

George McLoughlin Dies Very Suddenly

George McLoughlin, of Third street, aged 46 years, died at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital Friday noon. Mr. McLoughlin took suddenly sick on Tuesday and on the advice of Dr. Galloway went to the hospital on Thursday and the next day passed peacefully away. Mr. McLoughlin was an old resident in the borough, being a machinist employed in the W. C. & E. Co. shops. He had just purchased a beautiful home on Third street. Undertaker Frank Burns removed the body from the hospital to the home of the family. On Monday morning a mass was offered for him at St. Joseph's R. C. Church. Rev. Dr. Hagerty preached a beautiful and instructive sermon. Interment was held at St. James Cemetery, Woodbridge. The pallbearers were John Staubach, John Connolly, John Tully, James Murphy and James McCann. Many beautiful flowers were sent by friends of the family. Mr. McLoughlin leaves a widow and five children.

A Very Pretty June Wedding

Tuesday morning Miss Ella Sheridan and William S. Clark were married at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church by the Rev. Dr. M. J. Hagerty. The bridesmaid was Miss Olive Sheridan, a sister of the bride, and Niel Clark, brother of the groom, was best man. The bride was dressed in a beautiful white dress and looked beautiful. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride. The young couple left on the 12.38 from Rahway on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Virginia, where they will spend their honeymoon. They will return to Bethlehem, Pa., the home of the groom, where they will make their residence. Miss Sheridan is a very popular young lady among all who know her, and Mr. Clark has made many friends while on his visits here, therefore having the good wishes and success for the future.

Holy Name Expect A Large Crowd

Next Sunday the Holy Name Society will have their excursion, which the committee estimates will be one of the largest ever to leave the borough. The Central Railroad train will leave Chrome at 10.45; Libig, 10.47; Carteret, 10.50; East Rahway, 10.55; Port Reading, 11.00; returning, leaving Highland Beach at 8 o'clock. This is an ideal place for an outing and will be enjoyed by all who go. The committee will meet at the K. of C. Hall on Friday evening, from 6.30 P. M., to take returns of tickets and to get an idea how many cars will be needed. All members are requested to attend.

Barbers Fight Over Sunday Closing

Costansuyo Chisano was arrested on complaint of Charles Lester, both barbers. As the barbers have a local organization, they had agreed some time ago to close on Sundays. It seems that several have broken their agreement by working on that day. Chisano claimed that Lester came around peering into his windows through the shutters, and chased him. Lester claimed that Chisano threatened and chased him with a pair of scissors. Recorder Lawlor advised both to keep closed until the matter could be taken up at the next Council meeting.

Night Force Started At Steel Works

The Chrome Steel Works pushed with work and from the outlook will keep up the present rush for the rest of the year. Their daily help is up to its capacity and there has been a night shift started. On Monday night there were fifty men hired and there are about fifty more to be taken on when the night force gets properly started.

Charles Rodgers has accepted a position with the Chrome Steel Works as night superintendent.

Remarkable Tribute to Supreme Commander Bina M. West of the Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees.



NEW HOME OFFICE BUILDING OF THE ASSOCIATION, PORT HURON, MICH.

On June 18 the city of Port Huron, Mich., officially welcomed home Miss Bina M. West, supreme commander of the Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees in recognition of her remarkably efficient work for the association. The reception was in charge of Mayor Black and the city commission and was participated in by all the societies, clubs and business organizations of Port Huron. To quote the resolution of the city commission, it was a remarkable tribute to "Miss West, able worker for fraternity and humanity." The Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees gives its protection and fraternal interest to white women of good moral character. It is non-political and nonsectarian, and dispenses its fraternity in fifty-five states and provinces. The protection of the association can be secured for whole life, and whole life combined with disability benefits; best illness and burial benefits; also sick benefits. The rates are scientifically graded, and no member pays more than the cost of her own protection. When it is known that Miss West has, with her own hand, signed away over \$12,000,000, an estimate can be formed of what this association has already done toward mitigating the dread ordeal incident to death.

Every year finds this association progressing, but the past four years have recorded its greatest advancement. Women, by securing fraternal protection, are freer to seek out new fields of endeavor and become more independent and capable. A woman's convention without one word of dissent is rather an unusual thing. This was the experience, however, of the recent eighth quadrennial convention of the association in New York. Every session was a model of business ability and parliamentary procedure, and plans were laid for the present quadrennial term which were aimed to meet the great and growing work of its 187,000 women. Many important features were placed before the convention for decision, one being the changing of the name from the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World to the Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees. Another important step taken was the acceptance of plans for a handsome new home office at Port Huron, Mich. This will be a large, magnificent two story white stone building on the main street of the home city of the order, where the supreme commander, Miss B. M. West, started her project twenty-three years ago. To give the reader an idea of how this society has progressed it will be of interest to know that Miss West started out with a \$150 debt, no members and unknown, to organize what today is meeting the needs of 187,000 women in the matter of home protection through fraternal insurance. Miss West has been a leader beloved and adored by her members, and as an insignia of their esteem the convention endeavored to prevail on her to accept the well earned salary of \$10,000 a year for the next term. In a masterful address she declined, stating that the real of the association was uppermost in her mind, not the remuneration. Steps were taken at this meeting of representative women to endow a state hospital service in every state, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan already having their service in satisfactory use. By this philanthropy every member requiring expert medical attention may have it free of cost to herself. Addresses were given by Mr. Miles M. Dawson, fraternal insurance actuary of New York city, and Mr. James V. Barry, Michigan insurance commissioner, congratulated the association on the signal success it has attained. "Your association," said Mr. Dawson, "is the first woman's benefit society in the United States to be established on a sound basis, and through the foresight of your peerless leader, Miss West, you are the largest society of your kind in the world. I congratulate you."

"The Fire Brigade" A Great Show

Chester's Hall at Carteret was packed to the doors last night to see the production of the great fire play, "The Fire Brigade," which was staged with local talent under the management and direction of Captain Harry DeLong, of New York City, as a benefit to Roosevelt Volunteer Hook and Ladder and Engine Company No. 1, and from the expressions of the vast audience present and the roars of applause which greeted the efforts of the local talent, it can safely be stated that Carteret has never seen anything like it before, and the people of Chrome have a grand treat in store for them to-night, when the same play with the same clever cast will present "The Fire Brigade" in the Crescent Theater, with a special children's ten-cent matinee this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Special mention can not at this time be made of each character in the play, but suffice it to say that each one carried out his difficult role in a truly professional style, responding to many encores throughout the play. Captain Harry DeLong and wife assumed the leading roles and their long experience in this line of work enabled them to portray their lines perfectly and to carry those about them through the production without the usual "slips" that often occur in local plays. In fact, the production was as near perfection as one could desire, and the great fire scene, with the thrilling lifenet leap by Mary McNally was alone well worth the price of admission, the brave fire laddies rushing to the rescue, unfurling the lifenet and heroically saving the precious life. Many who saw the production at Carteret last night are going to Chrome to-night, when the theater will be filled to its capacity. The children's matinee will no doubt be well attended this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the little tots can enjoy this really clever show for ten cents.

Sudden Death Of Mrs. James Wisely

Mrs. Marjorie Wisely, wife of James Wisely, died at her home on Bryant street last Thursday afternoon after an illness of three weeks. Her death was a sad blow to the friends of the young couple, who were married less than a year. A young daughter of three weeks survives her, which will be taken care of by Mrs. Gallagher, mother of Mrs. Wisely. The funeral was held Monday morning. Her remains were taken to St. Joseph's R. C. Church, where a solemn high mass of requiem was offered for her by Rev. Dr. Hagerty, who preached a beautiful sermon, the text being "She is not dead, but sleepeth." The church was crowded. Interment was held at St. James Cemetery, Woodbridge. Undertaker Frank Burns conducted the funeral. The pallbearers were Henry and Dan Harrington, Edward Coughlin, James Mullan, Thomas Devereux and John S. Olbricht. Many beautiful flowers were sent by friends and societies, wreaths by the Foresters, K. of C. and Fire Company No. 2, of which Mr. Wisely is a member. The Ladies of the Maccabees also sent a pillow, as did the girl friends of Mrs. Wisely. Mr. Wisely has the sympathy of his friends in his hour of bereavement.

Personal Notes of the Vacationists

Mr. F. J. Schaffer, purchasing agent and traffic manager of the W. C. & E. Co., is spending the week in Barnegat. Mr. R. Miles and J. H. Nevill spent Monday in Trenton. Mrs. Charles Dalton and sons returned from a week's visit in Hoboken. Mr. David Harrington and family, of New York, are spending a few weeks in the borough on their vacation. Thomas Burke spent Saturday in Newark.

Y. M. C. A. Celebration To Be Big Event

Many entries have been received for the events to be held on the 5th and a big day is looked for. But one week remains for those who have not already subscribed to the Celebration Fund. J. A. L., \$1; Jos. Selorthi, 25c; Sam. Baroftak, 50c; S. Copeland, \$1; Mike Bochkoske, 50c; Joe Mishe, 50c; John Medwick, \$1; John Uhron, \$1; John Shike, 25c; Pete Uhouse, 50c; John Protroski, 25c; William Nodulsky, 50c; Willie Hokusky, 50c; Pete Almosh, 50c; Charles Bonsch, 50c; John Moso, 50c; Egnox Miller, 50c; John Buskinski, 25c; Mike Shovincke, 25c; Mike Shuttelo, 25c; S. Kroyk, 25c; Yuro Sinit, 50c; L. Pindzinla, 50c; Rori Proloves, 25c; Otto Eifert, 50c; Frank Meltreder, 25c; John Andres, 50c. Julius Rohoder, 50c; Alex Lowash, 50c; Walter Britchuck, 50c; Frank Bokash, 50c; Henry Seidler, \$1; John Teets, \$2; Frank Dale, 50c; Cash, \$1; M. A. K., \$1; Andrew Vokos, 50c; Joseph Shuttelo, \$1; John Manoc, 25c; Joe Poncaki, 25c; Mike Shervenri, 50c; Sandor Koloroi, 25c; Dr. Jos. Marks, \$1; E. W. Merrick, \$5; Friend, \$1; Tight Wad, \$1; Frank Andres, \$2; Abe Juskovits, \$1; John P. Goderstadt, \$1; H. Edward Carleton, \$1; C. Rosebrook, 75c; William Donnelly, Jr., \$1; D. A. Gillespie, \$1.

Man Attacked and Severely Beaten

Last Saturday night Mike Potoski was attacked and beaten on Randolph street by Mike Miltzuna, of Randolph street, and Tom Simock and Harry Sharrock, of John street. They had some grievance against him and gave him a severe beating about the face and head. Dr. Messenger was called to attend Potoski. Chief Harrington and Officer Javilick arrested the men. When brought before Recorder Lawlor they got a severe reprimand and fined \$15 each and warned if they came up on a similar charge again he would give them ninety days.

Happenings in the Local Court

Charles Bakus, of First street, was arrested and brought before Recorder Lawlor for riding a wheel at night without a light. He was fined \$3 and discharged. Bertha Potosky, of B street, was brought before the Recorder for disorderly conduct and fighting and was fined \$5, with a warning for it not to happen again. John Phillip was brought before Recorder Lawlor on a charge made by Mary Kondas for defamation of character. Mrs. Kondas had witnesses who swore they heard Phillip make statements against her character. The judge fined him \$20 and discharged him. Frank Scelle, charged with non-support of his child, was put under a \$500 bond by Recorder Lawlor for its support. Scelle is to pay \$4 each week to Charles Howath, who was his bond.

Case of Motorcycle Accident Settled

The case of Frank Scelle, who ran over Phelix Czaya two weeks ago, came up last Monday. As the child has fully recovered Scelle paid Dr. Marks \$10 for his services to the injured child and \$10 to the mother for her expenses in coming here several times, as her home is in Elizabeth. The recorder discharged him.

Board of Education Hold Special Meeting

The Board of Education held a special meeting on June 24. Those present were E. J. Hiel, G. W. Morgan, M. A. Herman, Frank Born, John Ruegg, Charles Morris. The object of the meeting was to receive bids for the painting of the old section of School No. 2. There were two bidders, V. Gleckner and Charles Kathe. The lowest bid was from V. Gleckner, for \$550, the board to furnish the paint, which is from the Trus-Con. Laboratories, and is considered one of the best paints on the market and will beautify the school to match the new section.

Fined For Being Drunk and Disorderly

Alex Poke, of Houston street, was arrested by Officer Wilhelm for being disorderly and drunk along the street. He was fined \$10. Charles Minue was arrested for being drunk and raising a disturbance on Randolph street at 2.30 in the morning. Recorder Lawlor fined him \$10.

Andrew Nemick, of Randolph street, was arrested by Policeman Javilick for being drunk and disorderly. Recorder Lawlor fined him \$5.

Women Discharged After Street Fight

Mary Panko and Mary Bosrius, of Hazel street, were arrested for fighting and pulling one another's hair and calling each other vile names. As there were no witnesses Recorder Lawlor gave them a reprimand and discharged them.

Gone To Mountains For His Health

Councilman William Nash has been sick for some time and the doctor has advised him to go to the Catskill Mountains for his health. On Wednesday he left for Haines Falls, 2,000 feet above the sea level, in the Catskills, where he will stay for the summer. The climate will help Mr. Nash in a short time. John Nash, a brother, will stay there also for some time.

Mrs. Wm. Coughlin Undergoes Operation

Mrs. William Coughlin was suddenly taken sick last week and on the advice of Drs. Mark and Wantoch was rushed to the St. Elizabeth Hospital, where an operation was necessary and performed. Mrs. Coughlin is rapidly improving and will soon be about again.

Board of Health Starts Crusade

Conditions in the lower section of Chrome have improved since the cleaning of the yards and streets; also pigs have been abolished in that section. The cleaning of yards and streets is now started in the Carteret section of the borough; also a crusade is being made against all toilets and stables not in sanitary condition. There are several cases of tuberculosis reported.

William Harrington and family, of New York, spent Monday in the borough.

Delightful Time At Fishing Party

Last Saturday night a fishing party left for Sandy Hook, consisting of Emil Wilhelm, Frank Wilhelm, Charles Morris, J. C. Emerson, Jack Winters, Joseph Childs, Thomas Currie, Morris Gerber and Tony Wilhelm. The party caught sixty-eight fish in all. Tony Wilhelm won the prize by catching fourteen. The other fishermen claim that Tony kept throwing out the same fish and pulling it up again, because each time one of the others caught one Tony always thought he had a fish. On the return trip they were caught in a storm off Princess Bay. They also picked up a stranded party of two men and two women in a rowboat, who had lost their oars and were drifting to sea.

Peerless Feds Defeat Trinities

Sunday the Peerless Feds met and defeated the Trinities, of Perth Amboy, in a six-inning game, by the score of 13-2. After the first inning, the Feds toyed with their opponents, who were completely outclassed, although they average the same ages and size. In the first inning the Feds got six runs, and would have got more, only they were told to ease up to keep the crowd from leaving. An error by Brower, who was given a tryout, prevented a shutout. Every member of the Feds secured one or more hits and boosted up averages. The Feds now would like to go up against some "real" teams, and would be only too willing to play the Clovers, the Lyceums, Manhattans, Crescents or any other team in or around Perth Amboy which thinks that it can "play" ball. We will travel or play at home, and communications mailed to T. Donohue, Chrome, will be given prompt attention.

THE JOYOUS FOURTH

By William Gerard Chapman

Gee, don't I wish the Fourth wuz here!
It seems like I can't wait
Until the days jest catch up with
That blame' red-figger date.
I got a lot o' fire-works,
Oh, more'n you could think,
A bully cannon, too, of brass,
So shiny makes you blink.

The minute when I get awake,
'Bout four o'clock or so,
You bet I'll hustle in my clothes
An' grab my box an' go
A-Kitin' out behin' the barn
An' light my punk -- an', say!
You won't hear nothing much but noise
The rest o' that whole day.

But, gosh! that ain't a circumstance
To what'll happen when
It gets right dark. You jest be there,
You'll see some doin's, then!
We'll break in St, the blacksmith's, shop
An' get his anvils out
An' shoot them all around the town,
Then there'll be noise, don't doubt!

Afore each house we'll set one down
An' pour the powder in,
An' set the other top of it --
Then jest you hear the dml
Some folks'll come a-runnin' out
An' raise an awful row,
But most'll laugh like fun an' shout
"Jest get along, boys, now."

Oh, gee, I wish the Fourth wuz here!
But Ma sez, "Mercy me!
Why you're so set on gettin' burns
An' blisters, I can't see."
But shucks! who cares for things like that?
A boy's Ma never learns
As how he has jest loads o' fun
A-gettin' of those burns.

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OUR COUNTRY AS IT IS TODAY



DOCUMENT THAT MADE A NATION

Text of the Immortal Declaration of Independence Which All Americans Should Be Familiar.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its power in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Providence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless these people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyranny only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond the seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connection and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of



Officer Reading Declaration of Independence Before the Army.

mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

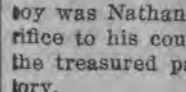
We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

HIS NAME HONORED

Nathan Hale a Synonym for the Highest Patriotism.

How Youthful Martyr to the Cause of Liberty Met Death With Fortitude That Can Never Be Forgotten.

When the farmers of Lexington fired the shots that brought on the war of American Independence that April day in 1775, a pale, slim boy, not yet twenty years old, destined to become a martyr to our freedom, laid down his badge of office as a schoolteacher at New London, Conn., and took up the sword. That boy was Nathan Hale. His heroic sacrifice to his country's cause is one of the treasured pages in American history.



New London went wild with excitement when the news of the battle of Lexington reached there. Bands of patriots paraded the streets. Guns were fired and speeches made. A meeting was called at once to determine what that city should do in the war. Every man of prominence spoke and then the young schoolteacher was called to the platform. What words he said that day have been lost to posterity, but we do know they must have been the most stirring of the occasion, for immediately after he left the platform men began marching forward to enlist. One sentence of Nathan Hale's that day has been preserved and it is worthy to rank with the greatest sayings of our nation.

"Let us march immediately and never lay down our arms until we have obtained independence," he said.

That is all the more remarkable when one remembers that it was more than a year later before independence was talked of in the continental congress and it was two years before the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

Nathan Hale enrolled as a lieutenant in the regiment of Col. Charles Webb. His studious habits stood him in good stead, and soon he was one of the best officers in the regiment. He



Too Late, He Realized That . . . the Boat Was Filled With British Marines.

went with his company to Boston and during the siege of that city by the army under General Washington the twenty-year-old boy was promoted to be a captain for bravery and efficiency.

When the British evacuated Boston and sailed for New York a greater part of the American army went down that way. Captain Hale and his regiment were among them. They took part in all the hardships of that campaign.

Late in the summer of 1776, when the British had driven the American army from Long Island, General Washington was particularly anxious to establish some sort of secret information line into New York. He tried many plans without success. Finally he summoned his officers to a council and told them to be on the lookout for some bright, courageous man who would undertake the dangerous task. He spoke, among others, to Colonel Knowlton of Knowlton's Rangers, the regiment to which Captain Hale was attached.

Colonel Knowlton conferred with his officers. When he put the proposition to them every cheek paled. If the messenger should be caught they all knew he would be hanged as a spy. The word spy is a horrible one to an honorable man. No one volunteered to risk a death of shame. For a few moments there was a hush in the room. Then Captain Hale walked in and said:

"I will undertake it, sir."

Captain Hale had been sick in bed for some time, and his fellow officers crowded about him seeking to dissuade him from his purpose. Among them Capt. William Hull, a classmate of Hale's at Yale, spoke the longest. But the youthful captain could not be shaken from his purpose.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I owe my country the accomplishment of an object so important and so much desired by the commander of our armies. I know of no mode of obtaining the information but by assuming a disguise and passing into the enemy's camp. I am fully aware of the consequences of

discovery and capture in such a situation. I wish to be useful, and every kind of service for the public good becomes honorable by being necessary."

In such manner did Captain Hale turn spy. That night he left the camp at Harlem Heights dressed in the brown garments and broad brimmed hat of a schoolteacher. He was accompanied a short distance by Sergeant Hempstead and his faithful servant, Ansel Wright, who arranged to have a boat ready for Captain Hale for his return, September 20.

Nathan Hale had no trouble in penetrating the British lines. He went to New York and over to Brooklyn, carefully collecting information about the number of British soldiers, their cannon, ammunition, other supplies and fortifications, in Latin, and concealed it in a hollowed out place in one of his boot heels.

September 19 he began his return. He spent the night at a farm house near the place where the boat was to wait for him. The next morning he went to breakfast at a little wayside inn, "The Cedars," kept by a widow named Chichester. During his meal a man entered and stared at him. Captain Hale paid little attention, as he thought he was safe by now.

As soon as the meal was finished he hurried off to the rendezvous. It was a misty morning. As Hale approached the beach he saw a boat pulling in. Glad almost beyond belief to be rid of his dangerous task he hurried down to meet it. Too late he realized that instead of Sergeant Hempstead and Ansel Wright the boat was filled with British marines. He turned to run, but the marines caught him.

"What are you doing out so early?" a marine demanded.

"Isn't it proper for a schoolteacher to get a breath of fresh air?" Hale asked in reply.

"Why did you run?"

"I thought you were rebels."

The marines would not believe Hale's assertions of innocence and began to search him. They looked everywhere without success. One pulled off his boots and reached inside. Nothing suspicious had been found and the marines reluctantly were preparing to turn him loose when one of them, with an oath, threw the boot he held at a tree. That tore away the strip that covered the secret hiding place and the papers fell out.

Captain Hale was then taken aboard a frigate in the harbor and later to New York, where General Howe questioned him. There was nothing to do but admit that he was a spy. General

Howe immediately ordered that the young patriot be hanged the following day and turned him over to an officer named Cunningham, the provost marshal.

That night Hale was kept in solitary confinement. He begged to be allowed to write letters to his mother and Alice Adams, his sweetheart, in New London. Cunningham furnished him with paper and ink and then destroyed the letters in front of Hale, saying:

"The rebels should never know they had a man who could die with such firmness."

Hale asked that a minister or a Bible be sent to him. Both were refused. The only favor he received was being allowed to rest in the tent of a young British officer while on his way to his death.

Early on the morning of September 22, 1776, it was Sunday, Hale was conducted to the scaffold. Cunningham cuffed him brutally and said:

"Make your dying speech."

Hale had been speaking. He continued and when he had finished rose to his feet and faced the crowd of British soldiers and townspeople. In a loud, clear voice he said:

"I regret that I have but one life to give to my country."

"Swing the rebel off!" Cunningham shouted, and thus died one of the most heroic figures in our history.

Real Lesson of the Day.

The Fourth of July properly symbolizes the liberty for which the patriots stood ready to sacrifice their lives in order to launch the United States as a national craft which should be anchored by no weight of foreign despotism.

Most Enduring Tribute.

After all, it should be remembered that the finest and most enduring tribute we can pay to "Old Glory" is to so live our lives as individuals that the nation may be truly great in the character of its citizenship and the ideals for which the flag stands.

WASHINGTON PORTRAITS

The last sitting given by Washington was for Sharpless, who made a mathematically correct profile which furnishes the authority for the proportions of the subject's features.

Of all painters, none achieved more than Gilbert Stuart, who, it is generally agreed, has given to the world the best likeness of the man. Stuart's success was probably due to the fact that he kept his subject from self-consciousness by entertaining him. In the two originals of this artist, and in the twenty-six copies which he made, he left noble personification of wisdom and serenity to the American people in the person of the first president.

In color and finish, as well as in life-like resemblance of features, no Washington artist has approached him. At the time of the Stuart sitting Washington's mouth appeared rather unnatural on account of two new sealhorses ivory front teeth which substituted for the general's own. The failure of the first portrait, which was destroyed, was probably traceable to this fact.

The Stuart picture of Washington standing with a sword in his left hand was made expressly for the Marquis of Lansdowne, who was so delighted with the canvas that he declared it was only his advanced years which prevented his crossing the ocean to

thank Washington for allowing this picture to be taken.

Although several copies of this painting were made by Stuart, the painting in the White House, so long considered his, was not done by that master. It is the work of an obscure artist, who substituted his own copy for an original which the government purchased for \$800.

Another interesting fact about this picture is that during the time when the British were in Washington in 1814 it stood out in inclement weather for several days. This was because the man to whom it was entrusted was afraid to keep it in his house for fear of being punished by English invaders.

As Stuart did not excel in representing Washington's figure, this picture does not meet all the requirements of a good painting. The hand is said to be too small, as Stuart used the wax model of his own hand in making the picture.

Stuart's famous Washington portrait, made for Mrs. Washington, was never entirely finished, because the artist always managed to delay completing the background. Finally, Washington, after frequent sittings, became annoyed and told the artist that he would sit no more, but to send the picture home when it was finished.

TWO NOBLE POLES

Not to be outdone by France or Germany, "bleeding Poland," today a nation only in the wonderful unity of its people the world over, and in revolutionary times in last throes of involuntary dissolution, sent her sons to wage in America the struggle for freedom that had gone against them at home. So Count Casimir Pulaski and Thaddeus Kosciuszko came to this country.

To tell of the life of Kosciuszko would be to tell of a wonderful old-world romance, of love and hardships, of discouragements and great triumphs.

Son of a Lithuanian noble, he came to this country as a result of a love affair with one of higher rank than he, bearing with him, it is said, a blood-stained handkerchief, the only memento of the girl who had won his heart, only to be snatched away from him by force, at the conclusion of a dramatic attempt to elope.

The couple were overtaken and Kosciuszko was left all but dead, the forgotten kerchief on his breast. But his youth and iron constitution brought

him round and, Poland having no further attraction for him at that time, he came to aid the struggling colonists in America.

Through Franklin's aid he was given a place on Washington's staff, and afterward made colonel of engineers, a position for which he was eminently fitted by a careful military training in the best schools of Europe. He was with Gates at Saratoga, with Greene in the Carolinas, and again in charge of the fortification of West Point on the Hudson.

When he had finished at West Point that place was considered the strongest fortress in America, and Washington took pains to pay tribute to Kosciuszko's genius. At the end of the war he was a major general in the Continental army.

Then he went back to Poland to fight for his own people. His efforts were unsuccessful, and, after a checkered career, he died in 1817 at Soleure, Switzerland. His heart was buried under a monument there, and his body embalmed and afterward laid at rest at Cracow.

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 Fiercely Resents the Critical, Instructive Air of Warren's Sister

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Leaving the receiver off the hook, Warren came back to the dining room.



"It's Carrie! They're having dinner at the Biltmore and want to come here afterward. All right, isn't it?"

Helen started up with a dismayed, "Carrie!" Then, haughtily, "Oh, yes—yes, of course—tell her we'd love to have them!"

Warren went back to the phone, and Helen, leaving her dessert, flew into her dressing room and dragged from the wardrobe her two best gowns.

"Come back here and finish your dinner," called Warren a moment later.

"Will my blue taffeta look too light?" unheeding. "If they're dining at the Biltmore, Carrie'll be dressed, won't she?"

"Now don't rig up for them! Wear what you've got on, and come finish your dinner."

But Helen, having decided on the blue taffeta, was already half undressed.

"Dear," calling to Warren, who was still in the dining room, "ring for Emma—I want her to hook me up."

She had slipped on the blue gown, but somehow it did not look as well as usual. Perhaps it was her hair or because she was flushed and hurried.

"Emma, I want you to clear the table and straighten the dining room as quickly as you can," as the girl fastened her dress. "Mr. Curtis' sister is coming, and she's a wonderful housekeeper. Put on your best white apron and keep it on—we may want something during the evening. Oh, is that hook off? Yes, you'll have to pin it. Wait, here's a white one."

With a last adjusting touch to her hair, Helen ran in to straighten the front room and the library.

"Hold on, there; I want those," growled Warren as she folded up the scattered evening papers.

"They're right here," laying them on the table beside him. "They look so untidy strawed about. Dear, move your chair a little—you've caught up the rug. Oh, don't put your ashes there—here's your ash tray."

Helen brushed the ashes from the lamp base, hastily arranged the magazines, and evened the window shades.

"What in the Sam Hill are you fussing around for? Nobody's coming but Carrie and Ed."

"You know Carrie sees everything. Oh, you're not going to wear that old house coat?"

"Why not?" belligerently.

"Ed never wears one when we go there. And that's so shabby—look at that spot on the sleeve. Dear, please change it."

With a muttered expletive Warren flung down his paper and strode into the bedroom, peeling off the house coat as he went.

"Dear," following him anxiously, "that collar's frayed. Won't you—"

"No, I won't," jerking on his other coat. "I put that on clean for dinner, and I'll not change again. See here, shut those windows!"

"Just a minute until it airs out!" sniffing. "I can smell that cauliflower yet. Wait, dear, help me put on this good bedspread! No, draw it over to your side more. Oh, there they are now!" as the door bell rang. "Quick—this side's still too long!"

Helen had just time to straighten the counterpane and smooth over the pillows before she hurried out to greet them.

"Why, you've got all the windows up," was Carrie's first critical comment when she came into the bedroom to lay off her wraps.

"It was so warm in here," Helen hastily put them down.

"Well, it's cold enough out," taking off her coat and displaying a gray crepe evening gown that fitted severely her tall, stiff figure.

"You sit here, Carrie," Helen pushed forward an easy chair as they joined Warren and Ed in the library.

"No, I'll sit over by the radiator; I'm chilly. Do you people always keep your apartment this cold?"

"Helen said the place smelled of cooking," blundered Warren.

"We had cauliflower for dinner," flushed Helen, "and I think the odor of that's always strong, don't you?"

"Yes, if you let it get through your house."

"Well, how did New York look when you got back?" asked Ed.

"Mighty good," agreed Warren, and for some time the conversation was on their trip and the war conditions they had found in London.

Helen was glad to let Warren do most of the talking, but she was conscious that Carrie's critical glance kept wandering about the apartment.

"Egh, how she frightened me!" as Pussy Purr-Mew made a sudden leap for the fringe on Carrie's wrist-bag.

"She's caught her claw," sharply. "She'll tear it!"

Helen rescued the fringe and took Pussy Purr-Mew on her lap.

"I like dogs, but I don't see how you can fuss over a cat," disapproved Carrie. "Think of the dust she collects with that tail!"

"We try not to have any dust for the tail to collect," returned Helen, feeling that for once she had scored.

"No, I hadn't much time to get around," Warren was saying. "But Helen did drag me out to the rag market—that's a rum place for you. Helen, show em the things we got there."

"Oh, we didn't get much," murmured Helen, who always shrank from showing Carrie anything. "Here's an old card case," taking it from the mantel. "And this old scent bottle I think's rather quaint. What were they, dear? Only two shillings each, wasn't it?"

"You're wild about this sort of thing, aren't you?" Carrie was looking at them without the slightest interest. "I suppose they're all right, but I never cared to litter up my house with a lot of bric-a-brac."

"Helen, who loathed bric-a-brac and who prided herself on having a home free from useless ornamentation, flushed resentfully.

"I see you've moved your desk," as Helen put back the scent bottle.

"Yes, it was too near the heat—the veneering was getting warped."

"You ought to keep a saucer of water under your radiators. It's not the heat as much as the dryness that cracks veneer," instructed Carrie. "Do you use a good furniture polish?"

"I suppose it's good," stiffly, "I get it at Warner's."

"Well, if you'd get a little lemon oil—it would take off all these smeary-looking places. It's better than anything else for magohany."

With an effort Helen forced a murmured comment about "trying it."

Carrie's critical, instructive attitude had never seemed more intolerable, and she had never felt for her a stronger antagonism. It was a difficult evening, and Helen could hardly keep from showing the resentment that was smoldering within her.

It was a relief when Ed finally glanced at the clock and announced that it was after ten.

"It doesn't seem possible that Friday's Christmas," observed Carrie as she pinned on her hat. "But we're not giving a single present this year. What we ordinarily spend for presents we decided to give to the Belgians. Mrs. Elliot and I got off a big box on their Christmas ship."

"That was very fine of you," murmured Helen, thinking of the expensive centerpiece she had already bought for Carrie.

"Oh, isn't that something new?" Carrie paused at the dining-room door as they passed by. "I've never seen that decanter."

"Yes, I got that in London. I love that old Bohemian glass so, and you don't often see one with the old silver stopper."

"What do you use for your silver?" Carrie had taken up a berry dish from the sideboard. "Gordon's silver soap? Oh, they make a cream that's much better. You try it and your silver won't look so cloudy," holding the dish up to the light.

"Carrie, it's late," called Ed from the door.

With a forced, set smile, Helen followed them out to the elevator. Even after they rang for the car, Carrie kept it waiting while she still extolled the merits of the silver cream.

"Mighty nice to have them this evening," declared Warren as he closed the door. "Carrie looked well, didn't she? Gave you some good tips, too. You must try that stant about water under the radiator."

Helen gulped, then all her smoldering resentment blazed out. It was the primitive, tigerish resentment that is aroused in even the mildest, gentlest woman by the criticism and interference of her husband's family.

"You think she's such a paragon of a housekeeper, don't you?" passionately. "That's what all your family think! Well, I want to tell you something I saw myself! You remember that night we were over when Ed was sick? Well, I went out to fill the hot-water bag—and I found the maid brushing her teeth in the kitchen sink! Now I may have smeary furniture and cloudy silver—but I'm at least clean about the kitchen! And I'll tell her so, too!"

"What're you trying to start, anyway?" scowled Warren. "I think it's might fine of Carrie to want to help you."

"Help me? She only wanted an excuse to air her own perfection. I tried to be civil to her tonight—but the next time," excitedly, "I'll let her know I can run my house without her assistance! And I'm going to tell her that my maid doesn't wash her teeth in the kitchen sink."

"How do you know what she does when you're not out there? Jove, women are cattish," as with a yawn Warren started to wind the clock. "Where in the deuce is that key?"

Beautiful Hats for Midsummer



Just to be beautiful is the aim of these lacy and flowery head coverings in which women delight to honor midsummer days and all that they bring of pleasure. All sorts of fabrics, airy or gay, engage the fancy of designers of millinery for the midsummer season. Matter-of-fact utility need not restrain the artistic instinct for the beautiful in composition, and it is allowed free play in color. Therefore we have such fascinating hats as those pictured here.

Increasing width of brim is the rule for the picturesque things that easily find favor with women this season, but the first hat pictured is something of an exception to this. It is as much bonnet as hat, and is one of the many inspirations drawn from the poke bonnet of long ago. The brim is of fine leghorn, wired on the underside, near the edge, with silk-covered wire matching the straw in color. It is set on to a crown of heavy, handmade lace, in a Battenberg pattern, in which a fancy braid forms the flower motifs. The crown is lined with malines in three thicknesses.

A sash of blue velvet ribbon is folded about the crown and finished with bow and long ends at the back. All this makes a lovely background for the wreath of blackberries, set in small rose foliage, in which the berries are shown in gradations of color as they look when ripening on the bush. A few pink roses like those that pay tribute to midsummer in old-fashioned gardens, are set in this dark wreath.

A wide-brimmed hat of open-meshed shadow lace is second in the group. It is shirred over a wire frame and edged

with narrow val lace. Big half-blown pink roses and daisies of white chiffon, with rose foliage, make up the wreath. There is a bow and hanging ends of narrow black velvet ribbon perched at the edge of the upturned back brim. The ends are not essential to the beauty of the design and may be omitted.

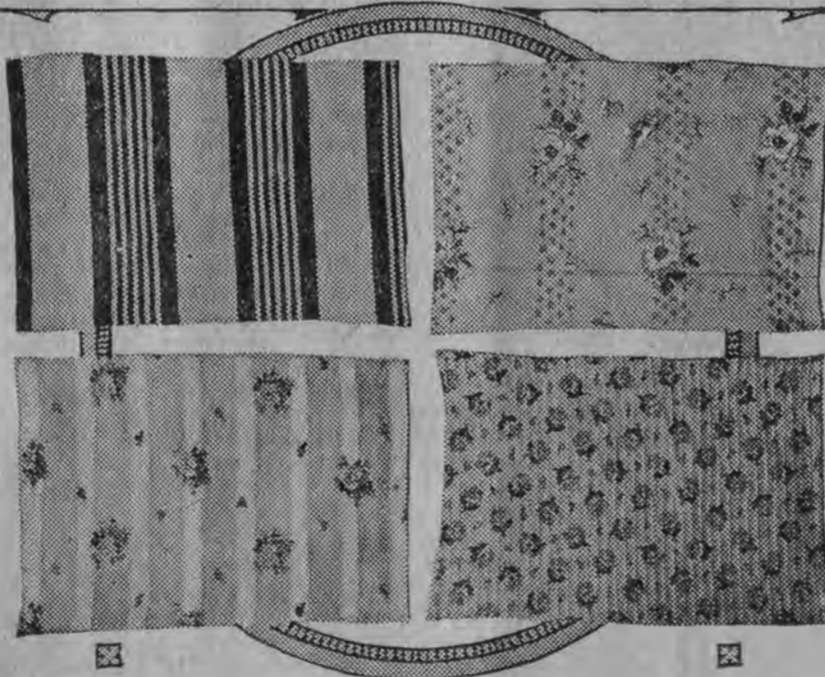
The third hat is made of malines shirred over a wire frame. It has a wide border of leghorn, and a narrow strip of this braid outlines a stay-wire on the underbrim. A butterfly bow of wired black velvet ribbon is poised at the back and a wreath of azaleas finishes the design, which may be carried out in any of the pale colors but is shown here in the lightest of pink tints. No one should begrudge the milliner a liberal price for work which requires so much skill as is evident in the making of these hats.

Care of Crochet Lace.

Articles made of crochet may be kept in shape by this method. Wash carefully and rinse thoroughly, then dip in a basin of warm water in which a teaspoonful of sugar has been dissolved. Next place in a dry cloth and squeeze, after which pull into shape and pin upon a cushion. Be careful to fasten down each part of the articles and they will dry satisfactorily.

To cut crochet lace, put small piece of lawn or organdie under the lace where you wish to cut it, then make two rows of machine stitching across the lace about an eighth of an inch apart. Cut between these rows. Trim off all edges of lawn and the lace will not ravel.

Cotton Weaves and Ways of Using Them



When we stop to consider where-withal we are clothed, and count in everything from top to toe, it is agreeably surprising to find that a high percentage of our apparel is made of cotton. Even the blossoms that crown our millinery are fashioned of specially prepared cotton fabrics, woven for the purpose. Cleanliness and durability are the eminent virtues of well-woven cotton fabrics—two items that will forever appeal to civilized humans. Even the sheerest goods stand tubbing successfully. But these essential virtues are abetted by the beauty and ever-increasing variety in weaves of cotton.

Among the weaves that have been most successful this season, cotton crepes, voiles and fine lawns may be profitably considered for making all sorts of pretty frocks. Four popular patterns are shown here, one of satin-striped voile, one of wide-striped voile, one of figured crepe, and one of printed lawn. The satin-striped voile has a dim floral pattern printed over the surface. All these fabrics are made with colors on a white ground.

Stripes, if managed well, make the smartest of frocks. The wide-striped voile will make a very effective skirt by stitching a border of plain blue silk about the bottom edge and one or two bands about the body of the skirt. The fullness at the waist line is laid in wide, flat box plaits with the white stripes folded under. These plaits are pressed down the entire length from waist to hem. The skirt is worn with a thin white waist, and a draped

sleeveless bodice of the voile is worn over this, having a girdle of silk like that on the skirt.

Satin-striped voiles may be well managed by plaiting them in side plaits with the satin stripes overlaid and pressed down the length of the skirt. Inserts of lace or cotton embroidery take the place of silk bands, or bands of narrow ribbon (in the lightest weaves) may be stitched to the material.

The figured crepes and printed lawns are made up effectively in so many ways that it is hard to make a choice of design. Now that wide and flaring skirts are so fashionable very quaint and fascinating ones are made of these flowery and airy fabrics by setting one wide ruffle on another. Four or five flounces, each made with a narrow standing ruffle at the top, will make the required length of skirt and right proportion in width of flouncing.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Fans as Centerpieces.

Dining table electric fans are the latest summer comfort. These fans revolve horizontally instead of vertically, as do the familiar ones, and the air is thrown off at a tangent from the revolving blades. The mechanism is mounted on a small pedestal, so that such a fan, placed on the dining-room table as a centerpiece throws a continuous current of air to the faces of all the people sitting round the table.—Saturday Evening Post.

GOOD JOKES



RECIPROCITY.

"Ever see one of these wild west exhibitions they send around the country?" asked Broncho Bob.

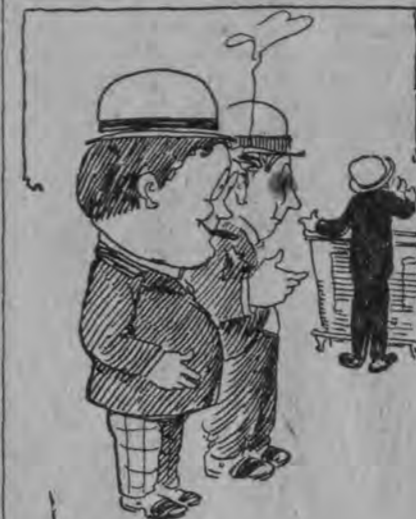
"Yes."

"Do you suppose you could go to a big town and round up a bunch of gunmen and frame-up experts and load 'em up in joy ride automobiles?"

"What's the idea?"

"Us Crimson Gulchers want to reciprocate an' get out on the road with a wild east show."

PRETTY DRY.



"Jones has a dry wit, don't you think?"

"Well, something gives him an unquenchable thirst, anyhow."

A Timorous Campaigner.
Though politics I much admire, I never learned the trick; If I an opening gun should fire, I bet that it would kick!

Comparative Proportions.
"This crime wave they talk of—" began the stranger in a metropolis.
"That isn't a wave," protested the policeman. "It's only a ripple of interest."

Sure.
"Why do we always speak of the silvery moon?" asked the Boob.
"On account of its quarters and halves, I suppose," replied the Cheerful Idiot.

Accounted For.
"I hear so many society women find themselves in deep water."
"Why?"
"Because they fall down on their bridge work."

Locating the Danger.
"Debt has been the ruination of many a man."
"Yes," replied Mr. Cassius Chex. "It's likely to be especially ruinous to the man who lends the money."

The Morning Raid.
"The maids of the neighborhood seem to be mobilizing with their brooms."
"Yes, I judge they are going to the front for a sweeping charge."

Boston Exports.
Church—I see it stated that Boston's exports in 1913 were valued at \$70,363,481.
Gotham—Could she spare as many beans as that?

Seeking Information.
Bacon—I understand Manchester, England last year imported 44,648,800 gallons of oil.
Egbert—Does that mean hair, salad or automobile oil?

HIS SYSTEM.

Politician—I see that you mentioned my name as that of a possible candidate.

Statesman—Yes; I wanted to give them a quiet hint as to how much worse they might do if they don't take me.

A Candy Shower.
"What's the noise in the next room?"
"The girls are giving one of their number a candy shower."
"Ah, yes. Now I seem to distinguish the pattering of the chocolate drops."

Not Strictly True.
"Pa, mother told Mrs. Gablet today that she never raked you over the coals."
"What did she mean by that, Pa?"
"She meant by that to fool Mrs. Gablet, son."



Not to Be Envid.
"He goes to the theater every night, but always wears a pained expression."
"Don't you know who that is?"
"Certainly not."
"He's the husband of the star. His pained expression comes from watching the leading man make love to her."

Difficult Situation.
"That man says ours is the wickedest town on earth."
"Yes. But he has said the same of nearly every town on the map. Where are we going to move to?"

Along That Main Line.
Employment Agentess—You want a cook who will appreciate a good home and good treatment and—
Employer—But in the meantime send me a cook.

Professional Secrets.
Lawyers are men who work with a will. At least, so the doctors say; But the lawyer's work don't begin until The doctor has opened the way.

One on His Dad.
Earlie—Why is a free show like a counterfeit coin, pa?
His Pa—Give it up.
Earlie—"Cause you can't pass it. Hee-hee!"

The Hero.
Stern Mother—Did you tell George to see me after he had proposed?
Flippant Daughter—Yes, and he said he loved me, even after seeing you.

No Rush to Join.
"Mrs. Wombat can't get the women to join her crusade."
"What is she trying to promote?"
"A society for the closing of street car doors."

Too Familiar.
"I suppose you are familiar with the works of Bobby Burns?"
"Certainly, and also with the works of Billy Shakespeare, Georgie Byron and Jack Milton."

LIKEWISE, UN-FASTEN-ATING.

"I just met Mrs. De Grass. She is back from Nevada, where she has been for about a year."

"Rusticating?"
"No—Reno-vating."

China Eggs.
Mr. Bacon—I see Cleveland has received shipments of eggs from China.
Mrs. Bacon—I think setting hens on china eggs is a mean trick.

Sure Thing.
Bacon—I see a steel rail lasts, with average wear, about eighteen years.
Egbert—If my little boy had anything to do with it, I'll bet it wouldn't.

Lives by His Pen.
"What are you doing now, Gus?"
"Oh, I write for a living."
"Newspapers or magazines?"
"Neither. I write to father twice a month for it."—Merchant Traveler.

Business and Pleasure.
Said He—Courtship is a great pleasure, isn't it?
Said She—Yes, if the man in the case means business.

Tobacco.
Tobacco injures many a man. Its use is surely not a joke. And yet it's rather better than The substitutes we sometimes smoke.

The Difficulty.
"How can an artist paint a marine view in oils?"
"Why can't he?"
"But how does he get the oil and water to mix?"

Feminine Viewpoint.
Him—Don't you think Miss Pink Feigh is rather handsome?
Her—Well, she isn't bad-looking—when she has her complexion on.

Opposite Views.
Nell—Papa says it's "Come easy, go easy," with money. Do you find it so, Jack?
Jack—Not on your life! I always found that it came hard—and it certainly seems hard to see it go!—Judge

First of the Season.
Flossie—He was an early love of mine.
Aunt Jane—Early! You must be almost eighteen, dear!
Flossie—Early last summer, I mean.—Browning's Magazine.

ARREST HUERTA AT U. S. BORDER

Secret Service Agents Hold Ex-President of Mexico.

WAS PLOTTING REVOLUTION

Charges of Conspiring Against Friendly Government Made Against Dictator and General Orozco—Both Are Held in Heavy Bail.

El Paso.—General Victoriano Huerta, former Dictator of Mexico, was arrested at Newman, N. M. At the same time General Pasqual Orozco was taken into custody by Federal officials.

This action was taken as a result of three months of espionage by agents of the United States Government. The charge made against Huerta and Orozco was conspiracy to incite a revolution against a friendly country.

Huerta was released on \$15,000 bond after he had been taken here, and he was removed to Fort Bliss until his bond had been arranged.

Orozco's bail was fixed at \$7,500, and he also was released.

This summary action on the part of the United States Government has frustrated for the present an attempt on the part of General Huerta and his associates to launch from American territory a new revolution.

The Department of Justice had instructed United States Attorney Camp of the western district of Texas to take into custody these men, who seemingly were engaged in violations of American neutrality laws, which forbid the recruiting of men, the purchase of supplies therefor and the organizing of a military expedition on the soil of the United States to be used in operations against a people with which this country is at peace.

U. S. OFFICERS RESIGNING.

Army Ordnance Experts Accepting Employment With Private Firms.

Washington.—Secretary Garrison is determined to defeat the evident purpose of certain officers of the Ordnance Corps of the War Department to quit the army to accept employment at big salaries with manufacturers of munitions of war.

Mr. Garrison is opposed as a matter of policy to the voluntary retirement of army officers at this time to accept service with corporations which are making arms and munitions for consumption in Europe.

Moreover, he is understood to take the stand that the Government is entitled to the services of the officers, educated at its expense, until the time comes for them to retire on account of age or disability.

This question has been brought to a head by the resignations of a number of ordnance experts, a majority of whom, it is said, have gone to work for private arms manufacturers. The matter has been laid before the Attorney General for an opinion. The question submitted to the Attorney General is:

"Has an officer of the army a constitutional right to resign from the army in time of peace?"

The fact that the Secretary of War has asked for an opinion on the question from the highest law officer of the Government is taken to mean that Mr. Garrison supports the negative of the proposition.

According to the officials, the right of an army officer to resign at will never has been legally determined. Except in extraordinary cases, such resignations have usually been accepted in the past.

It will be exceedingly difficult for any officer to get out of the army as long as Mr. Garrison is at the head of the war department.

It has been said that defections on this account have reached a stage where the efficiency of this branch of the War Department is menaced.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson has definitely decided not to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, but will remain in Washington or at Cornish, N. H., throughout the summer.

LONDON.—David Mason, a Liberal member of the House of Commons for Coventry, brought up in Parliament the question of peace and the terms upon which Great Britain would accept it.

ROME.—There was a great demonstration in Bucharest of Rumanians from Transylvania in favor of war on the side of the entente powers.

COMO, Italy, via Paris.—The trial of Porter Charlton, extradited from the United States on the charge of having murdered his wife at their villa here in 1910, has been postponed until next autumn.

ATLANTA.—The Georgia House and Senate passed a resolution requesting President Wilson to take steps "to induce or compel Great Britain to withdraw her illegal blockade of neutral ports."

PARIS.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has written to the Pope promising to instruct his aviators to refrain from dropping bombs on Rome.

U. S. DEMANDS FRYE PAYMENT

Seeks Immediate Indemnity For Sinking of American Ship.

CITES TREATY OF 1828

Denies Right of German Prize Court to Pass on Case—Question of Contraband Not Involved—Berlin Told She Had No Right to Sink Ship.

Washington.—The jurisdiction of a German prize court over the case of the American ship William P. Frye is expressly denied by the State Department in its note to the German Foreign Office as given out here. This government asserts that the treaty of 1828, invoked by Germany, was violated when the Frye was sunk, and the question must therefore be settled diplomatically. In the language of the note, the claim of the American government is for "indemnity for a violation of a treaty, in distinction from an indemnity in accordance with a treaty."

The insistence by Germany of the recognition of the right to sink vessels under the Prussian treaties "in extreme cases" is thought by officials here to be a thinly veiled attempt to establish a precedent for the sinking of such vessels by submarines, and the fear of such a ruse is held to be the real reason for the State Department's strong opposition to this doctrine. It is felt there is no practical question involved in the present case which would warrant the government's contention on this point, as it is understood the proposals of Germany are considered sufficient by the owners of the vessel.

The United States insists that the sinking of the Frye constituted a breach of treaty, and rejects the German contention that in extreme cases a vessel may be destroyed if there is no other effective means of stopping the transportation of contraband, maintaining that the treaty expressly prohibits the destruction of the vessel in any circumstances and prohibits even its detention if the commander is willing to surrender the contraband in the cargo. The commander of the Frye started to throw the cargo overboard at the order of the captain of the German auxiliary cruiser, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and in so doing fulfilled the treaty from an American point of view.

The German government is reminded that this government does not admit the cargo of the Frye to have been contraband, but that, according to the German note of June 7, the question of the contraband or non-contraband nature of the cargo was not a matter that affected the status of the case under the existing treaties.

DISCUSS MEXICAN PEACE.

Conferences Arranged Between Villa and Obregon by Former Minister.

El Paso.—Jose Isabel Robles, Minister of War in the Cabinet of Eulalio Gutierrez, announced here that the leaders of the two larger warring factions had agreed to discuss terms of peace. Since the overthrow of Gutierrez's Government, Robles has not been identified with either Villa or Carranza. According to his story, he was chosen by influential Mexicans anxious to end the fighting.

Robles did not reveal any terms of the agreement he claims to have brought about, but said that very shortly Villa will be on the border to meet Obregon, the two sanctioning the conference that then would be held.

Robles intimated that the success of his work had been hastened by fear created at headquarters both of Villa and Carranza that the revolution popularly believed about to be begun by Huerta would so complicate the situation in Mexico that the United States might intervene.

Felix Diaz, nephew of Porfirio Diaz, arrived here from the East. With the exception of a few friends, none knew of his coming, and within a few minutes he had slipped from Union Station, and it is doubtful if even the agents of the Department of Justice know his exact whereabouts.

Huerta and his counsellors profess ignorance of the motive for his visit.

VON BUELOW NOT PRAISED.

Italian Paper Denies Pope Eulogized His Work at Rome.

Rome.—In reply to a report from Germany that Pope Benedict had sent a cordial letter to Prince von Bulow, praising his work on his diplomatic mission to Rome, the "Corriere d'Italia" says:

"Prince von Bulow before leaving Rome wrote to the Pontiff, of whom he is a personal friend. Pope Benedict replied, but expressed only sentiments of courtesy and friendship."

DIRIGIBLES FOR U. S.

Connecticut Aero Co. to Build Three of Zeppelin Type.

Hartford.—According to information received here by Hartford stockholders, the Connecticut Aero Company has received orders under contract from the United States government for three big dirigible balloons of the Zeppelin type.

Agents of the Connecticut concern are now negotiating with the Wright Company in Dayton for motors to operate the dirigibles.

CZAR'S MEN CROSS BORDER GERMAN DRIVE CONTINUES TEUTONS MENACE WARSAW

Petrograd Admits Withdrawal of Muscovites to New Line of Defense—Claims Armies Have Been Reformed.

ARTILLERY DUELS MARK WESTERN FIGHTING

London.—Marked progress was made by General von Linsingen in his drive on Warsaw, and the Russians were forced to retreat before the Austro-German forces along a front of about 250 miles, about the distance between Arras and the Vosges.

The Czar's army was driven back over its own frontier north of Lemberg, and in southeast Galicia the Austro-Germans battered their way across the Gnila Lipa River. In this region, however, the Russians made a determined stand before they finally gave way, and the losses were heavy on both sides in the violent fighting which resulted.

Passage of the Gnila Lipa means that Von Linsingen's forces are astride the railway running from Halicz to Lemberg and Stanislan, and are menacing the line which runs from Lemberg to Odessa through Tarnopol.

The Russians are now struggling to establish themselves on a tenable line and deliver a counter-attack. Allied observers are viewing the German successes with considerable concern, because the capture of Warsaw or the seizure of the railways which feed that city would be a hard blow to Russia, and would indirectly result in another general German offensive in France and Belgium, it is predicted.

For the present there is no indication that the Germans intend to stop harassing the Russians, but their progress is expected to slow up, now that they are in Russian territory and will have to depend almost altogether on road transport.

Notwithstanding the French attacks around Arras it is argued that the Germans must feel comparatively secure in the west; else they would not have risked their tremendous enveloping move against the Russians.

The French are persisting in their assaults in the neighborhood of Arras, but without appreciable change in the situation.

The advance of the Italians has been very slow, but if it is to be stopped more Austrian troops must in all probability be transferred from the Galician line, unless Austria is willing to surrender the seaport of Trieste, which is unlikely.

Announcement in the Italian press of a rupture between Italy and Turkey, with the early intervention of the Italian army and navy alongside the Allies in the Dardanelles, has been received in Paris with much satisfaction.

CZAR RETREATS TO SAN.

Paris.—The Germans began another drive against Warsaw, launching their attack from the north through Przasnysz.

The new blow at the Polish capital was preceded by a terrific bombardment of the Russian lines, followed by a sanguinary bayonet encounter.

The new Russian defensive broke down and the Czar's legions are again retreating in Galicia, both to the north and south of Lemberg.

The British military writers express the opinion that the Austro-Germans not only are planning to seize Warsaw, but will endeavor to get control of the whole line of the Vistula.

The offensive now directed from the Przasnysz region is along the Valleys of Omulew and Orzyc, tributaries of the River Narew, which flows across north Poland and joins the trend of the Vistula above Warsaw.

Berlin and Vienna announce that victories have been won by the Austro-Germans in various sectors of the eastern front from the Bessarabian frontier to Rawa Ruska, north of Lemberg.

The Germans, by fierce fighting at close range, have crossed the Dniester River, between Bukazowice and Chodorow, and have taken by storm the hills on the northern bank.

The Russians have been driven back several miles to the northwest of Halicz.

Vienna, in announcing that the Russians, after assuming the offensive and making a determined stand to the east of Lemberg, are again in flight along the entire front in that region, says fighting on the upper Dniester is continuing.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Declaration Soon, Berlin Says—Abruzzi at Dardanelles.

Berlin.—The Overseas News Agency issued a statement saying that the Italian newspapers are expressing great joy over the announcement that Italy is to send a fleet of warships under the Duke of the Abruzzi to aid in the attack on the Dardanelles and to permit the withdrawal of British warships for work elsewhere.

It is considered that Turkey soon will declare war on Italy.

London.—The River San took the place of the Dniester as the setting of a sanguinary battle in the effort of the Russians to prevent the investment of Warsaw.

Petrograd now admits the Czar's forces have retired to the River Gnila Lipa, which is eighty miles west of the Russian frontier and falls into the Dniester at Halicz.

The capture of Halicz and the crossing of the Dniester by the Germans along the entire front was announced by Berlin, this report marking the utter collapse of the offensive undertaken by the Russians in their effort to beat back the victorious Austro-Germans.

The desperate rear guard action of the Russians and the stubborn resistance of the flank of Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Czar's armies, apparently has enabled him to reform his lines along the River Bug without interference.

The Gnila Lipa has steep banks, and its many bluffs provide admirable facilities for defense.

The first anniversary of the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, which turned Europe into an armed camp, was marked on the western front by heavy artillery battles.

North of Souchez, at Neuville and at Rocquincourt, duels were fought with heavy guns, without infantry movements or gains of ground on either side.

The Germans continued to bombard Arras, and between the Oise and the Aisne the French gained an advantage in an artillery engagement.

Berlin reports an attack by the French in "The Labyrinth," the Argonne, the Meuse Hills and the Vosges were repulsed.

The comparative inactivity of the French forces is attributed by observers on the side of the allies to a desire to consolidate positions already won and to gauge better the general plan of campaign on the part of the Germans and how it will affect the situation in France and Belgium.

Through passes 5,000 feet in altitude the Italians have entered the Austrian territory south of Riva, on the western side of Lake Garda. They are now within six miles of Riva, which is the only important town on this lake.

The British War Office reports a successful British attack on the German fortified port of Bukoba, on Lake Victoria Nyanza, in Africa.

BATTLES ON BOTH FRONTS.

London.—Great battles were fought again in both theatres of the war, and in the western arena the French continued to push their offensive movement to the north of Arras.

The French have made another assault in force between Angres and Souchez, and have gained additional ground in close range fighting, marked on both sides by large losses.

In the "Labyrinth" a German counter-attack has been repulsed. The Germans followed up the clash with a violent bombardment of the French trenches.

Sharp artillery duels have been fought in the sections between the Aisne and the Oise.

To the west of the Argonne the allies made further progress in attacks with hand grenades.

In the Champagne district, near Rheims and in the region of Perthes, the Germans exploded two groups of mines, but were unable to follow up the explosions with infantry attacks.

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

Anglo-French troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula are still bombarding the Turkish right wing without result, according to the Turkish official report.

In the Guildhall at London Premier Asquith made a plea to the people to come forward and subscribe to the new war loan, and at the same time urged upon them the need of thrift to this end.

In the French Senate Premier Viviani and the War Minister, Millerand, secured the passage of the Appropriations bill, providing \$1,120,000,000 to cover the Government expenses.

The reorganized Russian Cabinet has returned to Petrograd, after a conference held at the front with Emperor Nicholas and Grand Duke Nicholas, with the roar of German shells in their ears.

German submarines have sunk the British steamer Indrani, 3,640 tons, in St. George's Channel, and the French bark Dunfriehire, 2,566 tons.

British aviators have flown over Smyrna, dropping bombs and causing more than seventy casualties in the Turkish garrison there, says a report from Mytilene.

NO CAMP DUE TO LEGISLATURE

Joint Statement Is Issued to Show Responsibility

REFUTING WRONG FIGURES

Governor and State Utility Board Blame—Appropriations Committee Was Told of Situation and Refused to Act.

(Special Trenton Correspondence.)

Trenton.—The statement made by Assemblyman Arthur N. Pierson, of Union County, charging that the Governor and the State Board were alone responsible for failure to hold an encampment of the National Guard this year, is refuted by a joint statement by the adjutant-general's department. Pierson is a member of the joint appropriations committee and he cited figures from the comptroller's report to show that the Legislature made an appropriation equal to the appropriation last year. Mr. Pierson neglected to show why the encampment could not be held this year.

In his figures from the comptroller's report Mr. Pierson failed to include suspended accounts amounting to more than \$18,000, which should have been added.

The statement indicates that the State's expenditures for the encampment last year were nearly \$60,000, instead of \$41,421, as set forth by Mr. Pierson. With increased cost in railroad transportation, rations and other military stores, it would cost approximately \$7,000 more to hold an encampment this year.

The aggregate cost of an encampment this year would be \$100,672, while, taking into account the amount which would be contributed by the Federal Government, the total available is only \$82,000, which would result in a deficit of more than \$18,000.

In these circumstances General Sadler and General Murray insist that the holding of an encampment was an impossibility.

The statement says:

"In the statement of Assemblyman Pierson, appearing under recent date, he makes a comparison for the purpose of showing that the appropriations made by the Legislature of 1914 for 1915, and the appropriations of the Legislature of 1915 for 1916, were in excess of expenditures for the 1914 encampment, and that it is possible to encamp the entire National Guard this year."

"These figures, as they appeared in the statement, are here given, and are followed by comparative figures prepared by the Quartermaster-General's office of the actual expenditures during this period."

It is shown in detail that since the close of the fiscal year bills for subsistence, transportation and other requisitions, aggregating \$18,537.69, were delivered to the comptroller. These bills were carried under the requisition system for payment the middle of December. The statement adds:

"These suspended accounts should be added to the \$41,421.42 mentioned by Assemblyman Pierson as the actual expenditures, which will cause the encampment of 1914 to represent a total expenditure from State funds of \$59,959.11."

"In addition to the above expenditures from State funds, \$33,713.46 was disbursed by the Federal disbursing officer from United States allotments under section 1661, Revised Statutes. The total cost of the encampment of 1914, including expenditures from State and Federal allotments, was \$93,672.57."

"Since the 1914 encampment, the railroads have increased the rate of fare between New Jersey points and Sea Girt camp grounds, from one and one-half cents a mile to two cents a mile, approximating \$3,000 on the item of transportation alone."

"The cost of the ration has increased since the time the appropriation was made for the 1914 encampment to the recent date from 22.9 cents per man to 29 cents per day per man, an increase of \$2,000."

"The cost of certain other stores has been increased proportionately, and it is estimated that an encampment this year along exactly the same lines as the encampment of 1914 would have increased approximately \$7,000, or require a total expenditure of \$100,672.57."

Receiver for Lumber Concern.

Merritt Lane, of Jersey City, has been appointed receiver in the Court of Chancery for the Interstate Lumber Company, of Van Horn street, Jersey City. The receiver was applied for by the Hamilton Lumber Company, a creditor. The Interstate Lumber Company is alleged to have debts of \$60,000 and stock in trade its only assets.

Sustains Verdict Against N. Y. Central

The Court of Errors and Appeals in an opinion written by Justice Minturn has refused to disturb the \$7,500 verdict twice found by juries in the Circuit Court in the case of Michael Tosselietto and his father, James Tosselietto, of New Durham, against the New York Central Railroad Company.

The case was tried in the Circuit Court, more than a year ago, a jury awarding the plaintiff \$7,500. On a rule to show cause the verdict was set aside and a new trial was ordered.

STATE BOARDS REORGANIZED.

Sweeping Changes Made to Confirm With New Laws.

Many important State boards will be consolidated and there will be other far-reaching changes made by laws the Legislature passed at the last session which go into effect now.

The "Economy and Efficiency" acts have become operative. By the changes made a number of State commissions are abolished and their duties are consolidated. These include the State Tax Board, the State Board of Assessors, the State Board of Health, the two labor commissions, the State Water Board, the Riparian Commission and other boards. Most of the present officials will be retained.

Governor Fielder has been engaged in arranging for the organization of the consolidated boards and departments.

J. Spencer Smith, of Bergen County, will be elected as president of the new Department of Commerce and Navigation which takes in the Riparian Board, the New Jersey Harbor Commission and kindred departments. B. F. Cresson will be appointed chief engineer. John C. Payne, for many years engineer and secretary of the Riparian Commission, will be made assistant engineer.

The records of the Riparian Commission will be handed over by Mr. Payne to the new department. The Riparian offices in the Commercial Trust Building will be retained for the present and the main offices will be in Trenton.

Tax Board Changes.

The State Board of Equalization of Taxes passes out of existence, as does the State Board of Assessors. These two boards are consolidated into the State Board of Assessments.

Leslie T. Russell, of Elizabeth, will be the president of this board. Frank B. Jess, who used to be president of the old State Board of Equalization of Taxes, will be a member of the new board. So will George T. Bouton, of Jersey City.

State Assessors George L. Record and Charles E. Hendrickson, jr., of Jersey City, go out of office. Isaac Barber, of Phillipsburg, and G. F. Gentile, of Salem, now State assessors, goes into the new board.

It is probable that Irving Maguire, secretary of the State Board of Assessors, will be retained in some capacity by the new board.

One of the new acts which becomes effective is chapter 246, concerning the welfare of children. It combines the various laws on this subject into one general statute.

There are three election acts on this list, one being chapter 319, amending the election laws so as to provide for the direct nomination of candidates for United States Senator at the primary election in September. This new law will have its first test next year, when the candidates for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Martine will be nominated at the primaries.

Another of the election acts is chapter 22, providing that where the provisions of a statute are adopted by the voters of a municipality, the result of the election shall be published by the secretary of state in the pamphlet laws.

Chapter 132 requires the secretary of state to furnish to each board of registry and election three blanks for registration certificates, one for each registration day, and providing that at the close of each day three election board shall forthwith file in the office of the municipal clerk a duplicate of the certificate of registration.

Another important law authorizes the State Department of Labor to establish and maintain free labor bureaus, the purpose being to bring together employers seeking employes and working people seeking employment.

Other new laws in effect are: Chapter 295, provides the following schedule of pay for members of the National Guard when actually on duty for the State at instruction camps, maneuvers, etc.: Privates, enlisted cooks and corporals, \$1.50 a day; sergeants below first sergeants, \$1.75 a day; company musicians, first sergeants and battalion non-commissioned officers, \$2 a day; regimental band musicians, \$4 a day; to all commissioned officers the same rate as allowed for corresponding grades in the regular army, and to all commissioned officers and enlisted men required to be mounted, \$3 per day for each horse actually used.

Chapter 334, limiting the penalty imposed for delinquent taxes to eight per cent.

Chapter 348, providing that in the payment of the salaries of teachers and other school employes, a payroll certified by the president and district clerk or secretary of the school board may be delivered to the custodian of school money, accompanied by a warrant for the full amount of the payroll.

Chapter 390, providing that the State prison keeper shall appoint all deputies, officers physicians, clerks, guards, teachers, moral instructors, etc., by and with the consent of the Board of Prison Inspectors.

Compensation Held Excessive.

Compensation awarded in the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas to William E. Havey, for the death of Garret Havey, against the Erie Railroad was held to be excessive in the Supreme Court and the case was remanded to the trial court for correction.

Garret Havey, a brakeman, represented himself to be John J. Havey, age twenty-one, when he applied for employment to the railroad. He was killed in the course of his employment.

FARRELL AS A COACH

Played Prominent Part in Development of Donovan.

Few Men Better Qualified to Act as Tutor Than Old-Time Catcher of Giants—Was Backstop for Amos Russia and Meekin.

A strange coincidence about Charles "Duke" Farrell's position as coach for the Yankee pitchers is the fact that it was none other than he who played a prominent part in the development of "Bill" Donovan as a twirler.

When Donovan broke in with Washington in 1898 Farrell was doing the catching for the team and it was his coaching as much as Donovan's ability that helped Donovan to later cut such a prominent figure in the pennant chases of the Detroit Tigers. Donovan and Farrell were also battery mates in Brooklyn in 1899 and 1900.

There are few men better qualified to act as coaches than "Duke" Farrell.



"Duke" Farrell.

When he was with the old Giants he used to catch Rusie and Meekin, and when his playing days were over he acted as a coach for the Yankees in 1909 and part of 1910. In 1913 he was with the Boston Red Sox in the same capacity.

TIME TO PACK THE BAT BAG

Manager Griffith Receives Severe Jolt When He Thinks He Has Game Securely Tied Up.

"Never count your chickens before they're hatched."

This is a little rule that Clark Griffith ought to paste in his hat.

Griffith was so absolutely sure that the Nationals would win out after they piled up a seven-run lead at the close of the sixth inning of a game played with the Detroit last season, that he refused to be disturbed when the Tigers got to one Mr. Engle in the seventh for a trio of runs.

Then in the eighth he allowed the much-distressed Engle to fill up the bags again before sending in Hughes. Moriarty, the first man to face Hughes, got a double and brought in three runs, putting the Tigers just one run behind Washington.

In the ninth inning after the Nationals had their turn at bat Griffith ordered the bat boy to get out the black bag and made other preparations for departure as if he were certain that the train would leave on time. The bats were all packed away and the players on the bench were standing up with their excess luggage in their hands when Gandil's error allowed the run that tied the score. In the extra inning the Tigers pasted up the winning tally.

Moral.—Never pack the bat bag until the last man is out.

Careful of Throwing Arm.

Manager Hughey Jennings is opposed to his men using their throwing arms when necessity does not compel it. The Tiger leader believes that a good many promising ball players are ruined before their time because of the practice of warming up when they should be sitting on the bench taking things easy. Hughey insists that his ball playing days were shortened by five years because of the habit of pitching for hours before a game. "Cobb has spoiled his arm by pitching before each game and doing a lot of unnecessary throwing," says Jennings. "Ty had one of the greatest arms I have ever seen when he came to Detroit, but he overtaxed the cords and the muscles and lost much of his strength."

Chicago Baseball Mad.

Chicago is baseball mad once more. The success of the Cubs and the White Sox has stirred up the bugs of the Windy city like they were in 1906, when the two Chicago teams played for the world's championship. The Cubs and the Sox will be big money-makers this year if they keep up their hot work.

TEMPERAMENT A DRAWBACK TO PLAYERS



Benny Kauff, the Ty Cobb of the Federal league, seems to have developed considerable temperament since the close of the 1914 campaign. The wonderful Brookfield player had several clashes with the arbiters prior to the rumpus with Umpire Johnstone a short time ago which was indirectly the cause of his leap across the Brooklyn bridge. His actions on the field are taken as further evidence of the ailment that some folk think afflicts Heine Zim of the Cubs and other baseball "prima donnas."

There's no gainsaying the fact that Benny is a great ball player. His batting, base running and fielding feats of 1914 with the Indianapolis cham-

pions were marvelous. Kauff compiled averages in various branches of the national pastime that made the records of Tyros Raymond Cobb and other leading lights look positively commonplace. Not only that, but he threatened to eclipse his brilliant 1914 labor this season—that is, until the symptoms of temperament were discovered.

Temperament is a terrible drawback to any ball player, especially for a guy who throws and bats with his fork hand. It is a sad, but actual fact that the majority of eccentric characters of the diamond are left-handers. And a temperamental south-paw is something else again.

NOTES of the DIAMOND

Manager Fred Clarke now persists that the Pirates will finish in the first four.

Heine Zimmerman is neutral in everything except when it comes to fighting.

Jack Coombs is said to have done much to restore harmony among the Dodgers.

Pat Donovan is one of the few baseball men never released as manager of the Cleveland team.

Getz supplanted Schultz at third base for Robinson's men because the latter is said to have lost his nerve.

So far Ty Cobb hasn't missed a game this year. He is keeping out of scraps when away from the ball field.

Manager Herzog refuses to speak to Umpire Rigler. He will publish a red book justifying his attitude in the matter.

"Umpire Rigler is weak on curve balls," charge Cincinnati players. "So are a lot of Cincinnati batsmen," agrees everybody.

This Mr. Dale of the Reds seems to be coming along. He shut out the Braves last week and the previous week he beat Alexander.

Pat Ragan has done nothing to help the Braves and President Ebbets says that he acted wisely when he asked waivers on the Irish-Mexican.

The International league games are drawing such small crowds that the baseball sharps fear that something direful will happen before midsummer.

The failure of the St. Louis Browns to take a prominent position in the race is a hard blow to Branch Ricker, who is said to be on the verge of nervous prostration.

"The White Sox," says Griffith, "are playing far beyond their speed." So everyone said about the Braves last summer. But you may recall what happened under the strain.

Every time Seaton of the Brookfeds is knocked out of the box President Baker of the Phillies thinks of the \$8,000 salary the once famous pitcher is drawing from the Wards.

John Lobert has written an article on golf. There may be difference of opinion regarding some of his statements, but everybody will agree with him when he says, "A golf ball is smaller than a baseball."

DAVY JONES QUILTS DIAMOND

Former Tiger Has Given Up Spangles and Will Devote Time Henceforth to His Business.

Chalk up another closing chapter for a veteran of the diamond. Davy Jones, ex-Tiger and ex-Rebel, has given up the spangles and announced that henceforth all his time will be given over to his business in Detroit. President E. W. Gwinner said that Jones made a settlement with the Pittsburgh club, receiving \$1,200 to give up his contract, which was for this season



Davy Jones.

only. He admitted to the official that he could not play six games a week, and would rather quit altogether than draw money for bench warming. He has been injured frequently this season and has not been of much use to his club.

That Terrible Trio of Detroit. With Cobb, Crawford and Veach breaking down fences, Detroit will be a hard ball club to stop this year. Last season the Athletics overhauled the Tigers, but the Mackmen are in no condition to protest this year.

Pittsburgh Fans Wake Up. In Pittsburgh the fans are beginning to rally to the support of the Pirates. The recent good work of the team has enthused some of the old-timers so that they think there is some show to get back on to the baseball map.

Stallings Praises Dodgers. George Stallings, after lamping the Dodgers and the Phillies, says the Dodgers are by far the better team and that he can't see where the Quaker City team is going to stick it out.

Eddie Collins' Good Work. Eddie Collins so far this season has averaged more than one base on balls to the game and if the pitchers don't get them over better for him he is likely to break all game records.

STATE-WIDE JERSEY ITEMS

Gossipy Brevities Which Chronicle a Week's Minor Events.

BUILDING BOOMS REPORTED

Real Estate Transactions Indicate a Business Awakening in Many Sections—Churches Raising Funds for Worthy Objects.

Managers of a children's flag parade in connection with the Independence Day celebration at Riverton refused permission to a local organization to have a "peace float" included in the procession.

Mayor Adams of Pleasantville says he will fight the ordinance taxing jitney owners \$3 per passenger which is being pushed through the Council.

Dr. Charles Cunningham, sanitary inspector of the Hammonton Board of Health, has notified local dealers that he will enforce the law requiring all food-stuffs to be protected from flies.

After a tour of Camden, Frederick Finkeldy, Jr., the new supervisor, declared that all the playground centres are in first-class condition.

Farmers about Millville are praying for dry weather, claiming that they have suffered heavy losses through the continued rains.

The building boom in Westmont continues, the latest being two houses on Haddon avenue for the Morgan estate.

The committee of Mullica township, Atlantic county, has adopted resolutions favoring the proposed cross-State canal.

Because of lack of funds, the public reading room at Williamstown is to be opened hereafter only on Saturday evenings.

Burlington Presbyterians held their annual picnic in the Fountain Woods.

All of the church societies, secret and social organizations in Millville will participate in a big demonstration for the benefit of the Millville hospital.

Signing of a contract for a big order with a New York city company, caused rejoicing among the employees of the Mays Landing Cut Glass Company, which has had dull times for several months.

The Civic Association of Westmont is considering the installation of sewers, more paved streets, and a town beautiful.

William Bunning, of Woodbury, with his son and a friend, caught 112 fine fish at Fortescue in three hours.

The equal suffragists held a big outdoor meeting in Woodbury. Mrs. Jennie C. Law Hardy, of Michigan, and Mrs. Laura G. Cannon spoke.

So that everybody may be able to go, the Glassboro M. E. Sunday School will do away with its usual seashore excursion and hold an automobile picnic at Fries' Mills.

The Freeholders' Committee is advertising for bids for the erection of a brick garage and ice house at the county buildings, Mays Landing.

A friend of the Woodbury public schools has offered a \$10 prize for the best 500-word story on a novel of Stevenson's.

The Pitman Council has delayed renewal of its contract for fire-supply service with the water company until it has heard from the Public Utility Commission, whose inspector investigated the alleged inadequate service.

At the request of Director Sensor, Mayor Champion welcomed the members of the State Summer School to Ocean City. There were more than 500 at the school.

The Atlantic County Board of Freeholders has decided that the paving of the Meadows Boulevard will not be started until the summer traffic is at an end.

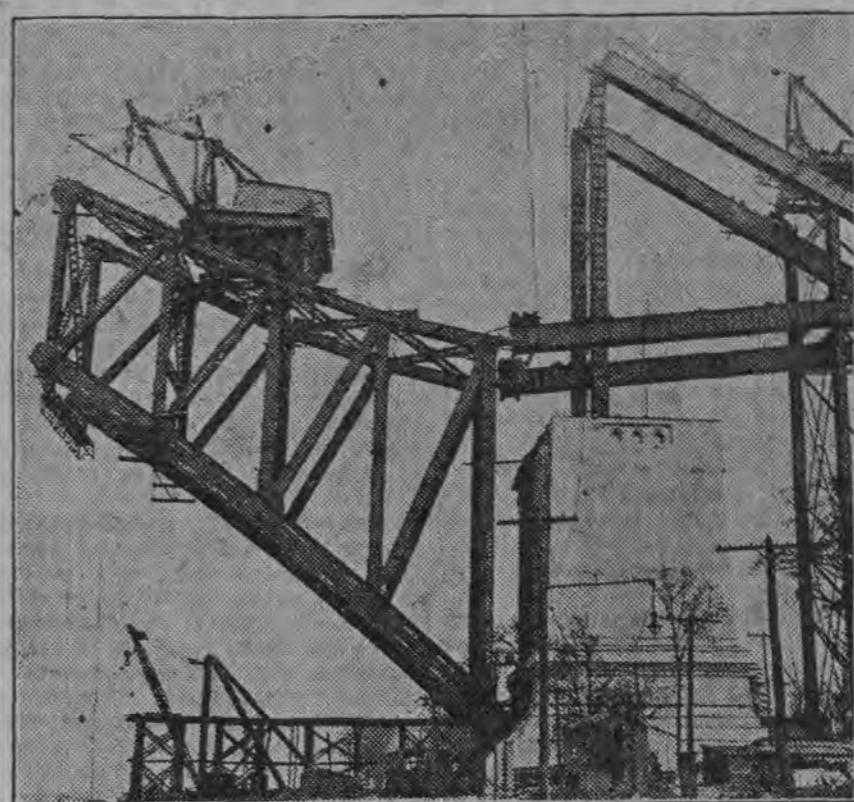
Gloucester County farmers cannot see much profit in early tomatoes at 30 cents a crate, the prevailing price, and they say that no money will be made on the crop this year.

Professor H. W. Shimer, who resigned as supervising principal of the Woodstown public schools to accept a similar position at Pleasantville, gave a dinner at the East Avenue Hotel to the members of the Board of Education.

Pitman Masons held an automobile run to Fort Mott, near Salem.

The Boy Scouts of Bridgeport have sufficient funds collected for their contemplated trip to Washington, and will leave soon.

ARCHITECTURAL SKILL SHOWN HERE



One of the greatest pieces of engineering of modern times is slowly nearing completion in New York city. It is a giant steel arch bridge, with approaches and several miles of connecting raised track which will make possible the running of through trains from Boston and New England through New York city to the South and West without the necessity of ferrying as is now the case. The giant span is being erected over Hell Gate, and when completed will be the heaviest and longest single-span steel arch bridge in the world. Only five bridges will be longer, and they are not arch bridges. Eighty thousand tons of steel will go into the arch, which will be 1,000 feet long between abutments. Four tracks will run over it, and each foot will be capable of supporting 8,000 pounds more than either the Manhattan or Queensboro

bridges, and 21,000 more than the famous Firth of Forth bridge in Scotland.

Some of the pieces of steel weigh 200 tons apiece, as much as the ordinary 200-foot railway bridge weighs when complete.

When completed, the bridge with its approaches will cost close to \$30,000,000. It was designed and is being constructed under the supervision of Gustav Lindenthal, former bridge commissioner of New York city under Mayor Low.

The drawing also shows part of huge arch under construction. There are 30,000 tons of steel in the portion beyond the abutment. From the ground to the superstructure above the abutment is a distance of 275 feet. It will have to be built 15 feet higher before the work is completed.

PRESERVATION OF TIES

INDUSTRY IS CONSTANTLY ADVANCING IN IMPORTANCE.

Railroads Have Recognized the Importance of the Work, and Every Kind of Encouragement Is to Be Given to It.

Statistics show that wood preserving is one of the most rapidly advancing industries in the country. In 1895 there were 15 plants in the United States; in 1914 there were 122 plants of all kinds, 100 being of the pressure-cylinder type. Ninety-four of these plants last year used more than 79,000,000 gallons of creosote oil, more than 27,000,000 pounds of dry zinc chloride and nearly 2,500,000 gallons of other preservatives, such as coal tar and crude oil, treating a total of nearly 160,000,000 cubic feet of timber, an increase of about 7,000,000 cubic feet over 1913 and of 35,000,000 cubic feet over 1912.

The most important consumers are the large plants in which railroad ties are treated. The preservatives materially lengthen the ties' period of service, lessen the labor cost involved by renewal and decrease the drain upon the forests due to tie-cutting. To some extent the treatment of fence posts and other forms of farm timber is being taken up, an inexpensive apparatus and method having been devised by the department of agriculture; but as yet the use of wood preservatives by farmers is on too small a scale to have any importance in the total, while the practice of treating telephone poles is in its incipency in this country.

"With the rapid advance of this industry as a whole," says the report, "the choice of preservatives has been fairly well established, but the kinds and classes of materials to be treated need development along certain lines. In Germany and other European countries practically all cross-ties laid by the railroads are treated with chemicals or preserving oils. In this country but 30 per cent of the ties purchased by the railroads are subjected to such treatment. The number of poles treated in this country is a very small per cent of the total in use."

Quaker Japanese Minister.

A unique feature of the meeting of Quakers was the approbation given to the "recording" as a minister of the Gospel of Bunji Kida, a well-known Japanese mission worker in the church. This action is analogous to "ordination" in other denominations. Bunji Kida is the first Japanese in America to be permitted to use "Rev." before his name in the Quaker church, and he is the only Quaker Japanese minister in America. He has been prominent in Friends' mission work among his own people under the auspices of California Friends for some years.—Exchange.

Railroad Not to Blame.

A railroad company is held not liable in James vs. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad company, L. R. A. 1915B, 163, for killing geese on the track because of failure to sound an alarm unless they could have been seen by keeping a reasonable lookout in time to avoid the injury and the engineer failed to sound an alarm, which was the proximate cause of the injury.

ROSE FROM LOW POSITIONS

Heads of Great Railroads Who Have Made Their Way From Comparative Obscurity.

Only three of the twenty men who are at the head of the great railroad systems of America today held those positions ten years ago. There was a time when the list of railroad chiefs was a catalogue of Goulds, Huntingtons, Harrimans, Vanderbilts and millionaires generally. Now, with the exception of Stotesbury of the Reading, who is a banker, and L. W. Hill of the Great Northern, who is a son of J. J. Hill, nearly every man has worked his way up from a lowly position.

Ripley, the giant who pilots the Atchafalaya, began obscurely as a clerk. Underwood, who is evolving the Erie from a joke to a railroad, was a brakeman.

Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, chosen representative of the eastern group of railroads when difficult missions have to be undertaken, was a fireman.

Elliott, savior of the New Haven, was a roddman.

Markham of the Illinois Central began as a section laborer.

Bush, who is slaving night and day to put Missouri Pacific on its feet, did not have to work quite so hard when he received his railroad baptism as a roddman.

Rea of the Pennsylvania is a product of the engineering department.

Earling, president of the St. Paul, was a telegraph operator.

Smith of the New York Central, Hannaford of the Northern Pacific, Mohler of the Union Pacific, Sproule of the Southern Pacific, Gardner of the Northwestern, Thomas of the Lehigh Valley, Mudge of the Rock Island, etc., have forged their way up from the lowest rungs to the ladder.

Increasing Safety on Railroads.

On the railroads in the United States the number of passengers killed in 1914 was 223, of whom only 71 were killed in train accidents—a smaller number than in any years since 1898. The number of railroad employees killed, 2,892, in the year, showed a similar decrease, it having been more than 3,000 for each of the four preceding years. The number of trespassers killed—that is, of persons walking on the railroad tracks and bridges or stealing rides—was 5,471, as compared with 5,558 for 1913. Of this class the number of fatalities has increased at a pretty constant rate for the last 25 years.

In other words, the railroad companies having control of their trains endeavor to reduce deaths from accidents by improving the roads and the train equipment and by the observance of caution. They are succeeding in reducing the number of accidents to persons traveling on their trains.

The railroad companies cannot prevent trespassing on their rights of way. The habit of trespassing does not decrease, and so the deaths of trespassers do not decrease.—Columbia (S. C.) State.

Globe Trotting.

The best time made so far by the "globe trotter" goes to the credit of John Henry Mears, who, in 1913, went around the world in 25 days 21 hours and 45 seconds. The next best time was made by Jaeger-Schmidt in 1911—25, 19, 42.

BOUNTIFUL PROMISE FROM WESTERN CANADA

Average Increase of Acreage in Wheat Over 22 Per Cent.

Province.	Wheat Acreage Increase.
Saskatchewan	25 per cent
Alberta	32 1/2 per cent
Manitoba	15 per cent
Average for prairies.	22 1/2 per cent

The growth of the crop during the past week was very satisfactory. Rain fell in many places during the early part of the week, followed by warmer weather, which has been most beneficial to the grain. Breaking and summer-fallowing were well under way, and conditions generally were most promising.

The following reports have been received by the department from the various centers: Denholm—A little rain needed in the northern part to start late grain; remainder of district plenty of moisture. Davidson—Ideal growing weather; a few farmers harrowing grain to conserve moisture by breaking crust formed since last rain. North Battleford to Prince Albert—Good growing weather; crops looking well. Slight damage near North Battleford from cutworms; recent rains beneficial. Kindersley—Crops looking fine and prospects good; plenty of moisture, with prospects of more rain. Every slough in this country is full. Prince Albert—Crops in fair condition, though cutworms and light frosts have done damage in some sections. Have had moderate quantity of rain.

Owing to prompt marketing of the harvest of 1914, the farmers were enabled to devote more time than usual to cultivation in the autumn, under conditions which were decidedly favorable, and that, combined with the opportunities for soil preparation presented by an early spring this year, has resulted in the seeding of a wheat area estimated at twenty-five per cent greater than last year. Areas sown to oats and flax may be less than last year, because of the concentration upon the cereal in greater demand for export. Wheat seeding was completed eight days earlier than the average, under almost ideal conditions.

Alberta.
"Prospects excellent. Abundant moisture throughout the province, following rain. Area thirty to thirty-five per cent greater. Crop generally two weeks earlier."

Attention is drawn to the fact that the land has not been in such fine condition to work for years; neither has there been as much moisture as there was last autumn. This was protected during the winter by a little more than the average snowfall, which remained on the land, not being removed by the warm chinook winds, as is usually the case. There never has been a more optimistic feeling than exists today, judging by the information received from various parts of the province. We feel justified in saying that the crop never went in under more favorable circumstances; weather splendid and land particularly well worked.

While it is true that the acreage will be greatly increased, it is pleasing to learn that, despite the high price of feed, the receipts of milk and cream at the dairies continue to keep up, and that the output of the creameries has increased in quantity.

One of the most encouraging things in last year's work was the increase of practically thirty per cent in the output of cream and butter south of Calgary.

Manitoba.
Owing to the exceptionally early harvest last year and favorable fall weather, a much larger acreage of land was prepared than usual, and partly for the same reason and the prospects of high prices for all kinds of grain, farmers took more pains in the preparation of land, so that the spring opened up with 1,235,000 acres of fully prepared land above the previous year. Seeding was general by the 7th of April, some days in advance of the average. Since that time the weather has been exceptionally favorable for the sowing of wheat, and the farmers have taken full advantage of it. Much of the crop is now above the surface. There has been a very general and liberal rainfall; this will hasten the germination of the recently sown wheat, and will prevent the soil from drifting off the later sown crop. The area sown in wheat is fully 15 per cent greater than last year.

To sum up the agricultural situation generally, the Department of Agriculture says: "The area is larger than usual, the land has been well prepared, and the wheat has been sown at the right time; not so early as to run the risk of being killed off by frost, but sufficiently early to insure its ripening in the fall."—Advertisement.

Generous.
"We've won that suit of Thompson's against the railroad company," said the junior partner. "What shall we charge him?"
"Let me see," said the senior partner. "What was the amount of the damages?"
"Twenty thousand dollars."
"Make the bill out for nineteen thousand five hundred. He's entitled to something for giving us the case."

Peruvian Balsam.
Peruvian balsam, known the world over for its excellent properties, does not come from Peru at all, but grows along a stretch of the coast of Salvador.

WANTED THE REGULAR TOOLS

At Least Colored Man Was Sure of One Thing, He Wouldn't Work With the Pie.

An old negro man was standing by a grassy yard in front of a Chinaman's washhouse when a woman walked to the street corner near by to board a car. The old man approached her and, lifting his hat, politely said: "Lady, can you tell me where I can obtain a job?"

He held in his hand a loosely wrapped package, from which protruded the edge of what was apparently a five-cent pie.

The lady replied that he might ask the Chinaman for the job of cutting the grass. So the colored man bargained with the Chinaman to cut the grass, for which he was to receive 25 cents.

Then it turns out that the Chinaman has no tools, and the colored man's lawn mower is a long way off at his home and he is disinclined to go after it, for the way is weary, the flesh tired.

The lady finally suggested in a matter of fact way: "Are you going to cut the grass with the pie?" The colored man drew himself up with great dignity and replied, reprovingly:

"Lady, I never cut grass with a pie."

NEW TREATMENT FOR VARI- COSE OR SWOLLEN VEINS

Get a two-ounce original bottle of Moone's Emerald Oil (full strength) of any pharmacist and start to reduce the veins and bunches at once.

So marvelously powerful is Emerald Oil that enlarged glands, wens and even goitre and varicocele disappear when used steadily. Generous sample by mail for 10 cents from Moone Chemical Co., Dept. W, Rochester, N. Y.—Adv.

Indian Forced to Succumb.

The white man and the Indian never could mix, and the Indian has had to succumb. All of us admire the Indian and would like to see him survive for all time; but it appears impossible that with advancing civilization he can continue. The Indian simply will not submit to the changed conditions; he still dreams of the 'happy hunting ground,' and the forest and stream, and nothing the government can do for him can reconcile him. The automobile and other things have helped him along in his reckless career, but tuberculosis has been the most destroying element in the life of the American aborigine.

Hard on the Prosecutor.

A lawyer who was engaged by the city to prosecute one James Magee for keeping a gambling house, warning up to his subject, shouted:

"James Magee has kept a gambling house, does keep a gambling house! I have proved it again and again. I have said once and for all it is a gambling house, and I maintain it."

"That's right, your honor," said the culprit. "I'd have falled long ago but for the patronage of the honorable gentleman."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *Wm. A. Fletcher*
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

His Opinion.
"It's a dreadful thing to sell liquor on Sunday," said the reformer.

"Yes, it is," replied Mr. Jagsby.

"People who lack the foresight to lay in a supply on Saturday night that will last them until Monday don't deserve any sympathy, and, furthermore, I think bartenders are just as much entitled to spend Sunday with their families and take a little outing in one of the city parks as anybody else."

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

This is not a free country, but, with three or four exceptions, it is as free as any.

WE WANT AGENTS

and General Stores to handle Wash-Well on a liberal commission basis.

"WASH-WELL" washes your clothes absolutely clean in 20 minutes WITHOUT RUBBING.

"WASH-WELL" saves soap, lime, the clothes, and takes the backache out of washday.

"WASH-WELL" gives a most brilliant snowy whiteness impossible to obtain with any other preparation.

"WASH-WELL" will not shrink nor harden woolens nor fade colored clothes and restores lustre to linen.

"WASH-WELL" will not hurt the finest fabrics or the hands.

"WASH-WELL" means the age of washing WITHOUT RUBBING.

FIVE BIG WASHINGS FOR 10c

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IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A STRICTLY HIGH-GRADE

USED AUTO ALL MAKES

Ignitions, Roadsters, Turbos, etc. Complete. \$150 UP

It will save you time and money to get a complete list and description from

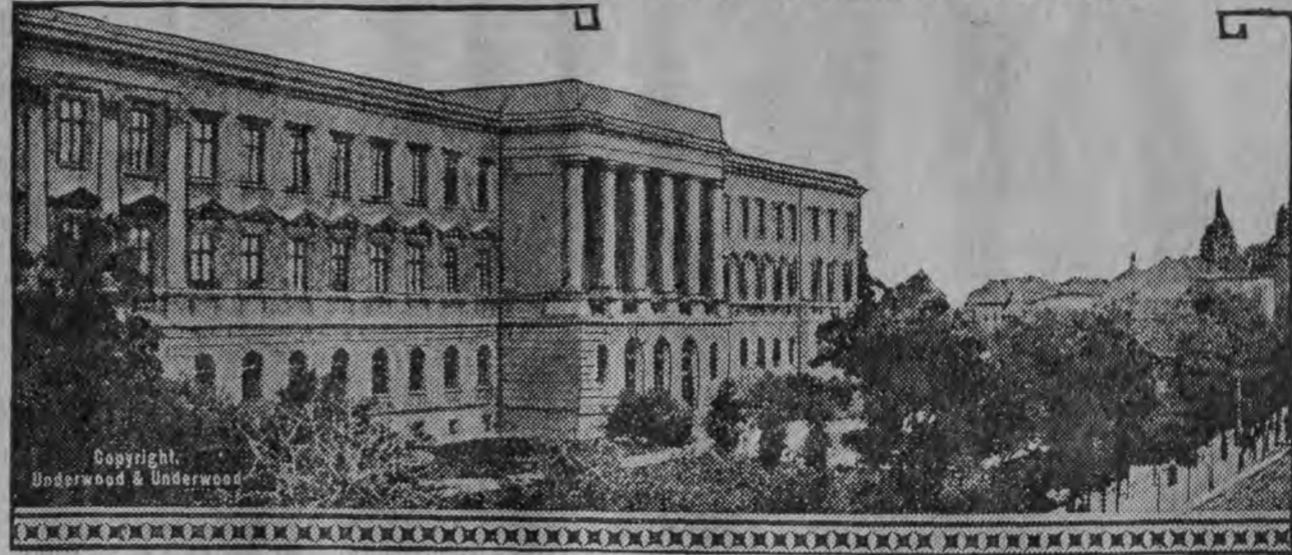
J. J. McCORMACK BROOKLYN, N. Y.

FINDS NOVEL USE FOR HIS MOTORCYCLE



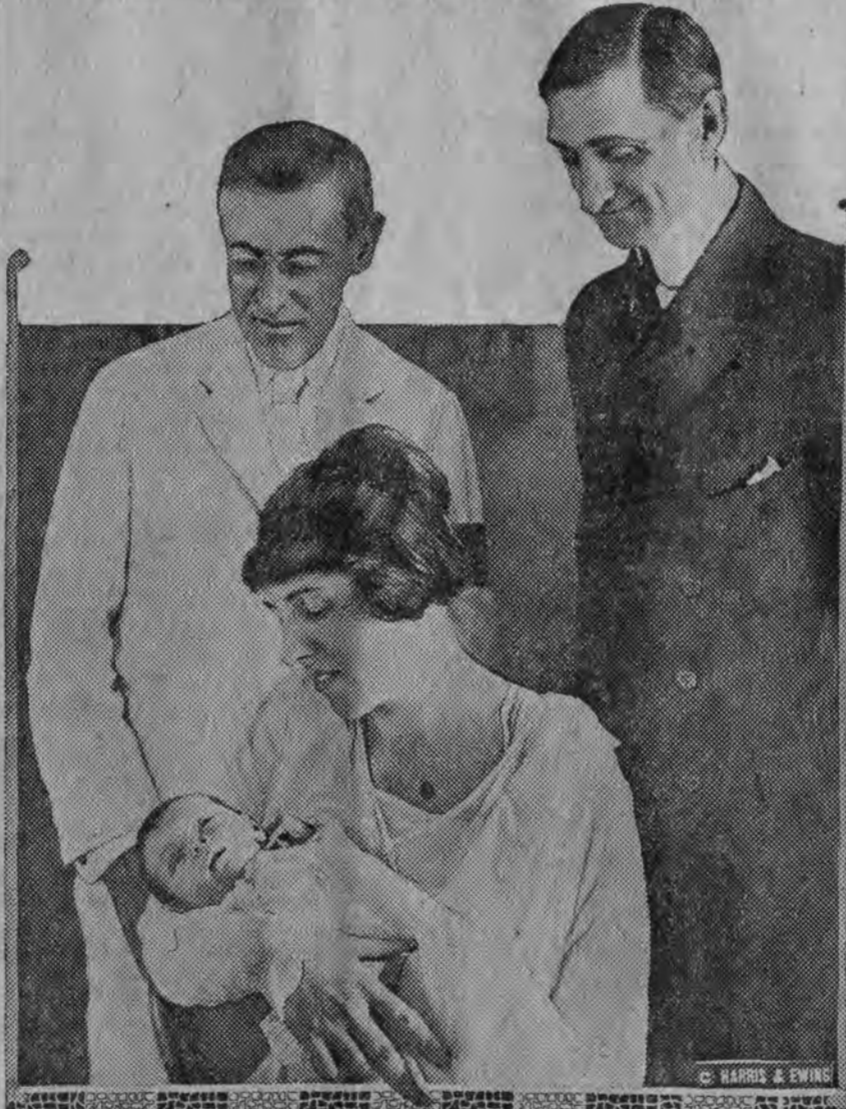
F. A. Cole of Stamford, Conn., is an enthusiastic motorcyclist. Ingenious New Englander that he is, he has discovered a new use to which his cycle may be put. For instance, when he decided to make an overland trip with his family to the San Francisco exposition, he planned a prairie schooner to be drawn by his motorcycle. The result is shown in the picture.

LEMBERG FALLS BEFORE AUSTRO-GERMAN ASSAULT



Sapiecha street, one of the main thoroughfares of Lemberg, where the Russians made their last stand in Galicia. On the left is the diet, or house of parliament, and in the background is the cathedral. The kaiser personally directed the German assault which resulted in the rout of the Russian army.

THE NEWEST WHITE HOUSE BABY



Little Miss Ellen Wilson McAdoo, aged about two months, has just submitted to the camera, and this is her first picture, in company with her mother, who was Miss Eleanor Wilson, her father, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, and her grandfather, the president of the United States.

GONE TO FIND DONALD B. M'MILLAN



This is Capt. H. C. Pickens, commander of the auxiliary schooner George B. Cluett which sailed recently for Etah, Greenland, with the purpose of finding and bringing home Donald McMillan and his party of arctic explorers.

Sim Heck's notion of the ideal condition is to be too sick to work and well enough to come down town.

CLEAR YOUR SKIN

By Daily Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

You may rely on these fragrant supercreamy emollients to care for your skin, scalp, hair and hands. Nothing better to clear the skin of pimples, blotches, redness and roughness, the scalp of dandruff and itching and the hands of chapping and soreness.

Sample each free by mail with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. Y, Boston. Sold everywhere. Adv.

Never hit a man when he has you down.

WOMEN CAN HARDLY BELIEVE

How Mrs. Hurley Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Eldon, Mo. — "I was troubled with displacement, inflammation and female weakness. For two years I could not stand on my feet long at a time and I could not walk two blocks without enduring cutting and drawing pains down my right side which increased every month. I have been at that time purple in the face and would

walk the floor. I could not lie down or sit still sometimes for a day and a night at a time. I was nervous, and had very little appetite, no ambition, melancholy, and often felt as though I had not a friend in the world. After I had tried most every female remedy without success, my mother-in-law advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and gained in strength every day. I have now no trouble in any way and highly praise your medicine. It advertises itself."—Mrs. S. T. HURLEY, Eldon, Missouri.

Remember, the remedy which did this was Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For sale everywhere.

It has helped thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing down feeling, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means have failed. Why don't you try it? Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Color Restorer



Renews Your Youthful Appearance

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

Warranted

For the Toilet

Glenn's Sulphur Soap
To keep the hands white, the head free from dandruff and the complexion clear.

It **Beautifies**

(All Druggists.) Contains 30% Pure Sulphur. For Hair & Whitening Eyes, Blank or Brown, etc.

FLY MUST DIE

Trapped from both sides, few changes in ordinary screen, easily made for Homes, Hotels, Stores, Bars, etc.; eliminates the fly, sticky and poison papers; no attention once installed. Satisfaction guaranteed; unlimited demand. AGENTS WANTED. Send \$1 for details, permits, etc. to WINDSOR & SMOG SCREEN FLY TRAP CO., Long Beach, Cal.

SEEING LIFE with JOHN HENRY & George V. Hobart

John Henry on Automobiles

SAY! did you ever have to leave the soothing influence of your own rattling radiators in the Big City and go romping off to a rich relation's for the Christmas week-end?

Well, don't do it, if you can help it, and if you can't help it get back home as soon as possible.

When Uncle Gilbert Hawley sent us an invitation to run up to Hawleysville for a day or two I looked at Peaches and she looked at me—then we both looked out of the window.

We knew what a wildly hilarious time we'd have splashing out small talk to the collection of human bric-a-brac always to be found at Uncle Gilbert's, but what is one going to do when the richest old gink in the family waves a beckoning arm?

I'll tell you what one is going to do—one is going to take to one's O'Sullivan's, beat it rapidly to a choo-choo and float into Uncle Gilbert's presence with business of being tickled to death—that's what one is going to do.

You know nature has a few immutable laws and one is that even a rich old uncle must in the full course of time pass on and leave nephews and nieces. Leave them what? Ah! that's it! Where's that time table?

Hawleysville is about forty miles away on the P. D. & Q., and it is some burg. Uncle Gilbert wrote it all himself.

Uncle Gilbert has nearly all the money there is in the world. Every time he signs a check a national bank goes out of existence. He tried to count it all once, but he sprained his wrists and had to stop.

On the level, when he goes into a bank all the government bonds get up and yell, "Hello, papa!"

When he cuts coupons it's like a sheep shearing.

He has muscles all over him like a prize fighter just from lifting mortgages.

When Peaches and I finally reached the Hawley mansion on the hill we found there a scene of great excitement. Old and distant relations were bustling up and down the stone steps, talking in whispers; servants with scared faces and popping eyes were peeping around the corner of the house and in the roadway in front of a sobbing automobile stood Uncle Gilbert and Aunt Miranda, made up to look like two members of the Peary expedition at the Pole.

After the formal greetings we were soon put hep to the facts in the case.

"You see, John," bubbled Aunt Miranda, while a pair of great green goggles danced an accompaniment on her nose; "your Uncle Gilbert loaned the money to a man to open a garage in Hawleysville. But automobilists never

Aunt Miranda explained; "just make yourselves at home, children."

Uncle Gilbert continued to eye the car for another minute, then he turned to me and said, "Want to try it, John?"

"Nix, Uncle Gilbert," I protested. "What would the townspeople say? You with a new motor car, afraid to run it yourself, had to send to New York for your nephew—nix! Where's your family pride?"

"My family pride is all right," answered Uncle Gilbert; "but there's a lot of contraptions in that machine I don't seem to recognize."

"Oh, that's all right; you're a handy little guy with machinery," I reminded him. "Hop in now and break forth. Don't let the public think that you're afraid to blow a bubble through the streets of your native town. The rubber sweater buttoned to the chin and the Dutch awning over the forehead for yours, and on your way!"

Reluctantly Uncle Gilbert and Aunt Miranda climbed into the kerosene wagon and I gave him his final instructions.

"Now, Uncle Gilbert," I said, "grab that wheel in front of you firmly with both hands and put one foot on the accelerator. Now put the other foot on the rheostat and let the left elbow gently rest on the deodorizer. Keep the rubber tube connecting with the automatic fog whistle closely between the teeth and let the right elbow be in touch with the quadruplex while the apex of the left knee is pressed over the spark coil and the right ankle works the condenser."

Uncle Gilbert grunted. "Why don't you put my left shoulder blade to work?" he muttered. "It's the only part of my anatomy that hasn't got a job."

"John," whispered the nervous Aunt Miranda, "do you really think your Uncle Gilbert knows enough about the car?"

"Sure," I answered, and I was very serious about it. "Now, Uncle Gilbert, keep both eyes on the road in front of you and the rest of your face in the wagon. Start the driving wheels, repeat slowly the name of your favorite coroner and leave the rest to fate!"

And away they started in the Whiz Wagon.

Before they had rolled along for half a mile through the town, the machine suddenly began to breathe fast and then, all of a sudden, it choked up and stopped.

"Will it explode?" whispered Aunt Miranda, pleadingly.

"No," said Uncle Gilbert, jumping out; "I think the cosmopolitan has buckled with the trapezoid," and then with a monkey wrench, he crawled un-

der the hood to see if the trouble was stubbornness or appendicitis.

Uncle Gilbert took a dislike to a brass valve and began to knock it with the monkey wrench, whereupon the valve got mad at him and upset a pint of ancient salad oil all over his features.

When Uncle Gilbert recovered consciousness the machine was breathing again, so he jumped to the helm, pointed the bow at Boston, Mass., and began to cut the grass.

Alas! however, it seemed that the demon of unrest possessed that Coal-oil Coupe, for it soon began to jump and skip, and suddenly, with a snort, it took the river road and scooted away from town.

Uncle Gilbert patted it on the back and spoke soothingly, but it was no use.

Aunt Miranda pleaded with him to keep in near the shore, because she was getting seasick; but her tears were in vain.

"You must appear calm and indifferent in the presence of danger," muttered Uncle Gilbert as they rushed madly into the bosom of a flock of cows.

But luck was with them, for with a turn of the wrist Uncle Gilbert jumped the machine across the road, and all he could feel was the sharp swish of

an old cow's tail across his cheek as they rushed on and out of that animal's life forever.

Aunt Miranda tried to be brave and to chat pleasantly. "How is Wall Street these days?" she asked, and just then the machine struck a stone and she went up in the air.

"Unsettled," answered Uncle Gilbert when she got back, and then there was an embarrassing silence.

To try to hold a polite conversation on a motor car in full flight is very much like trying to repeat the Declaration of Independence while falling from a seventh-story window.

Then, all of a sudden, the machine struck a chord in G and started for Newfoundland at the rate of 7,000,000 miles a minute.

Aunt Miranda threw her arms around Uncle Gilbert's neck, he threw his neck around the lever, the lever threw him over, and they both threw a fit.

Down the road ahead of them a man and his wife were quarreling. They were so much in earnest that they did not hear the machine sneaking swiftly up on rubber shoes.

As the Benzine Buggy was about to fall upon the quarreling man and wife Uncle Gilbert squeezed a couple of

hoarse "Toot Toots!" from the horn, whereupon the woman in the road threw up both hands and leaped for the man. The man threw up both feet and leaped for the fence.

The last Aunt Miranda saw of them they were entering their modest home neck and neck, and the divorce court lost a bet.

Then the machine began to climb a telegraph pole, and as it ran down the other side Aunt Miranda wanted to know for the tenth time if it would explode.

"How did John tell you to handle it?" she shrieked, as the Rowdy Cart bit its way through a stone fence and began to dance a two-step over a strange man's lawn.

"The only way to handle this infernal machine is to soak it in water," yelled Uncle Gilbert as they hit the main road again.

"I don't see what family pride has to do with it; there isn't a soul looking," moaned Aunt Miranda.

"Oh! if I could only be arrested for fast riding and get this thing stopped," wailed Uncle Gilbert as they headed for the river.

"Let me out! Let me out!" pleaded Aunt Miranda, and the machine seemed to hear her, for it certainly obliged the lady.

I found out afterwards that in order to make good with Aunt Miranda the machine jumped up in the air and turned a double handspring, during the course of which friend uncle and his wife fell out and landed in the most generous mudpuddle in that part of the state.

Then the Buzz Buggy turned around and barked at them and with an excited wag of its tail scooted for home and left them flat.

Late that evening Uncle Gilbert explained that there would have been no trouble at all if he had removed a defective spark plug.

But I think if Uncle Gilbert would go to Doctor Leiser and have his parsimony removed he'd have more fun as he breezes through life.

Peaches thinks just as I do, but she won't say it out loud. She's a fox, that kid.

A Fly Town.
San Vicente, Mexico, is a community of fly catchers. It lies in the Sierra Madre mountains and its industry consists in catching flies for a European market where compressed fly cakes are used as bird food. The Mexicans harvest their crop on a marsh which breeds millions of black flies somewhat larger than the common house fly. During the season the peons go among the swarms of insects with nets. Each catch is emptied into a bag and at the end of the day the bags are emptied into a box which is also a press. A cover is placed on it and pressed down and weighted with heavy stones. After 24 hours the contents are pressed into a layer. This is cut into six-inch cubes and dried in the sun and is then ready for export. A special tariff on the importation of these cakes is levied by Germany, where most of them go. The San Vicente community almost lives on this unique industry.—Technical World.

Romance vs. Reality.
"Ah!" sighed the sentimental maid. "What is so old as the lofty hills?"
"I don't know," responded the matter-of-fact young man, "unless it is the unlofty valley"

FACE DEATH TO GET DEVIL FISH

Virginian Tells of Fight to Land Specimen for New York Museum.

FISH IS 18 FEET WIDE

In Its Struggles to Escape the Monster Nearly Wrecked a Two-Ton Launch—Lifts Craft Out of the Water.

New York.—The king of devil fishermen arrived here the other day, says the New York Times. He is Russell J. Coles of Danville, Va. Down home they always call him "Doctor," and the title has clung to him, although he says he has no right to it, because, while he studied medicine in his youth, he decided to let his possible victims live and declined to take his degree. In private life Mr. Coles is a leaf tobacco dealer. But for three or four months every year he gets away from business, goes to Florida or the coast of North Carolina, runs up to Newfoundland, elsewhere, and pursues big fish; he slays them if they won't bite; he measures them, weighs them, studies them, indexes a lot of scientific data out of them, and sends the specimens to various scientific museums.

Doctor Coles' New Devil Fish.

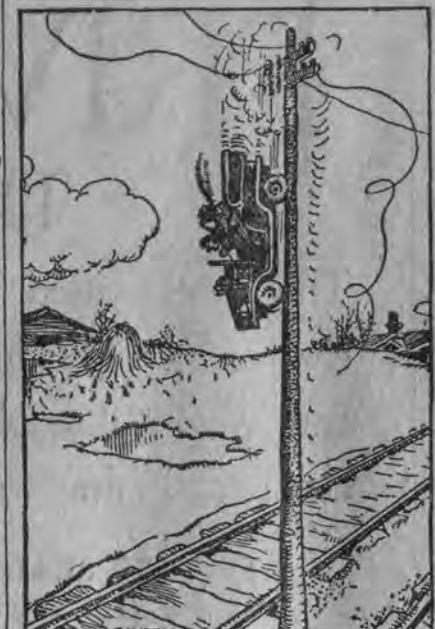
Doctor Coles was brought to New York this time by a devil fish. Speaking literally, he sent the fish on to the Museum of Natural History, and the authorities of the museum were so grateful not only for getting the devil fish, the first of its kind they have possessed and the biggest known to have been taken, but for some of its most valuable piscatorial treasures, that they made him a life member of the institution, a rare honor.

The devil fish is not an octopus. Fishermen or fish hunters consider them the hardest creatures in the world to kill. Though not plentiful, they exist in tropical waters, and, although they will never attack if unmolested, they become dangerous if attacked.

"I used a small two-ton launch and where I landed the big fish was over one hundred miles south of Tampa, Fla., in the Gulf of Mexico," he said. "You can see devil fish as they swim along, for their big fins extend above the surface. On the 6th of April I got two, after bad fights, but one measured only thirteen and the other fourteen feet across, and they were not as big as I wanted."

Monster Rushed for Boat.

"It was not until April 11 that I found the school of devil fish that netted me the big specimen. I had as captain of the boat Capt. Charlie Willes, whom I had brought from Moorehead City, N. C., and the handling of the craft was in charge of Capt. Jack McCann of Punta Gorda, Fla., one of the best known fishermen on the west coast. The devil fish had



Aunt Miranda Wanted to Know for the Tenth Time if It Would Explode.



"Each Time I Got a Chance I Used the Lance."

no fear of the boat. There were six of them in the school. I had constructed special apparatus for the expedition, one thing being a drogue, mistakenly called 'drag,' about three times as big as is used in catching whales.

"The only thing to do was to steer the boat after the fish and try to get upon it. As we neared it I launched a spade lance. The big fish rushed under the boat, breaking off the handle of the lance. I had no other weapon of the kind, so I was forced to use an ordinary whale lance.

"One blow from one of those gigantic fins—the fish measured eighteen feet across—would have wrecked our craft. There was nothing to do but keep running the boat up on the back of the fish. More than a dozen times, as it came to the surface, it would lift the boat on its broad back out of the water. Each time I got a chance I used the lance, and I drove it into the region of the brain and heart twenty-three times before I finally killed it.

"You can get some idea of the size of the creature from the fact that it took two launches ten and one-half hours to tow it twelve miles to my camp near Captiva inlet."

It's a Picnic Getting Ready for a Picnic

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Spanish Olives Pickles Sweet Relish Ham Loaf Veal Loaf
Chicken Loaf Fruit Preserves Jellies Apple Butter
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Chicago



C-A-N-D-Y Salesmen, agents, sell our delicious chocolates to dealers, etc. Five pounds mailed \$1.50. Money back if not satisfied. Insulvite, Inc., 1 Broadway, New York

STICKTITE PUTTY Rubberlike, Everlasting Elastic, for Leaking Roofs, Spread cold. Five pounds mailed \$1.50. Money back if not satisfied. Insulvite, Inc., 1 Broadway, New York

WANTED USED FORD CARS, Runabouts or Touring Must be in good running order. Advise at once, stating condition and lowest cash price. AUTO BUYERS CO., 10 W. 60th St., New York City

HOUSEKEEPERS want Townsend's Preserve Label Book. 24 labels, also recipes, etc. Agents wanted, big profits. Dept. 2, Townsend 144, 46 7/8 7th, Phila.

Geometry Required. Plato is said to have written over his door: "Let no one ignorant of geometry enter here." Today such a restriction would reduce his visiting list. Perhaps outside the professional mathematicians he would have no one at all. All the artists, the philanthropists, the historians, to say nothing of those ladies and gentlemen of leisure whose critical faculties are so importantly developed nowadays, would certainly be absent, and, worse still, would suffer very little at their exclusion. Yet going back into the centuries for guests, a distinguished company might have been assembled of those who, without being famous merely for mathematical studies, were known to have understood and loved the subject. The Greek philosophers would have been there in a body, Alphonse X, Omar Khayyam, Albert Durer, Leonardo da Vinci, Descartes, Pascal, Napoleon and Lewis Carroll.

Porfane. "What do you think of my new auto horn?" asked Mr. Flipper, squeezing the bulb and producing a "squawk!" that was calculated to scare a pedestrian out of his seven senses.

"I don't like it at all," replied his wife. "It sounds too much like the language you use when you are fixing the car."

Grass Widow's Grievance. "That fortune teller got all mixed up on my husbands," said the grass widow as she left the seventh daughter, with an escort holding tight. "She said I had had two; then she wouldn't say I would have three. I thought that mean of her. Instead, she kept on saying what a nice husband I had now, what a fine man he was, and all that idocy. Why, my husband is the meanest little brute that ever lived. I haven't laid eyes on him for two years. Now, why do you suppose that fortune teller kept on saying he was such a nice husband?" she demanded. "That's easy," said the escort. "She thought I was your husband and she'd get to tell my fortune when she had finished yours."

Training Baby. Yells from the nursery brought the mother, who found the baby gleefully pulling small Billy's curls.

"Never mind, darling," she comforted. "Baby doesn't know how it hurts."

Half an hour later wild shrieks from the baby made her run again to the nursery.

"Why, Billy!" she cried. "What is the matter with the baby?"

"Nothing, muzzer," said Billy, calmly, "only now he knows!"—Harper's.

Evidence of Good Faith. Turtle soup always tastes better when you see the turtle tethered out front.—Kansas City Journal.

Bringing In

the daintiest, choicest flavoured flaked food ever produced—

New Post Toasties

If you like corn flakes, as most folks do, there's a delightful surprise ahead. The new method of toasting these choice bits of Indian Corn brings out a wonderful new flavour—

A Flavour Beyond Compare

New Post Toasties have a body and crispness that don't mush down when cream or milk is added, and they come FRESH-SEALED—sweet and appetizing.

Your Grocer Has Them Now



They Rushed Nearly Into the Bosom of a Flock of Cows.

got any blowouts or punctures going through here because there isn't a saloon in the town, so the garage failed, and the man left town in an awful hurry and all your Uncle Gilbert got for the money he loaned was this car. We've been four years making up our minds to buy one and now we have one whether we want it or not."

"Fine!" I said. "Going out for a spin, Uncle Gilbert?"

"Possibly," he answered, never taking his eyes off the man-killer in front of him, which stood there trembling with anger.

"What car is it?" I inquired politely.

"It's a Seismic," Uncle Gilbert said. "Oh, yes, of course; made by the Earthquake Brothers in Powderville—good car for the hills, especially coming down." I volunteered. "Know how to run it?"

"I guess so; I was always a good hand at machinery," Uncle Gilbert answered.

"Don't you think you should have a chauffeur?" Peaches suggested.

"Chauffeur! Why?" Uncle Gilbert snapped back. "What do I want with one of those fellows sitting around, eating me out of house and home?"

Now you know why he has so much money.

"We'll be back in a little while,"

Eagle "Mikado" Pencil No. 174

Packed One Dozen in an attractive pull-off Box and
Half Gross in a Carton

For Sale at Your Dealer 5c. Each or 50c. per Dozen

Hexagon Shape Highly Polished in Yellow Finish,
with Gilt Tip and Red Ring, fitted with best Red
Erasive Rubber.

The Mikado is a Superior Quality of Pencil and
contains the very finest specially prepared lead, which
is exceedingly smooth and durable.

ACCURATELY GRADED IN FIVE DEGREES

No. 1 Soft No. 2 1/2 Medium Hard No. 3 Hard

No. 2 Medium No. 4 Extra Hard for Bookkeepers

Conceded to be the Finest Pencil Made for General Use

Eagle Pencil Company

377 Broadway New York

Bank Statement

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
NICHOLAS RIZSAK
OF CARTERET, N. J.

At the close of business, June 23, 1915.

No. 197

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$1,600.00
Stocks, Securities, Etc.....	2,500.00
Banking-house furniture and fixtures	14,850.00
Other Real Estate.....	57,630.00
Due from Other Banks, Etc.....	10,636.00
Cash on hand.....	7,177.80
Other Assets.....	2,590.00
	\$96,983.80

LIABILITIES

Excess of Assets Over Liabilities.....	\$56,925.04
Individual deposits, payable on de- mand.....	24,058.76
Other Liabilities.....	16,000.00
	\$96,983.80

State of New Jersey, County of Mid-
dlesex, ss. I

NICHOLAS RIZSAK, being duly
sworn, deposes and says that the fore-
going statement is true, to the best of
his knowledge and belief.

NICHOLAS RIZSAK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 1st day of July, A. D. 1915.

THOMAS L. SLUGG,
Notary Public.

Perished in Vain Sacrifice.
Alice Meadows, an English novel-
ist, was drowned in the Thames in an
attempt to rescue her dog, which had
fallen into the river. The incident
speaks volumes for Miss Meadows'
kindness of heart, but nevertheless it
was foolish. The dog could swim, and
evidently the young woman couldn't.

OVER 66 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may
quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an
invention is probably patentable. Communica-
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Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive
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Scientific American.

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year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 615 F St., Washington, D. C.



The Brewmaster Says

"The water in
Beer must be
pure if the brew
is to be a success.
Pure water is as
important as good
malt and hops."

PRIVATE SEAL

The Brew for You

The water used in the Feigenspan Breweries is pure, and
chemically right for brewing good beer. The conduits, pipes
and vessels through which the water passes are kept perfectly
clean and the water is jealously guarded against impurities.

PRIVATE SEAL is the consummation
of art, skill and care in brewing.
Containing a minimum of alcohol
with a maximum of tonic qualities.

An ideal beer for family use.
Order a trial case from your dealer.

Chr. Feigenspan
NEWARK, N. J.



AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE CLEAN PASTUERIZED MILK

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

Our Plant, at 194 New Brunswick Avenue
IS ALWAYS OPEN FOR INSPECTION

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

Perth Amboy Milk & Cream Co.

Perth Amboy, New Jersey

Canda Realty Company

LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS

Apply to

RUSSELL MILES, Agent

Chrome, N. J.

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Real Estate, Insurance & Loans
BOROUGH MAN—BOROUGH SERVICE
Chrome, New Jersey

Patronize Borough Business Men and thus add to
the Borough Prosperity.

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C. R. R. DEPOT CARTERET, N. J.

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Painter and Paperhanger
A Full Line of Painters' Supplies
24-26-28 SECOND STREET
Chrome, N. J.

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LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

Where
**STANDARD
MOTOR GASOLINE**
and
POLARINE
Oil and Greases can
be obtained.

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Thomas Devereux

Washington Ave.

S. Deak

Woodbridge Ave.

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O. Staubach

77 Rahway Ave.

Shapiro & Levenson

94 Rahway Ave.

AN END TO FUEL TROUBLES

INSIST upon **Standard Motor
Gasoline** always and every-
where.

Veteran tourists will tell you that
it is important to get not only *good*
gasoline but the *same* gasoline every
time you have your tank filled,
otherwise you have to keep ad-
justing your carburetor.

Standard Motor Gasoline is abso-
lutely uniform whenever and
wherever you buy it. It is the
same this week as last.

That is because **Standard Motor
Gasoline** is a straight-distilled,
homogeneous product—every
drop like every other drop.

It is better to use, because it does
away with carburetor adjustments
and gives a smooth-running motor.
It is cheaper to buy, because there
are more miles in a gallon.

Look for the "Standard Motor Gasoline
Service Station" sign. It shows where to
get the best, most reliable gasoline and also
the best, most reliable lubricants—**Polarine**
oil and greases.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Newark (New Jersey) New Jersey

FIRE CO. NO. 2 TO HAVE CARNIVAL

Roosevelt Fire Fighters to Stage Event July 23 to 28—Assured of Great Success.

The committee in charge of the annual carnival of Fire Company No. 2, to be held beginning the week of July 23, ending the 28th, from all expectations will prove to be successful in all ways, as the committee are working to make all attractions clean and amusing. They have secured for a free attraction the diving through flames; also other interesting amusements, besides a merry-go-round.

At last year's carnival almost every person turned out every evening, and this year's events will be more attractive the crowds will be equally as big.

Roosevelt Firemen Banquet and Plan for Carnival

Fire Company No. 2 held their monthly meeting Monday night. They are making special preparations for their carnival to be held next month. This was the semi-annual session and after much business, the meeting adjourned downstairs for a social session and banquet.

Roosevelt Church Picnic Proves Successful Event

Last Sunday the Slavish Catholic Church held their first grand picnic in Washington avenue. They had a platform built among the trees which made an ideal place for an outing. One of the biggest crowds that has yet turned out on Sunday attended. They had a big tent where cream and lunch were served. The crowd in the evening was big, but scattered owing to a downpour of rain about 9 o'clock. The proceeds were for the benefit of the church.

On Trial for Slashing Man at Port Reading

Charged with cutting another man in the back during a brawl at Port Reading on May 23, Carmine DeLuca is now on trial before Judge Daly in the Court of Common Pleas here. He is accused of slashing Enrico Delesio, while the latter was escaping from the fighting mob. The prisoner is being represented by Thomas Brown.

Roosevelt Building Loan Holds Annual Meeting

On Friday night the Roosevelt Building and Loan Association held their annual meeting. Their earnings for the year were over nine per cent. They declared a dividend for nine per cent. The election of officers for the coming year was as follows, old directors being re-elected: Phillip Schroer, Joseph Wheelan, Patrick Nolan. New directors elected were Thomas J. Mulvihill and Alex Lebowitz. The officers were elected for the coming year as follows: William J. Lawlor, president; Adam Garber, vice president; John H. Nevill, treasurer; Russell Miles, secretary. Next Friday night the directors hold their monthly meeting.

BASEBALL

After their sensational eleven inning tie game with the Raymond Schmidt B. C. on Sunday the Roosevelt A. C. members come forward with the cry as to why the St. Anthony's, of Perth Amboy, do not come back at them for the victory which the locals scored over them early in the season. It is stated by some followers of the local team that it seems the Saints have not gotten over the defeat, as they have not been heard from since regarding a return game.

The game with the Schmidt team Sunday concluded in an 8 to 3 tie. The Schmidt losers, who hail from Newark, worked well, and the brand of ball exhibited by the locals was seldom, if ever before, equaled here. While the home team was somewhat handicapped through the absence of Murtha, its regular catcher, it performed well. W. Coughlin filed the bill as catcher well. John Staubach played in left field in the absence of Sealy. Kaiser and F. Coughlin played in center and right fields, respectively, and both made good with the willow. E. Coughlin batted at a 1.00 clip, getting four hits, including a double, which tied the score in the ninth. The game had to be called off on account of darkness. A summary follows:

Three base hit, J. Welmer. Two base hit, E. Coughlin. Base on balls on 31k 4, off Karl L. Hill by pitched ball, Andrew Stoln bases, Andrew Kaiser and E. Coughlin. Time of game, two hours five minutes. Umpire, John Coughlin.

Says Guilty to Carrying Weapons; Month in Jail

Gottlieb Denckowitch, charged with carrying concealed weapons during the fertilizer strike in Roosevelt during the last January, today changed his plea from not guilty to guilty and was sentenced by Judge Daly to spend a month in the county jail.

FORESTERS HAVE BIG MEETING

Tuesday night the Foresters, Court Carteret, No. 48, held their regular meeting, which was well attended. Grand Recording Secretary Warren L. J. Jones, of Jersey City, and Thomas W. Robinson, grand deputy, of Rahway, were visitors, and spoke on "Forestry, Its Good and Its Benefits," which was well taken. Grand Deputy Otto Stauch also spoke. Mr. Jones apologized for the absence of Howard Jefferys, of Toms River, who is grand chief ranger, being unable to attend on account of other business, but guaranteed the presence of the whole grand staff and some of the supreme staff at the gala night and celebration of the court in September. There were sixteen applications for membership received. The court is fast growing and is considered one of the best in the borough. After the meeting a pleasant supper and refreshments were served at Gerks Cafe and enjoyed by those present.

Plunges from Second Story Window at His Home in Roosevelt—Skull Fractured

Walking in his sleep, Joseph Schultz, of "E" street, Chronon Monday night took what may prove to be a fatal plunge from an open window in the second story of his home. He was subsequently removed to the Perth Amboy City Hospital, where little hope for his recovery is entertained.

Schultz, who is of Hungarian birth, and who is a laborer in one of the local plants, returned home from work Sunday night at 12 o'clock. He is said to have gone directly to bed, and rising at about 12:30 o'clock he walked to the window, which was open because of the heat. While asleep he leaped out of the window, and landed on a cement sidewalk, about twenty feet below.

Borough Officials and Many Friends Honor William J. Dalton at Large Funeral.

William John Dalton, who was overcome by gas and drowned in the sewer at the corner of Woodbridge avenue and Houston street, was buried Saturday from his home on Third street. His body was taken to St. Joseph's Church and blessed and buried in St. Mary's Cemetery, Rahway. Mr. Dalton was 53 years old when he died. He was a resident in the borough for the past twenty-five years. He leaves a widow and two sons, Charles and William, and a daughter, Mrs. Joseph Burns, of Rahway. There were many beautiful flowers. Among them was a beautiful piece from the borough officials.

BOY NEARLY DROWNED BY FALLING IN HOLE

On Tuesday afternoon 6 year old Mike O'Blinsky came near a hole in the back yard, which had been dug by the father of the boy, for the purpose of filling it full of water and put a keg of beer to be kept cool. Mike kept fooling around the hole and throwing pieces of wood in as boats, when he lost his foothold and fell in. He was almost drowned when the father pulled him out, the quick action of Dr. Messenger saved the life of the boy.

ROOSEVELT POLICE COURT NEWS

On Monday night Officers Wilhelm and Sullivan caught Antoni Andrew and Andrew Hardy riding their bicycles along Woodbridge avenue and brought them before Recorder Lawlor, who fined them each \$5 and discharged them. Officers arrested Charles Malines, of John street, on a charge of Andrew Petchoure, for attacking and fighting with him. He was brought before Recorder Lawlor and fined \$15 and received a severe talking to and was discharged.

Y. M. C. NOTES.

On Sunday evening, July 18, Mr. Chas. T. Kilbourne, ex-President of the State Committee and a New York broker, will open a series of Sunday evening services to be held at the Y. M. C. A. building during the summer months. The service will start at 7:45 P. M. sharp. All are welcome.

The bowling scores for the ball are as follows:
Foote.....211
Darlington.....203
W. Donnelly.....196
McLeod.....190
Butts.....188
Keidel.....180
Draper.....180
Wilgus.....178

On Friday evening, July 23, a social will be held at the Y. M. C. A. building. All come.

The Committee desires to thank all those citizens, whose generous contributions made the Celebration possible; also the members of the Police Department and the Fire Company for the excellent order maintained and ample protection afforded.

BRADLEY W. BANGS,
Secretary.
July 15th, 1915.

The Safe and Sane Fourth Committee submit herewith their financial report of the Celebration:

RECEIPTS	
By Subscription.....	\$445.37
DISBURSEMENTS	
Fireworks.....	\$350.00
Prizes for Athletes.....	26.88
Music.....	38.00
Printing and Advertising.....	6.50
Trucking.....	3.00
Express.....	1.50
Labor.....	3.00
Freight.....	.83
Telephones and Incidentals.....	15.66
	\$445.37 \$445.37

Respectfully Submitted,
RUSSELL MILES,
Treasurer.
July 15th, 1915.

M. Swartzstein, of Perth Amboy, spent Wednesday in the borough.
L. Harris spent Monday in New York on business.
Frank Wilhelm spent Wednesday in New Brunswick on business.
Henry Harrington spent Wednesday in New Brunswick on business.
Emil Stremilan, of Perth Amboy, spent Wednesday in the borough on business.
Miss Emma Marks has recovered after an illness of three weeks.
Mrs. H. Barrend and daughter, of New York, are spending the summer months with Mr. and Mrs. Leo Pollock.
Miss Hilma Soghren, of Bloomfield, is spending her vacation with Miss Lena Abrams.
Daniel Harrington, of New York, returned home after a pleasant two weeks' vacation.
Miss Lillian Tierney spent Saturday evening visiting in Rahway.
Patrick McCue, a representative of the Prudential Insurance Company office in Elizabeth, spent Friday afternoon in this borough.

John Harrigan, of Washington avenue, was a visitor at the firemen's carnival at Rahway Saturday night.
James Wisely and daughter, Mrs. Gallagher, and son Harold spent Sunday visiting Mrs. Wilson, of Rahway.
Miss Mary Trustrum, of Rahway avenue, spent Saturday evening at Rahway.
Mrs. William Coughlin, of Washington avenue, returned home during the week from the Elizabeth Hospital, where she has been ill for several weeks.
William Walsh, of Washington avenue, spent Saturday evening at the carnival at Rahway.
Charles Brady, Jr., spent Saturday evening in Rahway.

The Misses Josephine and Nellie Diarcy, of Newark, spent Sunday in the borough visiting their aunt, Miss Sexton, of Woodbridge avenue.
John Groom visited the firemen's carnival at Rahway Saturday night.
Edward Dolan spent Saturday evening at Boynton Beach.
William Beteni, of Perth Amboy, was a borough visitor on Sunday.
Henry Carlton, of Bryant street, spent Saturday evening at the carnival in Rahway.
Leonard Wisely, of Washington avenue, spent Saturday evening at Boynton Beach.
G. Fritz, of Washington avenue, spent Saturday evening in Rahway.

Stephen O. Jones, of New York, spent Sunday in the borough with his sister, Mrs. H. Carlton, of Bryant street.
R. Jakobowitz and family, of Lefferts street, spent Sunday in Perth Amboy.
Miss Minerva Young spent Saturday evening at Rahway.
Edward Price, of Washington avenue, spent Saturday evening at Rahway.
Mrs. James Mullan and daughter, Kathleen, of Woodbridge avenue, are spending a few weeks with Mrs. Mullan's sister, Mrs. John Gabrielle, of Yonkers, N. Y.

STORM WORST EVER IN THIS SECTION

One of the worst storms ever seen in this section was felt in the borough on Tuesday afternoon. The lightning struck the chimney of Mrs. Winchell's house, on Rahway avenue, cutting the chimney in two, but did no other damage to the house, but shook and scared the family severely. One corner of one of the buildings of the Liebig Works was struck, but not much damage was done to the building. Many big trees on different streets were blown down. Members of Fire Company No. 2, who were ready in case of a call, got a shock by a flash breaking a window and flashing around one of the electric fixtures. The rain fell in torrents for more than an hour after the storm.

SMALL FIRE ON WOODBRIDGE AVE.

Fire Company No. 2 was called on at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning for an alarm sounded for a call from Box 32 for a house on Woodbridge avenue, owned by Boynton Bros. There are two families in the house, Mrs. McGraw living down stairs and Mrs. Etatche upstairs. Mrs. Etatche lighted her gas stove and it exploded, sending the flames all over the room, but the quick action on the part of Company No. 2 saved what might have been a loss of the block, as the houses are closely built in that section. Also the Harring Garage is two doors away. Chief Coughlin estimates a loss of \$75.

A. Sprague spent Saturday in Newark.
Harry Cole, of Elizabeth, was a borough visitor during the week.
Miss Tillie Olbricht spent Saturday visiting in Rahway.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Koepier and daughter Mary spent Sunday visiting in New York.
E. Grohman spent Sunday on an automobile ride through Orange.

Captain and Mrs. Harry Delong, of New York, who produced "The Fire Brigade," have left the borough for Keyport, where they will show for the fire company there.
Thomas P. Burke spent Thursday afternoon in Rahway.

Miss Maier, of Elizabeth, has accepted a position in the First National Bank.
E. D. Coughlin spent Thursday in Perth Amboy on business.

Miss Minerva Young, of Woodbridge, spent yesterday in the borough visiting friends.
Cyrus Cray, of Elizabeth, spent Thursday in the borough on business.

Stanley Reed, of Elizabeth, was a borough visitor Friday.
James Mullane spent Friday night in Perth Amboy.

Harry Lohmiller, of Rahway, spent Saturday in the borough.
Officer John Donovan, of the local police force, is on a fifteen days' vacation. He left for Newburgh, N. Y., Saturday.

August Medvez spent Friday in Newark.
The Misses Kitty Dunn, Margaret and Mayne Devereux, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Roy and Thomas Devereux, Edward and Joseph Lloyd were visitors Friday night at the Rahway carnival.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Simons, of Rahway avenue, returned from a week's vacation with the parents of Mr. Simons in Rhode Island.

J. A. Applegate, of Perth Amboy, spent yesterday here on business.
The two-story house and store being built for and by Soren Koed in Third street, is rapidly nearing completion.

Frank Clark, of Trenton, spent yesterday in the borough on business.
The furniture store of B. Kahn, on the corner of Washington avenue and Atlantic, is almost finished.

John Donovan spent yesterday out of town witnessing a ball game.
John Kelly, of Chrome avenue, spent Friday in Newark on business.

William and Charles Dalton spent Thursday in Perth Amboy on business.
George Brown, of Perth Amboy, clerk in the First National Bank, is on a two weeks' vacation.

Dr. Morris Goodman, of Egg Harbor, has a dental office in the Garber building in Chrome. Dr. Goodman is well known in the borough, having many friends.
Miss Florence Jaeger, of Woodbridge, spent yesterday in the borough visiting friends.

Fred Hensel, of Second street, who has been confined in bed for the last three weeks with sciatic rheumatism, is about again.
William Colgan, of Bryant street, has been forced to stop working owing to a piece of coal in his eye.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coughlin and Mrs. D. Harrington and daughter spent Wednesday in New York, going by way of automobile.
Mr. Wilbur Turner, of Port Reading, spent Sunday in the borough.

George Bergen, of Elizabeth, spent nearly in the borough on business.
Peter Nichols, of Port Reading, spent Tuesday in the borough, visiting friends.
Charles Synott, of Elizabeth, spent Wednesday in the borough on business.

George Brown, clerk in the First National Bank, returned from his vacation.
Otto Stzback was a Plainfield visitor on Tuesday.
Miss Grace Linsky is spending her vacation at the Bronx.

Frank Schubert, a resident in the borough for many years, has moved to Manville, N. J., where his parents live.
Benjamin Gerber and William Deak are taking much interest in rowing each day. They can be seen rowing on the sound. Gerber usually acts as coxswain.

William Rapp and family spent Wednesday evening at the Rahway carnival.

RAN AWAY FROM HOME; FOUND

Jennie Veronica Rosky, 14 years old, who ran away from her home on John street ten days ago, was located by Chief of Police Harrington in Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday and brought back home. She is satisfied to get back home and as soon as she gets a birth certificate will go to work in one of the local factories.

Report of Ferry Between Roosevelt and Staten Island

There has been some talk that in the near future there will be a ferry to run between Carteret and Linoleumville. There were some New York capitalists in the borough on Tuesday trying to induce some local people to take stock in the ferry line. It has been said one of the local factories is taking much interest in this enterprise. It is a fact that the trolley line from Bullshead, S. I., to Linoleumville will soon be laid, which will be directly on the water edge across from Carteret.

Roosevelt Feds Organize After Losing to Rahway

The Peerless Feds met the strong Ramblers of Rahway Sunday, and after an interesting struggle, lost by the score of 5-2. The Feds had many chances to score and win, especially in the ninth, when they had three on base and one out. Any kind of a hit would have all but tied the score. The Feds batter got up and struck out. The catcher missed the ball, and thinking he could reach first in time, the batter ran. Thinking that he was forced off the man on first ran to second, forcing the man on second to third, and the man on third attempted to score. He was put out, and then another one of the runners attempted to reach home and on a close decision was called out.

The Feds reorganized after the game. J. Donohue is to play third, and F. Coughlin is instructed to get his spibal into form, and try to beat the best. Next Sunday the Feds will play the Gindins, of Perth Amboy. The Gindins have strengthened up a bit, and expect to play a great game, but it is understood they are no match for the Feds. The Feds are anxious to hear from anything in the junior class in or around Middlesex county and will give games to any team writing to T. Donohue, Chrome.

Miss Lillie Tierney spent Wednesday at Rahway.
Frank Wilhelm was a New York visitor on Wednesday.
George Petty spent Wednesday evening in Rahway.

Mrs. Harry Morecraft has sustained an injury to her ankle during the week, but is reported as doing nicely.
Mr. and Mrs. George E. Nolan spent Saturday at Coney Island and will leave on Friday for a week's stay with relatives in Freehold.

United religious Sunday evening services will be held in the Y. M. C. A. building in Chrome on the last two Sundays in July and during the month of August. All are welcome. The usual Sunday evening services in the M. E. and Presbyterian churches during these evenings will be omitted.

The Ladies' Mission Band of the Presbyterian Church of Roosevelt will hold a clipping social on Wednesday evening in the basement of the church. Ice cream, cake and home-made candy will be for sale.

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

Freight Called for and Delivered.
CARTERET, N. J.

G. A. Dalrymple

Public Trucking

Freight Called for and Delivered.
CARTERET, N. J.

THE OLD RELIABLE

B. KAHN'S Furniture Store

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Complete line of
Furniture, Beds
Mattresses, Stoves
Sole Agency for
Model Acorn Ranges and Stoves
Come and see us. Satisfaction
Guaranteed.
Furniture stored at
Reasonable Rates
P. O. Box 114



CHILD DEAD FROM MERCURY TABLETS

Dies in Agony in Few Minutes After Swallowing Poison Found on the Table.

After swallowing three tablets of bichloride of mercury little Elsie Szatmary, the 9 months' old daughter of J. Szatmary, of John street, died here yesterday.

The child playfully reached up on a table and secured three of the poisonous tablets, swallowing them in the belief that they were candy. These tablets, which each contained seven and one-half grains of bichloride of mercury, had been thoughtlessly left on the table by a boarder. This man had recently sustained cuts about the head and was to have used the tablets to dissolve in a wash.

The child almost immediately went into convulsions, and Dr. Joseph Mark, of this borough, was summoned. In spite of all medical aid the life of the child could not be saved, and she died at 3 o'clock this morning.

The attending physician said that there was enough in the three tablets to kill five adults. The funeral of the little victim is to be held to-morrow morning from the John street residence.
Burial is to take place in St. James Cemetery, Woodbridge. Frank T. Burns having charge of the funeral arrangements.

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

BIG INCREASE OF FARM PRODUCTS

Province of Alberta Shows Increase of Over 20 Millions.

Figures just compiled by the publicity branch of the provincial department show that last year, notwithstanding that quite a third of the province was affected by the drought to a very serious extent, the total value of agricultural products actually produced in the province showed an increase of over twenty million dollars over that of the previous year. Although southern Alberta had a bad year agriculturally, the province as a whole experienced a period of great prosperity, due principally to mixed farming, which is becoming more general with each succeeding year.

The value of mixed farming, in fact, was never better illustrated than last year as the value of the animals slaughtered and sold alone equaled the value of the spring wheat crop, without taking into consideration the value of the butter, milk, cheese, poultry, vegetables, and other by-products of the farm.

Oats was the banner grain crop, 1,147,382 acres being seeded, and producing 34,397,117 bushels, or 30.15 to the acre. Sold at an average of 50c per bushel, these yielded a revenue of \$17,198,558. Comparatively little winter wheat was produced, the yield being a little short of one million bushels, but the spring wheat crop amounted to 15,102,083 bushels, the yield per acre being 15.26. At an average of \$1.35 per bushel, the value of the spring wheat crop was therefore \$20,387,812. The total production of barley was 7,847,640 bushels, which, at 55c per bushel, yielded a revenue of \$4,316,202.

Other productions were as follows: Flax, 207,115 bushels, \$310,672.00; rye, 261,843 bushels, \$196,392.00; speltz, 42,707 bushels, \$32,030.00; hay, 200,000 tons, \$2,500,000; potatoes, four million bushels, \$3,000,000; turnips, three million bushels, \$750,000; carrots, 360,000 bushels, \$180,000; mangolds, 640,000 bushels, \$320,000; animals slaughtered and sold \$20,000,000; butter and cheese, \$1,500,000; milk, \$3,000,000; wool clip, 1,300,000 pounds, \$100,000; fish, \$195,000; game and furs, \$600,000; horticultural products, \$150,000; poultry and products, \$2,650,000.

The total of the agricultural products is given as \$78,516,891, as compared with \$58,098,084 in 1918.

The statistics also show that the value of the live stock in the province at the end of the year was \$110,044,630, this being an increase of \$7,762,845 over the previous year. There were 609,125 horses, 750,789 swine, 501,188 sheep, 192,905 dairy cows, 165,035 other cows, 190,923 beef cattle and 533,020 other cattle.—Advertisement.

Too Tame.

"Goin' to the Sunday-school picnic, Jimmie?"
"Naw! I went last year and they didn't have enough ice cream and lemonade to make a baby sick."

Salton sea, California, yields enormous numbers of carp.



Mrs. S. A. Allen's
WORLD'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
Renews Your Youthful Appearance

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.
Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature



Glenn's Sulphur Soap
Delightful in a warm bath before retiring—soothes the nerves and induces refreshing sleep. Druggists.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

BABY PARADE ON BOARDWALK AT ATLANTIC CITY



Atlantic City without its famous annual baby parade would lose much of its distinction. The parade this year was the most successful ever held.

IN A RUSSIAN TRENCH



Some of the Russians who have been stubbornly resisting the advance of the Austro-German forces on Warsaw waiting in their trench for the appearance of the enemy.

ABOUT READY TO GIVE UP

Conflicting War Reports Had Driven Unfortunate Man to the Limit of Endurance.

A humble-looking, middle-aged man, who had been reading the evening paper on the car, laid it aside with a sigh that made the man next to him ask:

"Did you notice the death of a relative in your paper?"

"Worse than that," was the doleful reply.

"Perhaps some great misfortune is to overtake you?"

"That's it," was the reply, with solemn shakes of the head.

"You have my sympathies," said the other after a moment.

"But it won't do me no good, although you have my thanks. Before I get home, my wife will have read this paper and she'll be all prepared for me."

"Prepared how?"

"Why, here's a dispatch from Petrograd which says that the Russians have taken a half million prisoners."

"Yes, I see."

"And that the Austrians have taken nearly a million."

"Yes?"

"And that the Germans have captured 17 towns in France."

"I see."

"And that the British and French have driven the Germans back 28 miles."

"Well?"

"I will have no sooner reached the gate than my wife will come out and wave the paper in her hand and shout until she can be heard down the corner. The only thing I can do is take to my heels."

"But why?" asked the other. "Why should your wife act that way?"

"Because I work in the job office of a newspaper and she holds me responsible for all the lies printed in the paper. Either the editor or I must sign a pledge to quit lying about the war or take up some other way of making a living. I've stood it and stood it until I can stand it no longer!"—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Muffling the Third Party.
Officer (to wounded soldier)—So you want me to read your girl's letter to you?

Pat—Sure, sir; and as it's rather private will you please stuff some cotton wool in your ears while ye read it?—London Opinion.

The Diplomat.
He—I really don't know how I have offended you.
She—You don't?
He—No; but will you accept my apology and let me know what it's all about?

LIBERTY BELL TRAVERSES THE COUNTRY



Liberty Bell, on its journey across the country to the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco, has been greeted everywhere by many thousands of persons, the children being especially enthusiastic. The precious relic is carried on a specially constructed car and is protected by a detail of Philadelphia police.

SMALLEST DONKEY IN THE WORLD



This smallest donkey on earth was brought to New York recently, with other animals, by Hugh T. Drake of England, owner of an immense private menagerie. The donkey is five years old and stands 29 inches high at the shoulder.

Perfectly Pardonable.
"Have women the strength of mind to conduct themselves in politics like men? Would a woman, like Caesar, have refused the crown?"
"I think so," said the lady addressed.
"Of course, she might have tried it on, just to see if it was a fit."—Judge.

Proving an Alibi.
Police Judge—I believe you are a sneak thief.
Tired Thomas—No, I ain't, Jedge, and I can prove it.
"What are your proofs?"
"Rubber-soled shoes always make me feet sore."—Youngstown Telegram.

An Insect Tragedy.
First Mosquito—What's become of our old friend?
Second Mosquito—His was a horrible fate. Those human beings poured kerosene oil over the place.
F. M.—But he liked kerosene.
S. M.—That was the trouble. He gorged himself with it, and then collided with a firefly.

An Insufficient Supply.
"I want to buy a cow, Silas."
"Well, Hi, I've got one as is a hefty creature. She's got one pint—"
"That ain't enough. I need at least a quart, Silas."
California has 12,000 acres of olive orchards. There are only 600,000 colonies of bees in California.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics.

Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Candy Relieves Fatigue.

The value of candy is recognized by military authorities. The British soldiers in France are reported as consuming "prodigious quantities of sweets." A captain at the front with the British army reports that the canteen has "five times the demand for sweets that was expected, and one-fifth the demand for beer." The Australians camped in Egypt have eaten all the chocolate to be had in Cairo.

Scientists contend the sugar has much food value and is a good substitute for alcohol. Chocolate, for example, is harmlessly stimulating. Soldiers have discovered what scientists knew before, that sugar will relieve fatigue quickly and give a sense of sequent depression experienced by strength that is real without the substances who use spirits. Sugar and candies are found to be useful not only to the physically tired, but to those who suffer mental exhaustion.—Westminster Gazette.

Prize Drawing.

"I hear Jack has fooled us all and got married."
"Yes, he went way down to New Orleans for his bride. I understand he had known her only a very few days."
"Sort of a Louisiana lottery for Jack, eh?"

On a Ladder.

Hampton—How did you get the paint on your coat?
Rhodes—From the men higher up.

Reason for His Belief.

"I never saw such a superstitious fellow as Bixby."

"What's his latest?"

"Why, he's been trying all the morning to prove that 1915 is an unlucky year. He's manipulated the figures 1-9-1-5 with addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and the rule of threes."

"What has he found that seems unlucky?"

"Nothing, except that when he added 1-9-1-5 together and subtracted the total, 16, from 1915 it left 1899."

"Yes?"

"And that was the year he married."

It Didn't Work.

The crowded car was overflowing.

"Get off the step," the conductor cried. "I've got to shut the door."

"Don't mind me," replied the man on the step. "Close it if you like. It's true that I have a couple of sample packages of dynamite in my overcoat pockets and the windows might be broken and the roof blown off, but don't hesitate on my account. I haven't many friends, anyway, and I don't think many would sorrow over my early demise. Go ahead and close your door."

Then the conductor closed it.

Tending That Way.

"Do you believe these South American revolutions are contagious?"

"As a rule, revolutions are things which have a tendency toward going around."



Corn on the Cob
—the Roasting Ear
Is not more delicious than the

New Post Toasties

In the growth of corn there is a period when the kernels are plumped out with a vegetable milk, most nutritious (roasting ears). As it slowly ripens this hardens and finally becomes almost flinty.

This nutritious part of the corn is cooked, seasoned, rolled thin, and toasted by a new process which enhances the true corn flavour.

Different from ordinary corn flakes, the New Post Toasties have a distinctive form and flavour; and they keep their appetizing crispness, even after cream or milk is added.

These Superior Corn Flakes come oven-fresh in tight wax-sealed packages; and they cost no more than ordinary "corn flakes." Insist upon having

New Post Toasties

Your grocer has them now.

COULD NOT STAND ON FEET

Mrs. Baker So Weak—Could Not Do Her Work—Found Relief In Novel Way.

Adrian, Mich.—"I suffered terribly with female weakness and backache and got so weak that I could hardly do my work."



When I washed my dishes I had to sit down and when I would sweep the floor I would get so weak that I would have to get a drink every few minutes, and before I did my dusting I would have to lie down. I got so poorly that my folks thought I was going into consumption.

Not Well Enough to Work. In these words is hidden the tragedy of many a woman, housekeeper or wage earner who supports herself and is often helping to support a family, on meagre wages.

Supplies Always on Hand. British Claim to Have Made Transport System to the Front as Perfect as is Possible.

When it is mentioned that 2,000 tons of goods—food and other necessities—are sent every day from the base depots to the firing line of the British army, some idea of the gigantic task of the army service will be gathered.

Gloomy Observation. "Do you think the world is getting better?" "I don't know anything about it," replied the melancholy observer.

Men Out To Win appreciate that brain, nerves and muscles can be kept up to par only by right living and careful selection of food.

Thousands of such men use Grape-Nuts because this food yields the maximum nourishment of prime wheat and barley of which it is made.

Men Out To Win

Grape-Nuts also retains the wonderful mineral elements of the grains so essential for the daily repair of brain and nerve tissue, but which are so often lacking in the usual dietary.

There's a Reason for Grape-Nuts

Just when I had picked out a good overtaking a telegraph pole every once in a while, when suddenly we heard behind us a very insistent choof-choof-choof!

SEEING LIFE with JOHN HENRY by George V. Hobart



John Henry Goes Sleighbinding

SAY! Isn't it great to get all wrapped up in fur robes in a fine old sleigh and let a fine old horse drag you over the fine old snow on a fine old country road?

Answer: It is. It's great if all the ingredients are properly proportioned, but nine times out of ten something goes wrong with the horse or the sleigh or the snow or the road and you find yourself four miles from nowhere, sitting on an ice hummock and screaming for transportation, while the harsh winds of winter are biting their initials on your southern exposure.

Peaches and I went to visit Uncle Peter and Aunt Martha upstate, and when friend wife found the ground covered with snow, right away she began to sit up and beg a sleigh ride.

Anyone who has never lived in a semi-rural town will doubtless recall what handsome specimens of equine perfection may be found in the local livery stable—not.

The liveryman in the town where Uncle Peter lives is named Henlopen Laffenwell, and he looks the part.

I judged from the excited manner in which he grabbed my deposit money that he had a note falling due next day.

Then Henlopen shut his eyes, counted six, turned around twice, multiplied the day of the week by 19, subtracted 7, and the answer was a cream-colored horse with four pink feet and a frightened face.

The gargoyles gazed at me sadly, sighed deeply and then backed up into the shafts of a sleigh that looked something like a barber's chair and something like the tumbrel Marie Antoinette used the afternoon she went to the guillotine.

The liveryman said that the name of the horse was Lohengrin, because it seemed to go better in German.

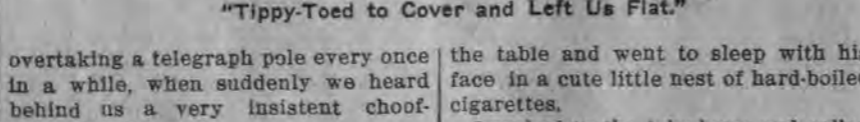
I drove Lohengrin up to Uncle Peter's residence and all the way there we ran neck to neck with a coal cart. Lohengrin used to be a fast horse, but quite some time ago he stopped eating his wild oats and now leads a slower life.

When I reached the gate I whistled for Peaches, because I was afraid to get out and leave Lohengrin alone. He might go to sleep and fall down.

Friend wife came out, looked at the rig and then went back in the house and bade everybody an affecting farewell.

There were tears in her eyes when she came out and climbed into the sleigh. She said she was crying because Aunt Martha wasn't there to see us driving away and have the laugh of her life.

We started off and we were rushing along the road, passing a fence and



"Tippy-Toed to Cover and Left Us Flat."

the table and went to sleep with his face in a cute little nest of hard-boiled cigarettes.

I rushed to the telephone and called up the liveryman, but before I could think of a word strong enough to fit the occasion he whispered over the wire: "I know your voice, Mr. Henry. I suppose Lohengrin is waiting for you outside."

Forthwith I tried to tell that liveryman just what I thought about him and Lohengrin, but the telephone girl short-circuited my remarks and they came back and set fire to the woodwork.

"My, my!" I could hear the liveryman saying, "Lohengrin's hesitation must be the result of the epidemic of automobiles which is now raging over our country roads. The automobile has a strange effect on Lohengrin. It seems to cover him with a pause and gives him inflammation of the speed."

I thought of poor Peaches shivering out there in that comedy sleigh staring at a dreaming horse, while in front of her a Red Devil Wagon complained internally and shook its tonneau at her, and once more I jolted that liveryman with a few verbal twisters.

"Don't get excited," he whispered back over the phone. "Lohengrin is a new idea in horses. Whenever he

meets an automobile he goes to sleep and tries to forget it. Isn't that better than running away and dragging you to a hospital? There must be something about an automobile that affects Lohengrin's heart. I think it is the gasoline. The odor from the gasoline seems to penetrate his mind to the region of his memory and he forgets to move. Lohengrin is a fine horse, with a most lovable disposition, but when the air becomes charged with gasoline he forgets his duty and falls asleep at the switch."

I went out and explained to my wife that Lohengrin was a victim of the gasoline habit, and that he would never leave that spot until the Bubble went away, and that the Bubble couldn't go away until the chauffeur woke up, and that the chauffeur couldn't wake up until his mind had digested a lot of wood alcohol, so she jumped out of the trick sleigh for the purpose of telling Lohengrin just what she thought about him.

At that moment somebody opened the folding doors in the barn just ahead of us, and Lohengrin, with a withering glance at friend wife and a shrug of his shoulders in my direction, tippy-toed to cover and left us flat.

Ostler Joe, the charge d'affaires of the barn, tried to stop Lohengrin and ask for his credentials, but the equine onion brushed right by and planted himself and the droschky in the middle of the barn floor, where he promptly went to sleep again.

Just as we hurried away to flag an approaching trolley car I heard Ostler Joe say to the slumbering Lohengrin:

The people in the Bubble began to shout at us, and I began to shout at the horse, and friend wife began to shout at me, while Lohengrin stood there and scratched his left ankle with his right heel.

Then the machine made a sudden jump to the right and hiked by us at the rate of about a \$100 fine, while the lady passengers in the cabin de luxe stood up and began to hand out medals to each other because they didn't run us down.

Ten minutes later Lohengrin came to and looked over his shoulder at us with a smile as serene as the morning and once more resumed his mad career onward, ever onward.

We were now about two miles from home, and suddenly we came across a big red touring car which stood in front of a roadhouse, sneezing inwardly and sobbing with all its corrugated heart.

Lohengrin saw the machine before we did.

He knew there must be an automobile somewhere near, because he stopped still and quietly passed away.

I jumped out and tried to lead him by the Coroner's Delight, but he planted his four feet in the middle of the road and refused to be coaxed.

I took the horse by the ear and whispered therein just what I thought about him, but he wouldn't talk back.

I told him my wife's honor was at stake, but he looked my wife over and his lips curled with an expression which seemed to say, "Impossible."

It was all off with us. Lohengrin simply wouldn't move until that sobbing Choo Choo Wagon had left the neighborhood, so I went inside the roadhouse to find the owner.

I found him. He consisted of a German chauffeur and eight bottles of beer.

When I explained the pitiful situation to him the chauffeur swallowed two bottles of beer and began to cry. Then he told the waiter to call him at 7:30, and he put his head down on

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Do not dodge. Whatever the difficulties to be met, they are not made easier by trying to dodge them. In trying to dodge a missile from one direction you may come in line with one from a different direction. When we dodge trouble we are more than likely to get into other trouble no less easy to endure. Lock with courage on what must be met. Faced with courage difficulties are half conquered. Better to meet and conquer difficulties than to dodge them. Do not dodge duties that devolve on you. Duties performed add strength and dignity to character. It matters little what these duties are; though they may be of the simplest and humblest, well and truly done, they acquire dignity. Stand up bravely and squarely to meet the difficulties of life. With courage you will conquer. You will come through life with fewer scars than by trying to dodge duty or difficulty. Trying to evade begets in a man a cringing spirit. He gets a habit of trucking, and upright, self-respecting manhood is gone. Don't dodge if you would hold yourself above meanness.—Milwaukee Journal.

But He Understood. The artist was painting—sunset, red with blue streaks and green dots. The old rustic, at a respectful distance, was watching.

"Ah," said the artist, looking up suddenly, "perhaps to you, too, nature has opened her sky-pictures page by page? Have you seen the lambent flame of dawn leaping across the livid east; the red-stained, sulphurous islets floating in the lake of fire in the west; the ragged clouds at midnight, black as a raven's wing, blotting out the shuddering moon?"

"No," replied the rustic, shortly; "not since I signed the pledge."—Tit Bits.

Idle Metaphors. "What is the title of that book you are reading?" "The Sea of Matrimony." "Hum! Any submarines about?" "Ch, yes, but the particular ship whose fortunes I am following is in no danger. It is conveyed by a dread-naught."

"Meaning?" "The bride's mother."

A Rescuer. "Did you know Jiggers was a life saver at Atlantic City?" "Nonsense! He can't swim a stroke." "He doesn't need to. He runs a pawnshop and stakes people to money to pay their fares home."

A Plain Defense. "What has the lawyer to say about this charge against his client of stealing a pair of scales?" "He says his client merely made a weigh with them."

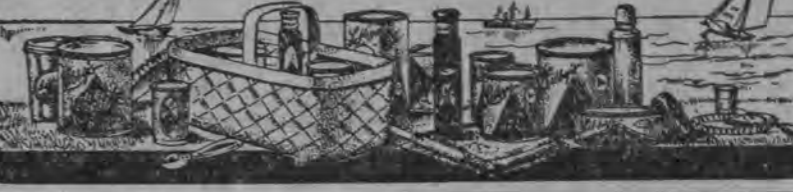
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It's a Picnic Getting Ready for a Picnic

- If you choose Spanish Olives Pickles Sweet Relish Ham Loaf Veal Loaf Chicken Loaf Fruit Preserves Jellies Apple Butter Luncheon Meats Pork and Beans

Libby's Food Products

Ready to Serve Libby, McNeill & Libby Chicago



WAS "TOO POOR TO BE HURT" FROG IN BABY'S STOMACH

Injured Street Sweeper Fatally Hurt Struggles to Return to His Work, But Death Claims Him.

Frederick Birkmer, a street sweeper of New Rochelle, N. Y., "too poor to be laid up by an accident," he said, was knocked unconscious when struck in the back in the Pelham road by a motorcycle ridden by Frank Purdy of Port Chester.

Purdy and a hospital surgeon forced him into an ambulance. At the hospital his skull was found fractured. He was prepared for the operating table.

A moment later he sprang from bed, tore off the bandages and, struggling with an interne, strove to reach a doorway.

"I must go back," he faltered. Then he fell unconscious and died.

SIMPLE HOME TREATMENT FOR SWOLLEN VEINS

Ask your druggist for an original two ounce bottle of Moore's Emerald Oil (full strength) and apply at night and morning to the swollen, enlarged veins. Soon you will notice that they are growing smaller and the treatment should be continued until the veins are of normal size.

Sandstorm Smith Was Reassured. "Say, looky yur!" snarled Sandstorm Smith, the widely-known Oklahoman, emerging from the elevator in a Kansas City hotel five minutes after he had apparently retired to his room for the night.

"A guest who was in an automobile accident this afternoon," replied the clerk. "The gasoline caught fire and burned him pretty badly. I am sorry his groans disturbed you, but—"

"Aw, that's all right! I thought it was one of them infernal cabaret performers practicing on an accordion."—Kansas City Star.

The Floor Did. Jimmy, five years old, had discovered that he could do a few turns on the swinging rings in the gymnasium of the Boys' club, following the athletic example of his older brother.

But, as all joy must end, so ended the happiness of the young swinger. His hold slipped and he landed on the floor. His brother rendered first aid.

"Did the rings hit you?" he asked. "No," Jimmy replied between sobs, "but the floor did."

LOOK YOUR BEST As to Your Hair and Skin, Cuticura Will Help You. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. These fragrant super-creamy emollients preserve the natural purity and beauty of the skin under conditions which, if neglected, tend to produce a state of irritation and disfigurement.

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When his wife is trying, a man is generally guilty. Minnesota averages 35 bushels of corn per acre

Tadpole Grew and Waxed Fat on the Infant's Milk Diet—Child Is Dead.

The eighteen-months-old child of Mrs. Harry Wolf of Chicago is dead following an operation which disclosed conditions that many surgeons had declared to be impossible, says a Goshen (Ind.) dispatch to the Indianapolis Star.

While visiting her parents in Syracuse, Kosciusko county, last summer, Mrs. Wolf permitted the baby to drink hydrant water. Within a short time the infant became sickly and lost flesh.

Treatment for indigestion was given, but it did not reach the seat of the trouble. Then an X-ray examination disclosed a black spot on the stomach and an operation resulted in a frog weighing more than half a pound being taken from the infant.

Doctors who operated said they believed that when the child drank hydrant water in Syracuse a tadpole was taken into the stomach and that the frog developed and lived on milk, which was given the patient in large quantities. Following the operation the child improved rapidly and complete recovery was practically assured, when pneumonia developed, causing death.

Taking No Chances. "So you're leaving to get married, Mary?" "Yes, mum." "And how long have you known the young man?" "Three weeks, mum."

"Isn't that a rather short time? Don't you think you ought to wait until you know him better?" "No, mum. I've tried that several times, and every time the man changed his mind when he got to know me better."

The One Exception. "Everyone seems to be here for his health," remarked the new arrival at the summer resort. "Yes, everyone but the hotel proprietor," replied the guest who had been there three days.—Judge.

On Her Part It Was. "So Alice married the rich Mr. Gilder. Was it a love match?" "Yes. Alice loves money."

The man who is buried in thought has no funeral expenses.

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KAISER OPENS NEW ADVANCE ON WHOLE FRONT IN WEST POISON GASES HELP GERMANS

Drive by Teutons Has Verdun as Object—Gain Made in Souchez Cemetery—Crown Prince Repulsed.

ALLIED FLYERS DROP 171 BOMBS IN AIR RAID.

Paris.—The new German operations in the west, led at one point by the Crown Prince, continued with unremitting violence, but the French withstood the assault in most places except at Souchez, where the enemy added to his gains.

Never since the Battle of the Marne has the fighting on the western front compared in intensity or losses with the conflict at its present stage.

Asphyxiating shells played a prominent part in the most violent actions of the German forces, the attacks made all along the road between Binerville and Vienne le Chateau. The infantry assault was preceded by a heavy cannonade, but the French prevented any gains by the Crown Prince's forces in this region.

The French fortress of Verdun has become the objective on one part of the German offensive. The Kaiser's troops, after the failure of their plans in the forest of Argonne, are trying by concentric attacks to capture the most accessible parts of the citadel, and are attempting to establish batteries with the idea of shelling the city. The defenses, however, are regarded by the French as adequate.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle there was a lull in the German attack after their check.

Between Faye en Haye and the forest the French gained ground. In this region the operations took the Apremont forest. The wind was blowing forty miles an hour, the French report states, but despite this 171 bombs were dropped and several fires were started. All the airmen returned.

NEW GERMAN OFFENSE.

Paris.—The attacks by the German Crown Prince's army in the Woerwe, which were announced in Berlin to be the beginning of a new German drive in the west, have ceased, and with the breaking down of this offensive it was reported from neutral sources that the Germans are now moving vast numbers of troops intended for the western front to the east.

The armies of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and General von Mackensen, strengthened by fresh troops, have attempted a new drive, which is reported by Petrograd to have been checked almost at the start.

British military observers say the conditions force the Germans to push an offensive against the Russians until there is a decisive engagement, such as the capture of the Lublin-Cholm Railroad. It is asserted they would have taken this line of communications before now if the Austrians advancing toward Lublin had not been driven back.

The firm resistance of the Russians to Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army in southern Poland, and the strain this has placed on the Germans under General von Mackensen to the right, are admitted to have postponed the necessity for a further retirement.

In the western arena artillery duels continued at many points, and here and there attacks and counter-attacks have been made without material changes in the positions of the opposing forces.

The British are reported to have repulsed a German attack, which temporarily gained a foothold in the first line, but gave way immediately under a counter-attack.

North of Arras the Germans were dislodged from the new trenches held by them along a line taken by the allies.

All the German forces in German Southwest Africa have surrendered to General Botha, commander-in-chief of the forces of the Union of South Africa.

POPE PRAYS ITALY WINS.

Informing King He Offers Mass Daily for Success of Troops.

Rome.—An army chaplain now at the front has informed Pope Benedict that besides many soldiers, and among these the king of Cadorna, several Generals regularly attend mass and often receive Communion.

The Pope instructed the chaplain confidentially to inform the King that he prays daily and offers mass for Italian victory. At the same time he sent his blessing to the army.

BOTHA AND ARMY FOR EUROPE.

South African Victor About to Leave for Campaign.

London.—Gen. Botha, who led the North African forces to victory over the German forces in German Southwest Africa, is about to leave for Europe with his troops, according to a press bureau announcement.

The last of the German Southwest African forces surrendered to Gen. Botha, the Premier of the Union of South Africa, losing for the Kaiser territory greater than all Germany.

GARRISON LETS ARMY MEN RESIGN

Says Work in Developing Private Plants Aids Country.

MAY SOME TIME BE VITAL

Secretary Does Not Wait for Opinion Asked From Attorney General—Cites Condition in England.

Washington.—On the theory that the safety of the country may rest upon the adequate development of its commercial gun and ammunition factories, Secretary Garrison announced he had decided to accept the resignations of Lieutenant Colonel Odus C. Horney and Major William A. Phillips of the Army Ordnance Bureau, who have been offered posts with companies holding large munitions contracts from European belligerents.

Colonel Horney, it is understood, is to go with the Aetna Powder Company at a salary about five times what he receives in the Army, and in addition he receives a cash bonus.

The name of the firm which will employ Major Phillips was not disclosed here.

The resignations have been pending for several weeks while Secretary Garrison awaited Attorney General Gregory's legal opinion as to his power to hold the officers in the Government service. The Department of Justice has not yet determined the question, and Garrison decided to act.

Colonel Horney is now in charge of the Picatinny arsenal at Dover, N. J., and Major Phillips is detailed to ordnance work at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. Secretary Garrison said he considered that less expert officers were fully competent to operate plants at those stations already installed.

The skill of Colonel Horney and Major Phillips lies in the construction of new plants. The plants they will build, Mr. Garrison said, may in future prove of vital importance to the American government.

It is more important, he said, that a large number of plants be ready to turn out ammunition than that the most expert officers be held to the work of superintending those already in operation.

The Secretary said the situation in England, where extraordinary efforts are being made to increase the output of guns and ammunition, showed the necessity of preparing for great emergency in time of peace.

MINNEHAHA FIRED AT SEA.

Bomb on Ship Explodes, Shaking Vessel with Munitions Aboard.

Halifax.—A bomb placed aboard the Atlantic Transport Line Minnehaaha as she lay at her pier at New York caused the explosion and fire at sea, in the opinion of the officers of the steamer which put in here for examination.

The explosion occurred in No. 3 hold and was a terrific force, shaking the vessel from stem to stern. Those of the crew who were forward at the time were fairly stunned by the shock, and two sailors were hurled bodily into the air. Flames followed quickly, and for two days and two nights the crew battled heroically to save the ship which Erich Muentner, then known as Frank Holt, had boasted he would send to the bottom. For there is no doubt in the minds of the officers that Muentner, or confederates, were responsible for the outrage which, well-timed, occurred at 4:15 o'clock on the afternoon of the date upon which the dynamite predicted that some vessel, of the name of which he appeared uncertain, would be destroyed.

Muentner's plans were frustrated by the fact that his weapon of destruction was placed with miscellaneous freight forward, and so was separated by stout bulkheads from an enormous cargo of ammunition, which, with other inflammable munitions of war intended for the Allies, filled the after holds.

While the sailors fought the fire Captain Claret headed his ship for Halifax.

GONZALES IN CONTROL.

Will Lead Army into Mexico City After Railroad Is Repaired.

Vera Cruz.—The Constitutional Government announced that its troops are now in charge of Mexico City and that Gen. Pablo Gonzales himself will enter as soon as repairs are made to the railway between Guadalupe and Mexico so that he can take with him his entire army and a hundred box cars of food for the poor.

Postal and telegraph service will be established at once.

MINNEHAHA SAILS AGAIN.

Wire Found in Her Hold May Be Part of a Bomb.

Halifax.—The Minnehaaha sailed again for London, it having been found that she had received less damage from fire than had been expected. A piece of copper wire and a fuse found in hold No. 2 led to the belief that they were part of a bomb which had been exploded.

Investigation showed that no ammunition was stored in the hold in which the fire occurred.

CHANGE OF PACE IS BEST, SAYS JOHNSON



"The stories you hear about new curves and mystery balls are nonsense," says Walter Johnson, the king of pitchers. "The spitball is a novelty, I'll admit, but it ruins a pitcher's arm in time. If Ed Walsh, for instance, had never used the spitball he would have had no trouble with his wing. The same applies to Russell Ford, who seems to have lost his effectiveness. The pitching in the last world's series was devoid of new wrinkles. Bender and Plank depended almost entirely on speed and curves. Bender mixed in a slow ball now and then, which had the Giants swinging at nothing. Bush had a jump ball which was nothing more than the time-honored inshoot, delivered so it would pass close to the upper part of the body. Mathewson's fadeaway, so-called, was a drop ball with an out-

curve, delivered so that it would shoot down past the waist. "I have never tried to monkey with a new-fangled delivery. I use speed on a straight ball, also on an inshoot under the chin. I can use a curve on the outside corner with plenty of speed, or I can sail one up with little or no speed. I find that the best results can be obtained by using change of pace—delivering slow and fast balls with the same amount of action in the box—the same windup and the same body motion. You can puzzle the best batsmen by sending up a different kind of a ball each time. Then he doesn't know what to expect and cannot set himself for a healthy swing. In the long run, however, speed counts when you put the ball over the plate without delay and can get the batsmen in the hole as quickly as possible."

FOX WANTED SOME SIGNALS

Atlanta First Baseman Just a Trifle Peeved at Curves and Spitters Thrown by Russell Ford.

This story comes from Rebel Oakes, manager of the Pittsburgh Feds: "Russell Ford, now with the Buffalo Feds, pitched for Atlanta in the Southern league in his early days. Jim Fox, possessing a large quantity of dry wit, played first base. "One day Ford, in attempting to catch a runner napping, threw to first. The ball took a wide curve as it neared Fox. He wasn't expecting it, but made a gallant lunge and caught the



Russell Ford.

twister on the shin. Fox recovered the ball and returned it to Ford without comment.

"A few innings later Ford was just about to wind up to throw a spit ball when he saw another runner take a big lead off first. Ford whirled around and threw a "spitter" to Fox. The ball took a funny twist and hit Fox on the elbow.

"Fox got the ball and carried it over to Ford.

"Say, Russ, as long as you are going to pitch spitters and curves to first base, don't you sort of think we ought to have signals?"

Recipe for Second Baseman.

Mabue came to Mack under an alias and promises to make a star second baseman. Collins came to Mack under an alias and did make a star second baseman. Here's the recipe for any manager who's shy a star second baseman.

RARE OLD BASEBALL

The oldest baseball in existence is owned by the president of the East End Church Baseball league in Pittsburgh. The ball is nearly fifty-three years old. It was used first in a championship game between the Eclipse team of Kingston, N. Y., and the Hudson team of Newburg, N. Y. The game was played on June 20, 1862, and ended 49 to 18, in favor of the Kingston team.

The ball is made of one piece of horsehide, sewed in the center. When it was first used underhand pitching alone was permissible. Curves were unknown.

The ball carries \$500 burglary insurance and \$500 fire insurance. It was given to its present owner by John Miller, who played first base on the Eclipse team. Miller is one hundred years old now, and lives in Cornwall-on-Hudson.

CUB FIELDER IS FAST

Williams Is Said to Be Speediest Runner in the Game.

Work of Graduate of Notre Dame University in the Outfield Has Been Spectacular—Makes Many Unexpected Catches.

A new star has shot athwart the Chicago baseball horizon in the person of outfielder Fred "Cy" Williams. This young man is a graduate of Notre Dame university and is said by many competent judges to be the fastest runner in the national game.

He could have gone to Stockholm, Sweden, and taken part in the Olympic game, when Jim Thorpe won so many honors, but declined on account



"Cy" Williams.

of his studies. Williams holds the record for hurdling and if a contest is ever put on for circling the bases he will surely be hard to beat. The other day he scored from second base on the squeeze play.

Williams is not entirely a stranger to National league patrons, but it was not until 1915 that he was given a steady position on the Cubs and has been batting over the .300 mark, and some of his drives are the talk of the western half of the old circuit.

During the training trip he made eight home run drives, most of them over the outfield fences of the various parks in the South. Recently he made the longest drive in the history of the new ball park at Cincinnati at the expense of Leon Ames, and there were two men on base at the time. In playing the outfield the work of Williams has been unusually spectacular. People have sat in their seats and fairly gasped at some of his unexpected catches. He covers so much ground that nothing seems impossible for him to accomplish in the line of catching files.

Boland Lauds Manager Fohl. Bernie Boland, Tiger pitcher, predicts that Lee Fohl will be a success as manager of the Cleveland Americans. "Fohl was manager of the Akron team when I broke into professional baseball," says Boland. "He is one wise fellow. I think he knows a ball player about as well as any manager in the business and, for one, I will be surprised if he doesn't make good right through the season."

Evers a Prognosticator. Johnny Evers, during the spring trip, cautioned the Braves against the Cubs this year. "The Cubs will be the one team that we will have to beat out," said Johnny, and from the way that the windy city animals are performing, it looks as though John was considerable of a prognosticator.

College Prospect Falls. At least one of Connie Mack's college prospects has already failed. He is Lear, the Villanova youth, who failed to show anything like class.

Fifty Chances With No Error. Hans Wagner at second base for the Pittsburgh pirates handled more than 50 chances without a skip in the early games this season.

GERMANY, IN NEW NOTE, PLEDGES PROTECTION IF SHIPS UNDER U. S. FLAG TRANSPORT NO CONTRABAND

FULL TEXT OF GERMANY'S REPLY TO THE UNITED STATES

Berlin.—The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to his Excellency Ambassador Gerard to the note of the 10th ultimo re the impairment of American interests by the German submarine war:

The Imperial Government learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the Government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war. Also this appeal finds ready echo in Germany, and the Imperial Government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity just as it has done always.

The Imperial Government welcomed with gratitude when the American Government, in the note of May 15, itself recalled that Germany had always permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of maritime war.

Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce of Sept. 9, 1785, between Prussia and the Republic of the West, German and American statesmen have, in fact, always stood together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade.

In the international proceedings which since have been conducted for the regulation of the laws of maritime war, Germany and America have jointly advocated progressive principles, especially the abolishment of the right of capture at sea and the protection of the interests of neutrals.

Even at the beginning of the present war the German Government immediately declared its willingness, in response to proposals of the American Government, to ratify the Declaration of London and thereby subject itself in the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals.

Germany likewise has been always tenacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that the enemy civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war. The Imperial Government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas, and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand in hand with the American Government on that occasion.

If in the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed more and more, the longer its duration, the German Government has no guilt therein. It is known to the American Government how Germany's adversaries, by completely paralyzing peaceable traffic between Germany and neutral countries, have aimed from the very beginning and with increasing lack of consideration at the destruction not so much of the armed forces as the life of the German nation, repudiating in doing so all the rules of international law and disregarding all rights of neutrals.

On Nov. 3, 1914, England declared the North Sea a war area, and by planting poorly anchored mines and by the stoppage and capture of vessels, made passage extremely dangerous and difficult for neutral shipping, thereby actually blockading neutral coasts and ports contrary to all in-

ternational law. Long before the beginning of submarine war England practically completely intercepted legitimate neutral navigation to Germany also. Thus Germany was driven to a submarine war on trade.

On Nov. 14, 1914, the English Premier declared in the House of Commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany via neutral ports. Since March 1 England has been taking from neutral ships without further formality all merchandise proceeding to Germany, as well as all merchandise coming from Germany, even when neutral property. Just as it was also with the Boers, the German people is now to be given the choice of perishing from starvation with its women and children or of relinquishing its independence.

While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaimed war without mercy until our utter destruction, we were conducting a war in self-defense for our national existence and for the sake of peace of an assured permanency. We have been obliged to adopt a submarine warfare to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the method of warfare adopted by them in contravention of international law.

With all its efforts in principle to protect neutral life and property from damage as much as possible, the German Government recognized unreservedly in its memorandum of Feb. 4 that the interests of neutrals might suffer from the submarine warfare. However, the American Government will also understand and appreciate that in the fight for existence, which has been forced upon Germany by its adversaries and announced by them, it is the sacred duty of the Imperial Government to do all with its power to protect and save the lives of German subjects. If the Imperial Government were derelict in these its duties, it would be guilty before God and history of the violation of those principles of highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence.

The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads. In the most direct contradiction of international law all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines, and the promise of rewards therefor, and neutrals who use merchantmen as travelers thereby have been exposed in an increasing degree to all the dangers of war.

If the Commander of the German submarine which destroyed the Lusitania had caused the crew and passengers to take to the boats before firing a torpedo this would have meant the sure destruction of his own vessel. After the experiences in sinking much smaller and less seaworthy vessels it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain above water long enough, even after the torpedoing, to permit passengers to enter the ship's boats. Circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of highly explosive materials defeated this expectation.

In addition it may be pointed out that if the Lusitania had been spared, thousands of cases of munitions would have been sent to Germany's enemies and thereby thousands of German mothers and children robbed of breadwinners.

In the spirit of friendship which with the German nation has been imbued toward the Union (United States) and its inhabitants since the earliest days of its existence, the Imperial Government will always be ready to do all it can during the present war also to prevent the jeopardizing of lives of American citizens.

The Imperial Government, therefore, repeats the assurances that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping and the lives of American citizens in neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.

In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers, made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war by Germany's adversaries, German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger steamers when made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time in advance. The Imperial Government, however, confidently hopes that the American Government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangements for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens, the German Government submits for consideration a proposal to increase the number of available steamers by installing in passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag, the exact number to be agreed upon under the same condition as the above-mentioned American steamers.

The Imperial Government believes it can assume that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic Ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would, therefore, appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag. In particular the Imperial Government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board.

Germany merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high seas an area of war. Consequently, accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land, when they betake themselves into dangerous localities in spite of previous warnings. If, however, it should not be possible for the American Government to acquire an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the Imperial Government is prepared to interpose no objections to the placing under the American flag by the American Government of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England. Assurances of "free and safe" passage for American passenger steamers would then extend to these formerly hostile passenger steamers.

The President of the United States has declared his readiness, in a way deserving of thanks, to communicate and suggest proposals to the Government of Great Britain with particular reference to the alteration of maritime war. The Imperial Government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the President, and hopes that his efforts in the present case as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an understanding.

The undersigned requests the Ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American Government, and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to his Excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

VON JAGOW.

NOTE DEEMED UNSATISFACTORY

Official Washington Perturbed Over Berlin's Message

SUBMARINE WAR GOES ON

Germany Evades Reference to Liability for Loss of American Lives on Lusitania.

Berlin, (via London).—Germany's offer, embodied in the reply to the American note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania and submarine warfare, which was delivered to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador is:

First—Reiterated assurance that American ships engaged in legitimate trade will not be interfered with, nor the lives of Americans upon neutral ships be endangered.

Second—That German submarines will be instructed to allow American passenger ships to pass freely and safely, Germany entertaining in return the confident hope that the American Government will see that these ships do not carry contraband.

Such ships are to be provided with distinguishing marks and their arrival announced a reasonable time in advance. The same privilege is extended to "a reasonable number of neutral passenger ships under the American flag," and should the number of ships thus available for passenger service prove inadequate, Germany is willing to permit America to place four hostile passenger steamers under the American flag to ply between North America and Europe under the same conditions.

PROPOSALS UNSATISFACTORY.

Washington.—Though there has hardly been enough time for close study of the German proposals in reply to President Wilson's demands that the German submarine operations be conducted in conformity with the principles of law and humanity, it appeared here that they will prove wholly unacceptable to the United States. Little possibility is seen here of the United States accepting and acting on suggestions which, as now understood, are regarded as being in the nature of a demand for concessions of right by the United States, instead of being concessions by Germany.

It has been taken for granted that Germany would not claim the right to sink American ships engaged in "legitimate" trade. The German use of the word "legitimate" in offering not to attack American vessels engaged in such trade is regarded as once more indicating an attempt to reserve the right to attack American ships carrying contraband of war. In the negotiations in the Frye case the German Government attempted to put forth the proposition that it had a right even under the treaty of 1820 to sink American vessels carrying contraband of war if that was the only way available of stopping the contraband.

Contrary to Wilson's Stand.

The German suggestions for safeguarding Americans on American passenger ships are regarded as unacceptable in that they offer as a concession what the President has maintained as an American right. Furthermore it is absolutely contrary to the President's position as maintained in the notes to Germany and in other official documents of the war in asking that the United States guarantee that such American vessels carry no contraband. One American line has of its own volition abandoned the carrying of contraband in order to stimulate its passenger business, but officials here hold that it would be out of the question for the United States to agree to this without sacrificing the rights of Americans to travel on American vessels carrying contraband without being exposed to destruction by German naval forces.

For similar reasons the German suggestion that vessels of other countries may be placed under the American flag for the purpose of acquiring immunity from attack for American passengers on board is not regarded as likely to be seriously considered. The President has maintained the principles set forth in his notes to Germany as guaranteeing the rights claimed not to any particular nation but to any neutral nation.

The United States, it is declared, is not seeking special favors at the hands of Germany, but only a respect for the rights accorded to all neutrals. Acquiescence in this suggestion would be regarded as a self-abridgement of American rights. The same views are declared applicable to the German suggestion that if necessary four belligerent ships may be placed under the American flag for the purpose of providing safe accommodation for American voyagers.

Foreign Owners Might Object.

Finally it is pointed out that owners of foreign vessels and foreign Governments, belligerent and neutral, may have views of their own about such a proposal and that furthermore it is not for Germany to say under what conditions Americans may travel to Europe.

It is pointed out further that the statutes of the United States would not permit the use of the American flag as Germany suggests on foreign ships unless these ships were admitted to American registry.

CARRANZA TO ASK FOR WILSON'S O. K.

Taking of Mexico City Strengthens Hand of First Chief

CLAIMS TO BE "STRONG MAN"

Followers Say He is Ready to Relieve Famine Sufferers and Restore Orderly Government—Villa in Bad Plight.

Washington.—Convinced that the capture by the Constitutionalists of Mexico City means an early subjection of all Mexico to the rule of Carranza, members of the Constitutional agency here indicated that within a short time Carranza would renew his request for formal recognition by President Wilson.

Assertion that possession of the city foreshadows the collapse of Villa's opposition, the local agents said that Carranza would remove his capital from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, and at once proceed to set up a civil government capable of governing the entire country.

Large supplies of food, they say, have been purchased by the Constitutionalists for distribution among the poor in Mexico City and in localities where famine continues to exist. In the meantime, they say Carranza will push vigorously his plans for a complete crushing of his opponents, and they predict that in a brief time he will have made it clear beyond possibility of doubt that he is the one man to meet the qualifications demanded by President Wilson on June 2, when he called on the Mexican nation to produce a strong enough man to restore peace or leave the job to the United States.

Although members of the Villa Junta profess to see no material advantage for Carranza in retaking of Mexico City on the ground that to hold it will require him to keep the bulk of his army there, State Department advices seem to bear out the claims of the Carranzistas that Villa is in a bad plight generally.

As for Zapata, Villa's ally, who had been holding Mexico City, the Carranza agency says that the last battle practically put him out of business.

Official confirmation of the capture of the capital was received at the State Department in a dispatch from Consul Silliman.

Charles A. Douglas, Carranza's chief counsel, wired from Vera Cruz that Gonzalez was taking with him into Mexico City 300 carloads of foodstuffs for immediate distribution.

EDISON TO AID NAVY.

Daniels Persuades Wizard to Help Develop War Devices.

West Orange.—Thomas A. Edison has accepted an invitation from Secretary Daniels to head an advisory board of civilian inventors for a bureau of invention and development to be established in the Navy Department. His acceptance will go forward at once to Washington, it was announced in West Orange.

In announcing that he would gladly accept Secretary Daniels' invitation, Edison said he believed the proposal so important that it should be attended to at once, while the war in Europe was bringing before the public the importance of encouraging and developing ideas and inventions of Americans—especially officers and men of the Army and Navy.

"The United States is far behind in these matters," said Edison. "I believe it is highly important for a board of civilians, made up of engineers from leading industries, to be formed to look into the feasibility of ideas developed by young men.

"The European war has served to draw attention to the fact that many American ideas and inventions have been allowed to slip by, and if this matter is put off until the war is over there is danger of it being forgotten."

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

PARIS.—The Senate has approved a measure adopted by the Chamber of Deputies appropriating 3,800,000 francs (\$760,000) for the cargo of the American ship Dacia, which was seized by France.

LONDON.—Emperor William is quoted in a despatch as declaring to a committee of financiers: "The war will end by October!"

ATLANTA.—Three companies of State militia at Macon were ordered held at their armory in readiness to protect the Milledgeville State Farm, where Leo. M. Frank is confined.

LONDON.—The death sentence has been passed on two men who were charged with attempting to assassinate King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, says The Daily Mail's Sofia correspondent.

BERLIN, (via London).—The recent report that the Hamburg-American Steamship Company had failed in consequence of heavy losses sustained during the war was denied here.

EL PASO.—It was reported to Federal authorities that Custard Padilla, an American citizen, had been kidnaped by Mexicans and was being held a prisoner somewhere in Juarez.

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 Sees Something of the Weakness and Brutality of Another Woman's Husband

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

"You mustn't repeat such things," reproved Helen sharply. "That can't be true!"



Mabel H. Urner.

"Their maid told me herself, ma'am. She said they're tryin' to keep anybody from knowin' it—they're afraid it'll get in the papers."

When did it happen—what time last night? "She said around one o'clock. He'd been drinkin' and didn't know what he was doin'."

"Oh, I didn't think Mr. Colburn drank," murmured Helen regretfully. "And she's so young and pretty."

"Rosie—that's their maid—said he lost a sight of blood 'fore they could get a doctor. She said she came down to the laundry 'fore daylight to wash out the sheets and things—so nobody'd know. They've got a nurse now and they're tellin' everybody that he was just taken sick."

"There's your kitchen bell, Emma," interrupted Helen hastily, feeling that she was encouraging the girl to talk. She never allowed a maid to bring her news of other tenants, but this had been too startling wholly to dismiss.

"It's Rosie, Mrs. Colburn's maid, ma'am," Emma returned with the air of one bearing an important message. "She wants to speak to you."

Wonderingly, Helen went out to the kitchen where the girl was waiting. "Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Colburn wants to know if you can come up for a few moments? Mr. Colburn's been taken very sick."

"Why, yes, of course! Tell her I'll be up right away."

less love, a man after a scene like last night."

"Yet Mr. Colburn always seemed so quiet—so much of a gentleman."

"He is when he's not drinking—but alcohol changes his whole nature. Oh, if you knew," shudderingly, "what I've gone through in the last six months."

"I wouldn't think of that now," gently.

"How can I help it? Do you think I can ever get those scenes out of my mind? And last night—oh, I'm through—I'm through! Last night decided it! When he's over this—I'm going to leave him," passionately.

"I'm going to make my own living—somehow."

"That's very foolish," Helen stroked the hand that had clasped hers. "You know he wouldn't let you go off like that."

"What do you think he said last night?" her eyes ablaze. "That if I left him—he'd never give me a cent. He says that's his hold over me—that I'm afraid to leave him because I can't support myself!"

"But he never says those things except when he's drinking?"

"No, but he must think them. People don't say things, even when they're drunk, that haven't been in their thoughts. Last night he said all women were parasites—that nine-tenths of them lived with their husbands because they were too lazy or too incapable to work. That if I wanted my pay—I'd have to stick to my job!"

"But he wasn't himself," pleaded Helen. "What he did proved that."

Then hesitatingly, "How—how did it happen? Was it right after—"

She nodded. "He came home in an ugly mood. I went to my room and locked the door—but he banged on it until I let him in. His face was awful. I never saw him so infuriated. He always keeps a revolver, but it's never loaded. I didn't think it was last night, until he showed me the cartridges. Even then I wasn't afraid—I suppose I didn't care. Oh, I don't remember what he said—but at last he left me and went back to his room. Then I heard the shot."

She shivered and caught her breath. "I found him lying on the floor, the pistol beside him. Rosa and I got him on the bed and phoned for a doctor—it seemed hours before he came. Oh, it was awful, trying to stop the blood! The doctor stayed with him until the nurse came, and I—I haven't seen him since."

"Has he asked for you?"

She nodded.

"And you refused to see him?"

Suit for Town or Countryside



Something of boyishness enters into this trim walking suit, with its straight box coat and pocketed skirt. It is fashioned for comfort without any sacrifice of good and modish lines, and suggests the hike and the stroll. It is very adaptable and quite as much at home in the city promenade as in the heart of the woods and over the countryside.

The material is a rough open weave in lightweight woolen goods, and the pattern a small shepherd's check in brown and white. The skirt is smooth-fitting about the hips and cut with a moderate flare. There is a lapped seam down the front and a group of three inverted plaits at each side extending to the pockets. It is finished with a three-inch hem and cut to a scant ankle length. It extends an inch and a half above the waist line and is supported by a webbing belt that fits the waist snugly. The practical pockets at each side are bound with silk braid in plain brown.

The waist worn with this skirt is of crepe de chine with convertible collar, made quite plain. It fastens down the front with quite small jet buttons.

The trim little coat is cut straight, with long revers and collar bound with the silk braid. It also boasts real pockets, bound with braid, which invite the hands to shelter or rest. The sleeves are the long plain coat-sleeve type without braid finishing. When buttoned up, the coat sets well on the figure, smooth about the shoulders and boxlike over the body.

In keeping with this garb a hat of moderately fine Panama weave is trimmed with a brown scarf wrapped about the crown, and plain light brown spats are worn over the low walking shoes. Short wash gloves are the only kind to be considered with such an outfit, which appurveys the wearer for the cool, solitary ways of the forest or the crowded thoroughfares of the city.

"Strictly business" is written in every line of this well-planned and well-executed garb, whether it be the business of the morning stroll or that of shopping in the thick of things, or the going and coming in the everyday business of life.

New Millinery Under the Summer Sun



Whether chosen for street wear or for dressy midsummer gayeties the hat for the heart of the summer has a brim. It may be so transparent as to cast hardly a shadow, or it may be a real protection to the eyes, but it is becoming, which is the first essential of good millinery.

Three new hats under the midsummer sun are shown in the group pictured here, and they demonstrate the gradations in width of brim that have found favor enough to become established fashions. The hat at the upper left hand is a flat wide-brimmed shape covered with black and white chantilly lace. The black lace borders the brim with a wide flange edged with a narrow piping of white satin. A band of ribbon finishes the base of the crown, which is all of the black lace. But in the brim the black lace partly overlays the white. The face of an owl looks wisely and approvingly out from its position at the front of the crown.

Just below this a novel hat is shown in which a quaint, old-time looking shape is covered with white kid. A crushed collar of black velvet breaks the sharp line between crown and brim, and is drawn through a large buckle made of small beads. Some of these beads are of clear glass and some are opaque white. This is one of these plain hats that is odd and pretty enough to be worn with dressy costumes and is not out of place among much more ornate headwear.

A substantial hat of hemp, resembling a flat baretta, is recommended by its unusual shape and its becomingness. It is shown at the right of the picture and, along with the other two hats, is posed straight on the head without any saucy tilt. It is supported by a round, plain bandeau covered with a narrow ornamental band made of silk fiber and beads. A wired bow of velvet is posed on the underbrim at the back.

These hats embody new features that come at a time when novelties are scarce. The story of summer headwear has reached its final chapter and will soon be closed to make way for the beginning of that for autumn.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Setting Lace Insertion.

When setting lace insertion into lawn dresses, stitch the insertion on the goods first, then cut the material away, about one-fourth inch from stitching, put it flat into the foot hemmer of the machine and hem. This insures neat, firm work, which will stand many washings. The insertion can be put on in all sorts of fancy patterns without danger of its pulling out.

The KITCHEN CABINET

It costs a lot to live these days. More than in days of yore! But when we come to think of it its worth a great deal more.

GOOD HINTS FOR HOME NURSE.

Have the sick one in a room with painted calcimined walls that may be disinfected. An upstairs room away from the dust of the street and the noise and odors of the kitchen is most desirable.

Several windows for ventilation and sunlight are indispensable. Place the bed so that the direct light never falls on the patient's face. Plenty of fresh air and sunshine are nature's great disinfectants.

A screen is a valuable addition to a bedroom to keep off drafts and shut off direct light from the face.

A comfortable bed, high enough to be able to lift the patient without back-strain, is another desirable part of the equipment.

Bare floors that can be kept clean with a dust mop, small rugs near the bed and no unnecessary draperies at the windows, or upholstered furniture to collect dust, are most desirable.

Have plenty of pillows, some very small, to tuck under the elbow or shoulder; a hard one to put under the knees to keep the patient from slipping down in bed is often a great rest.

Never sit on the bed to visit with a patient, or if two callers are present, sit on either side of the bed, as the turning of the patient's head to look at each is often fatiguing.

When the bedding seems to tire the feet a pasteboard box or a padded board may be slipped into the foot of the bed to support the bedding. Often if the limbs are injured the weight of the sheet is oppressive.

In giving medicine, a rule never to be forgotten is to read the label before pouring out the medicine, and afterwards before setting down the bottle. If this rule was never broken there would be many less deaths to record. Always pour medicine from the opposite side of the label as it may be blurred and all name or directions destroyed.

Medicine containing iron should be taken through a straw, as the teeth will be ruined by it.

Castor oil is easier taken if a bit of lemon or orange juice is put into the spoon before pouring in the oil.

Whatever turns the path may take to left or right I think it follows The tracing of a wiser hand through dark and light, Across the hills and in the shady hollows.

GOOD THINGS FOR TABLE.

When you wish to serve a tempting sandwich which will be a tasty mouthful for a guest try:

Horseradish Sandwiches.—Cream three tablespoonfuls of butter and add two tablespoonfuls of freshly grated horseradish, one-half teaspoonful of lemon juice and a dash of salt.

Spread this on rounds of bread and decorate with stuffed olives in slices.

Bread Pudding.—Pour a quart of scalded milk over two cupfuls of bread crumbs, cover and let stand fifteen minutes; then add four egg yolks, beaten thick, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a few grains of grated nutmeg, a half cupful of freshly grated coconut, a pinch of soda, dissolved in a tablespoonful of hot water and the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff, and a half-cupful of sugar added, then fold into the mixture. Bake in a buttered pudding dish for 45 minutes and serve with crushed strawberries or crushed raspberries.

Rhubarb Sauce.—Beat the yolk of an egg until thick and lemon colored, and add three-fourths of a cupful of powdered sugar gradually, beating all the time. Mix one-fourth of a cupful of powdered sugar, with a teaspoonful of cornstarch, and an eighth of a teaspoonful of salt, and pour on gradually one cupful of scalded milk while stirring constantly. Cook in a double boiler for ten minutes, stirring often, and then combine the egg and cooked mixture, flavor with grated lemon rind and a teaspoonful of lemon juice; then add the white of the egg beaten stiff.

Hot Cherry Pudding.—Cream a half cupful of sugar, then beat in two well-beaten eggs, add a cupful of flour, a teaspoonful of baking powder, a tablespoonful of cherry juice and a half pound of ripe stoned cherries. Mix and steam in buttered cups for an hour. Serve with cream and sugar.

Rhubarb cooked with tapioca and served with sugar and cream makes a delicious dessert.

Nellie Maxwell

Parental Fatalism.

"How can you tell when the baby has colic, Bill?"

"You can't. He cries like that no matter what ails him, and keeps on crying until he is through."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Shallow.

"Society is so shallow," mused the parlor philosopher.

"It's a good thing it is," retorted the mere man, "or half the people who are wading around in it would get drowned."—Judge.

VILLAGE PAINTER SEEKS CITY BRIDE

Belles of Town He Ornaments With Brush Do Not Appeal, Hence the "Ad."

Good Ground, L. L.—James C. Cook, the leading painter of Good Ground, who made most of the houses and barns hereabout what they are today, seeks a bride. So determinedly is he seeking the woman who is to share his joys and sorrows, ladders and turpentine that he has gone to the trouble and expense of advertising in the weekly newspaper, stating in his best handwriting the type of a girl that causes him to fall off a scaffolding on sight.

Mr. Cook has made it clear that his



He Says He is Thirty-Two Years Old and Handsome.

wife must be tolerable as to face and form and must be, above all things, "cityish." This demand is made after Mr. Cook has carefully observed the unleased belles of Good Ground, and what they think of him and his advertisement is something to consider. The last requirement mentioned by Mr. Cook is usually set up automatically by printers familiar with matrimonial advertisements—it is that the ideal mate who is to be Mrs. Cook shall have sufficient funds for her modest needs and one or two of Mr. Cook's.

The European war has blurred the paint business considerably and Mr. Cook, who hasn't wet a brush for some time, is willing to make any sacrifice to assure commercial advancement, he declares.

After explaining the sort of bride that would not annoy him, Mr. Cook has added a note regarding his own qualifications as a candidate for the romp altarward. He is thirty-two years old and, as he says himself, handsome. He has never tasted whisky. He never swears and has never chewed tobacco in his life, even though the painter's colic has driven thousands of good brush welders into the unspeakable cigar stores. He has led a good and upright life and declares after carefully snapping his fingers that no one can say that (bang) about him.

So far nothing definite has developed for James. One girl only from the city has made the trip to Good Ground. James rejected her. He found she painted.

REPORT OF DEATH MISTAKE

Church Filled With Mourners for the Funeral When Announcement is Made.

Rockville, Md.—Montgomery county negroes are great on attending funerals. When one of their number dies there is always a large outpouring at the funeral. Several days ago it was announced that James Brown, an aged colored resident of the vicinity of Ednor, had died and that his funeral was to take place from Round Oak Baptist church, near Spencerville.

At the hour set the church was crowded and everything was in readiness to give the old man a good "send-off," when some one arrived and announced that the report of Brown's death was all a mistake and that he was well and hearty. Instead of a funeral service an experience meeting was held during which Myerly Jackson, one of the best known colored residents of that section of the county, while addressing the gathering, fell dead.

SUES FOR DIVORCE AT 79

Well-to-Do Kansas Farmer, Married at Seventy-seven, Says Wife Has Deserted Him.

Parsons, Kan.—Married when more than seventy-seven years old, William R. Lackey, a well-to-do farmer, who lives near Edna, south of here, is now suing for divorce at the age of seventy-nine. He alleges his wife lived with him only 20 days after their marriage in June, 1914.

Lackey's first wife died two years ago. His second wife has been a neighbor for 16 years. She was fifty years old when they were married.

GOOD JOKES



TAKEN FOR GRANTED.



"I wondered if Harold was my ideal, but now I know he is."
 "How do you know that?"
 "He told me he just bought an auto."

Advantage of Uselessness.

The eagle gathers in applause with dignity complete. We let him pose around because he isn't good to eat.

Doubtful.

"Of course I don't wish to put any obstacles in the way of your getting married," a mistress said to her servant, "but I wish it were possible for you to postpone it until I get another maid."

"Well, mum," Mary Ann replied, "I 'ardly think I know 'im well enough to ask 'im to put it off."—London Standard.

Chief Object of Travel.

"I have always wanted to go around the world."
 "Why don't you go now, grandpa?"
 "Why, I am eighty-five years old."
 "But you are hale and hearty."
 "True. I am able to stand the trip. But I couldn't hope to live long enough to get my fill of talking about it."

Much Worse.

"Here's a woman wants a divorce because her husband painted her red."
 "How foolishly particular some women are! It would have been worse if it had been the town."

Decorated Mentality.

"Your mind seems very much ruffled," said the observing friend.
 "No wonder," replied the irritable man. "My wife talks to me for hours about the new fashions."

Her Notion of His Job.

"Are you the exchange editor?"
 "Yes, ma'am."
 "Well, I have three cut glass dishes I won as card prizes that I'd like to exchange for something."

Misunderstood.

"Hubby, if I asked you for a check for a hundred dollars, what would you do?"
 "I'd give you assent."
 "Oh, you mean old thing."

Misery Loves Company.

She (after the boat was capsized)—Well, anyway, there's two of us in the water.
 He—Yes, we're both in the same boat.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Way of It.

"Jaggs always knows just what would save the country. He takes in every point."
 "And what does his wife do?"
 "Oh, she takes in washing."

CAUGHT BY THE RECOIL.



"Already this suffragette movement is causing the tables to be turned."
 "In what way?"
 "My wife is making all kinds of sneering allusions to the price I paid for my new suit."

Equal to the Occasion.

"But don't be silly," said the sweet young thing; "she couldn't talk while you were kissing her."
 "Oh, yes, she could," said the man.
 "But didn't you kiss her on the mouth?"
 "Certainly; but she talked through her nose."

Sorry for Him.

Bill—Why does the audience look so sad?
 Jill—Why, that fellow on the stage is trying to make them laugh.

TOO MUCH ACTIVITY.

Frederick W. Steckman, noted in Washington for his quick wit and droll manner, was remonstrating with a friend for overdrawing a bank account.

"A man like you," he said, "ought not to have a bank account. You ought to pay as you go. It is not square to the bank."

"Oh," said the friend, "banks like small and active accounts. Any banker will tell you that he prefers an active account."

"Yes," said Steckman, "but they don't want 'em to have St. Vitus' dance."—Exchange.

Sure Enough.

Mrs. Bacon—This paper says that according to an Italian physician love causes an intoxication of the nervous centers, producing a disease that, if not cured, may lead to neurasthenia and even insanity. Do you think that is so, John?

Mr. Bacon (busy with the kid)—Oh, how should I know!

Its Nature.

"What was turned in about that noiseless rifle experiment?"
 "Nothing. In the nature of the experiment, they couldn't make a report."

The Drawback.

"That fellow you've got to coach you has anything but an imposing appearance. He has a very poor carriage."

"But then he's nothing but a hack."

PERFECTLY FRANK.



"Would you marry me for my money?"

"Sure; I love you so much that I'd marry you, even if it was tainted."

The Family Garb.

Our pa and ma are dressed today Upon a funny plan; For mother wears a cutaway And pa a Balmacaan.

Exploded.

"It's the things we haven't got that make us unhappy," remarked the parlor philosopher.
 "How about the toothache?" suggested the mere man.—Judge.

Strict, All Right.

"I understand the Blanks are strict vegetarians."
 "Strict! I should say they are. Why, they won't even let their children eat animal crackers."

Retribution.

"When that milkman goes on the stand as a witness, he will meet with a fitting fate."
 "How so?"
 "They'll pump him."

An Artist.

"Mrs. Lotarot, won't you draw some pictures for me?"
 "Why, my dear child, I can't draw."
 "Yes, you can; father says you're a designing woman."

Exceeding the Limit.

"So you don't think much of his new machine?"
 "No, he says it went faster on trial trips than the rate sworn to by the constable who arrested him."

A Dead One.

"Yes," said the young lady, "I spent the entire evening telling him that he had a terrible reputation for kissing girls against their will."
 "And what did he do?"
 "He sat there like a boob and denied it."—Kansas City Journal.

Too Many Adjectives.

Oldbach—Congratulations, old boy. I hear you are the proud and happy father of twins.
 Wedderly—Well, part of your statement is correct. I'm the father of twins, all right.

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.—Philadelphia Record.

Always on Hand.

"I never lose my temper," argued Mrs. Gabb.
 "No," replied Mr. Gabb. "You keep it in such constant use that it has no chance to get lost."

RAILROAD CAR STOOD ON END



UNUSUAL POSITION OF THE BAGGAGE CAR FOLLOWING A TRAIN WRECK IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In a train wreck near Claremont, N. H., in which several passenger cars were thrown down the embankment into a flooded-swollen river, the baggage car was left standing almost at right angles to the roadbed with one end high in the air. The car had

stopped when about halfway down the embankment, with the result that it remained in this unusual position. The wreck was caused by a washout incident was so unusual that a photograph was taken.—Popular Mechanics

VICTIM OF "CUT-OFF" TURN TO ELECTRIC TRACTION

RAILROAD'S LITTLE JOKE ON VISITOR TO LOANVILLE.

Although Mr. Cloop Could Not See It at the Time, His Good Angel Really Engineered Happening for His Good.

Of many pranks of railroad trains, few are more pleasant to contemplate than what is called the "cut-off." This joke is played by suburban trains, which suddenly uncouple a section of two or three cars at some obscure way station, and then proceed to their destination, snorting back jeers at the marooned passengers.

The best example of this practical joke known to historians and critics of transportation humor is the case of John R. Cloop of Loanville-by-the-Lake.

Mr. Cloop was invited to attend a house-warming given by the Mortons, who had just built in Loanville. Mr. Cloop took the 5:24 from Jersey City, carrying a suit case containing his evening clothes and a box of candy, a large box of candy for all the female Mortons. He went through the gates of the train shed before the alert attendant could close them against him, and swung on to the last car as the train steamed out. Of the melancholy young migratory merchant who offered him mental and physical refreshment he purchased one of those cigars which the train crew manufactures in its leisure hours, and abandoned himself to reverie.

After three-quarters of an hour he started from his reverie with an amazement which was justifiable, for he had an idea. The smoking car, in which he was seated, was empty, save for himself; neither, he saw, were there any passengers in the car ahead. The conductor had some moments before whispered "Passengers-wesaukford cars," but he had not heard, or hearing, had not heeded. Why should he not take advantage of his privacy to change into his evening clothes while on the train? He had heard that commuters did such things.

Mr. Cloop was a man of action. He reversed the back of a seat to make his shelter more secure, opened his suit case, and soon was proudly clad in his new mushroom-plated tango shirt, immaculate collar with funny little tabs, and sensitive white necktie. Also he had assumed silk socks and shiny black pumps. He was admiring his reflection in the darkened window when a young and still kind-hearted conductor flung open the car door and shouted "Awk! Awk! For'd cars! These cars is cut off, young man!"

Mr. Cloop seized a light overcoat he had brought with him, and, donning it as he ran, reached the third car ahead in time to go on toward Loanville with the engine. But back in the village known to him only as "Auk," in the abandoned car reposed his suit case, his day clothes, and all his evening clothes except those he had on, that is, shirt, collar and necktie.

He reached Loanville, was strangely silent as he rode in the Mortons' car to their bungalow, and refused to remove his overcoat when he entered their hospitable doors.

There was a conference with Mr. Morton, and Mr. Cloop was clothed after a fashion.

But this practical joke of the railroad had, as was intended, its beneficial effect. It called Mr. Cloop's attention to the fact that Loanville was not a place to approach frivolously, occasionally, that it was a place to which one must go habitually if he would go conveniently.

So he married a female Morton and became a daily traveler.

Leading Eastern Railroads Are Well Satisfied With the Operation of Trains by That System.

The first main line steam railroad in this country to make use of electric traction was the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, which as far back as 1895 built some powerful 100-ton electric locomotives for hauling its trains through the Belt Line tunnel at Baltimore.

Following this came the electrification of the Valtellina line in Italy. By far the most ambitious attempt at the time it was inaugurated, to apply electric traction on a large scale to a great railroad system was the electrification of the terminal and suburban lines on two of the most important railroads in America, namely, the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads. Each of these is a four-track road and each handles an extremely heavy service.

Both installations were forced upon the companies by legislative action—the result of a serious collision in the tunnel leading into the Grand Central Terminal station, New York. The New York Central road is operated on the direct-current system, and that of the New Haven railroad by the alternating system.

The New York Central zone covers 52.5 miles of road, 255 miles of track, and employs 63 locomotives. The New York, New Haven & Hartford company has over 100 miles of road electrified, 606 miles of track, inclusive of yards and sidings, the system being operated by 100 electric locomotives. The latest direct-current locomotive used on the New York Central in express passenger service has a speed of 60 miles an hour, drawing a 1,200-ton train. The complete weight of locomotive is 132 tons, the drawbar pull is 65,000 pounds. The working conductor is a special type of under-running third rail.—Scientific American.

PAINTED CARS DRIED QUICKLY

Eastern Railroad Uses Oven for the Purpose and Results Have Been Extremely Satisfactory.

A passenger car out of service is a liability, not an asset. It earns money only when it is working. Every day a car spends in the shops means a loss. To cut down the time required for drying a car after painting, the test department of an eastern road began some experiments several years ago. The prospect of success was not bright, for quick-drying paints are much less durable than those requiring two days or more to dry.

But a way was discovered of cutting down the time of drying by 95 per cent, and thus the time the car is out of service is reduced by 50 per cent. A mammoth oven was built, into which the largest cars could be run. A newly painted car is put in it, the doors are closed and the temperature is raised to above the boiling point of water. In three hours the car is quite dry and is sent back into active service.

The first tests of this oven-drying were made about two years ago, and the present condition of the paint so dried indicates strongly that oven-dried paint is more durable than that dried in the open air.

Good Work of British Roads.

When the British government took charge of the railroads for mobilizing its army, it gave them 60 hours in which to transport troops in 350 trains to given points, and they did it in 48 hours.

Russian Railroads.

Russian railroads represent a mileage of 46,000, just twice that of the railroads in the United Kingdom.

FIRES CHAIN SHOT LIKE SHOWER BATH

Deadly Field Gun the Invention of New Yorker.

Primarily Designed for the Destruction of Aeroplanes, Dirigible Balloons, and the Like—Application of Old Principle.

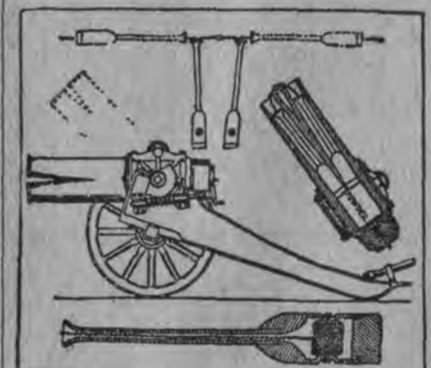
A double-barreled field gun to shoot chain shot is the newest invention in ordnance to be filed at the patent office. The inventor is Julius Wodiska, a New Yorker, who is very confident of its great usefulness in warfare and also of its practicability. The drawings of the new gun plainly show that it certainly has the element of novelty, and, if it works as the inventor hopes, would be a murderous weapon against a line of troops and could sweep the sky of air craft.

"My invention," says Mr. Wodiska, "can be used either for naval or land work, and if the latter either as a field gun or mounted on a permanent emplacement. The gun has two barrels, whose axes slightly diverge from one another so as to be suitable for throwing projectiles united by chains; such projectiles when they leave the gun continue to diverge from one another and stretch the connecting chain, thus forming, in effect, a continuous projectile of considerable length transverse to the direction of fire. Projectiles of this class, while long known, may now find a new field of application as a means for destroying aeroplanes, dirigible balloons and the like.

"One of the important features of the invention lies in the fact that there is only one explosion or powder chamber for the two barrels, so that the two projectiles are fired at exactly the same moment from the two different barrels. The improved character of my chain shot is that the shot are united by a chain of considerable length. This chain is held, up to the time the projectile is fired, within the body of one or both of the projectiles and is capable of being extended as the projectiles increase their distance from the gun. At all stages during flight this extensible chain tends to be kept tightly stretched between the two projectiles.

"So far as I am aware, in all ordnance of this character previously used chain shot have always been connected together by chains of definite and rather limited length, so that the area swept over by the chain has been correspondingly limited. In this gun I have provided means which will prevent any entanglement of the chain in the bore of the gun as well as any wedging or wearing action of the chain upon it.

"The object of my invention is to provide a gun and suitable chain shot thereof which shall be free from many of the disadvantages hitherto



How the Double-Barreled Field Gun is Worked.

appertenant to guns of this class, and which, without increase of powder charge or size of gun, shall be capable of greater destructiveness."

Stolen Art Recovered.

A statuette by Anders Zorn, the Swedish artist, which was stolen last summer from the Baltic exposition at Malmoe, has been recovered under unusual circumstances. When it was lost from the art section of the exposition there was an uproar in police and artistic circles. The value of the piece can be gathered from the fact that it had been insured against theft for 5,000 crowns, but, though detectives all over Scandinavia were sent on the hunt for the piece of statuary, which represented a girl called "Alma," there was no trace of it. A reward of 500 crowns was offered for its recovery.

A few days ago "Alma" was found. The lucky man was a railroad clerk in Stockholm, named Wigren. He had been given the unenviable job of searching through a mass of articles that had been abandoned in the railroad trains, and which were to be sold at auction the following day. In an old traveling bag was found the little piece of statuary, and the reward the clerk received amounted to three months' salary.

"An Enemy Hath Done This."

Through someone's blunder a dozen or two bucking bronchos have got mixed with a western consignment of cavalry mounts now on the way to France. The unsuspecting troopers who first bestride them will say, with the man in Scripture, "An enemy hath done this!"—Youth's Companion.

Americans as Leaders.

The twentieth century is to be the century of the leadership of the western world; there will be work out for every American, and fortunate should each one in these United States consider himself that he is here today to play his part.—Three Partners.

Fire Fighters May Be Protected by Wall of Water.

In This Uniform a Man Need Have Little Fear of the Fiercest Flames—Tests Have Shown Its Practicability.

The newest idea in fighting fires is to dress the firemen in shower baths. These are uniforms fireproofed with tiny streams of water so effectively that when clothed in one of them a man can stand right in the midst of the fiercest flames without suffering any ill effects.

The suit is made of fireproofed canvas. Between the two thicknesses of the fabric, sewed at the neck, is a perforated ring through which tiny streams of water are showered down between the layers of canvas.

The water finds outlets at the finger tips and at the soles of the feet. Through the perforated ring encircling the helmet water drenches it, also the suit, like a shower bath. With such an arrangement a fireman can walk right into a hot fire.

The uniform does not weigh more than twenty-five pounds, and does not add much to the usual service clothing



New "Shower-Bath" Uniform.

of firemen. The water supply is obtained from the line of hose in service through a one-half-inch hose connection. The water passing through this hose also operates a water motor of light weight which pumps fresh air into the helmet through another line of half-inch hose.

The uniform was tested out in Cincinnati recently. While the fireman enveloped in it stood in the center of a fierce fire of wood, coal oil and shavings, spectators could not get closer than twenty feet to the flames, so intense was the heat. But the man protected by the "shower-bath" suit remained in the flames five minutes, playing the hose, and was in no wise injured.

It is considered quite possible that this new idea can be adapted, so that it will be of great use in cases where it is necessary to send a large number of firemen to fight a fire at a certain point.

A protector, mounted on wheels so that it can be easily moved from place to place, might be constructed on the same lines as the shower-bath uniforms, but large enough to hold inside its protecting walls of falling water a dozen or more firemen.

Portugal's New President.

At the age of fourteen the new president of Portugal, Senhor Theophilus Braga, was attending school by day and working in a printing office by night, his home lessons being done in the hours robbed from sleep. Still he found leisure for rhyming, and two months before his sixteenth birthday the schoolboy-compositor published "Folhas Verdes," a volume now highly prized by Portuguese book collectors. Unlike most of the precocious outpourings of genius, this contains poems of permanent value, and several editions have appeared since the author attained to fame. Its publication secured him a position on a newspaper, and by the time he was eighteen he had saved enough money to study at the University of Coimbra. "It was at Coimbra," Senhor Braga records, "that I first became acquainted with my favorite authors—Kant, Hegel, Comte, Ranke, Macaulay, Goethe, Shakespeare and Hugo." And it was at Coimbra that he wrote "A Vision of Time," the greatest poem produced in Portugal since the death of Camoens.

New Disease Attacks Bananas.

A plant disease of unknown origin and nature is making trouble on some of the great banana plantations of the West Indies. It makes the trees suddenly wither and dry up as they stand, and new trees planted on the same soil likewise die. As yet the plague affects only certain districts. The red banana, which many consider more delicious than the yellow, is immune from it.—Youth's Companion.

Where It Goes.

A married man's energy is divided 60-40, says Doc Willey. Sixty in providing food and 40 in providing mother's raiment. However, we have yet to hear from mother on this question.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

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Deadly Insult.
It was an English ship with an English crew and an American passenger list. Two stewards were having a heated altercation and pouring forth anathemas upon each other's head, when as a crowning insult one said to the other, "Aw, you eats just like a passenger."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Gastronomic Feat.
My niece, aged four years, saw her grandmother take some medicine contained in an unusually large capsule. When the feat had been accomplished the astonished child ran to me with the exclamation: "O aurt'y, grandma swallowed her medicine—bottle and all."—Exchange.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT

By direction of the Borough Council of the Borough of Roosevelt notice is hereby given that said Borough Council will meet at Fire House No. 2, in the Borough of Roosevelt, on Monday evening, July 19, 1915, at 8.15 o'clock, to receive and consider objections to the proposed improvement of Charles Street, in said Borough, by the laying and construction of sidewalks on both sides of Charles Street, from the northerly line of Rahway Avenue to the southerly line of Beverly Street, at the cost and expense of the owner or owners of the lands in front of which the same shall be constructed. Such sidewalks to be constructed of cement-concrete, to be of the width of five (5) feet and to be laid at the grade shown on map and profile made by F. F. Simons, Borough Engineer, now on file with the Borough Clerk, and the outer edge of said sidewalks to be a distance of three (3) feet from the curb lines as shown on said map.

Application in writing, signed by at least ten (10) freeholders of the Borough residing therein, for such improvement has been received by said Borough Council, and an ordinance for the making of such improvement has been introduced, and if at the time and place specified the owners of one-half of the property fronting within the limits mentioned in said application do not object thereto in writing, said Council may proceed to pass said ordinance directing such improvement to be made.

WALTER V. QUIN,
Borough Clerk.

Dated July 8, 1915.

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