. December 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade. December 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool, 150 civilians killed. December 20-26—Severe fighting on the line of the Isonzo river. January 3, 1915—French advance across Aisne north of Soissons. January 14—French driven back across Aisne river. January 24—Naval battle in North Sea. German armored cruiser Bluecher sunk. January 30—Russians occupy Tauris. February 6—Failure of German attacks west of Warsaw. February 8—Beginning of battle in East Prussia, ending in Russian defeat. February 18—German formal submarine "blockade" on Great Britain begins. February 24—Russians driven from Bukovina. March 10—British make advance at Neuve Chapelle. March 21—Zepplins bombard Paris. March 22—Surrender of Przemysl to Russians. March 31—Russians penetrate Dukla pass and enter Hungary. April 5—French begins violent attacks on Mibiel salient. April 14—Russians at Szatropok, 20 miles inside Hungary. April 15—Russians evacuate Tarnov. April 22—Second battle of Ypres begins. April 25—Allies leave Gallipoli peninsula suffering fearful losses. April 28—Allies announce recapture of Lizerne Het Sas and Hartmannswillerkopf. May 3—Berlin reports capture of 30,000 Russian prisoners in west Galicia and seizure of three villages near Ypres. May 6—Russians fall back from Dukla pass. May 7—Berlin reports capture of Tarnov with many Russian prisoners.

WHAT THE WAR COST

Only approximately accurate tables of the killed, wounded and missing in the first year of the war are possible, because France and Russia and Austria-Hungary do not give out their figures, while Germany has changed her policy recently to one of secrecy. Great Britain still tells her losses from month to month.

The following estimates are believed to give a fairly correct idea of the casualties:

Table with columns: Teutonic Allies (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey), Entente Allies (France, Russia, Great Britain, Belgium, Serbia, Japan, Italy, Portugal, Montenegro, San Marino), Total. Figures include 2,300,000 for Germany, 1,700,000 for France, and 6,286,210 total.

The first year of the war has cost the belligerent governments about \$16,500,000,000 in direct expenditures for military purposes. The war is now costing about \$45,000,000 a day, \$2,000,000 an hour and \$30,000 a minute.

On account of his desire to do all he could to relieve the French, who were being driven from northern

- May 8—German submarine sinks the Lusitania, more than 1,250 lost. Russians in full retreat from Carpathians. May 9—Germans capture Liban Baltic port. May 12—French capture Ceremany, north of Arras, at great cost. May 14—American first submarine note made public. May 24—Italy declares war on Austria. May 26—Italians invade Austria. May 29—Italians take Grodno. Russians check Germans at Sienawa. May 31—First German note on submarine reaches Washington. Zeppelins drop bombs in London. June 3—Przemysl falls to Austro-Germans. June 10—Germans capture Stanislaw. June 11—Second U. S. submarine note to Germany made public. Italians take Monfalcone. June 12—Italians take Gradiska. June 18—Austro-Germans occupy Tarnograd. June 22—French take Metzeral. June 23—French announce occupation of the "Labyrinth" north of Arras. June 24—Austro-Germans capture Lemberg. June 28—Austrians cross the Danester at Halicz. June 29—Halicz falls. July 2—Russians defeat German attempt to land at Windau. July 3—Russia-German naval battle of Gotland. July 4—Italians take Tolmino. July 5—Berlin announces gains in the Argonne forest north of Warsaw. July 16—Germans take Przasnysz, 50 miles north of Warsaw. July 19—Germans advance at many points in Russia, taking Windau, Tarkum, Blonda and Grobek. July 20—Russians report sinking of 59 Turkish sailing vessels. German submarines force out of Warsaw and damage the Lublin-Chelm railway. July 21—Third U. S. submarine note goes to Germany. July 22—Turkish-German expedition landed in Tripoli. July 24—Germans take two forts near Warsaw. July 28—Russians repulse Austrians in Galicia.

FIRST YEAR OF WAR IN THE EAST

The first twelvemonth of fighting between the Russians on one side and the Austrians and Germans on the other is a story of great changes of fortune, both combatants being repeatedly driven back only to show the greatest resiliency in defeat and soon to resume the offensive in a most surprising manner.

The end of the year, however, finds the pendulum swinging strongly against the czar. He may recover and take again the roads to Cracow, Vienna and Berlin, but just at present he is on the whole in worse plight than in any hour since the war started.

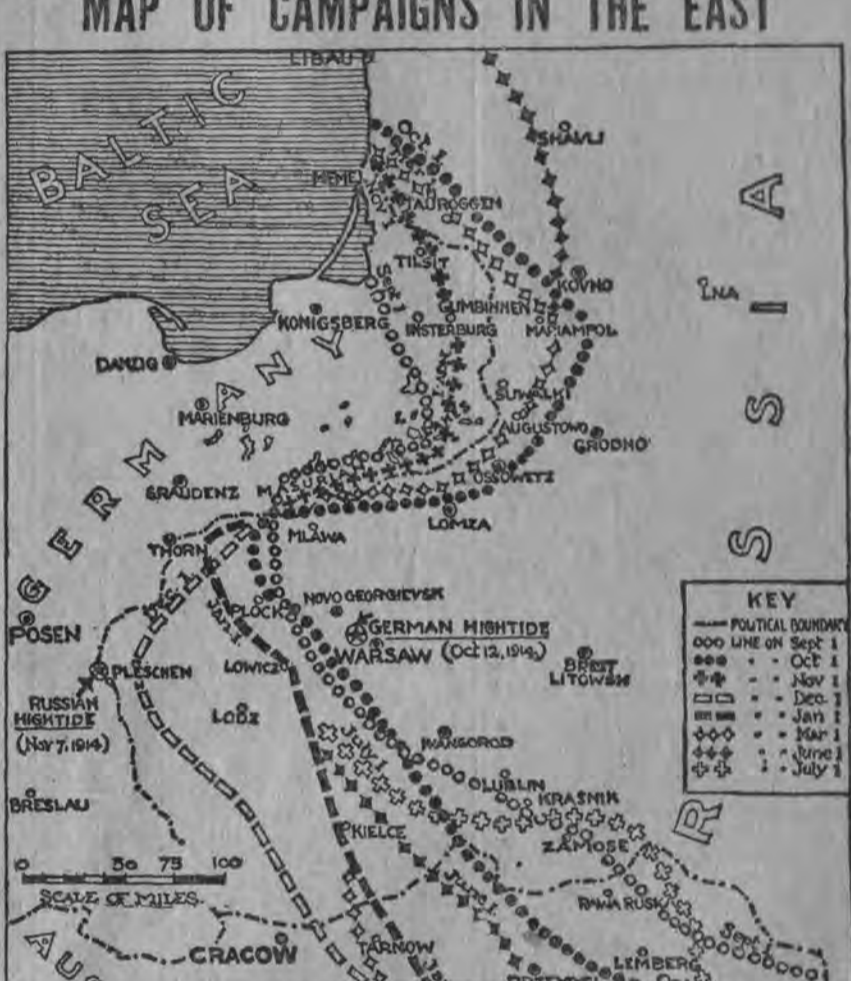
Russia's losses in the first year of the war are not approached by those of any nation in any war of history. According to reliable estimates, she has had between 2,500,000 and 4,000,000 men killed, injured and captured. Despite these horrible gaps made in her ranks, she still has millions in the field, and her great reservoir of personnel does not show signs of exhaustion. It is not men she lacks, but guns, shells and brains.

Slow to Mobilize.

On August 1, 1914, Germany declared war on Russia. Almost immediately the Germans crossed the frontier at Thorn and the Austrians south of Lublin. They were practically unopposed because of the slowness of mobilization in Russia. The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholasievitch was forced to gather his main armies well to the rear of the line of great fortresses running through Kovno, Grodno, Ossowetz, Novo Georgievsk, Warsaw and Ivangorod.

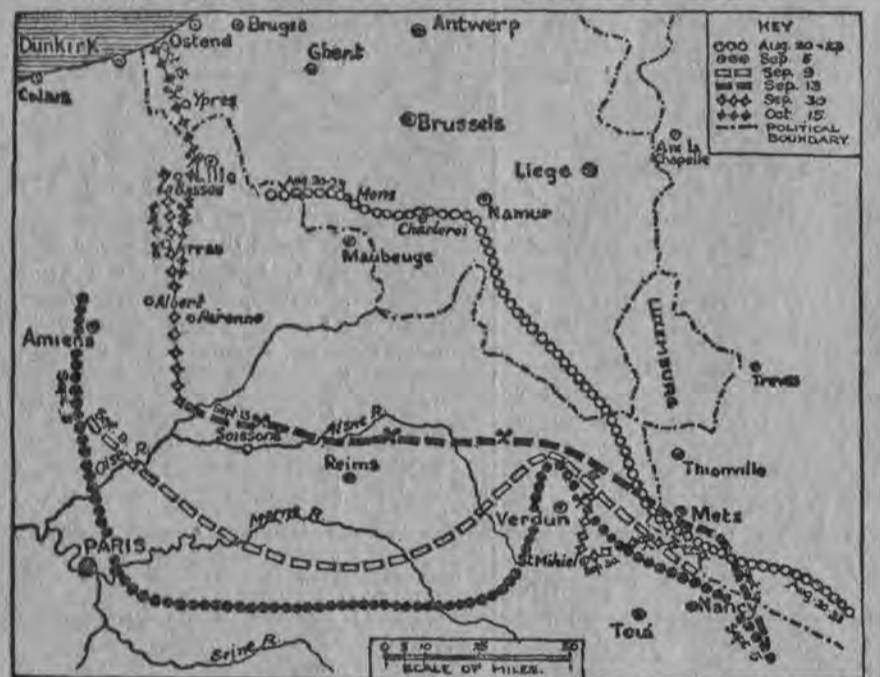
On account of his desire to do all he could to relieve the French, who were being driven from northern

MAP OF CAMPAIGNS IN THE EAST



The Germans again have penetrated as close to Warsaw as the star which marks the "high tide" of last autumn.

MAP OF CAMPAIGNS IN THE WEST



The first general engagement in the West, sometimes known as the battle of Mons-Charleroi, started August 20 and resulted in the defeat of the French and British. They retreated south of the Marne, where the second general engagement started September 5. The line of this date on the map shows the armies' positions just before the battle.

French were obliged to fall back rapidly to the line of the River Marne. On the left the French had withdrawn to below Paris and the westernmost German army, under Von Kluck, followed.

The garrison of Paris was put in thousands of motor cars and hurried on Von Kluck's flank. The latter was not taken entirely unawares and met the attack strongly, but at the same time the army of General Foch attacked the German army on Von Kluck's left and drove it back.

Driven Back From Paris. The Germans had begun the battle with five armies in line. The withdrawal of the two farthest west now caused the retreat of the third, fourth and fifth in that order, each in turn finding its flank exposed by the withdrawal of the troops on its right. At the same time the movement on the east end of the German line was accelerated by a strong attack from the French fortified zone of Verdun.

The German retreat was as orderly as that of the French and English had been. The invaders took up an admirable defensive position. It ran just north of the Aisne river, on a series of bluffs, then just north of Chalons and through the wooded, rough regions of the Argonne and the Meuse, joining hands here with the troops besieging Verdun. The allies have tried this line in vain ever since.

Both combatants now tried to turn the west flank. Enormous bodies of cavalry. On the part of the French Flanders. On the part of the French there was largely the desire to link up with the Belgians, now being attacked in Antwerp. The mighty siege guns of the Germans made short work of the Belgian resort, however, and it fell on October 9. The remnants of the Belgian army retreated along the sea coast and the Germans in a final rush reached Ostend (October 15).

Line Extended to the Sea. The battle line of the Aisne was now extended to the sea, the Germans holding the important French city of Lille, while the allies kept Ypres in Belgium and, partly by flooding the lowlands, held the position of the Yser river and canal.

From October 15 to November 10

FIGHTING ON THE SEA

At the end of the first year of war not a German fighting craft, except submarines, is known to be at large outside the Baltic sea. The Austrian warships are confined to the upper Adriatic and the Turkish fleet to the Sea of Marmora and adjacent straits. The merchant marine of the central European powers has disappeared utterly from the ocean highways. Sixty million dollars' worth of German shipping lies idle in the docks of New York, while several times as much is bottled up elsewhere. At the same time the German submarines have inflicted enormous losses of allied shipping.

While both sides have probably concealed many losses, the following is a fairly accurate summary of the number of craft which have been destroyed:

Table comparing Entente Allies (Brit, Rus) and Teutonic Allies (Ger, Aus, many tria) in terms of battleships, cruisers, submarines, auxiliary cruisers, and gunboats/destroyers.

FIGHTING IN SCORE OF OTHER REGIONS

In a score of regions there has been fighting which would have held worldwide attention were it not for the mighty battle lines in France and Poland.

Serbia's own war was a greater trial to her than either of the two preceding Balkan struggles. Assisted by Montenegro, the little Slavic nation twice threw the hosts of Franz Josef beyond her borders and inflicted losses of about 330,000 men, but she suffered severely herself.

The Austrians invaded Serbia in great force about August 15 and penetrated to the Jadar river, where a great five-day battle ended in the rout of the Teutons.

The Austrians returned soon in stronger force than ever. They reached Valjevo, where on November 17 the Serbians met a defeat.

With their supply of artillery ammunition exhausted, the Serbians now had to retreat. The Austrians, believing them crushed, withdrew six army corps for re-enforcements against the victorious Russians in Galicia.

Shells and English tars with naval guns reached the Serbians, and on December 5 they turned on the Austrians and cut them to pieces.

The entry of Turkey into the war was marked by a brave, but foolhardy attempt to invade Egypt. Great Britain's Indian and colonial troops threw the invaders back with heavy losses.

British and Japanese troops invested the fortified German port of Tsingtan, China, and after a siege of a few weeks the defenders gave up the hopeless struggle.

A section of the Boer population of South Africa revolted. The revolt was put down by a Boer Premier Botha. He then invaded German Southwest Africa, and after a long campaign in the waterless deserts captured the greatly outnumbered Germans (July 8).

After taking three-quarters of a year to arm herself to the teeth, Italy attacked Austria this spring. The effect of the entry of Italy upon the arena has not yet been marked.

France by the amazing German rush through Belgium, Nicholas attacked sooner than he otherwise would have done. As a result, he met two disasters.

He sent General Samsonoff into East Prussia from the south and General Rennenkampf into East Prussia from the east, the latter winning the first large engagement of the war in the East at Gumbinnen.

At this moment the Germans, believing that the French were well in hand and about to be surrounded on their eastern frontier, quickly withdrew 250,000 men from France and hurried them by rail into East Prussia, where they fell upon Samsonoff with crushing force in the great German victory of Tannenberg (Aug. 23).

Meanwhile, the Austrians, leaving only a few troops in Galicia to hold back the Russians advancing from Tarnopol on the line of the Galla-Lipa, struck the Russians en masse at Krasnik and routed them to Lublin.

Most Bloody Drive of War.

With two armies in difficulty, the grand duke decided to abandon one to its fate and save the other. He threw re-enforcements into Lublin and ordered the line of the Galla-Lipa river be forced at any cost. In one of the most bloody drives of the war the Russians advanced into eastern Galicia and occupied Lemberg.

The Russians then advanced to Rawa Ruska and took the Austrian armies in Poland in the rear, cutting them up frightfully.

Meanwhile Von Hindenburg had completed his victory over Samsonoff by turning on Rennenkampf and clearing East Prussia of Muscovites. But though Rennenkampf had been defeated and Samsonoff almost annihilated, the Germans.

The Russians were now as far west as Tarnow in Galicia, while their Cossacks were able to make raids into Hungary farther south. Hindenburg concentrated a great force suddenly in the nick of time to save Warsaw from the enemy.

High Tide of Russian Invasion. Hindenburg then drew off the northern section of his army in Poland to

the north, thinking to take the pursuing Russians in flank with the southern section. But the Austrians were too slow to carry out the field marshal's plans and the Russians, slipping into a gap in the lines between the Germans and their allies, slaughtered the latter. The result was the high tide of Russian invasion. The Austrians withdrew over the Carpathians again, leaving Przemysl to be besieged a second time. The Germans withdrew to Silesia and the Russians, following closely, were able for a brief moment to raid this rich province at Pleschen. At the same time they entered East Prussia again.

But again the German strategic railways proved their undoing. Hindenburg concentrated at Thorn and drove into the right flank of the Russian main forces, throwing them back on Lodz.

He advanced too far, however, and when he had the Russian forces nearly surrounded, he suddenly found Russians in his own rear. In this extremity, the Russians say, he telegraphed for re-enforcements.

But before the re-enforcements sent from Flanders arrived the Germans had managed at frightful cost to hack their way to safety. This was the bloody battle of Lodz.

Wins Second Victory.

With stronger German forces opposing them the Russians withdrew to the line of Bzura, Rawa and Nida rivers. At the same time the Austrians, attempting to debouch from the Carpathian passes, were driven back everywhere, leaving 50,000 prisoners.

With January Hindenburg made a third desperate attack on Warsaw. For ten days, both night and day, the Germans came on. Then, having lost probably 50,000 men and the Russians nearly as many, they gave it up.

Unable to reach Warsaw, Hindenburg concentrated twice Siever's force in East Prussia, and won his second

overwhelming victory there. Enormous captures of Russians were made and the fortress of Gradno was attacked farther west, from Ossowetz to Pultusk. The Germans retreated to Mlawka and then tried to flank the Russians at Przasnysz, which city they took. But the Russians again flanked the flanking party, as they had done at Lodz and won an important success (February 22-23).

In March and April, the Russians pressed through the western Carpathian passes and entered Hungary. Just when their future seemed brightest, the Germans broke the Russian line in West Galicia and let through enormous forces.

Pressing westward irresistibly, they took the Russian Carpathian armies in the rear. The latter tried to retreat, but vast numbers were captured. Przemysl, which had succumbed to the Russian besiegers March 22, fell again into the hands of the Austro-Germans.

Great German Maneuver.

From Przemysl Von Mackensen drove east through Msczyska and Grodek and captured Lemberg, the Galician capital. Then he turned north and marched upon the Warsaw-Ivangorod-Brest-Litovsk triangle from the south.

At the same time the Russians in southern Galicia, putting up a desperate resistance, were driven by Von Linsingen first to the line of the Dniester and then across the Galla-Lipa to the line of the Ziota-Lipa.

Reaching the vicinity of Krasnik in their drive to Warsaw from the south, the Austrians sustained a severe check in the scene of their triumph of the previous summer. Held on this line the Germans attacked hotly from the north and took the town of Przasnysz (July 14).

The Germans now began the grandest maneuver ever seen in the history of human warfare.

From the Windau river in the Baltic provinces all the way along the border of East Prussia and in a gigantic sweep through the vicinity of Radom, west of the Vistula, and a line south of the Lublin-Chelm railway they delivered smashing blows and have reached the very gates of Warsaw.

A Man's Room in Summer Dress



The custom of changing the furnishings of rooms in summer to make them appear comfortable and cool, makes the house much more livable. To put out of sight the heavy hangings and thick rugs and to substitute thin, cool-looking hangings and summer floor coverings requires so little time and money that everyone may indulge in the luxury of change. Besides, it adds to the life of winter furnishings to be put away during the summer months and makes them welcome when the calendar rolls round to winter again.

A room furnished for the summer is shown in the picture given here. The floor is bare except for three colonial or "grandfather" rugs made exactly like old-fashioned rag carpet. The predominant color in these rugs is the fashionable tooth-paste pink, and this is varied by the introduction of occasional "hit-and-miss" stripes of gray, green, light blue and white.

Two small and one larger rug are enough for a bedroom, even if it is a little larger than the average size. The bed is of brass and is dressed in white. But those who are fortunate enough to possess old-fashioned quilts in which white predominates, with the surface broken by light-colored figures, may substitute them for all-white coverings with much satisfaction; they are strictly the mode and much sought after. Sometimes a quilt of this kind is covered by a net or openwork cover, but oftener it spreads its old-fashioned charm unveiled to those who appreciate its quaint art.

Small pillows are covered with slips trimmed with hand-knitted or crocheted lace, or machine-made lace that resembles it. They stand primly on end with the extra length of the slip and its lace edge falling half way down their length.

White scarves, with ends finished in scallops and simple embroidered sprays, calculated to stand frequent tubbing, are the crisp coverings of the dressing case and wash stand. The simplest of curtains are made of a good quality of serim in cream white, and two sets for each window make it possible to keep them immaculately clean.

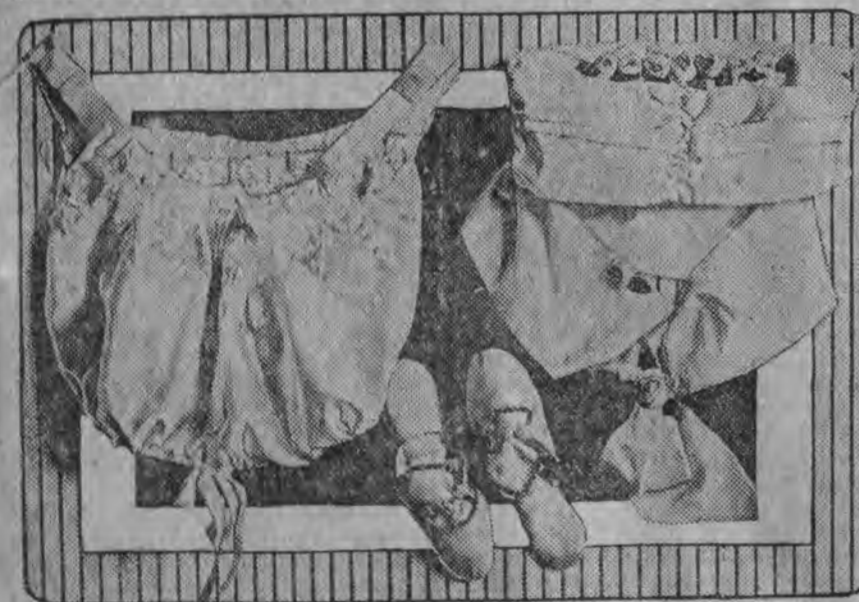
The walls in this room are French gray with a small flower-stripe in pale pink and a little green, and the mantel (which is not visible in the picture) is adorned with a pair of glass candlesticks, furnished with white candles and pink shades. They make a pleasing setting for a few personal photographs and one single small vase. At the end of the mantel a little table is handy for any use to which it may be put.

Men who not only like to be comfortable, but he likes things that look comfortable, therefore the room is finished with a very capacious rocking chair for himself and two straight chairs for convenience.

Long Ribbon Bows.

Long ribbon bows from throat to hem are often worn on dresses with wide skirts.

Satin Ribbons Serving New Purposes



Ribbons, that for so long a time have been used for the feminine finishing touches upon the garments wherewith the gentlewoman chooses to more than clothe herself, have extended their field of usefulness. It is not so many years ago that they became a part of all her lingerie, strung through beadings and tied in flower-like bows. Now the smaller garments are themselves made of ribbons, and lace or other ribbons are employed for their decoration.

Many of the wide, soft weaves in satin or taffeta stand washing very well, but the luxurious small belongings made of ribbon in which splendor-loving women indulge themselves, are not made for utility. They are merely to be beautiful and appear for a brief career, but a glorious one, when special occasions require special finery.

A corset cover made of wide satin messaline ribbon is shown in the picture. A pointed edging of val lace is set on one edge of the ribbon and sewed down along the edge of the points. The ribbon is cut away from under the pointed scallops of lace. A beading, edged with narrow val lace, is set about the top of the garment and forms a support over the arms. Narrow ribbon run through the beading is tied in a bow at the front, adjusting the bodice to the figure. Flat bows over the shoulders are added decorations.

A casing is run along the under side of the lower edge of the bodice, and narrow ribbon, run in, confines the waist in the figure.

At the right of the picture a wide elastic cord is shown which when adjusted

appears to be wrapped about the figure in oriental fashion. It is supported at the sides and back by stays and decorated with ribbon roses. It makes a lovely finish for the handsome sheer, lingerie dresses which are worn all the year round.

A pair of boudoir slippers made of plain pink satin ribbon need only a short length to make them, and are delightfully frivolous and dainty. Ready-made tufted soles are used in making them, the tufted sides covered with the ribbon cut to fit over them. The uppers are lined with thin silk and finished with a quilting of very narrow ribbon in light green. A little square of ribbon is set in each and extends over the instep. This is also outlined with the narrow quilting, which is brought down on the body of the slipper for decoration, as shown in the picture. A little ribbon rose and a daisy or a tiny rosette is perched at the front, the last captivating items in the daintiest of footwear.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Invisible Apron.

Buy an extra yard of gingham or calico exactly like the house dress. Make an extra panel of it. Button it at the shoulder and waist line to the front of the house dress. One derives all the benefits of a big kitchen apron without looking like a perpetual cook. Almost all the wear comes in one spot, and that is right in front where it rubs against the edge of the sink or the kitchen table. With two such aprons one can wear a dark house dress for nearly a month, and a light one for a fortnight.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Our whole life is a story more or less intelligible—generally less—but we shall read it by a clearer light when it is ended.—Dickens.

SEASONABLE FOODS.

A most delightful luncheon dish which may be used as a dessert or as a cake is this. Hollow out six sponge cakes or cup cakes and mix with the crumbs a few broken nuts, whipped cream, sweetened and flavored, a pinch of salt and eight chopped maraschino cherries with a tablespoonful of the cordial. Fill the cakes and garnish the top with whipped cream and a cherry. Serve on glass plates with a paper dolly under the cake.

Chicken and Eggplant.—Take three cupfuls of stock and three small egg plants, a half cupful of cooked chicken and a half cupful of bread crumbs, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of orange juice and one of lemon juice, a little grated onion and salt and pepper. Cover the eggplant with boiling water and cook, covered, 20 minutes. Cut in two and scoop out the inside, leaving the shell thick enough to hold its shape. Cook the crumbs with one-half cupful of stock, add the chicken, chopped fine, one tablespoonful of butter, a beaten egg and seasoning. Fill the shells and bake 40 minutes, beating with stock and orange juice. Melt the remaining butter, add flour and brown, when smooth add the stock. Stir until thick and serve highly seasoned with the egg plant.

Chicken au Gratin.—Take a cupful of cold cooked chicken, one-half cupful of grated cheese, four tablespoonfuls of cooked rice, one cupful of tomato sauce, bread crumbs, salt and pepper. Cut the chicken into small bits. Butter a baking dish, place a layer of chicken at the bottom, then a layer of cooked rice. Pour some tomato sauce over this, sprinkle with bread crumbs, grated cheese and salt and pepper. Repeat this until the dish is full, having the last layer of bread crumbs. Place in a hot oven to brown.

Colcannon.—Take six cupfuls of boiled cabbage, three of mashed potatoes, half a cupful of butter, salt, pepper and a cupful of milk. Mix all together, put into a buttered baking dish and bake for three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven. Serve hot.

The bravest battle that ever was fought, Shall I tell you where and when? On the maps of the world you will find it not, It was fought by the mothers of men.

DAINTY SEASONABLE DISHES.

When one wishes to serve a fruit cocktail a little unusual in combination try this. Use a French potato cutter and cut out balls of the pink edible portion of watermelon or a mixture of muskmelon and watermelon could be used if so liked. Then pour over these rosy balls a sauce of orange juice or other combinations of juices which will occur to one. Serve in sherbet cups. This is an especially attractive dish and one which will be enjoyed by all. Of course the melon should be well chilled; it is best to pack the balls in ice after preparing them and serve well chilled.

Venison Heart.—This sounds out of season, but is perfectly allowable by law. Take three veal hearts, trim and wash well; slice in uniform sizes and roll in salted flour. Fry four slices of bacon to a crisp brown, take out the bacon and add a small sliced onion to the fat; when the onion is a light yellow add the heart slices and fry to a rich brown. Heat a casserole and lay in the browned meat, add to the fat in the pan a cupful of soup stock, one-half a minced red pepper, a half a bay leaf, a clove of garlic and a teaspoonful of salt; cook covered for two hours. Five minutes before serving add the bacon. Serve with new potatoes and spinach.

Spanish Pepper Pot.—Scrub and boil two pounds of honeycomb tripe; cook in two waters until nearly tender. Add to the last water a small knuckle of veal, a piece of chili pepper (red hot), three whole cloves, two bay leaves, a pinch of marjoram and sage, salt, pepper and a clove of garlic pounded to a paste. While this is cooking, boil dried lima beans until tender, drain and add to the tripe.

How Baseball Follows the Flag.

Ten years ago, says the Panama Star and Herald, the small boys of the Canal zone played at bull fighting. Now they have lost their ambition to become slayers of bulls and want to become great baseball players. The national game has followed the flag, conquering the brutal sports that preceded it.

The Panamanian boy has even translated baseball slang into Spanish, according to the Herald. At a recent game it says, "we heard a Panamanian boy say in Spanish: 'Bunt, man, bunt, now is the time to bunt. The boy was right and the batter did it. No boy ever got more joy and excitement out of the death of a bull than that boy did out of that bunt.'—The Outlook.

Thicken the gravy and pour over all. **Fried Eggplant.**—Cut peeled egg plant into one-fourth-inch slices. Press to remove some of the juice by placing the slices under a weight. Dust with salt and pepper and dip in a thin fritter batter; then fry a golden brown in hot fat.

SWEET CORN DISHES.

The dish which is said to have originated with the Indians and is called squaw dish is good enough for any table. Put sweet, fat salt pork in a frying pan or butter is better, and turn in a half dozen ears of tender sweet corn cut from the cob. Cook and stir until well incorporated with the butter, then cover and steam until thoroughly cooked. Salt well and serve piping hot. There will never be enough.

Corn Chowder.—Cut three slices of fat, salt pork into cubes and fry them out in a saucpan. In this fat fry some sliced onions, and when ready add a few potatoes sliced and sufficient corn to serve the family. Cook in boiling water to cover, season well and add a pint or more of scalded milk and a few milk crackers, soaked in boiling water and drained. Serve hot with a cracker on top of each soup plate or bowl.

Corn Fritters.—Remove the corn from the cob, beat an egg and add the corn and its juice, beating all the time. When well blended stir in a quarter of a cupful of milk, a tablespoonful of melted butter and flour to make a drop batter. Season with salt and pepper and fry by spoonfuls in hot fat. Serve hot from the pan.

Corn Soup.—Remove the corn from the cob and put the cobs into a gallon of boiling water and let them cook until the water is reduced to three quarts. Then remove them and put in the corn. Cook until soft enough to be pressed through a sieve and season liberally with salt and pepper. Cook together three tablespoonfuls each of flour and butter, and stir into it gradually a pint of rich milk. Remove from the heat and add two well-beaten eggs and a half cupful of whipped cream.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT.

Squeeze out and strain the juice of six good oranges. Add one cupful of sugar and cook slowly for half an hour, skimming often. Take from the fire and turn into a bowl. When lukewarm pour gradually, beating all the time, upon a warm custard made of the yolks of five eggs and two cupfuls of milk and a quarter of a cupful of sugar. Beat steadily five minutes, turn into a glass bowl and cover with the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff and mixed with five tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Chill before serving.

Kornettes.—Take three-fourths of a cupful of popped corn, a tablespoonful of soft butter, the white of one egg and a third of a cupful of sugar, a dash of salt and a half teaspoonful of vanilla, blanched and chopped almonds and candied cherries. Add the butter to the corn, beat the egg and add the sugar, combine the mixtures and add salt and vanilla. Drop on well-buttered sheet and shape in a flat cake, using a knife dipped in cold water to spread; sprinkle with almonds and cherries and bake in a slow oven until brown.

Egg Biscuit.—Sift together one quart of flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Rub into this two tablespoonfuls of butter. Add two well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of salt. Mix together with a cupful of milk, roll and cut into biscuit and bake in a quick oven 20 minutes.

Graham Health Bread.—Dissolve a yeast cake in half a cupful of water with one teaspoonful of sugar. Add four cupfuls of graham and two of white flour, a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of olive oil, one-half cupful of New Orleans molasses, one-half cupful of figs, cut thin and floured, and one quart of lukewarm water. Mix and beat hard with a spoon for three minutes, then keep in a warm place overnight. Grease three bread tins and fill with the sponge, again put to rise in a warm place and when risen bake 40 minutes in a moderate oven.

Nellie Maxwell

manian boy say in Spanish: 'Bunt, man, bunt, now is the time to bunt. The boy was right and the batter did it. No boy ever got more joy and excitement out of the death of a bull than that boy did out of that bunt.'—The Outlook.

System.

"Dasher belongs to a great many lodges, doesn't he?" "Yes, indeed; he has to use a card index system to keep track of the passwords."—Puck.

Summer Vogue of White Fur



If there is one thing in the world more becoming than all others, it is the white fur neckpiece. In spite of the calendar and with or without the consent of the thermometer, this neckpiece has flourished through July and shows an undiminished head in August. Its vogue probably came about through the chilly weather in the early summer at San Francisco. All the gay world having journeyed thither, found a fur neckpiece comfortable. All the world recognized the becomingness of white fur and took heart at its appearance in the month of roses to make a vogue for summer furs.

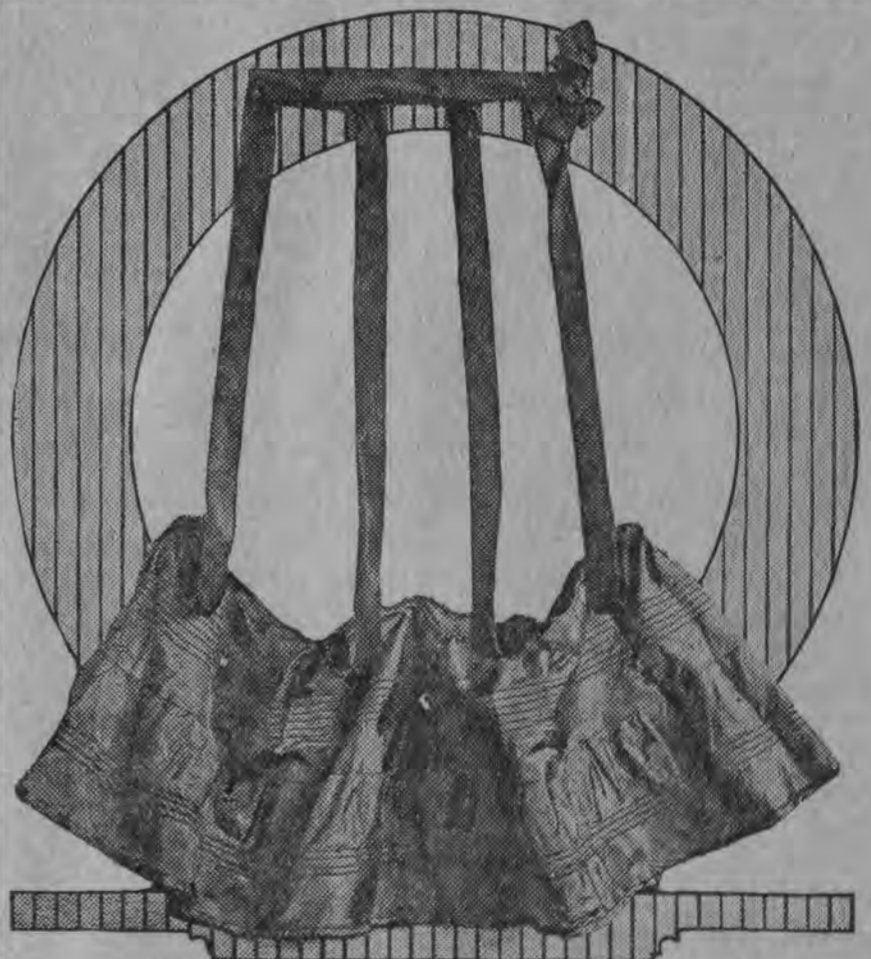
Let us be thankful that the majority of the neckpieces with which the wayward devotees of fashion have chosen to bedeck themselves are not really of white fox. They are as far from the fox as the goat is, or the Belgian hare, or whatever else those clever manipulators of skins know how to fashion into things of beauty.

There would surely be few foxes left if every white neckpiece cost the life of one.

These summer furs are worn with white turbans or small white hats, with best effect, although they appear with all other midsummer millinery. In the picture a turban of white satin supports a trill about the crown which gives it the appearance of a Tam-o-Shanter. At the left it is decorated with a bead ornament. The hat, the neckpiece, and the dress of cross-bar taffeta, made up with plain taffeta, are all forerunners of fashion and reliable indications of the coming mode.

However unreasonable it may appear for the fair wearer of fur to cling to it where no keen wind blows, she may be excused. A white fur neckpiece is really a good investment. The opportunities for wearing it stretch through this summer to the coming winter and to other winters beyond. White furs, especially for youth, will be good style, at least as long as any furs continue to be good style.

The Skeleton Petticoat



A flounce suspended by ribbons, to be worn in place of a silk petticoat, is the very latest device for comfort and style. Everyone wants the fashionable flare at the bottom of skirts, and everyone likes the elegance of silk in petticoats. But no one wants added warmth about the body, or bulk about the hips, and here is the solution to the flare without anything else to hamper its wearer.

The skeleton petticoat is merely a more or less fancy and fluffy flounce of silk suspended by ribbons from a ribbon belt. The very practical one shown in the picture is made of bright green taffeta silk. Eight lengths of green taffeta ribbon suspend it from a belt of the same ribbon which ties in a small bow about the waist. This is a good color to wear with almost any street gown.

A petticoat of this kind to be worn with lingerie gowns is made of white taffeta in a flounce having decorations of figured taffeta. The figured taffeta—usually a flowered pattern on a white ground—is cut in strips two inches wide and "plinked" along each edge. These strips are sewed together and plaited into very full box plaits to form a narrow ruching. This is sewed in festoons to the white flounce.

The belt is made by covering a flat

elastic cord with narrow taffeta ribbon shirred over it. The ribbons suspending the flounce are sewed to this belt and to the flounce. No fastening is required, as the elastic cord holds the petticoat in place about the waist.

A similar petticoat is made of light shell-pink taffeta and satin ribbon, with narrow ruffles of the ribbon set on the flounce in three overlapping rows. The ways of developing the flounce with ribbon and lace decorations are innumerable.

This petticoat will commend itself to the stout woman especially, and to anyone who wishes to be as lightly clothed in warm weather as it is possible to be.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Erect Figure Correct.

The fashionable girl of 1915 appears on the scene with a beautiful, erect figure, a free swing to her walk and with clothing of sufficient width to permit her to be graceful in her carriage. The stooped shoulders with head bent forward and slouching gait, once assumed by those who wanted to attain the extreme in styles, have entirely passed and, like an old-fashioned dress of several seasons ago, will be discarded by those who care enough for fashion to change their manner of carrying themselves.

MEXICANS RAID BORDER; CAPTURED

United States Cavalry Patrol Takes Filibusters

AMERICAN SOLDIER KILLED

Private McGuire Victim of Invaders—Reinforcements Ordered Out—Guard May Be Called On.

Washington.—A filibustering expedition, believed to be a part of the Huerta movement, was captured by United States soldiers west of Fort Hancock, Texas. The twenty-four prisoners included Colonel Ricardo Aguilar and a former captain in the Huerta army. They were turned over to a representative of the Department of Justice.

A telegram received at the War Department from General Funston's chief of staff states:

"Following just received from commanding officer, Western Texas cavalry patrol district: 'Filibustering expedition captured by Captain Ryan, ten miles west of Fort Hancock. Among prisoners, Colonel Ricardo Aguilar, former Red Flag, and another former captain in the Huerta army. Total captured, twenty-four men, twenty-eight rifles, forty belts of ammunition, one automobile, one express wagon, one load of commissaries.'"

Referring to this raid, the commanding officer at Harlingen says: "Lieutenant Lutz set out from San Benito with twenty men and pursued a band, reported to be about twenty or thirty desperadoes, who were said to have crossed the river between San Benito and Brownsville the night before. He reported that two of his men had been wounded in contact with the band near Aliso Road, seven or eight miles south of Paso Real.

"Am sending remainder of troops at San Benito and Harlingen with ambulance at that point. Several detachments were sent out from Brownsville. Two more troops have been ordered from there. Am leaving myself to join Lieutenant Lutz."

Troops in the Brownsville district are said to be ample to handle the situation. The commanding officer at Brownsville has been instructed to do everything he can to reassure the people in that district.

From Brownsville came confirmation of the killing of Private McGuire. Privates Clapsaddle and Curtis were wounded.

RETAKES MEXICO CITY.

Carranzista Forces Re-enter Capital—Little Opposition to Move.

Washington.—Official confirmation of the reoccupation of Mexico City by Carranzista forces commanded by General Pablo Gonzales reached the State Department in a brief dispatch from Vera Cruz, sent by Commander Luke McNamee of the United States gunboat Sacramento at that port. No details were given. The reoccupation of the Mexican capital by the Carranzistas is not expected in official circles here to make any distinct difference in the general military and political situation in Mexico, at least not at present, but is regarded as giving hope that it will be followed by reopening of communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City and the shipment of Red Cross and other supplies into Mexico City for the relief of the needy populace.

VILLA GARRISON REVOLTS.

Force at Guzman Imprisons Officers and Joins Carranzistas.

El Paso.—The Villa garrison at Guzman, 300 men, seventy-eight miles south of here, on the Mexican Northwestern Railroad, has revolted, imprisoned its officers and declared for Carranza, according to a report to the Carranza Consulate here.

Denial that Villa said "the United States Government can go to hell" was made by General Ornelas.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

CORNISH, N. H.—President Wilson was in constant communication with Secretary of State Lansing regarding the Mexican situation and other foreign questions.

PETROGRAD.—Michael V. Rodzianko, of Ekaterinoslav was re-elected president of the Russian Duma by a vote of 296 to 24.

ATHENS.—The newspapers of Athens, commenting on the reported Turco-Bulgarian agreement, declare without regard to party affiliations that if Bulgaria attacks Serbia Greece will regard it as a matter of honor to help Serbia.

PHILADELPHIA.—The new torpedo boat destroyer Ericsson, built by the New York Shipbuilding Company, was delivered to the Government at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. She has a speed of 29 knots an hour.

NEW YORK.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, on his return to Oyster Bay, reaffirmed his loyalty to the Progressive party and announced that he intends to continue a Bull Moose.

PETROGRAD.—Finance Minister Bark in an address to the Duma stated that in spite of enormous war expenses Russia had succeeded in raising sufficient funds.

PRESIDENT SEEKS ADVICE OF A. B. C.

South American Powers to Aid in Mexico.

SHOWS U. S. FRIENDSHIP.

Action Will Impress South America With Fairness of Stand—Six Ministers Invited to Meet Lansing.

Washington.—The United States has decided to ask the co-operation of South and Central America in the next step to restore peace to Mexico.

The Ambassadors from Argentina, Brazil and Chile and the Ministers from Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala have been asked to confer with Secretary Lansing here.

This announcement was made at the State Department:

"There will be an informal conference at the State Department to consider the Mexican situation. Those taking part will be the Ambassadors from Brazil, Argentina and Chile, and the three ranking Ministers of the American Republics, namely those of Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala.

"As to the details which will be considered, nothing can be said at the present time, as the conference will be entirely confidential."

An ultimatum to establish peace in Mexico will be sent to Generals Villa, Zapata and Carranza as soon as possible after the conference between Secretary of State Lansing and the diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala.

The terms that the United States proposes are:

First—That peace must be established within at least sixty days.

Second—If peace should not materialize, the United States, acting with the six South and Central American Powers, will open up by force, and keep open, the line of railway between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

Third—That the United States and these Powers will recognize some individual of the Madero constitutional regime, probably Manuel Tagle, who is in the direct line of succession for Provisional President after the death of Madero and his Vice-President.

Fourth—That this Provisional President of Mexico will be sustained by the active and moral support of the American Powers.

ENGLAND DEFENDS BLOCKADE.

Cites Decision of U. S. Supreme Court in New Note.

Washington.—Great Britain, in three notes to the United States, the last of which has reached Secretary Lansing, seeks to make the principal points that:

Great Britain has the right to stifle trade between her enemies and neutral countries, including the right to stop abnormal shipments through the neutral countries adjacent to Germany and Austria.

Precedents set by the United States itself and decisions by the United States Supreme Court establish this principle of international law.

Great Britain has the right to shut off Germany's trade with the outside world.

A blockade of North Sea ports, in effect, if not in name, exists, and there is an inherent right in the blockading Power, under international law, to suppress outbound as well as inbound traffic.

The United States always has the right of diplomatic review of prize court decisions and even of arbitration, hence the Orders in Council comply with the spirit of international law.

Discussing American precedent for strangling neutral commerce with an enemy nation, the British note cites the virtual blockade of the Bahamas by the North in order to stop trade with the Confederacy. The celebrated Springbrook case is cited to uphold the assertion of right, and other decisions such as the Matamoros case, which seems to conflict with this doctrine, are held to be inapplicable by reason of a radical difference of governing conditions.

PLANS FOR DESTROYERS O. K.'D.

Huge Cruiser Type to Be Constructed for U. S. Navy.

Washington.—Plans for six big cruiser destroyers authorized by the last Congress have been approved. They will be the first vessels the design of which will have been influenced by the war in Europe.

The vessels will have a maximum sustained sea speed of thirty knots, they will displace 1,125 tons, measure 310 feet over all, and have a width of 30 feet 7 inches.

THROUGH ACCLAIMS ANGELES.

High Officials Greet Him as Next President of Mexico.

Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.—General Felipe Angeles, until recently Francisco Villa's chief lieutenant in the field, arrived here, and was acclaimed a hero by the populace. The staff of Governor Jose Maytorena, Villa leader, in Sonora, greeted him as the next President of Mexico.

General Angeles held a conference with General Maytorena, Governor of Sonora.

RUSSIANS FIGHT FIERCLY TO CHECK GERMAN ADVANCE MITAU FALLS TO TEUTONS

Drive For Riga Begun in North as Enveloping Movement Seeks to Capture Czai's Armies.

L'QUID FLAMES USED IN ATTACK ON FRENCH

London.—The German campaign against Warsaw continued to develop but the advantages gained were so slight and the Russian resistance was so strong that the situation gave rise to the belief that the Kaiser's forces are hampered by lack of ammunition.

The German attack assumed the greatest intensity in the advance on the Bug River. In this region the attacking forces lost 20,000 men, many of them falling before violent Cossack charges. At Orz the Germans are retreating and are in danger of being surrounded and annihilated by the enemy.

The Austrians are reported everywhere falling back before the Italian onslaught. They are preparing to evacuate their first line of defense in the Isonzo region from Travilnole to Avisia. In the Tyrol the Italians are forcing the Austrians across the railway.

Though the assault on Warsaw has been moving slowly, previous experience with German tactics has been that a temporary slowing down usually is followed soon by greater efforts. So when Field Marshal Von Mackensen has completed his present operations in the southeast, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, it is expected, will renew his assault on the Warsaw front.

For the moment, therefore, the greatest interest attaches to the southeast where, according to Berlin's official report, the Germans have extended their bridgehead positions south of Warsaw; the Austrians have gained a decisive success to the west of Ivanogorod, and Von Mackensen, after meeting with considerable resistance, has broken the Russian line east of Leczna and north of Cholm.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the allied forces in the Dardanelles, records a successful attack by the Australians and New Zealanders on the Turkish trenches, which has placed them in possession of the crest of a hill near their lines.

GERMANS TAKE CHOLM.

London.—In five big battles in the southeastern war theatre the Austro-Germans drove the Russians from positions near Kurow, east of Novo Alexandria, south of Leczna, southwest and south of Cholm and southwest of Dubienka and forced them to continue their retreat along both banks of the Bug River.

The Germans have passed through Cholm in close pursuit, and on this front the retirement of the Warsaw armies is seriously threatened.

Meantime the Russians, in powerful counter-attacks marked by face-to-face fighting in which no regard was paid to losses, prevented Field Marshal von Hindenburg from getting more of his troops across the Narew to support those who already had forced their way over the stream. They also beat back heavy German attacks to the northwest of Warsaw and drove to the Vistula some of the invading troops who crossed the Vistula to the south of Warsaw.

The Germans, who are expending vast quantities of artillery ammunition, are making every effort to retain the ground held by them on the western front. They have recaptured part of the trenches which they lost to the British near Hooge and are making an effort to regain what they lost to the French in the Muenster region of Alsace.

The Russians have been withdrawing to the Great line, leaving behind only sufficient forces to continue rear-guard actions and protect the retreat of the main armies.

The Russians are reported to be falling back in good order and striking blow for blow as they retire. The desperate character of the fighting is shown in a report that the capture of Lublin cost the invaders 70,000 men in killed, wounded and missing.

CALLS WARSHIP HINDENBURG.

Kaiser Honors Marshal by Naming Cruiser After Him.

London.—According to a dispatch from Berlin, received by Rueter's Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam, the battle cruiser which has been known as Ersatz Hertha, and which was launched at Wilhelmshaven, was named by order of the Emperor, Von Hindenburg.

This new battle cruiser is of 28,000 tons. She was laid down in July, 1913.

VIENNA GETS REAL BREAD.

Arrival of Abundant Wheat Flour Gives Zest to Victory Celebration.

Berne.—Vienna now has two sources of profound satisfaction, one being that the population is no longer obliged to eat bread with an admixture of maize flour and the other the fall of Lublin.

Considerable quantities of German wheat flour have lately arrived and the price of flour is now lower in Vienna. Rejoicings over the fall of Lublin continued all through the day.

London.—In terrific fighting, in which great losses were suffered on both sides, the Austro-Germans continued their advance at the extremities of the long battle front in the East and captured Mitau, the capital of the government of Courland, which has an extensive lumber and grain trade.

The invaders made further progress beyond Cholm in southeast Poland, but Warsaw, although the German forces immediately menacing the capital have been heavily reinforced, is still in the hands of the Russians.

Mitau is twenty-five miles southwest of Riga, the capital of the government of Livonia and an important Baltic seaport.

Already the victors have begun a drive for Riga, which, besides being the seat of the Governor General of the Baltic provinces, is Russia's chief commercial city in the Baltic district.

By taking Mitau and gaining ground in the heavy battle east of Poniewesch the Germans have succeeded in cutting communication by rail from Courland and Kovno eastward.

With the ports of Memel, Libau and Windau already in their hands, if the Germans occupy Riga they will shut Russia off entirely from the sea by way of her governments to the southwest.

The stripping of the Polish capital has been completed by the Russians and every article that could be of use to the Germans has been removed or destroyed.

To the north of Lublin, the Russians are making a strong resistance and the Austrian losses in forty-eight hours are placed at 40,000 men.

Infantry fighting has been renewed in the western theatre and several battles have been fought, although there has been no general offensive by either side. The Germans in a close range encounter took one of the French trenches on Hill No. 213 in the Argonne, but in a counter-attack had to give up part of the ground won.

GERMAN ENVELOPING MOVE.

Paris.—The combined Austro-German armies, estimated at more than 2,000,000 men, began a new offensive movement to cut off the retreat of the Russians to new defensive positions along the fortresses of Kovno, Grodna and Brest Litovsk.

The evacuation of Warsaw, the third city of Russia, and all Poland is conceded to be a foregone conclusion, and the Russians face the problem of withdrawing from the Polish capital and the surrounding country without losing their armies.

Field Marshal von Mackensen, after having been fought to a standstill has renewed his attacks and has forced his way to the Cholm-Lublin railway about midway between the two cities.

The success of Von Mackensen in getting across the Cholm-Lublin railway after having been stopped by counter-attacks in a battle lasting almost a fortnight, closes against the Russians a natural line of retreat to such of their troops as may be between the railway and Warsaw.

Military experts in the capitals of the entente allies predict that as soon as the present operations against Russia are concluded, whether the Germans succeed in destroying any large part of the Russian army or only follow the Russians to their new line, the Germans will seek to force a period of trench warfare in the east.

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

Russian hydroaeroplanes drove a German gunboat ashore near Windau and attacked a German aerial flotilla, bringing down an aeroplane.

Strassburg, on the Rhine, forty miles from the French frontier, again has been raided from the air. French and British aeroplanes flew over the city and dropped twenty-five bombs. There has been considerable fighting in the western zone, in Artois, the Argonne and Alsace, but as usual the claims of the French and German general staffs conflict, both asserting that the fighting favored their troops.

To the east of Ivangorod the Austro-Germans advanced forty miles in four days, but had to contest every foot of the gain and to pay a heavy price for their success.

The carnage to the northwest of Warsaw is described in the news dispatches as "terrible."

A British submarine is reported by the admiralty to have sunk near the German coast one of Germany's torpedo boat destroyers. This craft is believed to have been one of the latest of Germany's boats of this class—a vessel of 683 tons.

MAY FURTHER CUT DOWN DEATH RATE

Health Board Bulletin Points Out Possibilities.

SLIGHT COST PER CAPITA

To Make Result Equal That in New York More Money is Required—Public Should Be Willing to Bear Extra Cost.

(Special Trenton Correspondence.)

Trenton.—The possibilities of further reducing the death rate in New Jersey by public health work are pointed out by the State Department of Health in a bulletin outlining what has been done and what is possible to be accomplished in this direction.

"It is often said," remarks the board, "that we should have the Chinese system of paying doctors in this country. Persons who make the statement mean that we should pay doctors to keep us well instead of paying them for services when we get sick. As a matter of fact, we do have a system of health preservation in this country, so adapted to our institutions that few people recognize its similarity to the Chinese scheme of practicing medicine. We regard health protection as of so much importance that we have improved upon the Chinese system by taking it out of the field of private endeavor and making it the function of a separate branch of the government.

"Health protection as a distinct function of the government is of comparatively recent origin.

Cuts Down Death Rate.

"The New Jersey State Department of Health, which was among the first State departments to be organized in the country, was created and the organization of local boards provided for by an act of the Legislature only thirty-seven years ago. While a few local boards of health were in existence when the State Department was created, fully nine-tenths of the nearly 500 such boards now engaged in protecting the health of the people have been formed since that time.

"The response of the death rate to this organized attack upon disease in New Jersey has been a decline from the high point of 21.82 per 1,000 population in 1882 to the low point of 14.02 in 1914. When it is remembered that each point of reduction in the death rate meant the saving of 2,850 lives in the State in 1914 alone, the magnitude of these results may be partially appreciated. Further appreciation may be gained by considering that for each life saved perhaps ten cases of serious illness have been prevented.

"The experience of New Jersey in reducing its death rate by the organized efforts of health officials merely adds further proof to the truth of the saying that 'public health is purchasable; within natural limitations a community can determine its death rate.' A few calculations will show that the security given to life and health by efficient public health work makes an investigation in such work the best paying proposition for life and health insurance ever offered to the public.

Slight Cost Per Capita.

"The cost of both State and local public health work in New Jersey varies from ten cents per capita per year in many communities to fifty or sixty cents per capita in a few of the communities where larger appropriations are made to the local health boards. This meager expenditure has already resulted in adding several years to the average span of life and reducing very greatly the amount of serious illness which falls to the average lot of man.

"That we can still further reduce the death rate in New Jersey by an adequate investment in public health work is indicated by the experience of New York City. The appropriation for the health department in New York City amounts to about 65 cents per capita for the population. The activities of the health department, made possible by ample appropriations, have resulted in a reduction of the death rate to 13.40 in 1914. If this rate had prevailed in New Jersey instead of the rate of 14.02, 1,767 lives would have been saved in this State last year.

"It must be remembered in this connection that the New York City health department is working with a population living in the most crowded city in America. Conditions are therefore unfavorable for public health work, yet the ample appropriations have enabled such efficient work to be done that the death rate for that great city is lower even than the death rate for the rural sections of New Jersey. The 1914 death rate for New Jersey cities over 5,000 population was 14.17, while for the rural districts, comprising the balance of the State, it was 13.65.

Supreme Court Rules on Inheritances.

The Supreme Court has just set aside the assessment under the collateral inheritance tax act levied by State Comptroller Edwards against the estates of Matilda H. Smith and Jane M. Smith, sisters of Pittsburgh. The assessments were upon the stocks which were passed as bequests by the wills of the sisters.

The Supreme Court sets the assessments aside upon the ground that the inheritance tax does not apply to inheritances between sta-

AGAIN SEEK SMALL BOARD.

Mercer County Voters Weary of Freeholders' Control.

The voters of Mercer county are determined to take another crack at the large Board of Freeholders. Petitions are already in circulation and enough signers have been obtained to make certain the submission to the voters this fall the adoption or rejection of the small board act.

Mercer county adopted the small board three years ago, and it had organized and proceeded to business when the law was set aside by the Courts. The large board for the last few years has made more enemies instead of friends, and the result was that when the small board petitions appeared there was no trouble getting signers.

License Plates Scarce.

Notwithstanding the statement of State Motor Vehicle Commissioner Dill that there are plenty of license plates to be had, it is a fact, nevertheless, that it was practically impossible during the week for the owner of a new car to get either license plates or applications for the drivers' examination at the local bureau, according to reports received from a number of local dealers. Apparently the licensing bureau has also run out of temporary license tags, as a number of cars were noticed in this section with old, hand-painted cardboard tags on their cars.

This is contrary to law, but one motorist who was held up by a traffic officer, said that he was unable to get temporary tags, and the bureau did not know when any would be available. His business compelled him to use his car, he said, even if it was contrary to law to do so, and the fault did not lie with him. The scarcity of plates has worked a hardship on some of the dealers, who are held up in the final payments for their cars until the purchasers have secured their tags.

Ask Exemption of Prison Job.

The Civil Service Commission has been asked by the Board of Prison Inspectors to exempt from the examination the position of fiscal agent at the State prison. Joseph P. McCormick, of Bayonne, will get the position in the event of the exemption is granted.

The commission will hold a public hearing on Tuesday, September 7, here on the request. Mr. McCormick was supervisor at the prison until his position was abolished about a year ago.

Englewood Cashier Disappears.

Englewood seems all agog on account of the absence of Albert Cornelius, cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, of Englewood, and Miss Loretta Adolfs, twenty-three and pretty, who was a stenographer in the bank until recently and who lived with her widowed mother at Rochelle Park.

She has not been home since the day Cornelius left the bank. Not a word has been heard from either and President Blake of the bank said that the books of the bank have been examined and that there is an apparent discrepancy of \$11,000 in the cashier's accounts.

Cornelius has a wife and three grown children, all of whom are at their summer bungalow at Greenwood Lake and did not know of Cornelius's disappearance until told by her son Wallace, who spends weekends at the bungalow.

Cornelius was well liked in Englewood. He is about forty-eight years old. Miss Adolfs was Mr. Cornelius's assistant. Recently she was discharged, it is said, and became employed through the recommendation of Cashier Cornelius by the Englewood Board of Trade.

Thought Daughter Kidnapped.

Luke W. White, a lumber dealer of Baltimore, who rushed into the police station here with Truax Cox, a friend of Greensberg, N. C., and told a tale of the kidnapping of his nineteen-year-old daughter, Marie, was satisfied that a mistake had been made.

White and the girl with Cox started on a trip from Baltimore to New York on a tandem motorcycle with a small car on the side of the machine. When between Bistol and Philadelphia the rain came down and the young woman was getting pretty well drenched when an automobile came along going in the same direction. The auto was driven by a negro chauffeur and inside the car was an elderly man, an elderly woman and three children. The man suggested that Miss White get into the automobile so that she could keep dry during the storm, and that her father and Cox should follow. White lost sight of the auto in this city. He seemed to believe that possibly the girl had been kidnapped.

Word came from Newark that the auto had been picked up there and had been allowed to proceed to Manhattan after Miss White had explained that she was in no sense being kidnapped.

Need Not Pay Student's Fare.

Assistant Commissioner of Education Enright has dismissed the appeal of C. W. Blue, of Cliffside Park, from the refusal of the Board of Education of Cliffside Park to pay the transportation expenses of Mr. Blue's son, Robert R. Blue, as a student at the High School at Englewood.

Mr. Blue, the father, took the position that the State Board of Education had not approved the Cliffside Park course, and it was compulsory upon the Board of Education of Cliffside Park to pay the son's expenses.

The Married Life of Helen and Warren

By MABEL HERBERT URNER

Originator of "Their Married Life," Author of "The Journal of a Neglected Wife," "The Woman Alone," etc.

They Dine at an Anarchist Restaurant in an Atmosphere of Real Bohemia

(Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)



Mabel H. Urner.

The clatter of dishes mingled with the hum of voices, and the air was thick with smoke and garlic. The long tables were without cloths, and wooden benches took the place of chairs. Around the walls was a line of hooks, from which hung a motley array of wraps.

From the doorway they scanned crowded tables for an empty place.

"How about that other room? You wait here," and Warren strode through to what had been the back parlor of the once dignified old house.

Although Helen had wanted to see what this much-talked-of anarchist restaurant was like, the stifling cigarette smoke and bare tables were not alluring. She was almost glad when Warren came back with a brief "full up."

As they turned to leave somebody called out jovially, "Hold on there! Always room for two more!"

Warren nodded his thanks as they took the end of a bench made vacant by the others sliding themselves and their dishes closer together.

Somebody shoved toward Warren a soiled menu mimeographed in purple ink. Glancing over his shoulder, Helen saw the items, "Bean soup, 10c; Small steak, 25c; Succotash, 5c," and promptly decided that the food was too cheap to be either good or clean.

"Seem to be shy on waiters," Warren tried to catch the eye of a man in shirt sleeves dashing kitchenward with an overloaded tray.

"Steve's the only food slinger here—but he's a wonder," a man opposite informed them sociably.

"He must be to wait on this crowd," admitted Warren.

"Never been to Mollie's before?"

"This is our first offense."

"Well, I'll show you the ropes. Write your order on this," reaching for a small pad, "and give it to Steve. Then forget it!"

"Any bread up that way?" called someone.

"Sure!" and a long French loaf went coasting down the bare table.

Helen thought of the wet, dirty dishcloth with which Steve had just wiped off one of the other tables, and decided not to eat any bread.

"How about a cocktail?" Warren asked their friend opposite. "Can you get anything to drink here?"

"If they know you. Take a chance—write it down anyway."

"Dear, look!" Helen was gazing at the weird hector-colored posters above the line of coats. "Are they Cubist and Futurist—or what?"

"There's the chap that drew them." The man opposite pointed out an anemic-looking youth with flowing hair and tie. "Maybe he knows."

Steve now dashed up with a tray laden with bowls of thick, reddish-brown bean soup. Two of these he shoved across the table to Warren.

The soup had slopped over the nickel edge of the bowl in smeary brown streaks. With a feeling of revulsion Helen pushed it from her.

"What's the matter?" sharply. "Now no superfluous acts here!"

"But, Warren, I can't very well eat soup with a fork," for only a fork and a black-handled knife were at her place.

"The spoons are out there in the pantry—in a box to your right," was the helpful suggestion of a young woman next to Helen.

With the air of a habitue, Warren strode back to the green swinging door, beyond which several of the others had foraged.

"Did things look clean?" whispered Helen when he returned with the spoon.

"Didn't notice," indifferently. "Ah, here we are!" as Steve slammed before them two cocktails in plain whiskey glasses.

The cocktails were dark and sweetish, and Helen drank hers with distaste, but it gave her courage to try the soup.

"If Steve don't bring all you order" (the man opposite reached for his hat and coat), "hustle out and help yourself. That's the rule here."

His place was soon taken by a dark, foreign-looking woman with gleaming black eyes and pallid skin. She seemed well known here, and was greeted with careless familiarity.

"One of my blue days," as she lit a cigarette with long, nervous hands. "How I loathe Sunday! If I'd had a good dose of cyanide, I'd have shuffled off today."

"Oh, we all feel like that at times," comforted the man with the Vandyke beard who sat next to her. "What got you hipped today?"

"I don't know," musingly, watching the circle of her cigarette smoke, "except this was the anniversary of my divorce."

"Wouldn't mind a little thing like that," said her neighbor cheerfully. Taking off her dusty black hat, she tossed it up on a hook. Her dark, cloudy hair was coiled in a careless knot low on her neck.

Helen watched her, fascinated. It was a glimpse into a different world. Who was this weird, dark-eyed woman? What did she do? In spite of her unhealthy pallor and her shabbiness, she was curiously attractive.

"Now that's what I call a fetching get-up," grinned Warren as a man came in with a slouch hat, baggy corduroy trousers, and sandaled feet.

"Sandals!" Helen stared at the tan straps over the black soles.

"We've struck the red thing this time," with a chuckle. "Wonder if that's a bomb," as another newcomer deposited a box on the mantel.

But it contained nothing more alarming than some announcements of a "Feminist Ball," which were distributed with jovial comments.

As several were now leaving, the man with the Vandyke beard rose and hospitably announced:

"A jamboree at Jimmie's tonight! Everybody come that can!"

"Oh, I don't think I'll go after all," murmured the dark-eyed woman.

"What're you going to do?"

"Go back to my room and mope," flicking the ashes from her cigarette.

"Don't be a fool," lighting his pipe. "Where're you living now?"

"Same place—330 Washington square. It's rotten—but the room's only four per. Man overhead walked the floor all last night."

"That was pleasant. You come on to Jimmie's! Have a drink first."

"No, thanks. I'm not drinking. So long. Tell Jimmie my mood's not hilarious enough for his party."

Taking a quarter from her hungry-looking purse, she laid it by her plate, reached for her hat and jacket, and hurried out.

330 Washington square—what kind of a place was it? wondered Helen. To what dingy, dreary room was this woman returning?

It was late now, and the crowd was gradually thinning. "Mollie" herself came out from the pantry, rolled down her sleeves, took off her apron, and sat at one of the tables to chat. She was tall and angular, with short, bushy hair, and an interesting face.

"Good crowd tonight, Mollie?"

"Fair. Forty-eight. If they'd only come earlier."

"No. I'll pay for my own dinner. I graft on cigarettes—but not on food," insisted a girl as a man went up to Mollie with two checks.

"I'll have to sign for mine tonight," announced the man with the sandals as Mollie drew from a deep pocket a bag of change.

"Wonder if I dare tip her?" muttered Warren.

But when Mollie handed him his change, it was with a friendly "Good-night" and an air that plainly implied "no tips."

Outside it was snowing—wet, stinging flakes. Helen shivered and held her muff to her face as they started down the ice-coated steps.

"Wasn't it interesting?" eagerly taking his arm: "But not at all what I expected. I always thought anarchists—"

"Oh, they're not the bomb-chucking kind," Warren paused to turn up his collar. "Just an impracticable bunch, trying to make over the world. Did you hear that chap spouting about the war and universal anarchy?"

"No, I was watching the woman opposite us. Wasn't she weird? Yet," musingly, "in a way she was fascinating, too. There's Washington square just ahead. Let's walk through and see what 330 is like."

"Some studio joint. Know what's the matter with her—don't you?"

"Why no," wonderingly; "what do you mean?"

"Dope."

"Oh!" with a shudder, tightening her hold on his arm.

They were on the south side of the square now, and through the swirling snow Helen tried to read the numbers over the dimly lit doorways.

334, 332, 330—the shabbiest of all that shabby row. The lower windows were dark, but there was a faint light on the third floor. The blind was up and Helen could see the dim, unshaded gas jet and a patch of wallpaper. It looked unutterably dreary.

Was that her room? Was she up there now, trying to fight off the craving for the drug that was wrecking her?

For a fleeting second Helen had a wild impulse to dash up to that room—to tell that woman that she wanted to help her. Then, as Warren impatiently drew her on, she lowered her face in her muff and hurried along the slippery pavement without looking back.

The whole evening had been for Helen an illuminating glimpse into the careless good-fellowship, the reckless imprudence, and the sordidness of Bohemianism. And now she pressed closer to Warren with a throbbing thankfulness that it was a life of which neither of them was a part.

ELECTRIC RAIL GRINDER



Grinding a Defective Rail-Joint With a Hand-Controlled Machine.

BEST RAIL GRINDER

SIMPLE MACHINE SAID TO DO PERFECT WORK.

So Light That It May Be Lifted From the Track and Replaced With a Minimum of Interruption to Road's Traffic.

The accompanying illustration shows a very simple electric grinder developed at London, Eng. The machine is so light that it can be instantly taken off the rail on the approach of a car and be put to work again in the space of about thirty seconds. Therefore, it may be operated without interfering in the least with the regular service during the day. The ordinary rail grinders have to be used at night after the car traffic is stopped as they are so heavy and unwieldy as to call for a clear track and uninterrupted operation, which means night work and extra pay for foreman and operators.

It is claimed that night grinding results in some very indifferent work, the fitful light being responsible for disastrous "cuts" in the rail so that more harm may be done to rails than if they were left alone. When one considers that much of the grinding must not exceed 1-100th part of an inch, it must be admitted that such a delicate operation should be done only under good light conditions.

This electric rail grinder utilizes the human sense of touch in graduating the grinding force of the emery wheel. The depth of the "cut" is regulated by the pressure of the operator's hands on the shafts, and he is made unconsciously aware of the depth of the "cut" by the vibrations conducted along the arms of the machine. The successful "cut" should die out imperceptibly about 15 to 18 inches away from the joint, on either side.

The machine has a simple framework of ash providing a seating at one end for the motor. As the motor is close to its work, a low horse-power is sufficient to drive the grinding wheel. The motor is supplied with current from the overhead wire. A starter box is placed between the two arms, and a switch is located near the right handle.

There is an automatic "cut-out" used in connection with the starter so arranged that should the operator attempt to take a deeper "cut" than is advisable, the current is automatically cut off and the machine stopped. The machine will grind out corrugations equally as well as defective joints, and will smooth 10 to 15 feet an hour, according to depth and freedom from interruption. By a slight tilting of the machine one side of the rail can be ground more than the other if required. —Scientific American.

NOT THE FAULT OF RAILROAD

No Blame Can Be Attached to Management for Deaths of Nineteen Persons in 1914.

If every one of the million trains operated on one single system in 1914 had arrived and departed on time, each one moving over its own particular route without a semblance of a train accident, nineteen persons, classed in the interstate commerce commission's accident reports as passengers, would have been killed; but not a passenger was killed in a train accident on the 26,198 miles of track. How the nineteen persons lost their lives: Six by falling, jumping or slipping from moving cars or trains; two by attempting to get on moving trains; two by slipping off station platforms in front of trains; two by standing too close to edges of station platforms and being struck by trains; one by jumping off ferry boat; one by throwing himself between cars of moving train; three by crossing tracks at stations in front of trains; one struck by coach and thrown under train; one when assaulted by another passenger and thrown from train. The railroad was powerless to prevent the fatalities.

Center for Railroad Ties.

The place from which more railroad ties are shipped than from any other in the United States is Reeds Springs, Mo., in the Ozarks. Tie hewers get from twelve to sixteen cents a tie, according to the hardness of the wood.

ACCIDENTS ON THE DECREASE

Reports Made to Interstate Commerce Commission Show Most Gratifying State of Affairs.

Reports made to the interstate commerce commission by the steam railroads of the country pursuant to law covering the quarter ending March 31 shows that 65 persons were killed and 1,972 injured in train accidents for the quarter. Compared with the same period the preceding year this was a decrease of nearly 100 per cent in the fatalities and of more than 5 per cent in the accidents reporting simply injuries.

There was also a considerable decrease in the number of other accidents, including those of employees engaged in other work than the operation of trains, classed as "Industrial accidents."

There were fewer railway accidents in the first quarter of the present year than for the corresponding period of last year.

Altogether the report is an excellent showing for the railways, proving that railway travel is becoming safer every year. The report shows that 74.8 per cent of the derailments were due, the commission finds, to defective roadway and defective equipment. Of the accidents due to defective roadway about 21.2 per cent were caused by broken rails, and of the derailments due to defective equipment 28 per cent were caused by defective or broken wheels.

SIGNAL LAMPS IN DAYLIGHT

Their Use on Electric Railroads Especially Has Been Made an Object of Much Study.

The use of signal lamps for daytime signaling on electric railroads, as well as for night signals, thus dispensing with semaphores and operating mechanism, has been the subject of extensive experiments and study lately.

The recent introduction of hooded lamps and the development of the lenses and artificial backgrounds has gone a long way in placing this simple equipment far ahead of the old-style moving mechanisms and semaphore movements over the face of a stationary light.

The first signal system based on scientific principles, for both day and night service, was on the Brooklyn bridge in 1907. The signals had five-inch lenses, giving both red and green indications, and were equipped with ten-inch hoods. These lights were not equipped with any artificial background. Behind the lenses were mounted 16-candlepower lamps. These proved only partly satisfactory, and from then until 1911 there were but few attempts to use lights for daytime signaling.

In 1912 the use of deeper hoods, artificial backgrounds and the strong white light of the tungsten lamps so improved the signal as to provide the first long-range indications under the most severe daylight conditions.

The latest development of this phase of railroad signaling is the successful installation and operation of more than fifty miles of these signals on the system of the Indiana Traction company. These signals have 40-watt lamps and eight-inch hoods, and in daytime the signal indications can be read clearly at 3,500 feet and at night more than 2.5 miles.—World's Advance.

Expensive Locomotives.

Specifications for the 400 locomotives recently ordered by the Russian government call for copper fire boxes. It will require 1,600 tons, or 3,200,000 pounds, of copper to make these fire boxes. In this country the railroads use boilers made wholly of steel. They could use copper for the lower part of the boilers, but this would only add to the expense of the locomotives. The question has been asked, Why should Russia not content herself with steel instead of copper? Engineers say that Russia has used the copper fire boxes so long that she wants no other kind. They say that the climatic conditions in Russia do not preclude the use of all-steel boilers. Anyway, Russia will have 1,600 tons of copper which she would not otherwise have had. She may eventually do what the Germans were reported to have done, to replenish their ammunition shells; that is, strip the locomotives of their copper fire boxes and substitute iron boxes.—New York Times

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.

A new ordinance passed by the Clayton Council, and soon to be enforced, will require property owners to lay sidewalks on sections of New and Centre streets and Clayton and Central avenues.

Captain Gus Aspenburg, of the fishing smack Irene, famous along the Jersey coast as an expert fisherman, has topped his record with the catch of a 900-pound horse mackerel and a tiger shark weighing half a ton.

Four silver collection plates have been presented to the Daretown Baptist Church by the Young People's Association.

Woodbury water rents will probably be increased with the coming year, to raise the money for new machinery.

The Hammonton Sewer Assessment Commissioners, who were requested by Court to reconsider their first report, have reduced the amount of benefits assessed to property owners about half, now recommending \$27,575 for special benefits and \$1,288 for prospective special benefits.

Vines laden with half-ripe cantaloupes are being attacked and killed by worms on several Gloucester county farms.

A recommendation that the proposal to buy the Collingswood-Woodlynne-Westmont water system for \$350,000 be submitted to the taxpayers will be made to Collingswood Council by the Water Committee.

Six hundred crabs, or nearly four a minute, were caught at Wildwood by Charles G. Fogg, Henry Hayman, Frank Grapewine, Albert F. Dokenwadel, Louis Ballinger, James Fifer and John Cummings, in two and a half hours.

A large consignment of black bass has been received from the Fisheries Commissioner at Washington, D. C., and placed in the waters of Hammonton Lake by Game Warden Otis C. Small.

The ornamental arch erected at Pitman to welcome visiting Red Men is to be left in position for the balance of the summer.

At a conference of Republican leaders of Oaklyn, Prescott C. Mills was slated for Mayor and Conway Bennett president of Council.

The strike of mule spinners at the Argo mills, Gloucester, which has been on for three weeks, has been adjusted by mutual agreement and the employes are returning to work.

Religious services are being held in a tent near the Gloucester water works by William Rveridge, of Harrisburg, and David McClintock, of Barrington.

W. H. Albright, of Woodbury, has donated a handsome silver loving cup to the Gloucester County Y. M. C. A., for the team with the highest percentage in the baseball league.

A great many glass blowers temporarily thrown out of work by the usual summer closing, have obtained work at Carney's Point Powder Works. Most of them like the work.

Rev. Dr. George G. Vogel, district superintendent of the Newark Conference, preached at the morning and evening services of the First M. E. Church, Ocean City.

Jitney drivers have been running on the wrong side of King street, Gloucester, and as a warning to other offenders Sigismund Mokewitz, of Camden, was fined \$5 by Mayor Anderson.

Because a new and unrecognized disease has attacked trees in Rahway, the Park and Shade Tree Commission has asked State Forester Gaskill to come here and give his assistance in saving them.

The West Jersey & Seashore Railroad has warned moving-picture men that the full penalty of the law will be invoked if the practice of carrying the inflammable films on passenger trains is not stopped.

Woodlynne women have begun a campaign to raise funds for a larger library building.

The county road between Mullica Hill and Harrisonville is being regraded.

Gloucester county assessors will meet with the county board of taxation at the Woodbury Court house to file the tax lists, and property owners are expecting that the rate for the county will soon be announced.

WILD BULL BREAKS UP A MERRY PARTY

"King of the Pasture" Chases Girl Hikers Who Cross Into His Domain.

Vernon, Kan.—If it hadn't been for a wild bull, which has the habit of seeing red, in a pasture they crossed two Kansas school ma'ams, Miss Edna R. Johnson and Miss Lillian Jagger, who are hiking on foot overland from here to Pueblo, Colo., would not be spending this week in Dodge City recuperating before continuing their journey.

The bull chased the two young school teachers across a rolling pasture a half mile when they rolled to safety under a high barbed wire fence. Probably nothing would have occurred if the girls had not worn sweaters—red sweaters. But they did not think of angry bulls in mapping their tramp.



Chased the Two Young School Teachers.

The bull charged up until his shoulders hit the wire and then stopped. But his bellows urged the girls to renewed efforts and they raced on. A farmer boy met them and offered them protection. They took it gladly.

They managed to get to Dodge City, but there they decided to remain until their shattered nerves were restored. Hereafter, the girls say, they will tramp along in the dusty road. No more pastures will entice them. They have been tramping for two weeks and have covered over 300 miles without having ridden a foot of the way.

New York—Betty Marshall and Frederick de Belleville, heroine and hero in a moving picture play, were thrown into the Hudson river, off Hastings, by the premature explosion of 200 pounds of dynamite.

Miss Marshall was to throw herself into the water. De Belleville was to leap to her rescue, and then the boat they left was to blow up. Something went wrong, and the boat blew up first.

Fortunately the two actors in the drama were the length of the barge from the dynamite. They went high into the air and then into the water simultaneously with the terrific flash and a detonation that shook windows a mile away.

Marshall W. Taggart, head of the film company, which had purchased the dynamite and the barge, was in a launch some distance away ready to pick up the pair when they got in the water in the proposed "stunt." Taggart got into action in earnest and soon pulled them out.

Miss Marshall's burns on face and body are severe, but not serious. De Belleville was struck on the head by a timber, and has a scalp wound and slight burns.

Three photographers rowing from the barge to get ready for the picture were upset, but managed to right their boat and clamber back. The cameras went to the bottom.

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36 YEARS IN CELL, GETS RIDE

Five Oldest at Michigan City Institution Given Outing in an Automobile.

Michigan City, Ind.—The five men who have served longest in the state prison here were taken on an automobile ride to Laporte by Warden Fogarty. One of the men has served 36 years, and the average period spent in prison by the convicts is 28 years. All are serving life sentences for murder. The 28-mile trip was intended as a reward for the prisoners' good behavior.

Ira A. Sankey Sued by Wife.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Frances W. Sankey of Greenwich was granted a divorce from Ira Allan Sankey, a wealthy resident of the same place and son of the late Ira Sankey, the famous evangelist and song writer, on the grounds of intemperance and intolerable cruelty. Mrs. Sankey was allowed the sum of \$10,500 and \$40 a week.

WITH BARN FULL OF STOCK

Didn't Look Much Like Hard Times in Western Canada.

A. Meyer, who left one of the best Counties in Minnesota, probably because he got a good price for his excellent farm, and left for the Canadian West, writes to his local paper, the Bagley Independent. His story is well worth repeating. He says:

"To say I was greatly surprised when I reached Saskatchewan and Alberta would be expressing it mildly. In a country where so much suffering was reported, I found everyone in good circumstances, and especially all our friends who have left Clearwater and Folk counties. They all have good homes and those who were reported to have sold their stock through lack of feed, I found with their barns full of stock, and it did not look very much like hard times. They have from 160 acres to two sections of the finest land that can be found.

Those that left here two or three years ago have from 100 to 400 acres in crops this year.

Prospects for a bumper crop are splendid. It is a little cold now, but nothing is frosted, either in gardens or fields. Land can be bought quite reasonably here from those who undervalued their services in the European war. Here are certainly the best opportunities for securing a good home with a farm and independence for life in a short time. Before I started I heard that prices were so high. Flour was reported at \$12 per hundred it is \$4.25 here. In the west all the groceries can be purchased for nearly the same as in Minn. The only article that I found higher was kerosene at 25 cts per gallon. When I saw the land I wondered why people do not live where they produce enough from the soil to make a comfortable living. We visited T. T. Sater, John Dahls, W. J. and R. D. Holt's, Martin Halmen, Ole Halvorson, Wm. Walker and Geo. Colby, all from Bagley. We found well and prosperous farmers who wished to be remembered to all their Bagley friends." (Sgd.) A. MEYER.—Advertisement.

Undue Influence Suspected.
"My boy Josh writes me that he's going to join a glee club," said Farmer Cornstossel.

"Why, I didn't know Josh could sing," exclaimed his wife.
"That's why I'm so kind o' pleased. If Josh can break into a glee club, it shows he's wonderful popular or a terrible fighter."

Polly's Pun.
Patty—Jack has an awful hand grasp. When he proposed he squeezed my hand so hard it fairly ached.
Polly—Perhaps he meant it for an engagement ring.

A Perfect Good Dog.
"Look here, Snidders," said Wallerby, "this dog you sold me is no fighter. He's a regular mush of a mollycoddle. You told me he'd lick anything on sight."
"So he will," said Snidders. "He's vurry, vurry affectionate."—Judge.

A Suave Sinner.
"He was such an oil, smooth-spoken cuss that he completely took me in, swindled me."
"Showing that the way of the transgressor is sometimes soft, eh?"

Always an Opening.
"Hello, Bill; what are you doing?"
"Learnin' to be a criminal. It's the only way I know of to get a job these days."—Life.

Commercialized.
Mrs. Crawford—Are your husband's objections to female suffrage practical?
Mrs. Crabshaw—Perfectly practical, my dear. He's afraid there wouldn't be enough political offices to go around.—Judge.

Big Saving.
"Two hundred dollars for a fur coat, my dear? I don't think we can afford that."
"Certainly we can afford it. Didn't I get you four two-dollar shirts for 69 cents each?"

Too True.
Little Sophie—Father, what is executive ability?
Professor Broadhead—The faculty of earning your bread by the work of other people.—Christian Register.

The Right Adjective.
"I dined yesterday with a ravenous beauty."
"You mean a ravine beauty, don't you?"
"I paid the bill. I ought to know what kind of beauty she was."

Too Late.
"You never asked me whether I wanted any hair tonic," said the bald-headed man.
"What's the use?" rejoined the barber. "The fellows who cut your hair ten years ago ought to have asked you that."

Easily Remedied.
Bank Clerk—I am sorry, madam, but you have overdrawn your account.
Fair Patron—Is that so? Then I'll just write you a check for the difference.

JOHN MILLER IS STAR

Cardinals' Second Baseman Is Equally Good at Initial Sack.

St. Louis Player Is Lauded as Peer of Vic Saler and Jake Daubert at First Base—He Was Coached by Hans Wagner.

Miller Huggins has on the St. Louis Cardinal team a ball player who is really one of the stars of the National league, but whose ability is not appreciated by the fans. The player referred to is John Miller, who is now playing second base, but who has also been at first and short, at which positions he delivered as brilliant a brand of ball as he is now giving his club at second base, writes Oscar C. Reichow in Chicago News. Miller is so great an infielder that Manager Brennan of the Cubs would rather obtain him than any other athlete in the league unless it be Art Fletcher of the Giants or Buck Herzog of Cincinnati.

Miller first gained prominence when he joined the Pittsburgh team and played second base alongside of Hans Wagner. On enrolling with the Pirates he was crude in his actions and had only a fair knowledge of the game, but close association with the game's greatest shortstop improved him immensely, made him a star at the keystone sack, and an asset to the club. For a long time he was one of Fred Clarke's most timely hitters and was invaluable because of his aggressiveness and hustling qualities.

When Clarke needed a first baseman he took Miller off second and placed him there. He did as well at



John Miller.

one position as at the other. There was trouble in the ranks and Miller was one of the men who resented their treatment by the officials of the club. What was more he thought his services were worth more to the team, but Barney Dreyfuss did not agree with him. As a result a trade was made with the Cardinals. Since joining that team Miller has played as great a game as any infielder in the National league. Huggins declares he would not part with him for any trade or sum of money that a club might offer.

BASEBALL NOTES

Lee Meadows is pitching winning ball for the Cardinals.

Felder Jones says the Whales will be the team to beat for the pennant.

Jack Fournier talks like an honest fellow. He admits he likes his base hits.

Stovall is being talked of as the next manager of the Cleveland Indians.

Lajoie is still hitting the ball as hard as ever, but has slowed up in his fielding.

The hoodoo that troubled the White Sox in former seasons on ladies' day has been vanquished this year.

It is said to be Christy Mathewson's hope to last as long in baseball as Pap Geers in light harness racing.

Charley O'Leary, the former Tiger, but now with the St. Paul team, has won a host of friends in the Saintry city.

New Orleans has released Jack Frost, pitcher, to Fort Worth, Tex. Frost in Texas, and at this time of the year. Gee whist!

Admirers of Russ Ford are wondering what will become of the emery ball expert now that he has been released by the Buf-feds.

Jimmy Sheppard is back in the game, having failed to land a job of scout or umpire. He is playing with an independent team in Pennsylvania.

MADE VAST IMPROVEMENT IN WHITE SOX



Eddie Collins, White Sox Keystone Star.

One ball player can transform a team from a mediocre performer into a championship combination. That has been demonstrated more than once on the green diamond. Johnny Evers made the Boston Braves of last year into a team of champions, without the least doubt. This year with Evers out of the line-up a great part of the season the Braves have wallowed around hopelessly in the pennant chase. With Evers back they seem more like champions.

This season we have the White Sox as an illustration of how a good player can work wonders in a club. Eddie Collins was purchased by Charley Comiskey at a price said to be \$50,000. It would not be surprising if the Sox owner did pay this big amount, as Collins is one of the greatest players who ever shied his castor into the baseball arena. He has been called by Manager John McGraw of the Giants "the most valuable player on the diamond," and there is none better able to judge of a player's ability than the manager of the Giants. Collins is credited with being a more

helpful player to a team than the wonderful Cobb. Ty is the brightest individual player in baseball without a doubt, but when it comes to all-around usefulness to a team, one who inspires his team mates with his presence in the line-up, the White Sox second baseman must be awarded the palm.

The Sox bear all of the earmarks of champions with Collins in the fold. They have played the fastest ball of any team in the land since the season opened. Their hitting has been wonderful, considering that they have always been looked upon as being weak with the bat. In all other departments they have shown surprising form and if they do not win the American league pennant the team that beats them will know it has been in a fight.

The Boston Red Sox appear to be the only club the Sox need fear. The Tigers have given evidence of slipping back lately. If Jack Barry shows the form he displayed on the Athletics in days past the Red Sox will be worthy foemen of the White Sox.

HIT BASEBALL POOLS

Success or failure in the efforts now being made to suppress the baseball pools is of vital importance to the professional end of the national pastime. Amateur baseball we shall always have, writes I. E. Sanborn in the Chicago Tribune.

Success will mean the elimination of one of the many ills which are sapping the life out of the game. Failure will mean eventually the elimination of professional baseball from the field of sport to the same extent as running races have been, and for much the same reasons.

From small beginnings, confined to purely local fields, the baseball pool has grown to national proportions. Unchecked this cancer will attain still greater growth until its tentacles penetrate every nook and corner where baseball is spoken. At the outset when the sums involved in the pools were comparatively small, there was little danger to the game. Whenever big money begins to enter into the proposition there always is danger.

The average American citizen, being perfectly certain that he himself would do almost anything if the price was big enough, naturally believes the promoters and others engaged in baseball would do the same for a price. And it is only necessary to have the gambling side of a sport mount high enough in dollars to bring suspicion on the honesty of that sport.

SWEAT CAUSED HIS MISCUE

Drop of Perspiration on His Finger Given as Excuse by Keister for Missing Fly Ball.

When Bill Murray first took up his job as manager of the Phillies, Billy Keister, a hard hitter, but a miserable fielder, was playing right garden.

Murray was a manager who raved and stormed on the bench, a la Stallings, and after Keister had thrown away a game by missing an easy fly, Billy went after him hard when he returned to the bench. Imagine the surprise of Murray and the rest of the players when Keister replied:

"Bill, I couldn't help that. I had just wiped the perspiration off my forehead when the ball came to me and a drop of sweat on my finger caused the ball to slip away from me." Keister was sent to Jersey City of the Eastern league about a week later.

Change of Meeting Place.
There is a movement on foot to change the meeting place of the National association from San Francisco to Chicago for the coming fall.

CAREER OF HOWARD CAMNITZ

First Professional Engagement Was in Cotton States League—Now With Federal League.

Howard Camnitz, one of the stars of the Pittsburgh Federal league pitching staff, was born in Covington, Ky., August 22, 1881, is 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighs in playing condition, about 168 pounds.

His first professional engagement was with Greenville, Miss., in the Cot-



Howard Camnitz.

ton States league in 1902. The following year he was with Vicksburg, and in 1904 Pittsburgh secured him and turned him over to the Springfield club of the Three Eyes league.

He was placed in Toledo, in the American association, for further development in 1905-06, was then advanced to fast company, and brought back to Pittsburgh.

Record for Continuous Hits.
Jack Ness, the Oakland first baseman, who has just broken the record for continuous hits by connecting in 49 games, should get a bid from some of the big league clubs this fall. Prices are not high enough this summer, though, to tempt very many of the minor league stars.

Praise for Baird.
Manager Rowland of the Sox is strong in his praise of Douglass Baird, the third-sacker of the Pittsburgh Pirates. Baird is one of Rowland's old pupils, and he has shown some real class since he has been with the Pirates.

Libby's Hot Weather Meats

Veal Loaf, to serve cold: Cooked Corned Beef, select and appetizing. Chicken Loaf, Ham Loaf and Veal Loaf, delicately seasoned. Vienna Sausage, Genuine Deviled Ham and Wafer Sliced Dried Beef for sandwiches and dainty luncheons.

Insist on Libby's at your grocer's



Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

TAKE PLEASURE IN HAGGLING

Tibetans Will Not Be Denied the Joys That Accrue From the Sense of Bargaining.

"Mornin' time, bargain time!" calls out one of the peddlers by the wayside in Tibet cheerfully as he sees you returning from a glimpse of the snows at sunrise. You bid him come to you, and from one of the innumerable pockets concealed in his voluminous robe he will produce a perfect little jade cup, or a Tibetan coffee pot, or gold copper and precious stones, or perhaps a huge lump of rough turquoise hewn to look like a couch with a tiny gold Buddha reclining on it.

Then comes the bargaining, in which he and all his friends take part against your single self.

It can all be done by signs and smiles and patience and in the long run you will get some things well worth having at a very reasonable price.

But you must have no false pride about bargaining. It is an elementary part of these people's nature, and the joy of selling will leave them forever when the day of haggling is done.

Might Have Been Worse.

Flatbush—Wasn't that awful for Nero to be playing his fiddle while Rome burned?

Bensonhurst—It might have been a good deal worse.

"How so?"
"Why, the old man might have played the bagpipes."

Rocky Roads of China.

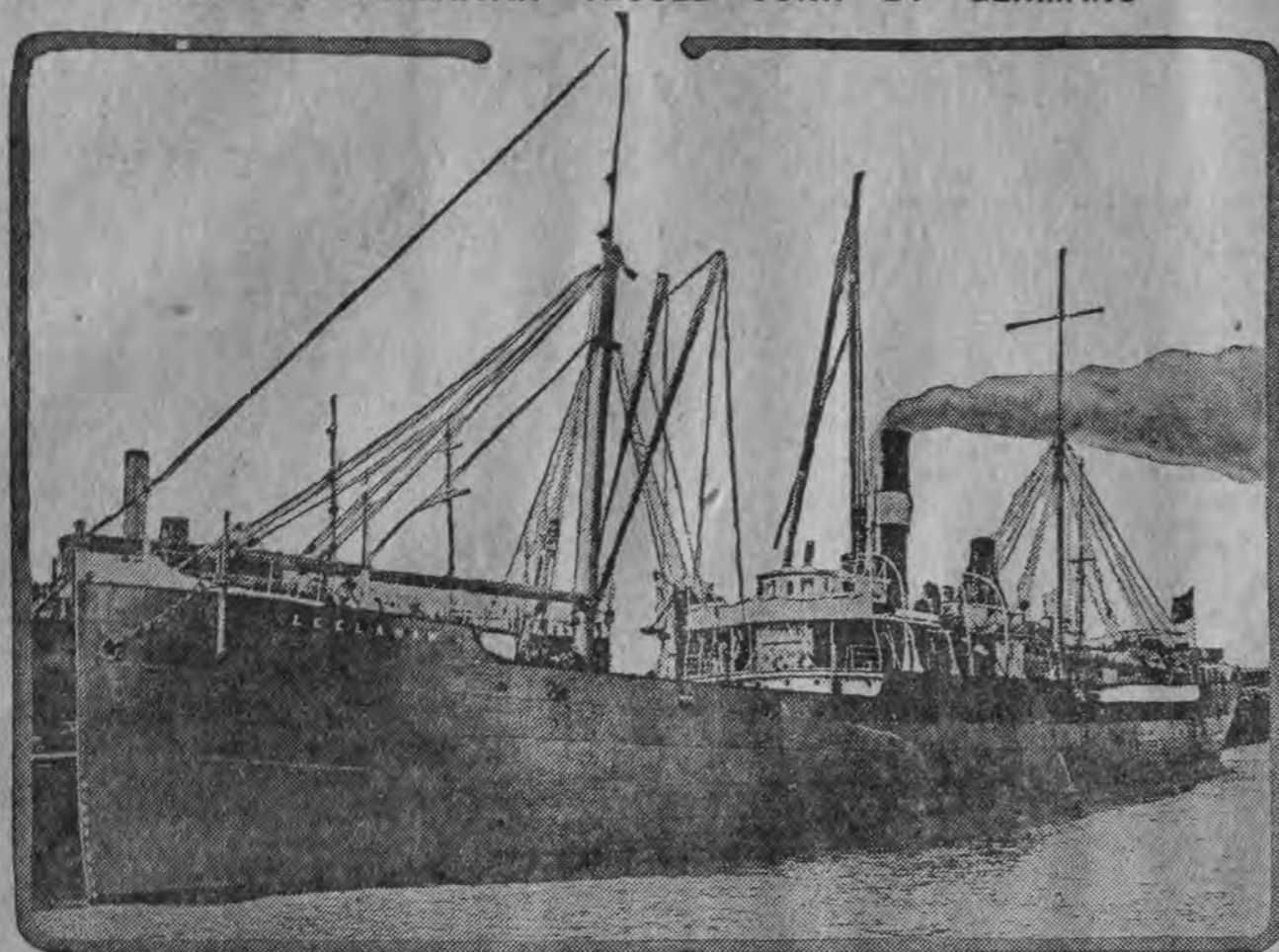
We all know the description of the snakes in Ireland: "There are none," and much the same might be said about the roads in China. There are so-called roads, certainly, upon which the people move about, but I have seldom met one that was any better than the surrounding country, and very, very often on this journey I met roads where it was ease and luxury to move off them on to the neighboring plowed field. The recipe for a road there in the North seems to be: "kTae a piece of the country that is really too bad to plow or to use for any agricultural purposes whatever, that a mountain torrent, in fact, has given up as too much for the water, upset a stone wall over it, a stone wall with good large stones in it, take care they never for a moment lie evenly, and you have your road."—Wide World Magazine.

Scottish Lodging Houses.

Glasgow has seven municipal lodging houses, six for men and one for women. They are stone buildings, three to five stories in height, and of the most substantial character. Each lodger has a separate room, with bed and chair. The bed has a wire spring, a hair or fiber mattress, coarse sheets, a blanket, a coverlet, a pillow and a pillowcase. These are aired, cleaned and washed after the lodger has gone in the morning. The total number of bedrooms in the seven houses is 2,235.

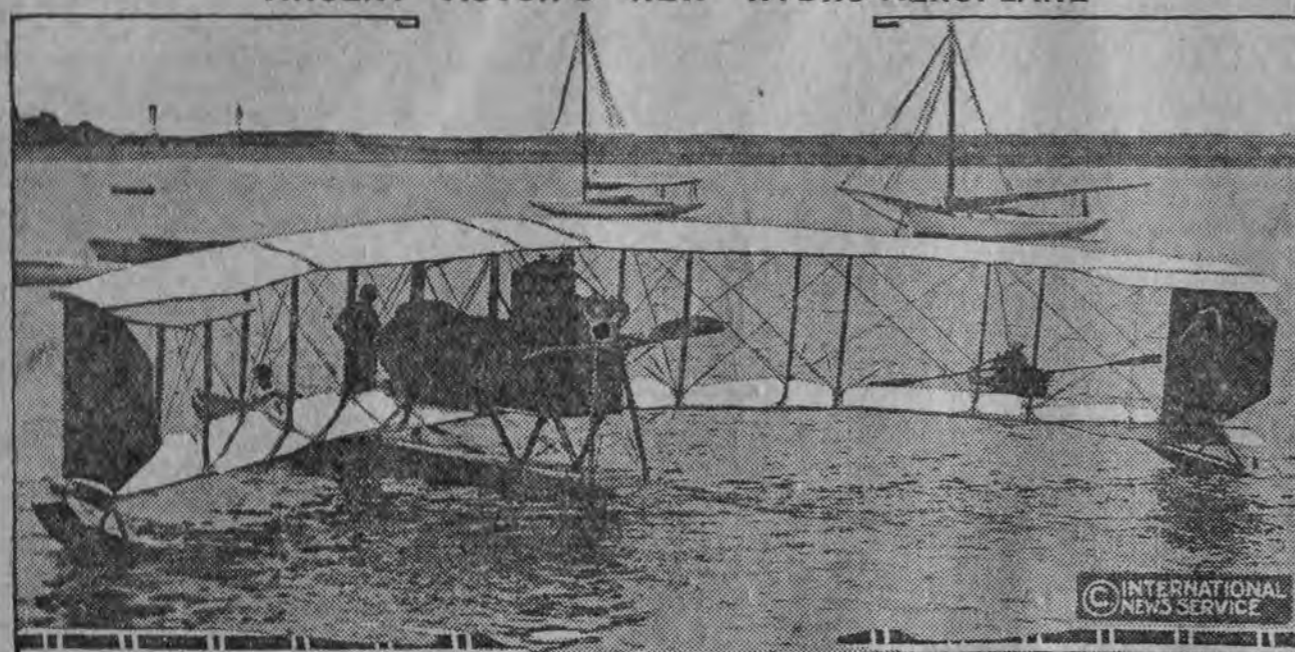
It is the opinion of those who have had experience along that line that gratitude is the rarest thing.

ANOTHER AMERICAN VESSEL SUNK BY GERMANS



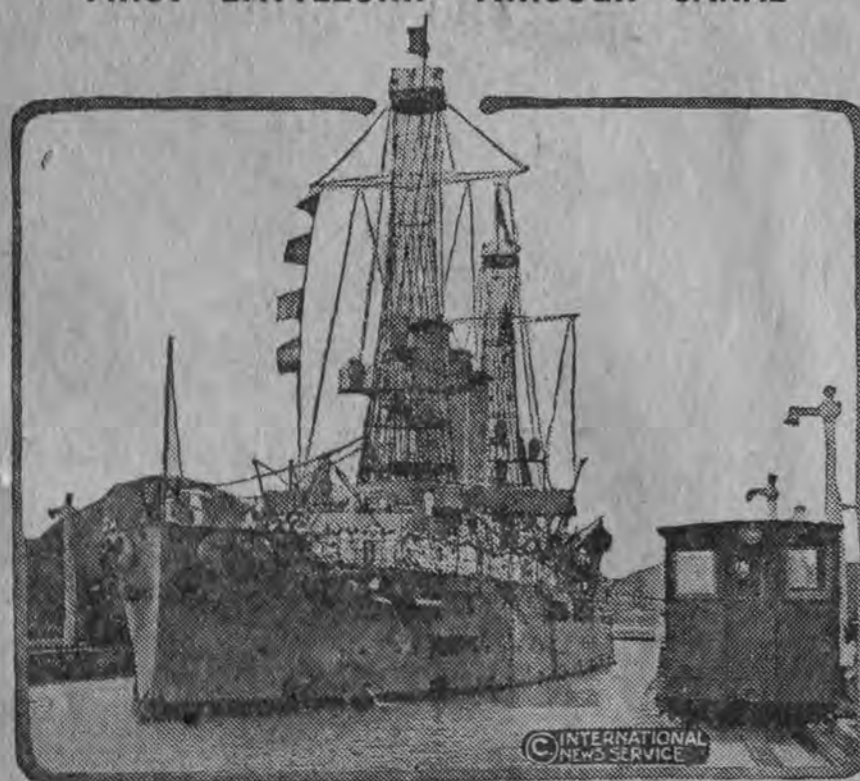
American steamship Leelanaw which was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Scotland because it had a cargo of flax for Belfast. The crew was saved.

VINCENT ASTOR'S NEW HYDRO-AEROPLANE



The first hydro-aeroplane made for Vincent Astor having been smashed in its trial flight, he ordered various changes, and the result is the machine here shown, the first of its type. The seats are not on the pontoon, but higher, in the center of the plane, and the wings are in the form of a broken V.

FIRST BATTLESHIP THROUGH CANAL



This photograph shows the battleship Missouri in the west chamber of the Pedro Miguel locks as the first battleships to pass through the Panama Canal were going through. At the right is one of the electric towing mules.

KINDNESS ON THE BATTLEFIELD



War is not always as supposed by most people. Even the officers of the armies find other things on the field than mere fighting. Pity creeps forth even from the hardest of hearts. The photograph shows a German officer helping a wounded Russian soldier. The soldier had crawled for shelter into a large hole dug by an exploded shell. Here he lay patiently awaiting the end of the day's battle. A German officer passing noted the plight of the Russian and stopped to minister to his wants.

IRISH HERO AND FATHER



The return home on short leave of the popular Irish Guardsman hero, Sergt. Michael O'Leary, V. C., who "practically captured an enemy's position by himself," killing eight Germans single-handed and taking two others prisoners, at Culachy, did not pass unobserved. The king sent for him to Buckingham palace and pinned the cross on his breast, with the queen and princess warmly congratulating the sergeant; Cork gave O'Leary an ovation as he drove through the city with the lord mayor. We see him here at his cottage home at Inchigeelah, near Macroom, County Cork, with his father, to whom Sergeant O'Leary is showing his cross.

May Give Bruin Bread Card.

The authorities of Elberfeld, Germany, are confronted with the most puzzling problem that they have had to solve since the bread card became an institution in Germany—and all because of a show bear that is so fussy about his food that he will eat nothing but bread. The owner of the animal recently was haled before the lower court and fined and sentenced to prison because he had shared his weekly portion of bread with the bear. With two months' incarceration staring him in the face he appealed, alleging that the bear was his only means of support. A kind-hearted judge changed the sentence to a fine of 100 marks, and advised the owner to apply to the president of the government in which Elberfeld lies to issue bruin a bread card just like any regular human being.

REASON FOR THE MUSTACHE

In Evidence as Having Been Worn by British Soldiers as Measure of Military Necessity.

The correspondent who writes to a contemporary suggesting that the British war office authorities should insist on soldiers being clean shaven instead of ordering them to wear mustaches, might have alleged Teutonic influence in the adoption of the mustache of the British army. The idea was first borrowed from a batch of Austrian officers quartered with some of our troops on the South coast during the Waterloo campaign. It was then taken up by the guards, who very much resented any attempt on the part of mere line regiments to follow the new fashion. The winter campaign in the Crimea led our men to grow full beards for warmth, and these, modified into flowing whiskers ("Piccadilly weepers," as they came to be called) on their return to London, were long regarded as the mark of the man of fashion.—London Chronicle.

HAIR OR NO HAIR?

It is Certainly Up to You and Cuticura. Trial Free.

Hot shampoos with Cuticura Soap, followed by light dressings of Cuticura Ointment rubbed into the scalp skin tend to clear the scalp of dandruff, soothe itching and irritation and promote healthy hair-growing conditions. Nothing better, cleaner, purer. Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Well Named.

They were talking about a promising young man who had failed to make good as a traveling salesman. The first man said to the other man:

"It was queer about the boy. He seemed to be a regular whirlwind. His first trip was a rattling success, but all he brought back from his second trip was a bunch of foolish excuses."

"What was it you called him—a whirlwind?"

"Yes."

"I see. All 'whirl' at the beginning, and all 'wind' at the finish."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sight Came Too Late.

She—When you married me you said you were well off.

He—So I was, but I didn't know it.

Children Cry For

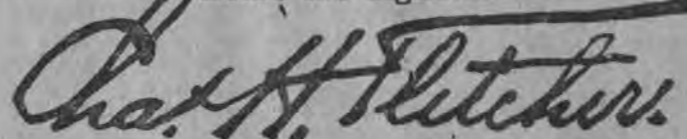


What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of



In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

NOT A MATTER OF FIGURES

Number of Churches or Synagogues Seem to Be of Relatively Little Moment.

"Is it progress to go to church or not to go to church?" asks Dr. Ernest C. Richardson of Princeton university. Thereupon he answers the question in this wise: "What is almost the last word that can be spoken on universal progress at the present stage of affairs was once spoken by that most gracious and polished author of the most scholarly 'Life of Our Lord,' Dr. Samuel J. Andrews, apropos of this very matter.

"An enthusiastic apostle of Christian endeavor in a quiet library reading room was holding forth in noisy conversation on the wonderful progress of the church in these latter times.

"Why, just think of it," he cried, "there are twelve hundred churches (if it was twelve hundred) in the city of Philadelphia alone today; twelve hundred churches, just think of it!"

"Doctor Andrews looked up from his book at the strenuous declaimer and remarked quietly: 'And there were eight hundred synagogues (if it was eight hundred) in Jerusalem at the time when Jesus Christ was crucified.'

Slander.

Slander, sir! You do not know what you are disdaining. I have seen the most respectable persons almost overwhelmed by it. At first a light sound, skimming the earth like a swallow before the storm, very softly (pianissimo) it murmurs and purrs and sows in its course poisoned arrows. It is on somebody's mouth, and softly, softly (piano, piano), it glides stily into your ear. The evil is done. It is born, it creeps, it walks; and with growing power (rinforzando) it goes from mouth to mouth diabolically. Then, all of a sudden, I can't tell you how, you see slander straighten up, hiss, swell and grow tall before your very eyes. It springs, stretches its wings, whirls, envelops, seizes, carries off; it flashes lightning, it thunders and becomes a hue and cry, a public crescendo, a universal chorus of hatred and proscription. Who, indeed, could stop it!—Beaumarrais.

No Doubt.

Teacher—Mary, can you tell me how Noah's ark was lighted?

Mary—Yessum, with ark lights.

And some people make us tired—because we can't run fast enough to get away from them.

Canada is Calling You to her Rich Wheat Lands

She extends to Americans a hearty invitation to settle on her FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

This year wheat is higher but Canadian land just as cheap, so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help to feed the world by tilling some of her soil—land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Think what you can make with wheat around \$1 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain growing.

The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. Military service is not compulsory in Canada. There is no conscription and no war tax on lands. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

J. S. CRAWFORD
301 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Canadian Government Agent.

Perverse Human Nature.

"Is it true that poverty improves a man's perspective?"
"I doubt it."
"Then, how about riches?"
"The result is the same. When a man's poor he can't appreciate the simple life because he has to live it, and when he's rich he can't appreciate the simple life because his doctor recommends it."

The man who never tried has no sympathy for the one who tried and failed.

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That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

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that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

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The Roosevelt News

L. D. TELEPHONE: Roosevelt 310.

THOMAS YORKE.....EDITOR and PROPRIETOR

Entered as second-class matter June 24th, 1908, at the post office at Carteret, N. J., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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LEADERS OF THE SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGNS GATHER IN JERSEY

Lucy Stone Honored.

The "Boston Bay" of American women is the name given to the home of Lucy Stone, 16 Hurlbut street, Orange, where the famous "taxation without representation" protest was made in 1857. Upon the house in which she lived will be placed a tablet Aug. 13 which will be so worded that if the house is torn down the tablet still will commemorate the spot.

Aug. 13 has been selected for a celebration and for unveiling the tablet because it is the ninety-seventh birthday of Lucy Stone, founder of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association in 1886. Orange will be the meeting place of suffrage leaders from the states of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, the leaders of the thousands of American women struggling for their political independence.

The celebration will be inaugurated with a banquet. Present as guests of honor will be Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, daughter of Lucy Stone, president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Suffrage Association; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Suffrage Alliance and chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee; Mrs. Frank J. Roessing, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Raymond Brown, president of the New York

FIVE REASONS WHY ONE MAN BELIEVES IN WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Norman Haggood, the editor of Harper's Weekly, is a firm believer in woman suffrage. He has drawn up a list of five reasons why he believes in it and has published them in the following statement:

"I think woman suffrage a very important reform to bring about for many reasons, of which the following are, perhaps, the most important:

"First.—It is impossible to carry out frankly and honestly the principles of democracy when half the race is arbitrarily excluded from power.

"Second.—Women are more interested than men in a number of aspects of life that particularly require attention from legislatures, courts and voters.

"Third.—Laboring men have gained a great deal from the vote in specific advantages, and the same thing would be true of the women.

"Fourth.—Women who belong to the leisure and semileisure class would have their thoughts turned into channels more profitable to themselves as well as to the community.

"Fifth.—Since steam and machinery took charge of industry, the interests of the old fashioned home have been carried into the factory and the community, and those interests which have always been looked upon as special to women are no longer concentrated in the household, but have become the leading public problems of the time."

Massachusetts Women's Clubs For Suffrage.

At its recent annual convention the Massachusetts convention of Women's clubs endorsed woman suffrage by a vote of more than two to one. Massachusetts is the twenty-ninth state federation of clubs to follow the lead of the biennial, which last year endorsed woman suffrage.

West Jersey Presbytery For Suffrage. The following resolution was carried at the West Jersey Presbytery in session at Holly Beach:

Resolved, That we approve and endorse the present campaign to secure an amendment to the state constitution to give the vote to women.

His Rank.

"I suppose the man who has charge of the cooking of twenty-five cent pieces has an army rank."

"What army rank could he have?"
"That of quartermaster."—Baltimore American.



LUCY STONE.

Woman Suffrage Association, and, it is hoped, Mrs. Antoinette Blackwell of Elizabeth, N. J., who was a sister-in-law, college mate and close friend of Lucy Stone, and who is now eighty-nine years old.

Mrs. E. F. Feickert, the president of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, will be the toastmistress at the banquet, which will be held at the Casino on Eagle Rock on the evening of the 12th.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell will be the speaker at the unveiling of the tablet Aug. 13 at 2 p. m.

The house upon which the tablet will be placed is in the Italian district of Orange, and its present occupant is Matthew Masi, a druggist. He is emphatically in favor of suffrage because his national heroes, Garibaldi and Mazzini, believed freedom good for women. Mr. Masi is very proud of the garden in front of his home, and his only fear in connection with the pilgrimage ceremony was that his flowers might be hurt. Dr. Mary G. Hussey, a suffragist and fine gardener, immediately sent Mr. Masi a barrow load of healthy young plants.

A Message From Mars.



Campaign Song.

The ants tell of awful things
The woman's vote wuz do;
Our western men must suffer when
If ant tales are true.

Four million voting western men
Have set their women free;
They do not fear their sister's vote,
Then why, my friends, should we?
Then why, my friends, should we?

In ant tales of dire results
You never chance on one
That gives the proof of awful things
The woman's vote has done.

Those western men see good results
In what their women do;
They do not fear their sister's vote,
Then why, my friend, should you?
Then why, my friend, should you?

They gave the vote, state after state,
And always more and more,
Because they saw how well it worked
In the suffrage state next door.

Four million voting western men
Have set their sisters free.
Our women are as good as theirs—
And so next fall will we!
And so next fall will we!

—The Forerunner.

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"Barley Malt of the very best grade only is the proper basis for a pure beer. Otherwise success in the brew cannot be expected.

PRIVATE SEAL The Brew for You

has the highest grade of Barley Malt for its base. Every bushel is thoroughly dusted and ground to a powder under expert inspection. Our aim is perfect purity in every detail of brewing Private Seal Beer.

PRIVATE SEAL Beer invigorates—possesses the maximum of water with the minimum of alcohol, yet having wonderful tonic qualities.

Order a case to-day from your dealer. One trial will make you a permanent buyer.

Chr. Feigenspan
NEWARK, N. J.



Interesting Locals Briefly Told

Edwin Benson and family, of Newburg, N. Y., are spending a week's vacation with Mrs. J. Larkin. Stephen Bartok, five months old, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bartok, of Mary street, died Friday of summer complaint and was buried at St. James' Cemetery at Woodbridge.

Miss Emma Marks was operated on at St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, yesterday and from latest reports is recovering.

John Such, infant son of Mrs. John Such, of Edwin street, died Wednesday of summer complaint and was buried to-day in the Presbyterian cemetery in Woodbridge. Mr. Such, the father of the boy, was one of the men who nearly lost his life in the sewer on Woodbridge avenue lately.

Stephen Sota, six-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sota, died at their home Monday and was buried Wednesday at the Presbyterian cemetery at Woodbridge.

Many people of the borough enjoyed themselves at the Oceania Fire Company of Linoleumville excursion to North Beach. This is an annual affair and always draws big crowds.

E. Zimmerman has recovered from his illness and is about again.

William Duff, of Grant City, was a borough visitor Friday.

Fire Company No. 2 hold their regular meeting this week and arrangements for the coming carnival will be made.

A. Marks, of the U. S. Metals Refining Company, is enjoying a two weeks vacation.

Mrs. Ross and daughter spent Saturday in New York.

Miss Viola Carlton spent Saturday afternoon at Boynton Beach.

There was no baseball game of the Roosevelt A. C. Sunday owing to the firemen's outing, of which some of the team belong. Next Sunday they will have a good attraction.

Mrs. Walter Malleck has been sick for the past week.

Anthony Walsh purchased a lunch wagon during the week and is having it repainted and remodeled and will open for business in first-class style.

George Byrnes spent yesterday in Elizabeth visiting friends.

E. S. Quin spent yesterday in Elizabeth.

Hugh Carlton will return from his vacation from Woodbourn, N. Y., to-day.

Max Gibian, of Perth Amboy, spent yesterday here.

Officer Edward Sullivan started on his vacation to-day.

S. Swartzstein, of Perth Amboy, spent Tuesday in the borough on business.

Postmaster Gleckner is taking automobile instructions daily.

Claffee, a former school teacher, and George F. Bergou, of Elizabeth, were married during the month and their many friends wish them success.

The assessment committee on sidewalks held a meeting during the week. Those present were Russell Mills, M. G. Koses and Stephen Deak.

Leo Coughlin returned home from a vacation spent in New York.

E. Grohman spent Wednesday in Newark, going by automobile.

Miss Nellie Nash left on Wednesday for a vacation in the Catskill Mountains, where her father, William H. Nash, is staying.

Edward Coughlin spent Tuesday in New York.

Charles Synott, of Elizabeth, spent Wednesday in the borough on business.

Anthony Walsh, of Washington avenue, will open his quick-lunch wagon, known as Tony's lunch, tomorrow. His friends wish him success in his undertaking.

John Gabrille and family, of Yonkers, are spending their vacation with Mrs. C. A. Drake, of Railway avenue.

William Dalton and James Brandon spent Tuesday evening in Newark.

Republican Club To Hold Big Outing

The Roosevelt Republican Club will have an outing of its members on the Sunday before Labor Day on the Manayottler launch. They expect to have about sixty on board. They have not as yet decided where they will go to, but will sail around the island, with a short stop at some beach, where they will have a good time.

Special Meeting of Borough Council

On Wednesday night the Borough Council held a special meeting at Fire House No. 2. Those present were Mayor Herman and Councilmen Quinn, Staubach, Ruegg and Andres and Clerk W. V. Quinn. Mr. Feast, of the Inter-ocean Oil Company, spoke to the Mayor and councilmen regarding the dock land that his company had made arrangements with Mr. Savage, of whom they held a lease of an option to purchase this land, in exchange for a resolution for the granting the company an easement to cross Woodbridge avenue with tracks and underground pipes, as may be needed in connection with the business.

Mr. Savage will take \$18,000 for the piece of land and dock property in denominations of \$500, payable within ten years, bearing interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually. A binding letter, approved by Mr. Savage, was secured by the oil company.

Mr. C. E. Lent, who represents the proposed ferry, and John A. Young, of New York, spoke to the Mayor and council of the ferry, which the officials look on favorably, and instructed the finance committee to give Mr. Lent a letter expressing their views of the same.

Police Prevent Spread of Fire

About 3 o'clock Saturday morning Officers Wilhelm and Connolly smelled smoke of clothing burning and traced the fire to the small store of Angelo Callendo in Houston street. They awakened Callendo and traced the fire to a closet where clothes were stored. They quickly put it out without calling the fire department. This is in a thickly populated section and it was fortunate that the officers discovered it, as it would most likely have done some damage.

Health Inspector Busy in Many Cases

The health inspector is kept busy these days owing to the rainy weather, which is causing ponds to fill with water. Many drowned animals which lay along the street are quickly removed. Many complaints of water in cellars are reported. As there are several new houses under way he is kept busy making inspections.

The board of health has purchased a new uniform for the inspector, which makes his position more official.

Fire Company No. 2 Holds Regular Meeting

Fire Company No. 2 held their regular meeting Monday night and arrangements for the carnival beginning August 23 were discussed. They expect this to be one of their best successes, if the weather permits. The free feature will be Dare-Devil Harry in his fire dive into a water tank. The popularity contest is expected to cause much interest. The committee is working to make this an event not to be forgotten. A merry-go-round and five or six shows and all sorts of amusements.

Contract for Alterations at Local Plant

Benjamin Moore & Co. have awarded a contract to DeBow & Glendenning, contractors, for the making of alterations and erection of additions to their factory building at Roosevelt. Building agreements have been filed here accordingly. The DeBow & Glendenning concern will do work to the extent of \$5,095 on the Roosevelt factory, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by Crow, Lewis & Wickenhoefer. The cost is payable at the rate of eighty-five per cent. of the labor supplied and material furnished each month, and the balance within thirty days after completion.

Local Foresters Held Big Meeting

Court Carteret No. 48 held their regular meeting, which was largely attended. Much interest is taken in the court at present. There have been thirty-five applications taken in a month. On the 28th of September they are going to celebrate the twenty-fourth anniversary with a parade in the evening, followed up with a social meeting, in which all of the grand court officers and several supreme officers will be present. There were ten new members taken into the court on Tuesday night. Those who were initiated were Jesse J. Foote, William Walsh, Charles Crane, Nicholas Sullivan, Henry Carlton, Anthony Walsh, Al Pfeiffer, Thomas Scheret, Dennis Fitzgerald and Dr. Joseph Mark.

After the meeting refreshments were served at the Fee Cafe. All those who became members expressed themselves as being glad to become members and would work for its welfare.

Ferry Probably To Come Next Spring

The ferry promoters are working through the borough to get local people to take stock. The capital stock is to be \$50,000. There are several local merchants who have already taken some. Mr. C. E. Lent will spend a big part of next week in the borough to get in touch with the local business people.

SUFFRAGE BABIES BEST ON EARTH

Break World's Record For Perfection.

Another striking proof of the benefit of votes for mothers comes to us from an equal suffrage state. The world's record was broken at the Better Babies contest recently held at the Interstate Fair in Spokane, Washington, a state where women vote. So many of the youngsters were so nearly perfect that, after the preliminary tests, an additional competition had to be held to settle the relative merits of the babies who came up to 98 per cent or over. At the close, the winning babies and their mothers were put into seven big touring cars and taken around the fair grounds amid the enthusiastic cheers of the great crowds that had been waiting patiently to see them.

This news will please Miss Julia C. Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau at Washington, D. C., who is a strong advocate of equal suffrage. In her address at the last National Suffrage Convention, Miss Lathrop said: "Instead of being incompatible with child welfare, woman suffrage leads toward it, and is indeed the next great service to be rendered for the welfare and ennoblement of the home."

Churches Endorse Suffrage.

The Baptist Churches of South Jersey have followed the lead of the Methodist Churches of the state in giving unanimous endorsement to woman suffrage. At the conference just held in Gloucester City the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The church of Christ stands for justice in all the relations of life, and

"Whereas, We recognize in the womanhood of our land a great moral and spiritual force which has proved invaluable in the work of the church, and

"Whereas, A movement is now before the people of our state to enfranchise its women; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we hereby endorse Equal Suffrage, and recommend it to the people as a measure for the promotion of temperance, the protection of the home, and the building of higher ideals in national life.

"F. ANDERSON,
"J. H. PERRY,
"R. R. WEST."

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Favor on Us in Reporting
Promptly any Delay in the Delivery
of Your Paper.

Steam Pipe Bursts In Chemical Plant

On Wednesday morning, at the International Phosphate Chemical Company, a steam pipe burst in the boiler room. Sigurd Dieseth, chief engineer, was standing on top of the boiler at the time and was thrown off, being badly burned by the steam, hurting his hip and spine by the fall. He was taken to the Alexian Brothers hospital in Elizabeth, where it is reported that he is resting easily.

John Wickum, who was working on the pipe that burst, was also badly burned. He was taken to his home.

This is the second scalding this week in this plant. On Monday William Slonaker was burned about the body by an overflowing still. He is also doing nicely.

Two Men Held On Serious Charge

Patrick Smythe, of Kreischerville Beach, and Ralph Hoagland, of 46 Androvetto street, Kreischerville, were arrested Sunday in Smythe's hotel in company with fifteen year old Annie Brown, of 15 Sharrott street. The two men were held by Magistrate Handy in the first district court, West New Brighton, for special sessions, charged with allowing a minor to enter a licensed saloon.

The arrest was made at 11:40 a. m., when Patrolmen Fulco and Gicamo, of the thirteenth district, and Officer Curran, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, entered Smythe's resort and found the young girl drinking beer with the two men. The girl was found to have improper guardianship and she was held until Monday to receive a hearing in the children's court.

WASHINGTONIANS PROTEST.

Say Women Can Be Relied on to Use Ballot Wisely.

Judge William H. Snell's charge, in a Massachusetts paper, that the women of Washington have not made a success as voters has brought lively protests from that state.

Senator George U. Piper of Seattle, Wash., was both indignant and amused to find upon the occasion of a visit to New York that the record of the women of his state had been belittled by Judge Snell. "I could name not one but fifty instances to prove that the women can be relied on to use the vote for the good of the state and humanity. It's to the women one must look for help every time in trying to put through legislation of a social and humane nature. For instance, it was the women of Washington who were my reliance when I was trying to force the passage of the women's and minors' minimum wage law."

Senator Piper declares that the best reasons for woman suffrage in Washington are the opponents of suffrage. He says every white slaver in the state is against it; every exploiter of woman and child labor is against it; every opponent of compensation law is against it; every liquor dealer, distiller, brewer, diver-keeper and hanger-on is against it. He says it was the suffrage that opened the eyes of the supreme court and the legislature to what was due women. He says woman suffrage has brought power to the home and that 90 per cent of the men of Washington would as soon sacrifice their obligation to statehood as to deny suffrage to women.

The Woman's Club of Tacoma likewise refutes Judge Snell's statements in a crisp presentation of facts. "Having had but two representatives, the women can hardly be held responsible for all the freak legislation," writes Martha B. Gaynor, the club's president, "and in the face of such criticism as Judge Snell chooses to give us it is encouraging to know that we are responsible for strenuous and insistent work for prohibition, food sanitation, regulation of labor conditions for women and other constructive measures."

United Mine Workers For Suffrage.

The United Mine Workers of America in all their conventions for years past have by unanimous vote endorsed woman suffrage, and we propose in the future, as in the past, to do everything we can to advance this cause. We feel that in this day of woman and child labor it is essential, if the woman is to be protected in the factory and the workshop, that she have the power of the ballot to remedy the wrongs under which she labors.—Frank J. Hayes, Vice President United Mine Workers of America.

Initial Cost.
Patience—What was the initial cost of your hat, dear?
Patrice—A V.—Yonkers Salesman.

No Further Assembly Probe of Recent Strike

According to Assemblyman Arthur A. Quinn there is little probability that the assembly commission will renew its investigation of the causes of the fatal Roosevelt strike before the next session of the legislature. This commission, which consisted of Republican Majority Leader William N. Runyon, Assemblymen Charles West, Charles Pilgrim, C. H. Wolverton and Arthur A. Quinn, heard the testimony of witnesses at Roosevelt for four days. Assemblyman Quinn, however, is of the opinion that the probe has not as yet touched at the real bed-rock of the industrial troubles in the fertilizer works. The most interesting point brought out in the entire probe, Assemblyman Quinn maintains, was the statement made by Assistant Superintendent J. E. Waring, of the Liebig plant, to the effect that a material reduction had been made in the cost of chemical ingredients, but this had been accompanied by only a reduction in the wages of the laborers and not a reduction in the cost of the fertilizer to consumers.

Police Court News Told In Brief

Mrs. Beseni, of Rahway avenue, had Pete Kalasky arrested for using vile language after she had chased him from her front porch. Officer Dowling arrested him and Recorder Lawler fined him \$5.

J. Brown had a warrant issued against Dannie Abergine for stealing tobacco from his store. The recorder sent him to appear before Judge Daly in New Brunswick.

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Guaranteed.
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Reasonable Rates
P. O. Box 114



Dread of the Actress.
There is nothing more painful to an actress than to appear on the stage looking as old as she really is.—Madame Judith.
Marked.
Mother—"Don't cry, dear. Which one of the twins hit you?" Dear—"The one with the black eye."—Wife-consin Sphinx.

Very Newest Things in Neckwear



Besides the vogue for furs and for ostrich boas which has proved a feature of the passing season, neckpieces of malines or net and others of silk or chiffon, or combinations of these materials, have proved almost as popular. They admit of much individuality in taste and they are economical. Malines, fragile as it looks, may be bought in the waterproofed variety and many of the light silks suffer little damage from moisture. Glimpses of three unusual neckpieces made of fabrics are shown in the picture given here.

At the right a bit of a taffeta scarf, edged with a full ruche of taffeta, appears thrown about the shoulders. It is a simple matter to make these little mantles or scarfs. A straight length of taffeta edged with a full box-plaited ruching of the silk or a short mantellike garment finished about the neck and down the fronts with ruching, is all there is to it. The edges of the ruche are left raw or clipped in points and soft ribbon provides ties to be used when the scarf is brought up close about the throat. Just below at the center of the picture a very full and very wide ruche of black malines is made of a wide box-plaited ruffle sewed to a band with a full narrower ruching above it. This neckpiece is pretty in white and in pale colors. It seems at its best in black or white.

Many of the short, full, neck ruffs are in combinations of black and white or gray and white. Among these short, box-plaited ruffs, of white net edged with narrow black velvet ribbon, are some very smart ones. They

are inexpensive and at the same time elegant looking.

A scarf of chiffon, elaborated with many rows of shirred puffs, made in white or pale colors, is glimpsed in the third picture. It is designed to add another charm to the dinner or dance frock and requires considerable patience and careful work in making. But aside from the somewhat tedious work it presents no other difficulties, as it is simply a straight length of the material made fluffy by shirring. Figured chiffons, showing scattered floral patterns against a plain, light ground make beautiful neckpieces of this kind.

Visible Hoops.

The idea of overdress is favorable to volles which show the undercolor very prettily, and one of the new ideas which was recently exploited at a leading exhibit was materially helped by the use of volles for the outer dress. This idea was the introduction of visible hoop skirts. The hoops were covered with ribbon and run between the outer and inner skirts.

Of course, the covering was plainly visible from the outside and it is said that the idea will be reproduced in lingerie dresses.

Autumn Costume.

Seen recently was one of the stunning things evolved for autumn. Of dark blue serge, it was cut in loose circular coat shape and had wide turned back cuffs of embroidered silk. It was lined with white silk and the blouse underneath was of white habutal, with medic collar or filet lace.

Pretty or Practical, or Both



Some of this season's underbodices are merely pretty, and others are simply practical, but here are two that are both pretty and practical. What is further in their favor is the fact that they are simplicity itself when it comes to the making of them.

The season's sheer blouses of thin trepe, chiffon and lace or net, require more than the usual attention to underbodices. In fact some blouses are very sheer and very plain, merely veiling a dainty and elaborate bodice, which is made as alluringly pretty as possible.

At the left of the picture a bodice is shown, made of a wide embroidery fringing in open eyelet work pattern. It is a good, well-woven piece of lawn embroidery, and the garment is edged with a narrow scalloped edging of elny lace. A sample of this lace is shown at the bottom of the picture. Machine-made elny of linen thread is cheap and will outlast, usually, the garment it trims. Another very durable lace is shown in the torchon edging of cotton that are as durable as elny, in fact they do not wear out.

In cutting this underbodice, the pattern is laid on the fringing in such a way that the front pieces overlap.

The bodice may be made to reach only to the waist line, or with a short basque below as shown in the picture. Ribbons run in casings about the waist and top edge, adjust it to the figure, and provide a pretty finishing touch.

The dainty bodice at the right is made of light pink crepe de chine and lace. It is merely a straight strip of the crepe hemmed at one edge. A wide val or shadow lace is stitched along its scallops to the other edge. Here a narrow beading and edging in one is sewed on.

Shoulder straps of the wide val lace, edged with the beaded lace, are sewed to the body. Narrow ribbon is run through the beading to draw the bodice up about the bust, and over the shoulders through the beading to adjust the straps. These ribbons are like the bodice and make a pretty decoration. A small wild rose made of ribbon, conceals a snap fastener at the front.

The waist is adjusted at the belt by a length of flat elastic cord, run in the hem and fastened with a snap fastener.

A length about a third greater than the bust measure is required to make this crepe underbodice of the requisite fullness. JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

The KITCHEN CABINET

The free use of soups and fresh vegetables is wise for those persons who have a tendency to overindulgence in eating.—Jordan.

CONSERVES AND PRESERVES.

To preserve pears take six pounds of pared, cored and halved pears, add four pounds of sugar and two cupsful of water, the juice of two lemons and the rind of one cut in strips and one ounce of ginger root. Drop the pears into cold water as soon as prepared to keep them from discoloring. Boil together the sugar, lemon juice, peel and ginger root for half an hour. Then drop the pears, a few at a time, in the sirup and cook about fifteen minutes. Take out and arrange in sterilized jars and so continue until all are used, then boil the sirup until thick and pour over the fruit. Seal at once.

Spiced Apple Jelly.—Take a peck of tart apples, one cupful of whole mixed spices, sugar, vinegar and water, not quite cover. Put the spices in a bag, cook the apples with the spices, vinegar and water in equal parts until the apples are soft. Strain through a jelly bag, allowing the juice to drip; do not squeeze the bag or the juice will not be clear. Boil the juice twenty minutes, or until it jellies, with an equal quantity of sugar. Pour into glasses and seal.

Rhubarb and Fig Preserve.—Take three pounds of rhubarb, two and a half pounds of sugar, one pound of figs and two ounces of candied peel; wipe the rhubarb, cut into inch lengths and place on a large dish. Chop the figs and peel and scatter over the rhubarb; on this cover the sugar and let stand until next day. Boil the preserve slowly for an hour, the last half add a small piece of ginger root. Pour into jars and seal.

The following is a delectable conserve never to be forgotten by those who have tasted it:

Fruit Conserve.—Take a pound of raisins, two pounds of tart cherries, three oranges, juice and rind, four pounds of sugar. Chop the fruit, add the sugar and boil twenty minutes. Seal in small air-tight jars while hot. The green Duchess apple makes a delicious appetizer to serve with meats by spicing them just as one does any fruit, only leave the peeling on the green apples as it adds much to the flavor.

SUMMERY FOODS.

Necessity being the mother of invention is proved every day by the housekeeper who is suddenly assailed with the thought that there is no dessert and unexpected company, all in the same breath. A good emergency dish to keep on hand these warm days and one which will keep for several days is some form of fruit jelly. Lemon jelly is especially nice in combination with other things. If one has a dish of jelly in the ice chest, arrange small spoonfuls of it in alternate layers of fruit in a sherbet cup. This is one that was tried the other day and was highly praised. A little lemon jelly, a preserved peach cut in quarters, a spoonful of orange marmalade and a tablespoonful of pineapple preserve with a little of the juice. This was topped with cream garnished with halves of strawberries and served with simple little lemon cookies and made a dessert most gratifying to all who partook of it. This pint of orange jelly in combination with other fruits like banana, orange and a few strawberries made dessert for another day, in fact it made all together eight servings in sherbet cups.

Rhubarb Delight.—Rinse, wipe and remove the peel from tender stalks of rhubarb. Cut the stalks into an earthen dish, scattering sugar over each layer. Add two tablespoonfuls of water; cover and set in the oven. Raisins, dates and figs may be added to the rhubarb if desired. Cook until tender and pink.

Vegetable Salad.—Take two cupfuls of chopped cabbage, pour over it the hot fat from a slice of salt pork, cut in dice and fried brown. Add the bits of pork and a minced onion, stir and mix well, then heat hot enough vinegar to just moisten the cabbage and flavor it.

To Can Rhubarb.—Wash the rhubarb and cut in inch lengths without peeling. Pack in sterilized jars, then fill with cold water and be sure that there are no spaces which the water does not fill. Now plunge the jars in a pan of water and screw the tops on under water.

Man's Debt to the Candle.

After the lamp came the candle, whose modest ray we are inclined to regard with a considerable amount of kindness and esteem. But for the candle the dark ages of the world would have been dark in a still more literal sense than they already were, and to this humble servant civilized mankind was indebted for the very best illuminant it possessed, certainly until the latter end of the eighteenth century, and probably right up to the time of the invention of gas.

"To have no crushing circumstances would be to live a poverty-stricken life. We would none of us attain what we should be unless we were driven to it often against our will. And so the things that we most long to escape are likely to be the things that we most need."—The S. S. Times.

HOT BREADS.

Our southern sisters think a meal is not complete without some form of hot bread and the old black mammy knew how to make the beaten biscuit and the corn pone as no one else could.

Southern Rice Bread.—Beat an egg until light, add one cupful of milk, a half teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of corn meal, and a cupful of cold boiled rice. Beat thoroughly, then add a half cupful of flour, sifted with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, stir in four more tablespoonfuls of milk, and bake in layer cake tins. Bake thirty minutes in a hot oven. Turn out the cake, spread with butter, and put the other on top, short cake fashion, spread it with butter and put on the third layer. Spread the top with butter, dust with powdered sugar and serve at once.

Scones.—Sift together two cupfuls of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar. Beat one egg, add a cupful of rich milk, then the flour; mix quickly and dry by spoonfuls on a buttered pan. Bake in a hot oven twenty minutes.

Pan Bread.—Separate two eggs, add the yolks to two cupfuls of milk, two cupfuls of cornmeal, a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of melted shortening and a cupful of bread flour; beat thoroughly and stand aside for twenty minutes. Fold in the three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, beat again, then fold in the whites of the eggs well beaten and bake in a well-greased pan in a moderate oven a half hour.

Graham Wafers.—Beat half a cupful of butter to a cream, add a cupful of sugar gradually, drop in an egg and beat three minutes. Put a teaspoonful of soda in a cup, add a tablespoonful of water, and add to the sugar mixture, then add two tablespoonfuls of milk and stir in three cupfuls of graham flour. Knead until smooth, roll into a thin sheet and cut in squares of two inches. Bake in a moderate oven until crisp.

HOT WEATHER BEVERAGES.

It is well to be provided with the materials for cooling drinks during the hot days of summer. There is no drink so satisfying and "touches the spot" like good egg lemonade. It is not only cooling, refreshing, but nourishing if one is tired from a journey or a shopping tour. In the time of fresh berries there are any number of concoctions cooling and appetizing to the thirsty palate. Currant, raspberry and cherry shrub made last year will now be appreciated. Grape juice is another most delightful drink. A few bottles of ginger ale kept near the ice and served with a snappy ginger cookie and a sparkling glass of the ale will cause your friends to rise up and call you blessed.

Iced Chocolate.—Melt four squares of chocolate with a half cupful of sugar and a cupful of water in a double boiler until smooth. Scald a quart of cream and add to the chocolate, beating thoroughly; cool and strain. Flavor with vanilla and freeze. Serve when frozen like mush.

Coffee Frappe.—Take a cupful of ground coffee and two quarts of water, boil five minutes, then strain through a fine cloth. Then add a pint of sugar, stir until dissolved. Add the white of an egg to the coffee and freeze until like wet snow. Serve in punch glasses with whipped cream.

Grape Juice.—Cover the well-washed grapes with water, heat until the grapes burst and all the juice extracted. Strain through a colander, add a cupful of sugar to each quart of juice or less sugar if liked; it does not hinder the keeping quality. Cook for five minutes, boiling steadily. Then bottle, seal with wax for next year's hot-weather drinks. Grape juice will be found most grateful as drink in illness, winter or summer. A cupful of grape juice, a tablespoonful of lemon juice, a pint of cream and sugar to taste makes a most delicious ice cream.

Nellie Maxwell

Lotus-Flower Cigarettes.

In Siam the natives smoke cigarettes made of home-grown tobacco wrapped in dried banana leaves or in the petals of the royal lotus flower. In the latter form they are most delicious, according to Carl C. Hanson, United States consul at Bangkok.

Play Billiards on a Glass Table.

In a billiard room in Paris is a table made of glass. It is much more difficult to make a shot on it than on the ordinary baize-covered table.

Charming Messaline Afternoon Gown



An afternoon gown of messaline silk, pictured here, is one of many that the amateur seamstress may undertake with assurance that success is easy. The summer afternoon dress is about the most satisfying of all the clothes wherewithal we are clothed and any number of them have been designed (of the lovely fabrics made for wear in the good old summer time) that are easy to make.

In the dress pictured the skirt is straight and short and full. It has a high waist line with a smocked or shirred panel at the front and single box plait disposing of the fullness at the sides and back. Two knife-plaited ruffles extend about the skirt near the bottom and at the hip line, but they terminate at the front panel on each side.

A loose, plain blouse of chiffon in the same color as the dress with Dutch neck has a narrow knife plaiting of the messaline festooned across the front. A short jacket of the messaline is decorated with small buttons and these and the odd sleeves with turnback cuffs, are forceful little items in the very good style of this gown.

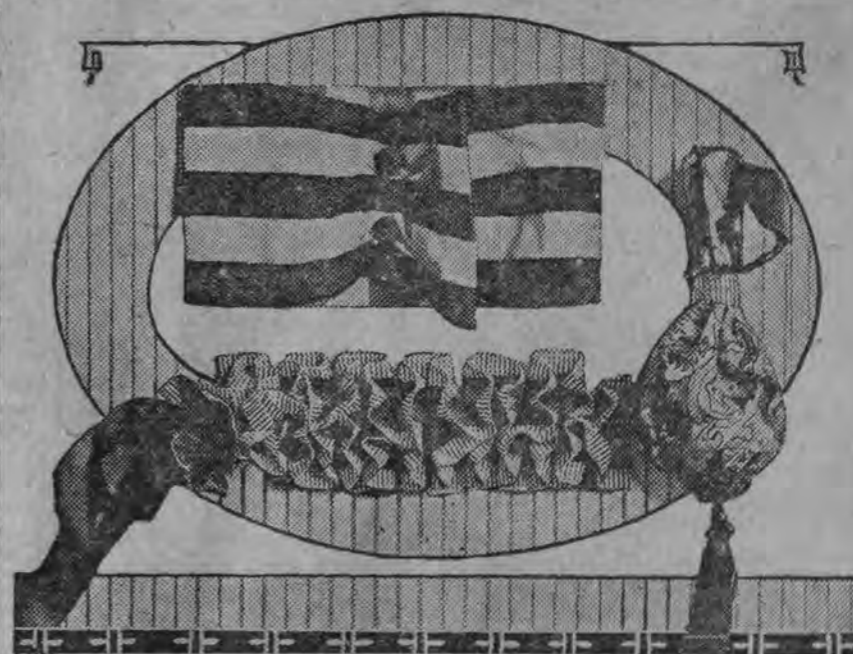
The sleeves are full and confined near the shoulder with a band of narrow knife plaiting.

A frill of lace about the neck and a long tie of narrow ribbon with border of white complete the dress.

Summer afternoon gowns of volles, or crepe, and fine lingerie are very smart, worn with bright colored coats of taffeta or crepe or a messaline silk lined with thin satin. The surplice waist appears in many variations in afternoon gowns. A combination of the eton jacket and surplice waist effect is novel; the surplice ending in sash ends at the back. A blouse and girdle cut in one is one of the happiest suggestions for the afternoon gown. To pick out the unusual and at the same time the simple effects for afternoon dresses is to be sure of success in style.

The three-tiered skirt in which the flounces are set together is another good idea for the afternoon dress. It is worn with a soft chiffon blouse and made high waisted or given that effect by a very wide girde. Made of one of the thin materials and worn with a coat of taffeta this is a costume both economical and smart.

Some Fads of the Late Summer



In line with the fad for black and white a wide girde is made of ribbon showing alternate stripes of white satin and black velvet. It is fastened at the front under a shallow loop of the ribbon, ornamented by a row of covered velvet buttons. Such a belt looks well with black and white striped skirts or all white. Or it may be worn with frocks in gay colors where it serves to tone down the brilliant but fashionable shades.

A short neck ruff is made of black satin ribbon having a narrow white border striped with black. It is sewed to a band of narrower black satin ribbon in full triple box plait. The edges of the plaits are caught together to form the ruche. A bow and ends of plain black satin ribbon finish the neckpiece which fastens with snap fasteners at the front.

A bag of black and gold brocaded ribbon is sewed to a gilt frame that opens out, at the top. It is finished with a black silk tassel pendant from the bottom and suspended by short loops of narrow satin ribbon. This is one of the prettiest of many new bags. Hosiery, shoes, handbags and purses have all swung into the black and white vogue. Stockings are shown in white having a crossbar in black, in small checkerboard design, in stripes and polka dots. Shoes employ black and white leathers combined in about equal proportions or are in all black.

Belts have also entered the running, and in combinations of white kid and black patent leather they have captured the honors.

New Petticoats.

The phases of the new petticoats are many. We have princess slips of silk, batiste, crepe de chine, held over the shoulders with straps of ribbon and elaborately trimmed about the hem with wide flounces of lace, plaited organdies, chiffon or net, caught here and there with bouquets of delicately tinted French flowers. They measure from four to six yards about the hem, and sometimes little 1845 pantalettes, made of materials to match the petticoat, are worn beneath.

Jumpers Again.

A pretty garment. Jumped into fashion. It is especially for youth. And hence middle age will wear it. Navy blue serge and taffeta build them mostly. They are nearer suspenders than they were before. Sometimes there are two straps over the shoulders instead of one, thereby lending dignity.

SEEING LIFE with JOHN HENRY & George V. Hobart



John Henry on Servant Problem

WHEN Peaches and I get tired of the Big Town—tired of its noises and hullabaloo; tired of being tagged by taxis as we cross a street; tired of watching grocers and butchers hoisting higher the highest cost of living—that's our cue to grab a choo-choo and breeze out to Uncle Peter Grant's farm and bungalow in the wilds of Westchester, which he calls Trooly-rooral.

Just to even matters up, Uncle Peter and his wife visit us from time to time in our amateur apartment in the Big Town.

Uncle Peter is a very stout old gentleman. When he squeezes into our little flat the walls act as if they were bowlegged.

Uncle Peter always goes through the folding doors sideways, and every time he sits down the man in the apartment below us kicks because we move the piano so often.

Aunt Martha is Uncle Peter's wife and she weighs more and breathes oftener.

When the two of them visit our bird cage at the same time the janitor has to go out and stand in front of the building with a view to catching it if it falls.

When we reached Troolyrooral we found that "Cousin Elsie" Schulz was also a visitor there.

"Cousin Elsie" is a sort of privileged character in the family, having lived with Aunt Maria for over twenty years as a sort of housekeeper.

They call her "Cousin Elsie" just to make it more difficult.

Three or four years ago Elsie married Gustave Bierbauer and quit her job.

"Cousin Elsie" believes that conversation was invented for her exclusive use, and the way she can grab a bundle of the English language and break it up is a caution.

Two years after their marriage old Gustave stopped living so abruptly that the coroner had to sit on him.

The post mortem found out that Gustave had died from a rush of words to his brainpan.

The coroner also found, upon further examination, that all of these words had formerly belonged to Elsie,

joy. "I got it!" she said. "I haf untied der meaning of dot R. S. V. P. It means Real Silver Wedding Presents!"

I was just about to drink a glass of water, so I changed my mind and nearly choked to death.

Elsie's interpretation of that wedding invitation is going to set Herman Schulz back several dollars, or I'm not a foot high.

And maybe they don't have their troubles at Troolyrooral with the servant problem.

One morning later on Peaches and I were out on the top porch drinking in the glorious air and chatting with Hep Hardy, who had come out to spend Sunday with us, when Aunt Martha came bustling out, followed by Uncle Peter, who, in turn, was followed by Lizzie Joyce, their latest cook.

Lizzie wore a new lid, trimmed with prairie grass and field daisies, hanging like a shade over the left lamp; she had a grouchy looking grip in one hand and a green umbrella with black freckles in the other.

She was made up to catch the first train that sniffed into the station.

Aunt Martha whispered to us plaintively: "Lizzie has been here only two days, and this makes the seventh time she has started for town."

But Lizzie took the center of the stage and scowled at her audience. "I'm takin' the next train for town, mem!" she announced with considerable bitterness.

"What is it this time, Lizzie?" inquired Aunt Martha.

Lizzie put the grouchy grip down, folded her arms, and said: "Oh, I have me grievances!"

Uncle Peter sidled up to Aunt Martha and said in a hoarse whisper: "My dear, this shows a lack of firmness on your part. Now leave everything to me and let me settle this obstreperous servant once and for all!"

Uncle Peter crossed over and got in the limelight with Lizzie.

"It occurs to me," he began in polished accents, "that this is an occasion upon which I should publicly point out to you the error of your ways, and send you back to your hum-

maid in a cold storage. I'm a cook, mem, it's true, but I'm no relation to Doctor Cook, and I ain't eager to sleep in a room where even a Polar bear would be growlin' for a fur-coat."

"Very well, Lizzie," said Aunt Martha, soothingly. "I'll have storm windows put on at once and extra quilts sent to the room, and a gas stove if you wish."

"All right, mem," said the Countess of Cornbeef, removing the lid. "I'll stay, but keep that husband of yours with the woozy lingo out of the kitchen, because I'm a nervous woman—I am that!" And then the Duchess of Deviled Kidneys got a strangle hold on her green umbrella and ducked for the grub foundry.

Aunt Martha sighed and went in the house.

"Hep," I said; "this scene with Her Highness of Clamchowder ought to be an awful warning to you. No man should get married these days unless he's sure his wife can juggle the frying pan and take a fall out of an egg-beater. They've had eight cooks in eight days, and every time a new face



Uncle Peter is a Very Stout Old Gentleman.

comes in the kitchen the coalscuttle screams with fright.

"We had one last week who answered roll call when you yelled Phyllis."

"Isn't that a peach of a handle for a kitchen queen with a map like the Borough of Bronx on a dark night? She came here well recommended—by herself. She said she knew how to cook backward."

"We believed her after the first meal, because that's how she cooked."

"When Phyllis found there was no shredded oats in the house for breakfast she changed the cover of the washtub into sawdust and sprinkled it with the whisk broom, chopped fine."

"It wasn't a half bad breakfast food of the homemade kind, but every time I took a drink of water the sawdust used to float up in my throat and tickle me."

"The first and only day she was with us Phyllis squandered two dollars' worth of eggs to make a lemon meringue poppie."

"She tried to be artistic with this, but one of the eggs was old and nervous and it slipped."

"Uncle Peter asked Phyllis if she could cook some Hungarian goulash, and Phyllis screamed: 'No; my parents have been Swedes all their lives!' Then she ran him across the lawn with the carving knife."

"Aunt Martha went in the kitchen to ask what was for dinner, and Phyllis got back at her: 'I'm a woman, it is true, but I will show you that I can keep a secret!'"

"When the meal came on the table we were compelled to keep the secret with her."

"On the second day it suddenly occurred to Phyllis that she was working, so she handed in her resignation, handed Hank, the gardener, a jolt in his cafe department, handed out a lot of unnecessary talk, and left us flat."

"The next rebate we got in the kitchen was a colored man named James Buchanan Pendergrast."

"James was all there is and carry four. He was one of the most careful cooks that ever made faces at roast beef."

"The evening he arrived we intended to have shad roe for dinner, and James informed us that that was where he lived."

"Eight o'clock came, and no dinner. Then Aunt Martha went in the kitchen to convince him that we were human beings with appetites."

"She found Careful James counting the roe to see if the fish dealer had sent the right number."

"He was up to 2,196,493, and still had half a pound to go."

"James left that night, followed by shouts of approval from all present."

"I'm telling you all this, Hep, just to prove that fate is kind while it delays your wedding until some genius invents an automatic cook made of aluminum and electricity."

Hep laughed and shook his head.

"This servant problem won't delay my wedding," he chorried; "if there wasn't a cook left in the world we wouldn't care; we're going to be vegetarians because we're going to live in the Garden of Eden."

"Tush!" I snickered.

"Tush, yourself!" said Hep.

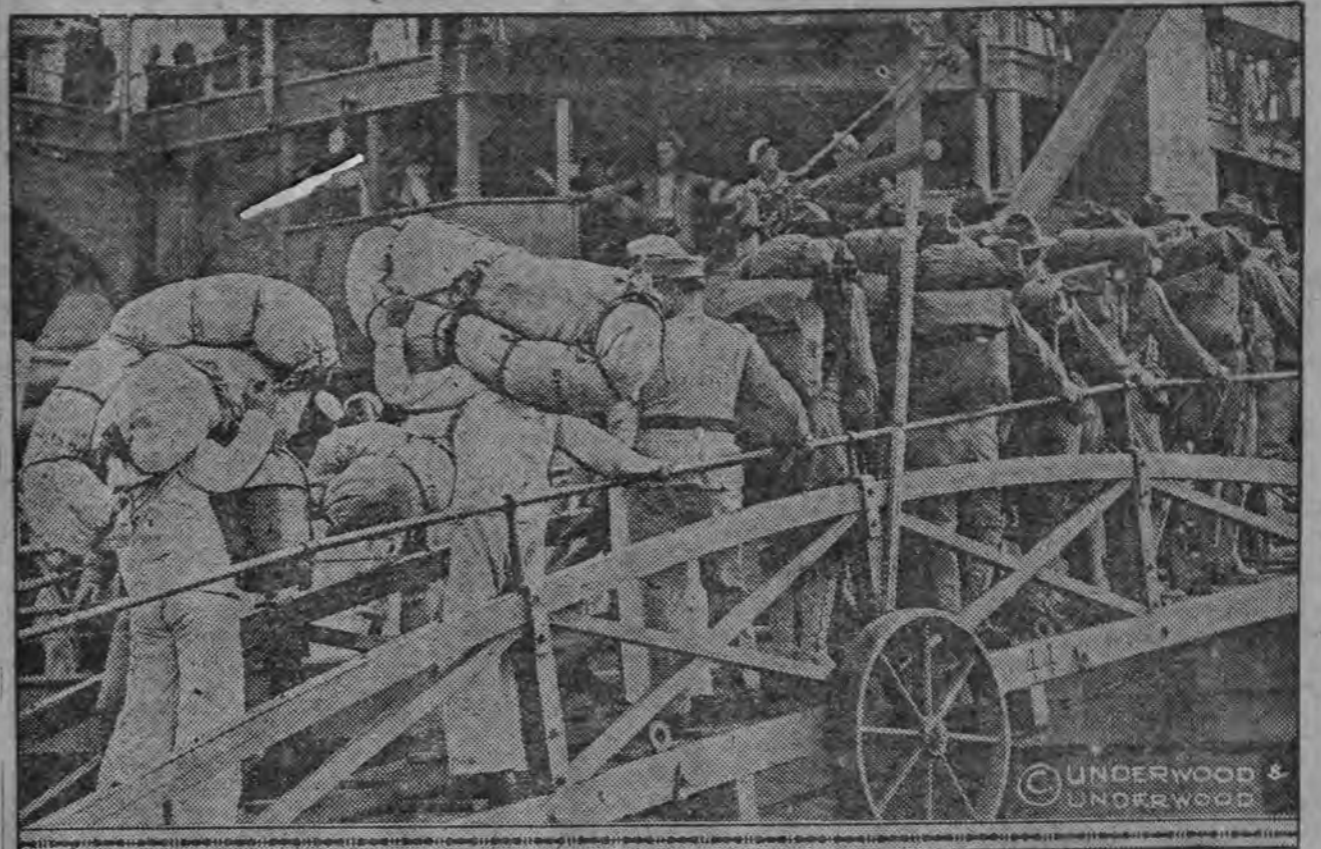
"Oh, tush, both of you," said Peaches. "John said that very thing to me three weeks before we were married."

"Sure I did," I went back, "and we're still in the Garden, aren't we? Of course if you want to sublet part of it and have Hep and his bride roaming moonstruck through your strawberry beds, that's up to you!"

"Well," said friend wife, "being alone in the Garden of Eden is all right, but after you've been there three or four years there's a mild excitement in hearing a strange voice, even if it is that of a serpent!"

Close the door, Della, I feel a draft.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR AMERICANS IN HAITI



Scene in the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, as 600 bluejackets were being hurried aboard the battleship Connecticut to be taken to Haiti to re-enforce the command of Rear Admiral Caperton and help in restoring order on the island.

ONE OF WARSAW'S PRINCIPAL STREETS



Scene in the center of Warsaw, the capital of Russian Poland, which has been the object of the great Teuton drive in the eastern theater of the war and is now in the hands of the Germans.

CASHIER AND GIRL MISSING



Abraham Cornelius, Jr., cashier of the Citizens National bank of Englewood, N. J., and Miss Loretta Adelgals, formerly the bank's stenographer, both of whom are missing. The directors of the bank have reported a shortage of \$11,000 in the cashier's accounts.

NEW ARCHBISHOP IN WEST



Most Rev. Edward J. Hanna was confirmed as archbishop of San Francisco recently, succeeding the late Archbishop Riordan. The photograph shows him in his robes in St. Mary's cathedral.

ISONZO PEOPLE WELCOME ITALIANS



A scene in the Isonzo district when the long-prayed-for invasion took place. The Italian soldiers were hailed as the "redeemers" of the section which for as far back as the inhabitants could remember was under Austrian rule. Everywhere the inhabitants turned out to give them sitting greetings. The photograph shows women giving flowers to the Italian troops.

Here's a Sentence.

There was the savor, the desideratum, the force and quantity that we have been talking of—a savor immense and extraordinary, in relation to which the muddlement that I have called subjective came directly from the fact that it is not, like the savor to which I just paid tribute, "dished," served, administered after the fashion of precious things in general, isn't perhaps in any degree the result of what passes in other societies for preparation. It grows wild, and I had doubtless partaken of it crude—with the marvelous effect of its not disagreeing with us.—The Sun



Then Lizzie and the Green Umbrella Struck a Casey-at-the-Bat Pose.

with the exception of a few which were once the property of Gustave's favorite bartender.

After Gustave's exit, Aunt Maria tried to get Elsie back on her job, but the old Dutch had her eye on Herman Schulz, and finally married him.

So now every once in a while Elsie moseys over from Plainfield, N. J., where she lives with Herman, and proceeds to sew a lot of pillow slips and things for Aunt Martha.

One morning while Peaches and I were at breakfast, Elsie meandered in, bearing in her hand a wedding invitation which Herman had forwarded to her from Plainfield.

Elsie read the invitation: "Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Ganderkurds request der honor of your presence at der marriage of der daughter, Verbena, to Galahad Schafzeuburger, at der home of der bride's parents, Plainfield, N. J. March Sixteenth. R. S. V. P."

"Well," said Elsie, "I know der Ganderkurds and I know der daughter, Verbena, and I know Galahad Schafzeuburger; he's a floorwalker in Bauerhaupt's grocery store, but I don't know vot it is dot R. S. V. P. yet!"

I gently kicked Peaches on the instep under the table, and said to Elsie: "Well, that is a new one on me. Are you sure it isn't B. & O. or C. R. R. or N. J.? I've heard of those two railroads in New Jersey, but I never heard of the R. S. V. P."

For the first time in her life since she's been able to grab a sentence between her teeth and shake the pronouns out of it Elsie was fazed.

She kept looking at the invitation and saying to herself, "R. S. V. P.! Vot is it? I know der honor of your presence; I know der bride's parents, but I don't know R. S. V. P."

All that day Elsie wandered through the house muttering to herself: "R. S. V. P.! Vot is it? Is it some secret between the bride and groom? R. S. V. P.! It ain't my initials, because they begin mit E. S. Vot is dot R. S. V. P.? Vot is it? Vot is it?"

That evening we were all at dinner when Elsie rushed in with a cry of

ble station with a better knowledge of your status in this household."

"Scat!" said Lizzie, and Uncle Peter began to fish for his next line.

"I want you to understand," he went on, "that I pay you your wages!"

"Sure, if you didn't," was Lizzie's come-back, "I'd land on you good and hard, that I would. What else are you here for, you fathead?"

"Fathead!" echoed Uncle Peter in astonishment.

"Peter, leave her to me," pleaded Aunt Martha.

But Uncle Peter rushed blindly on to destruction. "Elizabeth," he said sternly, "in view of your most unrefined and unladylike language, it behooves me to reprimand you severely. I will therefore—"

Then Lizzie and the green umbrella struck a Casey-at-the-bat pose, and cut in: "G'wan away from me with your dime novel talk or I'll place the back of me unladylike hand on your jowls!"

"Peter!" warningly exclaimed the perturbed Aunt Martha.

"Yes, Martha, you're right," the old gentleman said, turning hastily. "I must hurry and finish my correspondence before the morning mail goes." And he faded away.

"It isn't an easy matter to get servants out here," Aunt Martha whispered to us. "I must humor her. Now, Lizzie, what's wrong?"

"You told me, mem, that I should have a room with a southern exposure," said the Queen of the Bungalow.

"And isn't the room as described?" asked Aunt Martha.

"The room is all right, but I don't care for the exposure," said the Princess of Forkchops.

"Well, what's wrong?" insisted our patient auntie.

"Sure," said the Baroness of Bread Pudding. "The room is so exposed, mem, that every breeze from the North Pole just neckily hikes in there and keeps me settin' up in bed all night shiverin' like I was shakin' dice for the drinks. When I want that kind of exercise I'll hire out as chamber-

MONEY PROBLEM NOW IN MEXICO

Lansing and McAdoo Confer on Finances in New York

WILL CONSULT BIG BANKERS

Secretary of Treasury to Ask Them for Loan to Southern Republic—U. S. May Have to Guarantee Any Bond Issue.

New York.—Secretary of State Lansing and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo conferred here. From a reliable source it was learned that the possible attitude of bankers toward the financial necessities which will arise with the establishment of a new government in Mexico were considered.

It was stated later that the Secretary of the Treasury will call upon New York bankers to learn whether, in case of the adoption of the President's plan in Mexico, they will be willing to make a loan to the new government. It was said that seven firms are to be consulted.

Officials in Washington are beginning to realize that if the United States stands sponsor for a new government in Mexico it will be forced eventually to guarantee the large loan which it will be necessary to arrange. This fact, it is believed, has caused President Wilson to hesitate, but the belief is growing that he will finally consent to this assumption of responsibility.

On his return to Washington the Secretary of State denied that the conference had been for the purpose of considering means of financing "any independent faction in Mexico which the United States Government might feel obliged to support." It was admitted in Washington, however, that the financial problem is one of the most perplexing in connection with a Mexican settlement.

Announcement is made in a despatch from Washington that Senator J. M. Cardozo de Oliveira, Minister to Mexico, who is about to leave Mexico city, has been invited to come to Washington to advise the Administration regarding conditions in Mexico. He has been looking after the interests of the United States Government there.

The conference with diplomats of the A B C Governments will be resumed in New York.

GRANTS RATE INCREASE.

Western Freight Tolls to Be Raised Following Interstate Board's Ruling.

Washington.—The Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in the application of forty-one Western railroads for an increase in freight rates has been reached.

The decision grants liberal increases, on the ground that the revenues of Western railroads have not kept pace with the increasing cost of operation and because revenues now are too low to be for the best public interest.

The commission points out to the railroads methods by which they can better their position by economies, such as eliminating many free services to shippers and increasing efficiency of organizations and equipment.

The grain-carrying roads of the Northwest will profit most largely by the decision, it is asserted.

Grain, grain products, live stock, fresh meats and packing house products, coal, hay, fruits, vegetables and cotton piece goods were the principal commodities on which the advance was sought.

The railroads did not ask for a horizontal increase of 5 per cent, as did the lines east of the Mississippi, but took up each commodity separately.

The Western roads will be required to keep accurate account of the sums the rate increases yield, the implication being that if returns prove excessive the tariffs will be revised downward until proximated.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

LONDON.—H. Harold Fraser, a newspaper correspondent born in Chicago of Scottish parents, was fined £50 (\$250) in Bow street police court, charged with possessing an irregular or false passport, issued by the American Embassy here last March.

BERLIN.—The crops in the Grand Duchy of Baden are reported to be so plentiful that a reduction in the price of bread and an increase in the per capita portions will soon be possible.

CHICAGO.—Six persons were named in three true bills voted by the State Grand Jury in the investigation of the Eastland steamship disaster.

LONDON.—The British Foreign Office notified the American Embassy in London that Americans in the United Kingdom, as well as all other aliens, are subject to registration.

WASHINGTON.—The United States will continue to act alone in representations to Great Britain regarding neutral trade. A Swedish proposal for joint action brought no result.

OTTAWA.—Wife and mother have had their day in Canada so far as forbidding their men folk to go to war is concerned, and that day is past, according to official announcement made by the Militia Department.

RUSH WARSHIPS TO VERA CRUZ

Alarming Situation Causes U. S. Battleships To Be Sent There

ANTI-AMERICAN MEETINGS

Outbreak against Foreigners Threatened—President Curtails His Vacation—Carranza Supporters Resent A B C Conference.

Washington.—The Mexican situation has assumed a new and dangerous phase, with complications threatened that may require the use of force against the population of Vera Cruz by the United States. Efforts to incite the population of Vera Cruz against Americans and other foreigners have been made by street orators, and conditions there have become so critical that the United States battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire have been ordered to proceed southward, and will probably continue to the Mexican port unless the anti-foreign demonstrations there cease. They sailed from Newport, R. I.

The United States gunboat Marietta has also been ordered from Progreso, Mexico, to Vera Cruz.

One of the worst features of the situation is that the efforts to arouse feeling against foreign citizens and subjects appears to have been undertaken with the connivance of the Carranza Government. The Carranzistas are very angry over the purpose of the United States to bring peace to Mexico through co-operation with six Latin-American countries. Carranza is believed to suspect that his elimination is contemplated by the United States, and it is feared he is now proceeding to develop a "rule or ruin" policy.

The advice concerning the dangerous turn of affairs at Vera Cruz came to the Navy Department in a despatch from Commander Luke McNamee of the cruiser Sacramento, the senior American naval officer at that place. Commander McNamee reported that a very ugly feeling existed at Vera Cruz toward all foreigners, and speeches had been made, in the public square and on the streets, stirring up the populace against them. He asked for reinforcements, and it was in consequence of this request that the Louisiana, the New Hampshire, and the Marietta received preparatory orders to proceed to Vera Cruz.

As a result of telegraphic exchanges over the Mexican situation between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, the President decided to curtail his vacation and return to the capital.

MISSION FOR GENERAL SCOTT.

U. S. Army Chief Goes to Mexican Border for Conference.

Washington.—Of the events that moved rapidly over the Mexican screen at the State Department the most striking was the hurried departure of Major General Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, for the Mexican border "on business of the State Department."

The ostensible mission of the actual commander of the country's military establishment is to compel the Carranza forces to vacate neutral territory along the border, according to the border, according to agreement. Villa has respected this pact, but Carranza has broken it.

It is more probable that Gen. Scott will assume direction of the 19,000 troops—practically the mobile army—at all points along the Mexican border.

The actual purpose of his departure from Washington, however, is, as already indicated in these despatches, to represent this country in the final effort to rescue 15,000,000 inoffensive Mexicans from 150,000 revolutionaries.

The instructions given the head of the army were, of course, not made public. It is probable that he himself was not fully informed of the President's ultimate purposes.

That his departure has relation to the other events that for two hours engaged the attention of the American Secretary of State, three Ambassadors and three Ministers Plenipotentiary of Latin-American countries there is little room to doubt. Yet as far as can be learned, Gen. Scott's mission was not discussed.

300 TAKEN IN RAID.

State Troops Close Big Gambling Resort in Louisiana.

New Orleans.—Gov. Hall was much pleased over the success of State troops in raiding Dick Hyland's gambling resort, which had been running for years without interference. The soldiers were led by Senator G. W. Smith, the Governor's secretary, and the Governor watched the arrest of 300 men, including Hyland's workers, and the seizure of a great quantity of gambling paraphernalia.

OKUMA REMAINS PREMIER.

Yields to Emperor's Request and Withdraws Resignation.

Tokyo.—At the urgent request of the Emperor, the Japanese Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Okuma, who, with all his cabinet, tendered his resignation, has decided to remain in office.

A permanent Minister will be selected for the Foreign Office. Count Okuma is to hold the post temporarily. Count Okuma agreed to the Emperor's request, but he will name the cabinet.

ZEPPELINS RAID ENGLAND AEROPLANES DESTROY ONE PRAGA CAPTURED BY KAISER

Suburb of Warsaw Falls to Teutons—Railway Terminals There Lead to Petrograd and Moscow

TURK BATTLESHIP SUNK BY ALLIES' SUBMARINE

London.—Successes in the new land attack of the allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula and consolidation of the British gains, made after terrific cannonading on both sides, on the west front about Hooge, were recorded in the war dispatches.

The Russian retreat in the east continues, except to the north of the long battle line. The Russians are making strong resistance to the attack on Riga.

Fourteen non-combatants, most of them women, perished in the Zeppelin raid on the east coast of England, it became known here. The airships were vigorously attacked, both by defense guns and by aeroplane, with the result that one Zeppelin was brought down at sea and eventually destroyed. An English flyer was killed and his machine was destroyed.

Ally aeroplanes made a raid on Bavarian towns, killing eight persons. The Berlin report said these places visited were outside the military district.

Two British warships, one an auxiliary cruiser and one a torpedo boat destroyer, were reported lost. The destroyer hit a mine. In addition four non-combatant vessels, one Norwegian, were destroyed by submarines.

An Ally submarine was sunk in the Dardanelles by a Turkish aeroplane, which hit the undersea craft with three bombs.

The forcing of the Dardanelles is realized by British military critics to be of the greatest importance, for they assert that it is the only way that the allies can render immediate aid to Russia and repay her for the great sacrifices she has made for the common cause.

In addition it is believed that a success against Turkey would bring the Balkan states definitely over to the side of the quadruple Entente Powers in the war.

RUSSIANS IN RETREAT.

London.—The Russian army retreating from the Polish salient to new defenses on the Grodno, Brest Litovsk line through continuous rear guard fighting still holds the three main railways and the military railways built by them since the war began.

In the face of the Russian fire from the Praga forts the Austro-Germans have succeeded in crossing the Vistula in the vicinity of Warsaw, and they have captured the minor fortress of Segrzec at the junction of the Narew, and Bug rivers.

Further south General Woyrsch is moving eastward steadily in the face of the Russian resistance, but Field Marshal von Mackensen, whose advance has been regarded as an important factor in the success of the German enveloping plan, is meeting stubborn counter-attacks and apparently making slow progress.

Near Novogeorgievsk the Germans have advanced on the Lomza-Ostrov, Wyszokow road, between the Narew and the Bug.

Petrograd reports that the attacks of the Germans on the fortress of Kovno and Ossowetz, which must be overcome before the invaders can reach the railway running from Warsaw through Vilna and Dvinsk to Petrograd, have come to a stop. Previous reports said heavy losses were inflicted on the Germans when they were thrown back.

A combined land and sea attack has been made on the Turkish positions on Gallipoli Peninsula, in which the Turkish War Office admits the loss of ground.

The Germans have made an advance in the Argonne forest, where the army of the Crown Prince has been trying for several weeks to find a weak spot in the French defenses, but their effort to recover lost trenches in the Lingekopf in the Vosges is said to have cost them dearly in dead and wounded.

TO EXCHANGE PRISONERS.

Incapacitated Russians and Germans to Go to Home Soil.

London.—Arrangements have been completed for the exchange of incapacitated Russian and German prisoners of war. A dispatch from Copenhagen says that a steamer has been chartered to sail across the Baltic between Trelleborg and Sassnitz, carrying 300 men on each trip.

The exchange of Austrian and Russian prisoners will begin next month.

GOD LEADS US, SAYS KAISER.

Sees Divine Guidance in Fall of Warsaw and Other Victories.

Berlin.—The Koelnische Zeitung says the Kaiser, replying to congratulations from the King of Wuertemberg upon Warsaw's fall telegraphed: "We can see in the fall of Warsaw a significant step upon the road along which the Almighty by His grace has led us hitherto. We are replying upon Him. Our glorious troops will continue to fight until an honorable peace is achieved."

Petrograd.—The following official communication was issued here:

A German fleet of nine battleships and twelve cruisers, with a large number of torpedo boat destroyers, persistently attacked the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, but everywhere was repulsed.

The Gulf of Riga would permit the Germans to give powerful aid to their army now occupying the western coast of the gulf. With the object of penetrating the gulf of the fleet appeared off Dirben Channel, which is the only practicable way for large ships to enter. The enemy made three attempts, with the object of breaking the mine barrier protected by our fleet.

Our seaplanes and warships cooperated to repel the enemy. The Germans did not succeed in passing our defenses. Three of his ships were damaged by mines near Dirben. None of our ships was lost.

London.—The Germans captured Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, with it great railway stations on the railroads leading to Petrograd and Moscow.

The invaders also tightened their investment of Novogeorgievsk, the only point west of Warsaw now held by the Russians. The stronghold was cut off on the east between the Vistula and Narew rivers.

When the Austro-German armies were pressing their advantage in the east the British in the west began a new offensive movement, and Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force, reports a terrific artillery battle in which British and French forces captured trenches at Hooge, east of Ypres, in Belgium, previously taken by the Germans, along a front of 1,300 yards.

The Turkish battleship Kheyreddin-Barbarossa has been sunk by a British submarine.

CIVILIANS FLEE RIGA.

London.—The great Russian armies, sweeping to new defensive positions on the Brest-Litovsk line, thus far have escaped the traps set for them by the Austro-Germans.

Novogeorgievsk, the great entrenched camp nineteen miles northwest of Warsaw, although closely invested, is still held by the Czar's forces, and immediately south of Riga the Russians have beaten back the Germans.

The exodus of civilians from Riga continued and the stripping of the city of everything of military value has been practically completed.

With the exception of Novogeorgievsk the Russians have evacuated the whole line of the Vistula River, and in retiring they destroyed all the bridges.

Heavy rains are impeding the flight of the retreating armies in the district between the Vistula and Bug rivers, but it is hindering the movements of the pursuers even more, for the passage of the Russians is cutting up the roads and turning them into quagmires.

The Russians are said to be attacking with great dash and vigor the advancing Germans and Austrians whenever they get near enough to harass their rear guards.

Petrograd's decision to leave the garrison in Novogeorgievsk was announced. The object is to deprive the Germans of the use of railway communication and of the Vistula River for bringing up supplies for their armies.

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

The Austro-Germans are slowly closing in on the portions of the Russian armies which remain on the Polish salient.

Troops of the Entente allies in the Dardanelles made a gain of 200 yards on a front of 300 yards east of the Krithia road on the Gallipoli Peninsula, it was officially announced.

The armies of the Teutons which are advancing east of Warsaw and those which have crossed the Vistula at Lvangorod are joining hands and making another effort to destroy the Russian armies.

Besides the British attack in Belgium other sharp fighting has marked the operations on the western front. The Germans have assumed an aggressive stand at several points.

The Russian armies falling back in the Vievpr region are said to have been divided by the Austrians.

Berlin reports that in the east besides the enveloping movement directly east of Warsaw, the Germans are keeping up a steady hammering at the great fortresses of Kovno and Lomza, the chief value of which is the proximity to railway communications with Petrograd.

FIND SQUATTERS ON STATE'S LAND

Secretary of O'd Riparian Commission Reports Cases

SOME LOCATED 17 YEARS

Settled on Shoreland of Cape May—Another Three Years Would Give Them Full Title to Upland.

(Special Trenton Correspondence.)

Trenton.—An unusual condition with respect to use of riparian land rights in Cape May county by squatters, without grants for the privilege of using such lands from the State, has been made public here through the report of Edward A. Ransom, Jr., who has just completed an investigation of the territory in which this situation exists. Mr. Ransom says that the occupants of these lands are using them without State sanction "either through ignorance, or deliberately refused or neglected to apply to the Riparian Commission for lease or grant of the lands under water adjoining their upland property."

The lands in question are adjacent to the inland waterways in Cape May county and in the vicinity of Cape May Court House. The report estimates that there are 4,000 lineal feet of riparian land "which will be taken up by present occupants if they are forced to comply with the law. All of this land is immediately adjacent to the finest fishing ground in the State; is five or seven minutes from Inlandwood by train and is upon the inland waterway."

Some of those who recently purchased property in this vicinity thought they possessed riparian rights. On Grassy Sound Channel were found a number of occupants without authority and the investigator says that "more than half the owners of cottages are not only usurpers upon the State's land, but have squatted upon the upland and do not even know to whom it belongs."

"A number of these squatters have been there for seventeen years. William Royds, postmaster of Grassy Sound Station, was the second squatter in this colony. He settled seventeen years ago and says that on advice of counsel he is trying to fill out twenty years of peaceful possession in order to clear title to the upland."

Violations were also found at Holly Beach on the sound, and the report says that doubt surrounds the ownership of "Ephraim's Island," so called, which cuts a line in the center of Grassy Sound. The ownership has been a matter of dispute many years.

Bond Issue Rule to Be Reargued.

Application is to be made before the Board of Public Utilities Commissioners at Trenton for a rehearing on a recent decision of the board to permit the Trenton, Lakewood and Seacoast Railway Company to issue \$85,000 in stock and \$190,000 in bonds for the construction of a railway line between Lakewood and Point Pleasant. Contracts were awarded by the company immediately after the permission was granted, and the actual work of construction has been in progress for more than a month.

The Trenton, Lakewood and Seacoast Railway Company was organized in 1903 for the purpose of building and operating a car line from Trenton to Point Pleasant via Lakewood. The promoters were unable to raise enough money to carry out their plans, and the construction work went no further than some grading between Lakewood and Point Pleasant.

In 1909 the property was foreclosed and the new owners, in part payment for it, placed in the hands of the former owners a certain amount of newly issued bonds.

In the effort to carry out the original project of constructing the railway line the present company made application to the Board of Public Utilities Commissioners for permission to issue \$200,000 in stock and \$320,000 in bonds. The engineers of the board went over carefully the estimates of the company's engineers as to the cost of construction and scaled down these estimates to such an extent that the work which has been undertaken by the company is held down to the authorized \$85,000 in stock and \$190,000 in bonds, and confined to the Lakewood-Point Pleasant section of the original route.

The application for the rehearing is made by the stockholders of the original company, who accepted the bonds of the present company in part payment for their holdings. Their contention is, it is said, that the amount of the stock and bond issues allowed by the board is in excess of the amount required to complete the work in a satisfactory manner, and that, therefore, the bonds which they hold are likely to lose value.

Board's Open Meeting.

The Board of Conservation and Development has decided to have all its meetings open to the public, it has been announced. This is one of the matters acted upon at the meeting of the board, and is of interest in view of the evident desire of several of the new boards created under the economy and efficiency program enacted last winter to shut open session.

This department also announced that it has authorized the purchase of a demonstration forest containing forty-five acres.

TWO STATE CONVENTIONS.

Democrats and Republicans to Meet

Same Day, Oct. 5, in Trenton

The Republican and Democratic State conventions will be held in Trenton on Tuesday, October 5, or one week after the primary election, as provided by the Geran election act. The Progressives cannot hold an official State convention this year, owing to the fact that their vote fell off so greatly last November they did not poll enough ballots to qualify them as an official political party this year.

The Progressives may hold an informal convention this fall, as do the Prohibitionists and Socialists, but it will not be conducted under the provisions of the State laws. The probability is that they will hold such a convention to draft a State platform and make the final campaign plans.

Pursuant to the direction of the Geran act the Republican and Democratic conventions will meet simultaneously at noon on the day mentioned. The Republicans will meet in the Republican clubhouse, in 7th Hanover street, and the Democrats will probably gather in Masonic Temple.

The Democratic convention will be composed of Governor Fielder, the candidates for Senator in Burlington, Cape May, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Passaic and Sussex counties; the hold-over Senators, who are Hennessy, of Bergen; Ackley, of Cumberland; Egan, of Hudson; Ackerson, of Monmouth, and aRbenz of Warren; the sixty candidates for the Assembly and the twenty-one members of the State Committee. This will make the membership number ninety-three, compared some 1,100 in the old days of delegated conventions.

The Republican convention will comprise the party candidates for Senator in the six counties named; the hold-over Senators, namely, Edge, of Atlantic; Read, of Camden; Colgate, of Essex; Gaunt, of Gloucester; Hutchinson, of Mercer; Rathbun, of Morris; Mathis, of Ocean; Allen, of Salem; Smalley, of Somerset, and Pierce, of Union; the sixty candidates for the Assembly, and the twenty-one members of the State committee. This will make ninety-seven members.

N. Y. Telephone Co. Buys Interstate.

General Attorney John L. Swayze, of the New York Telephone Company, purchased the Interstate Telephone Company, and its subsidiary concerns, with the exception of the Bordentown Telephone Company, at a receiver's sale. The aggregate bid of Mr. Swayze for the Interstate was \$60,000.

The company has encumbrances of about \$2,500,000. The Bordentown Telephone Company was purchased for \$1 by Henry E. Black, of Jobstown, representing the Farmers' Telephone Company.

The Interstate Telephone Company has been in the hands of Receiver James Kearney, of Trenton, for many months. Edward S. Green, a stockholder, petitioned for the receiver in the Court of Chancery. Charles L. Patterson, of Trenton, was auctioneer at the sale, which was held in the Interstate company's building.

The subsidiary concerns of the Interstate are, Paterson, Passaic and Suburban Telephone Company, Elizabeth Telephone Company and Atlantic County Telephone Company.

S. P. C. A. Head Defends Work.

During a hearing before the legislative committee appointed to investigate the methods of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Colonel Edward S. Edwards, president of the society, bitterly decried the adverse criticism of the organization and even said he believed the police court judges were prejudiced.

It was shown that of 2,859 arrests made in this city during the past seven years, 2,558 were examined before Justices of the Peace Hopwood, Blauvelt, Tracey, Tower and Northrup, while but 301 were taken before the police magistrates.

In explaining this condition of affairs, Colonel Edwards stated that it must have been due to the fact that one of the justices of the peace was nearer than any police court in each case, and under the law the prisoner was to be taken to the nearest magistrate for a hearing.

"That the number of arrests for abusing animals has decreased to a marked extent since the passage of the law taking cases from the justices of the peace and making it mandatory to have them heard before police court justices was brought out.

Number of Arrests Drops.

In answer to a request from Assemblyman Charles C. Pilgrim, who was conducting the examination, Colonel Edwards explained the decrease as follows: "Owing to criticisms they have received, owing to their having to fight now in every case, and owing to the horse abusers' belief that they can't arrest them, the agents now hesitate to make the arrests."

Colonel Edwards admitted that the officers of the society, now receiving salaries instead of a portion of the fine and a commission, did not use the same vigilance.

Workman Wins Award.

In deciding the action, under the workman's compensation law, brought against the Eureka Flint and Spar Company by Michael Dubinski for injuries received while engaged as a laborer at the plant, Judge Marshall, in an opinion rendered here, awarded the petitioner compensation amounting to \$448.25 for permanent injuries sustained and \$52.50 for temporary disability resulting from the accident.

Dubinski, in June, 1914, was struck in the face by a crowbar and received severe injuries.

SMILES



CITING AN EXCEPTION.

"You know," said Parson Thirdly, "the Good Book says, 'Whatever ye sow, that shall ye also reap.'"

"All of which tends to prove that even the Good Book isn't always infallible," retorted Mr. Suburb.

"Why what do you mean?" queried the parson.

"Just this," answered Suburb, who had been doing an amateur gardener's stunt. "Suppose you sow good seeds and your neighbor keeps chickens. What?"

Whereupon the good man having nothing more to say, said nothing.

Stopping Him.

"I shall never ask you to promise to come home early again," she said sorrowfully, when he let himself in at 2 a. m.

"Why not, my dear?" he inquired quietly.

"It's bad enough to be married to a nighthawk and a loafer without making a liar of you, too," she replied, and he had no comeback.

Wit of the Force.

The policeman had a gambler by the arm and was waiting for the patrol wagon to arrive.

"What are you doing?" asked a friend of the officer who happened to be passing.

"I am holding a card party," replied the cop.

Her Little Slam.

"I see that a statistician estimates there are 150,000 idiots in the United States."

"Well?"

"I was just wondering who the women are who married the other 149,999."

AT THE EMIGRANT PIER.



He—My, but that woman from Switzerland is freckled!

She—Yes; sort of er—er—"dotted Swiss," as it were.

Gentle Firmness.

Speak gently. It is better far to frame your talk that way. But always choose the words that are just what you want to say.

Looking for More Room.

"I think," said the editor, in a worried tone, "that I will drop journalism and take to astronomy."

"Why?"

"Because astronomers must have more space than they know what to do with."—Herald and Presbyter.

The Explanation.

"Why is X always regarded as an unknown quantity?"

"Because in these days so few people ever see one long enough to know it."

Art Comparisons.

"Moses was shocked to find the golden calf creating so much enthusiasm."

"Yes. With all its faults the golden calf must have been a better piece of art than the buffalo on our nickels."

Up-to-Date Neighbor.

Mrs. Myles—Is she living in an up-to-date neighborhood?

Mrs. Styles—Oh, my, yes. Why, there are twenty lap-dogs, but not a baby carriage on the block.

May Have Started Him.

"I wonder how Columbus got the idea that the world was round?"

"I don't know that there is anything remarkable about his deductions. Any man along in middle age begins to get the idea that the world is not exactly square."

Judging From Looks.

Patience—She doesn't look like a girl who would marry for money.

Patrice—No, she doesn't look like a girl that anyone would want to marry at all.

No Duplicates.

Customer—Walter, this is the first tender steak I've ever had in your shop.

Walter—My goodness! You must have got the guy'nor's.—London Tit-Bits.

Comparative Feats.

"Say, Alps, you ought to begin and train your muscles. I lifted a barrel on my place last week. Can you best that?"

"Oh, yes, I've just lifted a mortgage from mine."

A NECESSITY.



The Reform Orator—Fellow citizens, I cannot tell a lie—

Voice From Rear of Hall—Then you won't last long in politics.

A Quick Response.

Alas, to think how many fail And lay the blame on fate, Who, when they hear temptation call, Don't even hesitate!

True Spellbinding.

"What is your idea of real political greatness?"

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "these days a man doesn't seem to be considered a really great politician until he can keep a crowd interested without saying a word about politics."

Tricks in Politics.

"I wanted to be a candidate," declared Mrs. Wombat.

"Then why didn't you toss your hat into the ring?" inquired Mrs. Wallaby.

"My milliner, it seems, was on the other side. She wouldn't get my hat ready in time."

Easily Explained.

"I ran across your old friend Smith the other day."

"How did it happen?"

"He wouldn't get out of the way when I blew my horn."

No Fear.

Jock—Won't you buy a trunk, Pat?

Pat—And phwat for?

Jock—Why, to hold your clothes in, of course.

Pat—Phwat! And go naked? Dashed the bit!

Well Recommended.

Divorce Plaintiff (testifying)—My husband's cruel conduct caused me to lose sixty pounds.

Fat Lady (in audience)—I wonder if I could hire him to marry me?—Puck.

Very Particular.

"Why, my dear, how sober you look! There isn't a single bright color about you."

"No, I thought that now James is in the diplomatic service, I had better wear neutral tints."

Forced to It.

Friend—Still keeping bachelor's hall?

Jinks—No-o. Fact is, times got so hard that I could no longer afford to smash the dirty dishes and buy new ones. I got married.

Sartorial Note.

She—Women are more resourceful than men.

He—I guess that's right. A man has to get his clothes made to fit his shape, but a woman can get her shape made to fit her clothes.

EGGED GOING AND COMING.



Wiggs—Poverty egged him on to the stage.

Waggs—Yes, and the audience egged him off.

Wouldn't You?

How sad this good old world would be if cranks alone could run it! Forsooth, if choice were left to me, I'm very sure I'd shun it.

The Wrong Crime.

"Did you see where they arrested by mistake an operatic tenor for embezzling?"

"Of course, that was a mistake. If they arrested a tenor for anything, it should have been for uttering false notes."

Desire Unbounded.

Recruiting Officer—You want to enlist, eh?

Irish Recruit (enthusiastically)—Yes, sir—for the duration of the war, or longer, if it lasts!—London Opinion.

HELPS ALL EMPLOYEES

EDUCATIONAL BUREAU DOING A REALLY GOOD WORK.

Venture Which Was the Idea of the Late Edward H. Harriman is Likely to Spread to All the Lines of the Country.

As a result of the generosity and farsightedness of the late Edward H. Harriman, a unique plan for the betterment of railroad employees throughout the United States has made rapid progress in the last two years. This plan, which Mr. Harriman conceived and caused to be put into operation on the Union Pacific railroad, was the forming of an educational bureau, through whose offices the employees of the Harriman lines were offered an opportunity to increase their capacity to assume greater responsibilities to fit themselves for promotion.

So successful has the venture proved that officials of practically all the railway companies in the United States are considering the advisability of adopting similar methods for the benefit of their own employees. As there are about 365 such companies, employing some 1,800,000 men, the possibilities for good, should this educational work be extended to each line, are enormous.

Through the agency of the educational bureau, every man in the employ of the Union Pacific can, without incurring any personal expense, avail himself of the benefits of some thirty courses of instruction, covering virtually every branch of railroad work. A central bureau has been established at Omaha, Neb., under the direction of Mr. D. C. Buell, who has a score of assistants, including traveling representatives, instructors, etc.

In the words of Mr. Buell, the railroad is creating a reserve supply of better men, which will make it unnecessary for the officials of the operating department of the road to go outside of their ranks for men to fill responsible positions, as was frequently the case in the past. The interest of the employees themselves is indicated by the fact that in the first year of the bureau more than 50 per cent of them enrolled as students.

All instruction is conducted by correspondence, thereby giving each employee, no matter where he is located, an equal opportunity to obtain the benefits offered. The lessons are specially prepared, and are approved by the heads of the departments interested before they are issued, thus putting the stamp of authoritative information on each course.

After a man enrolls he receives a set of lesson papers, including a pamphlet that explains just how to proceed with his studies. Each lesson contains a set of questions which the student must answer in order to qualify on that lesson and proceed with the next. The answers are corrected at the central office of the bureau, and the report sent to the student, so that he can ascertain whether he has acquired an understanding knowledge of the subject.

One of the best things about the plan is the fact that lack of previous education does not prevent a man from taking a course. Some of the courses can be completed by anyone who can read and write, while others require a knowledge of simple mathematics. In correcting the lessons, writing, spelling, and punctuation are not considered.

The training of station helpers and clerks is another important part of the bureau's work. For this purpose there has been established in Chicago, in co-operation with the Illinois Central railroad, a class room where young men graduates of telegraph schools are received and given a practical course in station and other clerical work. Here they are enabled to familiarize themselves with the actual work they will have to do when they enter the service. This course averages about four weeks, and when a student has successfully completed it, he is immediately placed in a position as station agent's helper. Three months' acceptable service in this work leads to the position of scheduled telegrapher, and from then on promotion depends entirely upon the man's ability and attention to duty.—The Sunday Magazine.

Lamp Trimmers' Safety Signal.

Are lamp trimmers frequently find it difficult to lower the arc lamp on a busy street without the danger of having the lamp crashed into by passing vehicles. The driver of a car is more apt to keep his eyes on the road than to look up, and sometimes the glare of the sun will prevent him from seeing a lamp that is hanging just high enough for his vehicle to hit it. Realizing this danger, a man in Minneapolis has devised a signal consisting of a tripod with two white signal wings on which red circles are painted. This the lamp trimmer places on the street under his lamp, and then he may lower the lamp without fear of a collision.—Scientific American.

A. A. Pancake Early Engineer.

Alfred A. Pancake of Harrisburg, who has completed his eighty-sixth year, took the first locomotive from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, crossing the mountains by ten inclined planes, and from Johnstown to Pittsburgh on a canal boat. He was the first engineer to run the first train from Pittsburgh to Altoona through the Gallitzin tunnel.—Philadelphia Record.

WILL INSIST ON COURTESY

Railroad Managers Have Systematic Rules for the Governance of Their Employees.

"Courtesy meetings," it appears, are to be organized by one of the great railroad systems of the country. It is felt that rudeness and boorishness on the part of conductors, brakemen, porters, clerks and other employees of a carrier are neither essential nor unavoidable, and that neither strenuousness nor efficiency requires the sacrifice of good manners.

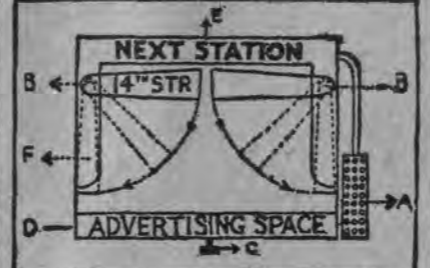
If "safety first" is a good slogan "courtesy second" is just as good. Time was in this country when busy and energetic men assumed tacitly that in trade and commerce manners were of no consequence. So long as the goods were "delivered," what did mere words matter? Why waste precious moments—which any statistician could multiply into staggering periods of time and enormous losses of money—on "please" and "thank you?" Why not leave all such empty and useless formalities to the absurdly ceremonious Latins and show the world that business can be transacted in a downright and swift manner?

These notions have been relegated to the limbo of crude ignorance. There has been a veritable rediscovery of manners in business. Efficiency is being separated from brusque discourtesy. Statisticians to the contrary notwithstanding, a billion "thank yous" will not "waste" a single second. Manners may take time, but they bring money instead of taking it. Politeness and affability pay—and pay on trains and cars as in dry goods stores and restaurants. Public utilities need not be places of public exhibitions of vulgarity and rudeness. The negligent and careless employee is a menace; the rude and insolent one a nuisance. All nuisances are bad for business. The time is ripe for schools of manners and courtesy meetings in the so-called hard and practical world.—Chicago Tribune.

SHOWING THE NEXT STATION

Indicator Designed to Furnish Information for Traveler on Railroad or Subway Cars.

An indicator to be placed in the middle of railroad, subway and elevated cars to tell the next station has just been patented by Bernhard Leder-



A. Buttons for Shutters; B. Shutter Lettered; B1. Shutter; Blank Lettered Shutter Shown on Other Side; C. Device to Raise Shutters; D. Space for Advertisement; E. Next Station or Stop; F. Where Shutters Are, After Dropping.

man of Brooklyn. It is designed to be hung where it can be seen by passengers at both ends of the car.

Below a board lettered "Next Station" are metal shutters rising and falling on hinges and operated by a touch of a button on the conductor or motorman. On leaving one station the button is pressed and this raises into full view the board bearing the name of the next station and at the same time sounds a buzzer. At the end of the route the shutters are lifted back into place by a lever.

Two electric lights illuminate the indicator and a transformer reduces the high current of the train line to the low voltage needed for operating the shutters. The whole is constructed of sheet iron and when fitted with shutters for 50 stations requires a space only two feet in length.

MET ALL DEMANDS OF WAR

German Railroads Have Been Superbly Handled Since the Beginning of the Conflict.

Since the beginning of the war all German railways have been controlled by the military authorities, through the military controllers that are attached to each line, even in time of peace. In conquered territory the railways are operated directly by the military authorities with the aid of railway men who have joined the army.

Movements of troops are usually made on short notice and they cannot be accomplished punctually unless the military controllers have complete command. This is the essential difference between conditions in war and in peace.

The first care of these officials is to provide the required trains at the proper time and place, the second to assure the safe operation of these trains on short headway. The problem of feeding men and horses on the journey also requires much forethought and preparation. These objects are accomplished very satisfactorily, despite the fact that a large proportion of the railway employees, and even of the rolling stock, is at the front.

All this is done, according to the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, without seriously interfering with ordinary passenger traffic, even with the fast trains, but freight traffic is subordinated to military needs.—Scientific American.

Barred Smoking on Trains.

Smoking in British railway trains was officially prohibited prior to the year 1863.

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.

Articles of incorporation were filed at the office of the County Clerk in Camden by the Electric Car Waste Company; capital, \$250,000.

Bluefish have appeared in large numbers in the Barnegat Bay and are of extraordinary size.

The population of Pensauken township having gone beyond the 5,000 mark, the voters will elect five instead of three members on the township committee hereafter.

Hammonton property values this year are placed at \$2,605,230, as against \$2,533,922 last year.

Barnsboro Fire Company was winner over Mantau firemen in a popularity contest at a carnival held by Sewell Fire Company.

The American Sawmill Machinery Company is enlarging its plant at Hackettstown for the manufacture of a new class of wood-working machinery.

A special election will be held in Buena Vista township, Atlantic county, to vote on a school bond issue.

A fire in the soda dry house at the Gibbstown powder works was extinguished before serious damage was done.

The city of Wildwood is thinking of giving William Huff, a clerk in the Gloucester County Clerk's Office, a medal for his assistance in several rescues, while he was there on a vacation.

Efforts of three men to obtain the postmastership of Oaklyn, temporarily held by William Stout, are causing considerable excitement in that small town.

The Gloucester county Sheriff's office did three times the amount of business in July as in that month last year.

To stimulate interest in the National Security League, Mayor Donnelly has named a local committee to take charge of its work in Trenton.

The Oaklyn Baptist Church made \$138 from its carnival.

The motor and jitney traffic in Gloucester is getting so heavy that a policeman will be appointed to ride a motorcycle and control it.

Policeman George Matlack, of Gloucester City, is acting as chief during the absence of Chief Van Meter on his annual vacation.

John J. Dempsey, of Audubon, is being mentioned as a candidate for Freeholder from that town.

Hunter street residents of Woodbury have petitioned Council to improve that street.

A petition is being circulated for the renomination of Mayor Charles Edgar of Oaklyn.

George M. Wyckoff, a former Councilman of Hightstown, is a candidate for the nomination for Freeholder.

The net taxable valuation of property in Cape May county has increased \$2,123,892 from the assessments of last year.

The semi-annual session of the Grand Division of New Jersey, Sons of Temperance, was held in Collingswood.

Collingswood Fire Company, No. 1, has recommended William C. Dewees to Mayor Lippincott for appointment as fire chief.

Hammonton Council has decided to accept the offer of the Atlantic county Freeholders to construct aprons and concrete gutters on Central avenue and Egg Harbor road, the town to pay half the cost.

A. H. Sickler, of Camden, has 150 bushes of hydrangeas in the yard of his Ocean City cottage, which contain between 20,000 and 25,000 flowers.

The census returns give Moores-town a population of 6951, an increase of 92 in five years.

The members and Sunday school of Gaskill Methodist Church, of Ellwood, held their annual picnic at Hammonton Park.

The Tabernacle in which Rev. Dr. George Wood Anderson conducted his evangelistic campaign at Millville last spring has been taken down and removed to Brigetown for a campaign there.

IS BOUND AND LEFT IN OLD ZINC MINE

Missouri Millionaire Is Saved From Death by the High Price of Ore.

St. Louis.—James H. Worth, millionaire mine operator, of Joplin, Mo., and Indianapolis, Ind., owes his life to the high price of zinc. Held prisoner in an abandoned zinc mine, he had been left to perish, and doubtless would have done so had not two prospectors, Roy Caldwell and Sam Huston, gone into the old mine and discovered Worth, who had been there in the drift five days. He was unconscious when found, but was soon revived.

The high price of ore caused the prospectors to enter the drift in hope of finding zinc overlooked by former operators.

Worth says he was accosted at a Joplin hotel by a stranger, who said



He Had Been Left to Perish.

he was desirous of looking at mining land. The stranger introduced his business partner. Worth does not remember the names of the men, but says they drove with him to the abandoned mine.

In a remote drift, he says, he was bound, gagged and tied to a piece of mine timber. The kidnappers attached a long fuse to one of his feet and another to the end of a box containing dynamite. The fuse was lighted, and one man told him:

"It will reach the dynamite in 13 hours, and, if the rats don't get you first, this will finish the job."

The rescuers discovered that the men in walking about had accidentally cut the fuse.

MOURNS YEARS; KILLS SELF

Bereft of Family, Man Dies on Anniversary of Slocum Disaster.

New York.—Eleven years ago Greenwich village mourned with George Feldhausen. His wife and all his children had perished when the steamer General Slocum was burned. Recently the story of his grief was told again. Feldhausen's body was found in his place of business at 50 West Eighth street. He had committed suicide by means of illuminating gas on the anniversary of the death of those he cared most for.

For many years Feldhausen had been the owner of a German cafe, with bowling alleys attached. It was a meeting place for the neighbors who desired good beer and a game of cards. In the summer Feldhausen's figure was a familiar one as he stood at the doorway of his place, coatless, but immaculate in a plaited linen shirt and old-fashioned black string tie. He was seen last the other evening at the doorway looking into the street and back through the years. In the evening his cafe was closed and the next day friends found his body.

MISSED HONOR; TRIES TO DIE

Boy Drinks Poison When He Learns He Must Take Examination in Mathematics.

New York.—When he learned that his name was not on the list of students exempt from taking an examination in mathematics because of exceptional proficiency in that study, Harry S. Levine, fifteen years old, of 204 Third street, Brooklyn, swallowed a solution of iodine in his classroom in the Boys' High school of that borough recently. The boy had a phial of iodine in his pocket which he had bought to relieve a sprained finger. As instructor George Downing completed the reading of the list the lad put the bottle to his lips and swallowed the contents.

Mr. Downing administered an antidote and young Levine was then taken to St. John's hospital. He was able to leave the hospital in a short time and was taken to the children's court. Justice Wilkin paroled the boy, who returned to school to take an examination in history.

Lightning Fries Three.

Highland Lake, Conn.—B. F. Moore found three fried eggs in a nest in the chicken house. The tails and wings of his forty white leghorns were singed. A lightning bolt struck the house.

THE SANDMAN STORY

By Mrs. F.A. WALKER

THE NEW ROOSTER

"The old White Rooster is dead," said Black Hen, putting her head through the bars of the pigpen.

"You don't say so," replied Madam Pig. "Did he die a natural death?" she inquired.

"No," said Black Hen, "he was too old and tough to eat. This morning when the hens opened their eyes he was on the floor of the henhouse with his toes in the air."

"Where will they bury him?" asked Madam Pig.

"I do not know," replied the Black Hen, as she ran to a group of hens she saw not far away.

"The master took him away," said one, "and now I wonder who will take his place."

"He was here a long time and he crowed beautifully," said Speckled Hen. "It will be hard to find his equal."

That afternoon the farmer came into the yard and from under his arm flew a rooster. He was black, with red and yellow mixed in his feathers, and he was young. As the hens gazed at him he seemed to feel the importance of his position, and he strutted through the yard without turning his head. When he reached the pigpen he flew to the top of the fence and, spreading out his wings, turned around that the sun might fall upon his gorgeous colors.

"Isn't he handsome?" said Black Hen.

"He isn't so large as White Rooster," said Speckled Hen. Then the rooster crowed three times. Madam Pig looked up at him.

"He crows well," she remarked to her mate, "but I am afraid he is too young."

The rooster spread his wings again and flew to the ground.

"Too young, am I?" he said. "Well, I will show them that I am old enough to run this yard. What they need



"You Don't Say So," Replied Madam Pig.

here is someone to make them stand around. Old White Rooster let them rule him," and he pecked at a hen that was in his path.

"Isn't he disagreeable?" said Speckled Hen. "Did you see him push Yellow Hen?"

"Yes," said Black Hen, "but everybody is picking at him just because he is a newcomer."

"The new rooster cannot crow as loudly as White Rooster," said Speckled Hen the next morning. "Did you notice the sun this morning? He did not show his face for a long time after the new rooster crowed."

"Well, for one thing, he is just splendid," said Black Hen; "he makes everybody stand around; and I do not blame him. I think the old hens are very rude to him."

Just then there was a great clucking and confusion among the hens and a hawk was seen just over them, but as it came near a brood of chickens the new rooster quick as a flash flew at him.

Whether the suddenness of the attack surprised the hawk so much that he forgot to swoop a chicken in his flight, or whether he was really frightened, no one knew, but the new rooster was a hero in a minute. He walked away as though nothing had happened and went into the barn, the frightened hens running after him, but he did not look at one of them.

"Somebody must tell him," said Black Hen, "we never had such a protector before. He should be told that we think he is brave."

So Speckled Hen stepped up to the new rooster.

"We wish to thank you," she said, "for saving the chickens, and we are glad to have among us a rooster who is so brave." The new rooster stretched his neck and held his head very high.

"I thank you," he said, "one and all, but I only did my duty. A rooster should be a protector of his flock as well as cock of the walk," and he turned and walked away. "I'll keep them in their place," he said. "It will never do to be friendly with those you wish to rule." And the hens and the chickens gazed after him with admiration. They understood that he intended to be the ruler of the yard.

NEW SPORT FOR SMALL BOYS

Recently Devised Type of Vehicle Known as "Unicycle" Affords Much Amusement for Youths.

What promises to be a most popular sport for boys is offered by a recently devised type of vehicle known as the "unicycle." In reality, this vehicle consists of a large hoop on which is mounted a framework carrying the seat and provided with two smaller wheels, says World's Advance. The hoop is made of one-half-inch gas pipe welded into a ring, while the framework is of durable wood.



New Sport for Boys.

The unicycle affords much fun to the boys and is a sport that is entirely unique and incomparable to existing ones. Its main use is for coasting, in which it is possible to attain high speeds. The rider rests on the seat and keeps his feet off the ground. The small wheels are also raised off the ground so that the rider is actually being carried by the hoop alone. The device is so light that it can be immediately controlled by placing the feet on the ground, either to steer it or slacken the speed, as well as to bring it to a stop.

The unicycle is made in three sizes, the smallest having a 48-inch hoop, the next a 54-inch hoop, and the largest a 60-inch hoop. The respective weights of these various-sized machines are 22, 23 and 25 pounds. There is nothing fragile in the construction of the unicycle, and anyone weighing even in excess of 150 pounds can safely ride on any of the models.

MORAL TONIC FOR THE BOYS

Scientist MacDonald Praises Baseball Game—Directs Surplus Energy Into Right Channel.

Arthur MacDonald, a well-known scientist of Washington, said the other day:

"I consider baseball one of the greatest moral tonics for boys and young men that exists. It directs the surplus physical energy of youth into the right channel, for otherwise this energy might be employed in wrong ways which are detrimental to moral and physical life. Baseball is one of those fundamental educational forces of prevention whose power and utility are not realized until it is taken away.

"Our national and manly game has so permeated the mind and nervous system of the boys and young men that there are very few who could not pass a better examination on baseball than on any of the studies in school."

This being perfectly true there is no chance for the game to die out, no matter how much it may be abused by grasping and thoughtless magnates and players. There are some people who see a permanent lessening of interest in the national sport on account of the activities of the Federal league, which has caused some lack of confidence in the professional end of the game. But there are plenty of signs that this disgust is only temporary. Crowds are thronging back to the parks as it becomes evident that major league ball is being conducted strictly on the level and for the interest of the spectators.

A Telephone Quirk.

Did you ever notice that if you place the transmitter of the telephone against your chest, instead of before your mouth, it makes no apparent difference to your auditor? If you are talking over a desk instrument, it is often easier to hold it against the chest than to the mouth. Simply hold the transmitter to your chest and talk into the open air. The entire chest wall vibrates in unison with the voice and will transmit the sound vibrations over the telephone as well as your voice.—The American Boy.

REWARD OF DISHONESTY

"Once upon a time," began the teacher, "two little brothers started to Sunday school one Sunday morning. Their way led past a fine orchard where the trees were bending down with ripe, luscious apples. One of the brothers proposed going into the orchard and getting some fruit, but the other refused and sped away, leaving his companion greedily devouring the apples.

"Now, it happened that the owner of the orchard saw them, and the next day rewarded the good boy who refused to steal his apples by giving him a shilling. He got a prize for his honesty, and what do you suppose the other boy got for his dishonesty?"

"He got the apples," yelled every member of the class.—Anaconda Standard.

COMISKEY IS PRAISED

Inventor of Means of Defense That Shocked Old-Timers.

Owner of Chicago White Sox Taught Pitchers and Second Basemen to Be Ready to Cover First Base—Tactics Now Used.

If we look back a few years, says a St. Louis baseball scribe, we will agree that no department of the game has changed like the playing of first base unless possibly it is the pitching. There was a time in baseball when hitting superseded everything else in connection with playing the game. A heavy hitter was the first player selected. It did not matter much if he could handle grounders or catch a fly, if he could only do execution with a hickory stick he was "the best boy wanted" and considered the best player in the bunch.

Roger Connor, Captain Anson, Dan Brouthers, Dave Orr, Al McKinnon and John Morrill were all sluggers of the old school and were hired for their ability to hit the ball. Fielding was made a second consideration. A first baseman was simply expected to catch what balls were thrown into his hands, but as to the idea of his covering ground around first base, that was not considered at all. If the ball was not thrown directly into his hands the other fellow got the error. He was needed to make home runs and in a number of other ways make



President Charles Comiskey.

himself useful by knocking the cover off the ball. As for running bases, that was not to be thought of.

To see a first baseman steal a base caused the most utter surprise and the fact was commented on for many moons. As the game progressed, it was seen that the fielding had about as much to do with winning games as batting. Charles Comiskey showed this to perfection while a member of the Browns. He began to play deep and teach both his pitchers and second baseman to be ready to cover first.

It was an every day sight to see a pitcher, be it Caruthers, Foltz, King or Hudson, taking the throw from Comiskey on the bags; the same can be said of Yankee Robinson, the second baseman. I have at this day and age yet to see the team work pulled off like the old Browns had working for hits toward right field. As the pitching improved in skill, batting deteriorated and fielding came to the front.

FOLLOW UP ALL TIPS

"It is a mistake not to follow any tip on a ball player that may be sent in to a club," remarked Hughie Jennings. "Had we taken advantage of a tip Walter Johnson would have been a member of our team now. Before he joined the Washington team in 1907 we had several tips on him, but because he was touted as having struck out 22 in a game we thought the tip came from some enthusiast who was exaggerating and we allowed Johnson to slip through our fingers. But since then there is not a tip comes to the Detroit club which is not run down, regardless of how much time and money it takes to do so. Good ball players are mighty scarce these days and a club cannot afford to overlook a chance to pick up one."

Pitchers Hold Up Red Sox.

The consistently good work which Joe Wood is doing for the Boston Red Sox makes that team's chances look brighter than they did earlier in the campaign. Wood recently has pitched several brilliant games. This seems to indicate that he has regained his old form and now can be relied upon to win a large majority of his games. Foster, another of the Sox pitchers, also is going well, and there are several other pitchers—Shore and Gregg, for instance—who are apt to come through.

Player by Name of Cobb.

A Detroit writer, commenting on Ty Cobb's chances to establish a new base-stealing record, mentions that Harry Stovey and "a player by the name of Hamilton" made steal records that Cobb hardly can beat. Wonder if, ten or a dozen years from now, they will be speaking of "a player by the name of Cobb"?

MACK REBUILDING MACHINE WITH KIDS



Mack Keeping Tab on Game.

Slowly and laboriously, but with cheaply, Connie Mack is building a chassis for a new machine. His material is costing him nothing, and all the elongated leader is out is the time he puts in training in the way it would shoot.

By this same simple method, Mack built up the most famous machine in two decades—the late lamented Athletics—only to see it cough, splutter, and finally go headlong into the ditch in October, 1914. Mack, it will be remembered, paid practically nothing for Collins, McInnis, Barry and Baker, the four members of the famed "\$100,000 infield." One cog netted him \$50,000, which was practically so much clear profit, and but for the defection of J. Franklin Baker, the Athletics' stockholders probably would have stuck another \$50,000 in their pockets.

So these hot summer days find the famous leader in exactly the same position he was in the days of 1908 and 1909, when the Tigers were on the topmost pinnacle of fame—laboriously building and planning for the future.

There has been a constant flow of college and semi-pro boys through Shibe park this season. No school has been barred from sending its progress to Mr. Mack's institution of

learning. Return tickets are always supplied, and most of them used. Connie always gives them a fair show, too. A good example of this was seen recently when the New Yorkers were playing the Mackmen a double-header.

Mack started a young collegian named Haas on the mound. The Yanks drew 15 hits and 16 bases on balls off the youngster and walloped the Philadelphian, 15 to 7. Yet Mack didn't take the kid out—he let him stick and take his medicine. The kid, though, used his return ticket to Worcester academy that night.

That same day, however, Mack drew what looks to be a diamond in the rough. He is a young collegian named Crowell from Brown. Pitching his first professional game, he let the Yanks down with three hits, but lost by the tough-luck score of 3-2, when his mates kicked the game away.

There is probably another reason why Mack is laboring so diligently to build up a new machine—he wants to give some of his knockers the big guttaf—those who knocked him following the series with the Braves. The roar of the multitude still is sweet to the tall leader, too, and it doesn't seem right to him that he should be completely out in the cold as far as praise is concerned.

NOTES of the DIAMOND

Rollie Zeider seems to have taken a second lease on life.

Boone of the Yankees has fallen off in his batting to an alarming degree.

While batting only .237, Bancroft of the Phillies still is playing a brilliant short field.

Most of Mordcael Brown's defeats this year with the Whales have been through errors.

"Bobby" Jones, third baseman of the San Francisco club, has been sold to the Detroit Americans.

In the American league just as soon as a team develops a winning streak Walter Johnson comes along.

Some day a ball club will score a run against Grover Alexander and he'll be taken out of the box.

Herzog has laid down a strict rule that none of his players are to take a glass of beer during the season.

The pirates have a clever young catcher named Murphy to help out Gibson and Schang behind the bat.

Mathewson, under a tropical sun, can pitch as well as ever. He'll win many a game before the race ends in October.

Eddie Collins is playing a wonderful game and furnishing more than his share of the aggressiveness for the White Sox.

Since Cobb started swinging three bats instead of two, nine out of ten of those .198 hitters go to the plate with three war clubs.

Bresnahan figures that the Cubs will win the pennant because they will play nearly all of their games at home after Labor day.

Tom Seaton is far from being the terror of last season. His main fault seems to be in fighting the umpires and then losing absolute control.

Dave Foltz wants ball players to cut out "unnecessary arguments with umpires." Have you ever seen a necessary argument with an umpire? Or a winning one?

Eddie Murphy, purchased from Connie Mack by President Charles A. Comiskey, consideration unknown, is one of the fastest players in the world in beating out a bun.

BEST BAD BASEBALL PLAYER

Outfielder Gus Williams Holds His Job Through Inability to Capture Flies in Outer Garden.

Gus Williams, formerly of the St. Louis Americans and who has just been released to the Toronto club of the International league, is the best bad ball player in baseball; likewise he's a game guy. Anybody who would take the chances of getting maimed for life by liners that he faces every day deserves a Carnegie medal. No



Gus Williams.

other player in the history of the game ever capitalized his inability to catch fly balls into an asset that earned him a major league salary.

Williams' muff of Hartzell's liner in a game with the Yanks was a classic. Gus didn't move. He turned his eyes heavenward and held out his hands, like a blind man asking for alms.

The pill rammed Gus amidships and bounded away with the resilience of a tennis ball hurled against a concrete statue. Awakening with a start, Gus pursued the elusive sphere and shot it to second, but Hartzell best the throw.

Stallings is optimistic. Stallings hasn't weakened. He says the Braves will cop.

The General says: We have built up the biggest Roofing and Building Paper mills in the World by selling materials that last—at reasonable prices.

Certain-teed Roofing

Our Certain-teed Roofing is giving excellent service on all classes of buildings all over the world in all kinds of climate. It is the roofing with a guarantee of 5, 10 and 15 years for 1, 2 or 3 ply respectively, and it is backed by the responsibility of our big mills. Try it once—you'll buy it again. For sale by dealers everywhere at reasonable prices.

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ONE MAN TOPS—\$20—\$25
171 Ford and others. Top Engines \$1.
20th CENTURY CO., 1694 Broadway, N. Y.

MUSSEL MUD AS FERTILIZER

Organic Remains of Shellfish Secure Fertility to Poorest and Most Exhausted Soil.

Consul Frank Deedmeier writes from Charlottetown, P. E. I., Canada:

In most of the bays indenting the shores of Prince Edward Island are found extensive deposits of mussel shells, so called locally, being organic remains of countless generations of oysters, mussels, clams, and other bivalves of the ocean, and of crustaceans generally. The shells, usually more or less intact, are found imbedded in dense deposits of mud-like substance and this combination is a fertilizer of high value and potency. It supplies small quantities of phosphates and alkalies. An ordinary dressing of it secures fertility in a striking manner to the poorest or most exhausted soil. The shells decay slowly, year by year, throwing off a film of fertilizing stuffs. The deposits around Prince Edward Island vary from five to twenty-five feet in depth. They are taken up by dredging machines worked from rafts in summer or from the ice in winter.

A Benevolent Refusal.

"Senator, I wish you would give me a job as your private secretary."

"Oh, my boy," responded the oily senator, "don't get mixed up with the government service. Nothing to it. Ruins a young man. Besides, I have promised that position to my son."—Kansas City Journal.

NO IDEA What Caused the Trouble.

"I always drank coffee with the rest of the family, for it seemed as if there was nothing for breakfast if we did not have it on the table.

"I had been troubled for some time with my heart, which did not feel right. This trouble grew worse steadily.

"Sometimes it would beat fast, and at other times very slowly, so that I would hardly be able to do work for an hour or two after breakfast, and if I walked up a hill, it gave me a severe pain.

"I had no idea of what the trouble was until a friend suggested that perhaps it might be coffee drinking. I tried leaving off the coffee and began drinking Postum. The change came quickly. I am glad to say that I am now entirely free from heart trouble and attribute the relief to leaving off coffee and the use of Postum.

"A number of my friends have abandoned coffee and have taken up Postum, which they are using steadily. There are some people that make Postum very weak and tasteless, but if made according to directions, it is a very delicious beverage." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:
Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages.
Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

THE CHARM OF MOTHERHOOD

Enhanced By Perfect Physical Health.

The experience of Motherhood is a trying one to most women and marks distinctly an epoch in their lives. Not one woman in a hundred is prepared or understands how to properly care for herself. Of course nearly every woman nowadays has medical treatment at such times, but many approach the experience with an organism unfitted for the trial of strength, and when it is over her system has received a shock from which it is hard to recover. Following right upon this comes the nervous strain of caring for the child, and a distinct change in the mother results.

There is nothing more charming than a happy and healthy mother of children, and indeed child-birth under the right conditions need be no hazard to health or beauty. The unexplainable thing is that, with all the evidence of shattered nerves and broken health resulting from an unprepared condition, and with ample time in which to prepare, women will persist in going blindly to the trial.

Every woman at this time should rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism.

In many homes once childless there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong.



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

Modern Hero-Worship.
"What's the big celebration? Conquering hero or something?"
"No. One of the town boys murdered a fellow some years back and he's just been declared sane by a jury. That's the reception committee."—Buffalo Express.

Willing to Oblige.
"Nora," said the mistress to the new servant, "we always want our meals promptly on the hour."
"Yes, mum. An' if I miss th' first hour shall I wait for th' next?"

The man who says he is glad he is married is either an optimist or a liar.

Danger in Delay

The great danger of kidney troubles is that they so often get a firm hold before the sufferer recognizes them. Health will be gradually undermined. Backache, headache, nervousness, lameness, soreness, lumbago, urinary troubles, dropsy, gravel and Bright's disease may follow as the kidneys get worse. Don't neglect your kidneys. Help the kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills. It is the best recommended special kidney remedy.

A New York Case

Mrs. Allen Cooper, "Every Picture Tells a Story" Eastern Ave., Schenectady, N. Y., says: "For years I had sharp pains across my kidneys and hips and I felt weak and languid. I wasn't able to do my housework for months and kept getting worse. I took several boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and I am glad to say that I have never had need of a kidney medicine since."



Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.



Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Color Restorer

Never Fails to give beautiful color to GRAY HAIR. More than a half century of success. If your dealer hasn't it, send \$1.00 and a large bottle will be sent you by parcel post. MRS. S. A. ALLEN, 55 Barclay St., New York

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.** Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature *W. D. Wood*

The Married Life of Helen and Warren

By MABEL HERBERT URNER

Originator of "Their Married Life." Author of "The Journal of a Neglected Wife," "The Woman Alone," etc.

Helen Pays Dearly for Holding Her Own With an Assertive, Insolent Woman

(Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Helen viewed the coat from every angle in the triplicated mirror. She liked the cut, the straight lines gave her an added slimness. Its very plainness was distinctive after the fussy braids and buttons of the other suits.



Mabel H. Urner.

"I'm sorry to keep you waiting," the saleswoman came back into the fitting room—"but the skirt's been mislaid. Just let me see that number," examining the ticket on the coat.

"I like this better than any of the others," admitted Helen. "If the skirt's as good—I think I'll take it."

"It's a circular skirt—I know you'll like it. Just a moment—"

But it was several moments before she returned, plainly troubled and still without a skirt.

"There seems to be some mistake. Another customer has the skirt and she wants to try on the coat."

"Oh, but I've already said I'd take it!" Helen's desire for the suit instantly intensified. "Why, they can't—"

"That's what I told Miss Boyd, but she says her customer had the skirt first. I've just sent for Mr. Carter."

This element of uncertainty greatly enhanced the desirability of the suit, and with feminine obstinacy Helen determined to have it. The door now swung open to admit a stout, blonde, assertive-looking saleswoman.

"Will you kindly let me have that coat a moment?" with icy authority.

"Why, I—I've bought this suit," flashed Helen.

"I beg your pardon, madam, my customer has the skirt! She had it on before Miss Walker showed you the coat."

"They've sent for the floorwalker—I'd rather wait till he comes."

"But, madam, my customer's waiting to try the coat on," arrogantly.

Here, to Helen's intense relief, her own saleswoman came back with a tall, fair-haired, youngish man.

"Mr. Carter, this is the customer. She likes the coat and has practically bought the suit without seeing the skirt, but Miss Boyd insists—"

Miss Boyd, the stout saleslady, interrupted with an excited, voluble protest. Her customer had the prior right to the suit. She had seen it on the figure, and the stock girl had just taken it off for her when Miss Walker took away the coat.

Realizing that Miss Walker was much less assertive, Helen felt that she must help her out or she would lose the suit.

"I've had an account here for several years," her voice quivering with excitement, "and if Ardman's won't let me have a suit that I've—"

"My customer has an account here also, madam. She saw the suit on the figure before—"

"Miss Thomas, the buyer, will have to decide this," nervously interrupted Mr. Carter. "I'll send for her," hastily making his escape.

"Oh—how unfair!" began Helen tremulously. "Why—surely I—"

"Just wait," comforted her saleswoman. "Miss Thomas'll be here in a moment, and she's always fair. The stock girl wasn't taking the suit off the figure at all! I took the coat off myself."

Again the door swung open and again entered the blonde clerk—this time followed by her customer who had on the the skirt! She was a thin, dark woman with an expensive but unbecoming hat and a fussy lace waist.

"I've come in to show you the skirt," with lofty scorn. "You can see it's a mile too long for you. Now will you let me try on the coat?"

The door was slightly ajar, and just outside stood Mr. Carter with amused grin. The situation of two women fighting for the same suit, one wearing the coat and the other the skirt, was no doubt most amusing. But at that moment Helen failed to see in it any element of humor.

"Now, madam, that I've let you see the skirt, will you kindly let me try on the coat?" the woman repeated haughtily.

"I shall keep the coat until we see what the buyer says," flared Helen, furious at the arrogant, presumptuous intrusion.

The woman, now livid with rage, looked as though she would take the coat by force. But she contented herself with a sneering, insolent remark about "some people who are so ill-bred," and flounced haughtily out.

"I was so afraid you'd give it to her," whispered Miss Walker.

"Oh, how brazen! The impudence of her coming in here! Why should I give her the coat," hotly, "any more than she should—"

A buzz of voices outside, and the door was pushed open by a tired, frail, but capable-looking woman, whom Helen knew was the buyer. She was followed by the blonde saleslady and Mr. Carter. Everybody began talking at once in excited, high-pitched voices—everybody but the buyer, and she only listened. Then she turned to Helen with a brief "I'm very sorry that such a mistake has happened. A suit is usually sold by the coat, but I'll have to see the other customer."

"Right in the next room," and Miss Boyd led the way triumphantly.

Again Helen was left alone, a choking sense of thwarted indignation in her throat. She would not get the suit. Everybody always took advantage of her. She could never hold her own.

An endless wait; then Miss Walker rushed in with a triumphant:

"It's yours! You see, all the marks—stock number and cost—are on the coat ticket. That's what decided it! Oh, she's making an awful row—she's boiling!"

"What did she say?" eagerly, then quickly ashamed of her question.

"When she couldn't get the suit she even tried to buy the skirt!"

"The skirt?" repeated Helen. "Why, she wouldn't want just the skirt?"

"Of course not, but she's determined you shouldn't have it! She's still arguing—hasn't taken it off yet, but she doesn't want that. Says she'll withdraw her account, and never—"

"Oh, joyfully, 'here's the skirt now,' as Mr. Carter handed it in.

It was with a sense of elation, of thrilled exultation, that later Helen left the shop. For once she had triumphed.

Then she realized that in her excitement she had not even tried on the skirt, but since it was just a plain model it could not be far wrong.

They were almost through dinner when Emma brought in the large box marked "special." Dropping her napkin, Helen started up with an excited, "Oh, it's my suit! I'm wild to see it!"

"See here, the suit can wait—you finish your dinner."

But already Helen had it out of the box and was trying on the coat.

"Wait, dear, I'll put on the whole thing—you can tell so much better," and gathering up the package she ran into her room.

But her heart sank as she slipped on the the skirt. It was made with a yoke, a style she never liked, for the line across the hips took from her height. And the coat—somehow it did not look quite the same! But then she had had on her hat—perhaps that made some difference.

Anxious for Warren's opinion, she ran back to the dining room. As she turned slowly around before him, he viewed the suit in stolid silence.

"Not crazy about it. Big enough for two of you."

"Oh no, it's just the skirt that's too long—and the sleeves."

"All right, if you're satisfied. You're the one that's got to wear it."

But Helen was not satisfied. She had Emma leave her dishes to pin up the skirt. Then she spent the next hour viewing it in the various mirrors—her discontent growing as she found new faults.

"Take it back if you don't like it," growled Warren, exasperated by her constant appeals as to what he thought of this or that alteration.

"Oh, I can't ask them to take this back," flushing.

"Why not? You're not so blamed scrupulous about firing things back."

"Oh, but this is different—another woman wanted the suit! Oh, they had a time! They had to send for the floorwalker and the buyer—"

And then came the story with all its details.

"That's rich!" Warren threw back his head and roared. "Ha—ha, I'd have given a farm to see you two women scrapping. Butted right in with the skirt on, did she? Regular hair-pulling scene, eh?"

"Oh, she was so insolent about it!" indignantly.

"Well, I can't see that you were such a 'perfect lady.'"

"Why, I simply held on to the coat! You certainly don't think I should have given it up to her?"

"Hub, seems now you're deuced sorry you didn't! I should say she got the best of that deal. Looks like you're the one that's stung."

Almost in tears Helen went in to take off the suit. As she hung it on a form in her closet, she thought of the months it must hang there, of the countless times she must wear it—and always with distaste. For she never wore with comfort a thing that she disliked.

It was a bitter price for a few moments of triumph. Other people were always triumphing over her—yet neither regret nor retribution seemed ever to come to them.

With an almost vicious bang she shut the closet door. It was always so! Others got off—she never did. Whatever happened she was always the one to pay.

Men Worth Whipping.
"Quite a company of nobles seem to be gathered here."
"Yes. The kindly old gentleman in clerical garb is a famous marrying parson."
"And the spry little man talking to him?"
"That's Lawyer Biggles, our best known separator."

SOFT WHITE HANDS

Under Most Conditions If You Use Cuticura. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Nothing better or more effective at any price than these fragrant supercreamy emollients. A one-night treatment will test them in the severest forms of red, rough, chapped and sore hands.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Chocolate Soldiers.

Captain Beaz of the commissary branch of the British army in France reports, says the Westminster Gazette, that Tommy Atkins is striving with all his might to live up to George Bernard Shaw's "Chocolate Soldier." Chocolate sweets and, in fact, sweetmeats of all kinds are in such great demand that British candymakers are busy night and day.

From Cairo comes the report that the Australians stationed there have absolutely eaten the entire chocolate supply.

Captain Beaz's official report says: "Our canteen has five times the demand for sweets and soft drinks that was expected, and one-fifth the demand for beer."

Sleep.

For do but consider what an excellent thing sleep is! It is so inestimable a jewel that, if a tyrant would give his crown for an hour's slumber, it cannot be bought; of so beautiful a shape is it that, though a man live with an empress, his heart cannot be at quiet till he leaves her embraces to be at rest with the other; yea, so greatly are we indebted to this kinsman of death, that we owe the better tributary half of our life to him; and there is good cause why we should do so; for sleep is that golden chain that ties health and our bodies together. Who complains of want, of wounds, of cares, of great men's oppressions, of captivity, whilst he sleepeth?—Thomas Dekker.

Points of Similarity.

"That match was the union of natural mates."
"In what way?"
"She was dove-eyed and he was pigeon-toed."

Never.

Some people are always saying "There ought to be something done about it," but they never do anything themselves.

Only Two Legs Left.

Carmargo, in Dewey county, Okla., has dogs—big dogs, little dogs and in fact all kinds of dogs, but it has one that is somewhat of an oddity. This is a dog that travels on two legs.

Several months ago a dog belonging to Mr. Storey, section foreman of Supply, Okla., was run over by a train and two of his legs cut off. For some time he was unable to move around, but now has recovered so that he can navigate quite handily. The two legs on which he is forced to walk are both on one side. He not only walks, but can also run, and seems to be about as well able to get around as a dog with four good legs.

Guests Forced to Drink.

Compulsory abstinence would have seemed a complete inversion of the natural order to some of our ancestors. They believed in compulsory drinking, and in some old country mansions may still be seen, I believe, a ring let into the wall of the dining hall for the punishment of the man who would not, or could not, drink his allotted share of liquor.

The culprit's arm was fixed in the ring, and he was given choice of drinking in the ordinary way or having the liquor he refused poured down his sleeve. Hence the medieval jest, "Leaving's sleeving."—London Chronicle.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse, but you must see that it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Castoria causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

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

Substitute for Horn.

A cheap and easily made substitute for horn can be made of wheat flour and sodium silicate. This substitute is very hard and strong and, by inserting organic dye into the composition while mixing, it can be colored to imitate almost any kind of horn substance. The compound is made by mixing 10 parts (by volume) of sodium silicate (40 degrees Baume) with distilled water, and then stirring the resultant liquid into a thick paste with fine white wheat flour. The mass is then allowed to stand for three weeks, during which time it undergoes a chemical reaction that produces a hard, hornlike substance. This composition can be molded without pressure when first made and turned and machined like brass after it has set.

Her Country's Need.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston said at a luncheon in Washington: "An English hen has broken the world's record by laying 288 eggs in a year."

Mr. Houston smiled and added: "She must have understood her country's urgent need for shells."

Whom He Dreads.

It isn't the girl who grows indignant when he tries to kiss her that a man dreads. It is the one who laughs at him.

Accurate Clock.

So accurate is an astronomical clock in Germany that after 18 years of use its error was only one second.

\$10,000 Conscience Fund.

Ten thousand dollars was added to the treasury department's conscience fund the other day when a special delivery letter from New York, containing that sum in currency, was received at Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo's office.

"While the sender has paid double to the United States the amount he stole, yet his conscience is not satisfied, and here's another payment," read a letter accompanying the contribution.

This is the third largest contribution to the conscience fund. Some contributions are as low as a penny.

An Empire Ranch.

We hear often of "captains of industry," "Napoleons of Finance," and "land barons," but what title is imposing enough to fit the Australian cattleman who owns or controls 28,800,000 acres of ranch land—a domain as large as Pennsylvania?—Youth's Companion.

Window Boxes.

Before putting earth in window boxes whitewash the inside of the box. This not only keeps a wooden box from rotting but prevents insects. —McCall's Magazine.

A Natural Question.

Nearly a billion bushels of new wheat in America this year. Shall we refuse to export the surplus because wheat will undoubtedly help to prolong the war?—Springfield Republican.

"Gee, I never tasted any Flakes like these New Post Toasties"

They're absolutely new—made by a new process that brings out the true corn flavour and that keeps the flakes firm and crisp, even after cream or milk is added.

New Post Toasties are made of the hearts of selected white Indian Corn, cooked, seasoned and toasted; and they come to you FRESH-SEALED—as sweet and appetizing as when they leave the ovens.



The little puffs on each flake are characteristic of the

New Post Toasties

Your grocer has them now—get a package and give your appetite a treat.

The Roosevelt News

L. D. TELEPHONE: Roosevelt 310.

THOMAS YORKE.....EDITOR and PROPRIETOR

Entered as second-class matter June 24th, 1908, at the post office at Carteret, N. J., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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**NO FAIR PLAY FOR
NON-VOTERS; ST. LOUIS
LOSES FAMOUS WOMAN**

**A Vote Is Worth \$600 Per Annum
to a St. Louis Woman.**

Miss Charlotte Rumbold of St. Louis, director of recreation of that city, was refused a raise of \$600 due her by the Board of Aldermen on the ground that she was not a voter and did not appoint Republicans (the party in power) to office under her. The Town-club of St. Louis offered to make up the difference, \$600, between her present salary and the one asked-for, but this Miss Rumbold refused, saying that she could not accept a bonus from private parties for public work. Miss Rumbold is leaving St. Louis.

Canadian Province Gives Women Votes
The legislature of the Canadian province of Saskatchewan has passed a measure giving the women municipal suffrage on the same terms of men. Premier Scott has given assurance that the full dower act is to come into existence shortly, and there is a strong feeling throughout the province that suffrage should be extended to women.

They talk about a woman's sphere. As though it had a limit. There is no spot on earth or shore, In sanctum, office, shop or store, There isn't no nothing any more Without a woman is it.

All sensible people agree that two heads are better than one when it comes to solving public problems, but the man who votes as the ward leader tells him doesn't see why that is any reason for women having the vote.

The editor of the Rural New Yorker says, "It is because I know so many strong, sensible and clear headed women that I favor giving them the ballot."

THE WHITE HOUSE AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Among the recent occupants of the White House, the younger generation has shown strong interest in woman suffrage.

Miss Margaret Wilson, who, as is well known, takes a keen interest in social questions, is a suffragist, as is her sister, Mrs. Francis B. Saxe.

Miss Helen Taft, who has just graduated at Bryn Mawr, is an advocate of equal suffrage, as were the daughters of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt.

The Misses Cleveland, unlike their mother, Mrs. Thomas F. Preston, are suffragists and have been taking an active part in suffrage work at Princeton, where they were associated with Miss Hibben, the daughter of the president of the university.



The Brewmaster Says

"Barley Malt of the very best grade only is the proper basis for a pure beer. Otherwise success in the brew cannot be expected."

PRIVATE SEAL

The Brew for You

has the highest grade of Barley Malt for its base. Every bushel is thoroughly dusted and ground to a powder under expert inspection. Our aim is perfect purity in every detail of brewing Private Seal Beer.

PRIVATE SEAL Beer invigorates—possesses the maximum of water with the minimum of alcohol, yet having wonderful tonic qualities.

Order a case to-day, from your dealer. One trial will make you a permanent buyer.

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3, 9 and 19c.

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**303 Woodbridge Ave.,
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You can purchase more high class merchandise for 3, 9 and 19c, than you have bought before for the money. We also carry merchandise at prices above 19c., all values being exceptional. Many years of experience in extensive factory connections, combined with a large purchasing power, makes possible the wonderful values we offer you.

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