

ASSEMBLY BILL THREATENS DISASTER FOR ROOSEVELT

So-Called Americanization Measure Prohibits the Employment of Persons in Industries Under 45 Years, Who Have Not Passed the 2nd Grade in School---Those Under 21 Years Can Not Be Employed Anywhere

REVOLUTIONARY MEASURE MAY KEEP MANY WITH HOMES HERE OUT OF WORK

Will Greatly Cripple the Amboys and Other Industrial Centers---Bill Has Already Passed the Assembly Senate Gets It Next Week

The so called Americanization bill, which has just passed the State Assembly, will if it becomes a law work untold hardship on fifty per cent of the inhabitants of the Borough of Roosevelt, and may greatly cripple the local plants, giving the Borough a setback it will take many years to recover from.

This most amazing piece of legislation ever introduced in the State provides:

"nor shall any person under the age of 45 years be employed or engaged to work in, or about any machinery of any kind or character whatsoever located or howsoever used in this State unless such person shall possess such ability to read, write, and speak the English language as is required of a person who has completed the second grade of the public schools of this State or the equivalent thereof."

The bill further provides that those already employed falling within this class must assent in writing to attend a night school, and further that those under 21, in this class shall not "be employed or engaged in any capacity whatsoever within the confines of this State."

"In, on or about any machinery of any kind or character, wheresoever located, or howsoever used" means nothing more or less than no common labor under 45 years can be employed after the passage of this bill.

In practically all industries at some time or other during their work common labor is employed about machinery.

This measure is not supposed to be a welfare or safety measure, why bring in machinery?

Think of the great injustice this works! A man who is stupid but has a job may retain it if he assents to going to night school.

An intelligent man, who may through no fault of his own be unemployed, is not permitted to get a job and then signify his intention of going to school.

He must first go to school until he has passed the second grade or obtained knowledge equivalent to such attainment. While he is forced to remain out of a job, who is going to support him, his wife and children?

The Federal Government and the many states are being urged on every hand to open up new avenues of employment owing to the present great amount of unemployment, now we have a bill that would make an already acute situation in this state menacing.

Not long ago the Congress of the United States voted down a measure aiming to exact a literacy test of all immigrants. This measure is much worse than that of the one considered by our country as not in keeping with our ideals.

We are in the position, if this bill passes, of inviting the foreigner to our shores, and then telling him there is no work for him until he learns English. The time to tell him is before he comes, so he will know what he is up against.

If this bill passes New Jersey will be the shame of the Nation.

The seasons of the industries in the Borough have been such that when there is a slackening in one industry the labor set free is absorbed by another industry that is just approaching the height of its season.

Under such a law as proposed, men living in the Borough set adrift in this manner, could not be re-employed unless they were up to the standard in education, no matter how much they needed the work, nor no matter how much they were needed.

In regard to the clause referring to machinery what has education got to do with knowledge of machinery? Some of the best mechanics in the country have little or no education. On the other hand many a dean of an university knows nothing whatsoever about machinery. In many cases such a one would be many times more troublesome than the labor this bill would keep out of a job.

Intelligence and familiarity with the work and not education is what counts in industrial work. Education is always helpful but is not a fundamental.

To what extent the local industries might be crippled can easily be surmised. With many of their friends and relatives driven out of the State the rest would follow. With no common labor there would be no work for the skilled labor nor the clerks, stenographers, foremen, etc. In such a case Mr. Gill of Mercer County, who introduced this bill, might just as well come here and hang a "To Let" sign on the town.

Section three of this bill is also vicious. It practically says that you can not hire a foreigner, who has not met with this requirement, to do any kind of work, not even to put out an ash barrel. Who is going to feed these people, clothe them, house them, etc? Certainly we have no facilities here for opening up alms houses.

Let us have Americanization to the full. THE ROOSEVELT NEWS and the people of this Borough are heartily for a sensible measure that will do this. We, as a people, believe in the Constitution of the United States, which provides that there shall be no discrimination for "race, creed or color." Is not this discrimination contrary to the Constitution?

Why not amend this monstrosity and say that no person may be employed who does not signify an intention to take up the study of English as prescribed? Why penalize the fellow already so unfortunate as to be out of a job? If Mr. Gill

gets in touch with any United States Employment Bureau he will soon learn there are many such unfortunates.

The general intent of the bill is good but its effect might never be undone. Roosevelt, with 14,000 residents, has twelve industries that contributed mightily to the winning of the War, the Armour Fertilizer Company, Benjamin Moore Paint Company, Chrome Steel Company, Williams & Clark Company, the Liebig Plant, Mexican Petroleum Company, United States Metals Refining Company, Metal & Thermit Corporation, E. C. Klipstein & Sons, Wheeler Condenser and Engineering Company, Consumers Chemical Corporation and the Warner Chemical Company. Are these to be hamstrung by this thoughtless piece of legislation, and what of their thousands of employees, who count most of all?

Copper for the Army and Navy, fuel oil for the Navy and Merchant Marine, steel sheetings for the Navy and Emergency Fleet, acids and gases for the Army and Navy, chemicals of all kinds for the Nation, condensers for Hog Island and the Ford Eagles, tons of fertilizer for the Food Administration were furnished here. And many of those who took part in this great work will be prevented from obtaining employment if this nefarious bill is not either amended or killed.

Do not stand idle and be swept away. Sit down now and write to every Senator in the State. Write to Governor Edge. Write to your Middlesex representative, Senator Thomas Brown. Tell them what you, a taxpayer, think of this measure. Do not leave this job to someone else. Help yourself. Sit down and write now.

To Punish Radicalism.

LANSING, Mich., April 4—The lower house of the State Legislature, in committee of the whole, early this morning approved passage of legislation which would make criminal syndicalism a felony, punishable by maximum fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment of not more than ten years.

Criminal syndicalism is defined in the bill as advocacy of crime, sabotage, violence, or "other terrorism" to accomplish political or industrial ends.

Curb for Bond Dealers.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4—Under the terms of a bill introduced in the Senate, all dealers in Liberty Bonds would have to be licensed by the State Superintendent of Banks.

Teachers Bill Passes.

Governor Edge yesterday signed the bill offered by Senator Case, and passed by both branches of the Legislature, authorizing the payment of a salary bonus to public school teachers and to municipal employees.

FLORAL EXHIBIT

A great display at my greenhouses is at your approval, any time convenient for you. Everyone is invited. I extend a hearty welcome to all. This year my plants and flowers are an exception to previous years—and it must be well remembered that I was up to standard in other years.

Potted plants, suitable for Easter, such as Roses, Hydrangeas, Spiraeas, Primroses and Lillies, Carnations, 75c doz; Hyacinths 10c up.

J. KLOSS, Florist.
1st and 2nd Sts., Chrome.

FOR SALE—Small Pigs. Inquire NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY, RAHWAY. Telephone, Rahway-65.

WANTED—A representative in the Circulation Department of THE ROOSEVELT NEWS. Apply at the office of the NEWS.

WILL THE PARTY kindly return black umbrella, for green silk one, taken by mistake at St. Mark's, on Thursday, March 27th?
Mrs. H. MORRIS, Carteret ave.

LOST—Pair of Glasses, in case, between Washington avenue and U. S. M. R. Co. Finder please return to "NEWS" office.

PRICE OF ICE TO BE HIGHER IN THIS SECTION

North Jersey's Crop Lower Due to Mild Winter—Expect to Retail at 70 Cents a Cwt.

Northern Jersey will be obliged this year to get along with a natural ice crop that is estimated to be not more than fifty-five per cent. of normal. The wholesale price went today to 6 a ton, but the retail price is not expected to exceed seventy cents a hundred pounds, last year's retail price being sixty cents a hundred. Because of the mild winter the ice producers have not been able to cut and store anywhere near their normal supply, in contrast to last year, when houses were packed to the roof and hundreds of thousands of tons could not be utilized.

With careful management and conservation, wholesalers say, little fear of a shortage need be entertained. Arrangements have been made by the natural ice men to take over the surplus production of the artificial ice manufacturers until the middle of May, at which time warmer weather usually sets in. Natural ice store houses will be kept closed as long as possible and shipments will be withheld until the artificial ice no longer will supply the demand.

NOW IS THE TIME to plant trees, bushes, roses and hedges. Call and make your selection.

J. KLOSS, Florist.
1st and 2nd Sts., Chrome.

OVERLAND RUNABOUT in good condition for sale. Fully equipped. Price \$250. H. RUDOLPH, Chrome.

FOOD PRICES ARE LOWER THIS WEEK

Price List is Given Below for Meats, Groceries, Vegetables, Fruits, Nuts, Etc.--Amboy Market Quoted

Meats.		Green Peas, 2 lbs.....25	
Cali Hams, nice an lean.....24	Evaporated Apples, lb.....19		
Sausage.....35	Skimmed Condensed Milk.....10		
Pork Chops.....35	Pork and Beans, Campbells, 2 cans 25		
Shoulder of Veal.....19	Sugar, granulated.....3 1/2		
Pork Loin, whole or half.....33	Cressman's Best Flour, 12-lb. bag 69		
Roasting Chucks, fancy.....39	Sardines, Little Queen, 3 cans.....25		
Fowl, fancy fresh killed.....39	Eggs, fresh laid.....45		
Corned Spare Ribs, neck bones.....12	Butter, fancy Elgin Creamery, lb. 65		
Corned Pig's Snouts.....25	Rye-Flour, Hecker's, 3 1/2 lb. bag.....25		
Corned Pig's Heads.....15	Coffee, fine flavor.....29		
Rump Corned Beef.....29	Olive Oil, imported, gallon.....4.25		
Frankfurters.....27	Barley, 4 pkgs.....25		
Beef Liver, 2 lbs.....25	Prunes, 2 lbs.....23		
Pork Kidneys, 2 lbs.....25	Macaroni or Spaghetti, loose, lb.....11		
Beef Kidneys, fancy.....15	Fruits and Nuts.		
Plate Corned Beef.....19	Brazil Nuts, new, lb.....25		
Round for Roast.....35	Grape Fruit, 4 for.....25		
Lamb Chops.....35	Onions, 4 qt. basket.....30		
Breast of Veal.....19	Peanuts, fresh roasted, qt.....10		
Veal Chops.....29	Mixed Nuts, new, lb.....30		
Rib Roast.....29	Strawberries, klondike, ripe, qt. 55		
Bacon, square, Dixie style.....31	Apples, red, 4 qts.....25		
Chickens, fricassee or soup.....33	Calif. Apples, fancy eating, 5 for 30		
Veal Stew.....15	Calif. Oranges, doz.....40		
Chop Beef.....25	Lemons, 20 for.....25		
Legs of Veal.....16	Oranges, doz.....29		
Groceries.		Vegetables.	
Asparagus, can.....29	Table Celery, large stalk.....15		
White Rose Ceylon Tea, 3 pkgs.....25	Scallions, bunch.....5		
Dromendary Coconut, pkg.....9	Onions, 4 qt. basket.....30		
Princine Baking Powder, can.....9	New Beets, bunch.....10		
Post Toasties, pkg.....11	Green Peppers, large, each.....5		
Teko Pancake Flour, pkg.....9	String Beans, qt.....25		
Soap, quick suds, 7 cakes for.....25	Mushrooms, lb.....75		
Octagon of Kirkman's large cakes 4 for.....25	Carrots, 4 qts.....19		
Lima Beans, 2 lbs for.....25	Egg Plants, each.....15		
Milk, Pet Evaporated, tall, 2 cans 25	Tomatoes, fancy fresh, ripe, 2 lbs. 25		
Pea Beans, 2 lbs.....25	Potatoes, Penna Stock, 16 qts.....79		
Roman Beans, 2 lbs.....25	Tomatoes, large size can, 2 cans.....25		
	Lettuce, large head.....20		

THE KITCHEN CABINET

A friendship that makes the least noise is very often the most useful, for which reason I should prefer a prudent friend to a zealous one.—Addison.

SOMETHING FOR DINNER.

A good way to use any leftover fish such as cooked haddock is to make

Fish Croquettes.—Cook one-half tablespoonful of chopped shallot, two tablespoonfuls of red pepper, each finely chopped, with three tablespoonfuls of butter, five minutes. Add one-third of a cup of flour mixed with three-fourths of a teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of paprika and stir until well blended; then pour over one-half cupful of milk and one-half cupful of cream. Bring to the boiling point, add one and three-fourths cupfuls of flaked fish and spread on a plate to cool. Shape, dip in crumbs and egg and fry in deep fat.

Peach Tapioca.—Drain one can of peaches, sprinkle with one-fourth cupful of powdered sugar and let stand one hour; soak one cupful of pearl tapioca in cold water to cover. To the peach syrup add enough boiling water to make three cupfuls, heat to the boiling point, add the soaked tapioca, one-half cupful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt and cook until transparent. Line a pudding dish with the peaches, fill with tapioca, and bake in moderate oven thirty minutes. Cool and serve with cream and sugar.

Potato Salad.—Cut boiled potatoes in one-half inch cubes; there should be one and one-half cupfuls. Add three hard cooked eggs chopped, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of chopped pimento and one-half tablespoonful of chopped onion. Moisten with cream salad dressing and serve on lettuce.

Chocolate Souffle.—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, and three-fourths of a cupful of milk. Bring to the boiling point. Melt one and one-half squares of chocolate, add one-third of a cupful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of hot water; stir until smooth. Combine mixtures and add the yolks of three eggs beaten thick; then add one-half teaspoonful of vanilla and the whites of three eggs beaten stiff. Turn into a buttered baking dish and bake in a moderate oven thirty minutes.

Quick Dinner Biscuits.—Mix and sift one and one-half cupfuls of pastry flour, three and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder and three-fourths of a teaspoonful of salt. Work in three tablespoonfuls of lard, add one-third of a cupful each of water and milk. Drop by spoonfuls in hot buttered iron pans and bake in a hot oven fifteen minutes.

The firmest friendships have been formed in mutual adversity, as iron is most strongly united by the fiercest flame.—Colton.

SPRING GREENS.

The early spring greens that are found in various localities are what is needed to purify the blood, furnish a tonic and otherwise get the system in good working order.

In the South, the poke is a common spring green and is cooked as one does asparagus. Dock leaves, mustard, sorrel, are all palatable when served in salads or as greens.

Dandelion greens are growing in popularity for canning for winter use. They must be canned when very tender, as we like them for greens. Wash and thoroughly clean them, then let them simmer in boiling water to cover for five minutes, then drain and pack as closely as possible in a mason jar, adding a teaspoonful of salt to a quart of the greens. Fill the can with boiling water and screw down the top which has been furnished with a good rubber, not tight but close enough so that the lid may be lifted without coming off. Set into a boiler of boiling water and boil for two hours, then remove the can and seal perfectly tight.

Beet tops when young may be canned for winter use, adding a few of the small beets as one does when serving them as greens. These are processed in the same manner as the dandelions. A housewife may put up a can or two of greens quite often. Just preparing a few more than is needed for the table and process them in a kettle instead of a boiler. Spinach and Swiss chard grow so easily in the home garden and while it is crisp and tender a few cans may be put away for the winter. A good combination that is recommended for young children is spinach, a carrot or two in the can, one onion and a stalk or two of celery, canned as usual. A few spoonfuls of this mixture put through a puree strainer and added to a small dish of broth is a rich and nourishing food for children, giving the elements needed to build up bone and muscle.

Water cress is another valuable vegetable rich in mineral salts, a good blood purifier in the spring. Serve it with French dressing or as a garnish for lamb chops.

Easy Window Washing.
To clean windows simply hold a newspaper under the water faucet long enough to dampen it, crush together and rub on the window pane. The window will be cleaned, washed and dried instantly. Should lint remain brush off with a dry cloth. Cotton gloves may be worn to protect the hands.

Daily Thought.
In books lies the soul of the whole art time.—Carlyle.

Dates of Western Trading Companies.
The Hudson's Bay company was chartered in 1670 by Prince Rupert and others. The North West Fur company of Montreal was formed in 1770, and the two joined forces in 1821.

Well-Chosen Accessories.
Dress accessories that are well chosen and kept in perfect condition go far toward helping a woman earn and sustain the much desired reputation for being smartly dressed. A good supply of separate vests, dainty collar and cuff sets, etc., is a good investment. If a frock or suit is kept clean and well pressed it may be worn until it is actually and honestly worn out without its owner tiring of it, while a neglected outfit is soon cast aside, necessitating the purchase of a new garment at an expenditure many times larger than the cleaner's bill could possibly have been.

When Moths Annoy.
To free carpets from moths or insects, strew thickly with fine, dry salt and roll up for a week. Unroll and sweep hard; if indoors, burn the sweepings. Repeat the process, and in three days sweep twice, once against the nap and once with it, and before relaying sift salt and red pepper into the parts affected.

"The time is coming when no young person of either sex will be considered well educated who is not conversant with the composition of food-stuffs and their uses in the body, and who does not know why cleanliness is ranked next to godliness."

OCCASIONAL DISHES.

For a dainty dessert to follow a dinner which has not been too substantial try

French Cream Puffs.—Put one-fourth cupful of butter and one-half cupful of boiling water in a saucepan, bring to boiling point. Add one-half cupful of flour all at once and stir vigorously. Remove from the fire, add two unbeaten eggs, one at a time. Drop by spoonfuls on a buttered sheet shaping as nearly circular as possible. Bake thirty minutes in a moderate oven. Cool, split and fill with whipped cream. Serve with hot chocolate sauce.

Emergency Soup.—Dissolve two and one-half teaspoonfuls of beef extract in three cupfuls of boiling water. Add three tablespoonfuls of milk gradually, to one and one-half tablespoonfuls of flour; mix until smooth. Add to the first mixture, stirring constantly until the boiling point is reached, then boil three minutes; add three-fourths of a teaspoonful of salt, a few grains of pepper, and cayenne and three-fourths of a cupful of cream. Celery salt, onion salt or parsley may be added to vary the flavor.

Napoli Spaghetti.—Cut four slices of bacon in small pieces and fry. Add one sliced onion, one-half a can of tomatoes, one-half a box of tomato paste, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper, one-fourth teaspoonful of mace, a few grains of cayenne and a bit of bay leaf. Bring gradually to the boiling point and let simmer fifty minutes. Pour over one-fourth of a pound of cooked spaghetti, and let stand ten minutes. Serve hot.

Mushrooms on Toast.—Cut stale bread in slices and shape with a round cutter, then fry in butter. Cook two cupfuls of cut-up mushrooms in two tablespoonfuls of butter five minutes. Cook one tablespoonful of butter with a half teaspoonful of shallot chopped, three minutes; season with paprika, salt and pepper. Arrange the mushrooms on the rounds of bread, pour over the tomato puree and sprinkle with chopped parsley.

Fame is a scentless sunflower, With gaudy crown of gold; But friendship is the breathing rose, With sweets in every fold. —O. W. Holmes.

MORE GOOD THINGS.

Chicken is the favorite meat of the majority of people, but even chicken loses its charm if always served in the same way.

Baltimore Chicken.—Cut chicken in pieces, season with salt, roll in flour, egg crumbs and fry in butter until tender. Fry five minutes, three tablespoonfuls of butter and one tablespoonful of each of chopped ham, carrot and onion; add three tablespoonfuls of flour, one-half cupful of tomatoes, one cupful of chicken stock, two cloves, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper and one-fourth teaspoonful of paprika. Simmer ten minutes, rub through a sieve, add two tablespoonfuls of fruit juice and cook five minutes. Pour sauce around the chicken and serve.

Lemon Pie.—Mix one cupful of sugar and three tablespoonfuls of flour; add three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, the yolks of two eggs slightly beaten, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter and lightly fold in the stiffly beaten whites with a pinch of salt. Bake in one crust.

Escalloped Tomatoes.—Remove the whole tomatoes from a quart can. Season with salt, pepper onion juice and a teaspoonful of sugar. Cover the bottom of a baking dish with half a cupful of crumbed and buttered bread; cover with tomatoes then with more crumbs. Bake in a hot oven until the crumbs are brown.

Hongroise Potatoes.—Parboil three cupfuls of half-inch cubes of potatoes three minutes and drain. Add one-third of a cupful of butter and cook on the back part of the range until slightly brown. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add a few drops of onion juice, two tablespoonfuls of flour and pour on gradually one cupful of hot milk. Season with salt and paprika, then add one egg yolk. Pour the sauce over the potatoes and sprinkle with finely chopped parsley.

Lemon Cream Sherbet.—Mix one and one-half cupfuls of sugar with three-fourths cupful of lemon juice, add two cupfuls of milk and two cupfuls of thin cream, a few grains of salt. Freeze as usual. A little grated rind may be cooked in a tablespoonful or two of water and added for a higher flavor if desired.

Any fruit juice with a bit of lemon juice to add zest with thin cream or top milk, makes a fine sherbet. Grape juice is especially fine.

Peanuts or Steak?
An article on nutritious foods says: "There is about as much nourishment in a quart of peanuts as there is in three pounds of steak." But—no gravy—nothing for the dog, and no hash the next day.

Names of Western Trading Companies.
The Hudson's Bay company was chartered in 1670 by Prince Rupert and others. The North West Fur company of Montreal was formed in 1770, and the two joined forces in 1821.

Well-Chosen Accessories.
Dress accessories that are well chosen and kept in perfect condition go far toward helping a woman earn and sustain the much desired reputation for being smartly dressed. A good supply of separate vests, dainty collar and cuff sets, etc., is a good investment. If a frock or suit is kept clean and well pressed it may be worn until it is actually and honestly worn out without its owner tiring of it, while a neglected outfit is soon cast aside, necessitating the purchase of a new garment at an expenditure many times larger than the cleaner's bill could possibly have been.

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USE OF TRIMMINGS

Decorations Are Not in as High Favor as Formerly.

Cause More Anxiety for the Home Dressmaker in Obtaining the Desired Lines.

Trimnings on dresses were once much like the garnishes added by hotel cooks to their most elaborate dishes—little dabs of ribbon, braid or beads—lemon skin, parsley or paper frills—that had nothing to do with the structure of dress or dish.

Of late years we have got away from this way of adding trimmings to clothes and hats, and although at first thought it might seem that the home dressmaker's task was thereby lightened, it has not always worked that way. For with the absence of trimming more depends on the structural line of the dress and the bungler in dressmaking can never achieve a good line. It takes real talent and skill whether the one who does it be a famous French dressmaker or an overworked, tired mother, who is said to have "good luck" or "natural knack" of making her children's clothes.

If you are sure that you can achieve beauty and distinction of line in the dresses you attempt to make at home, then don't have any trimming. But if you are less sure of your skill, make the best use of the few trimmings that are still permitted.

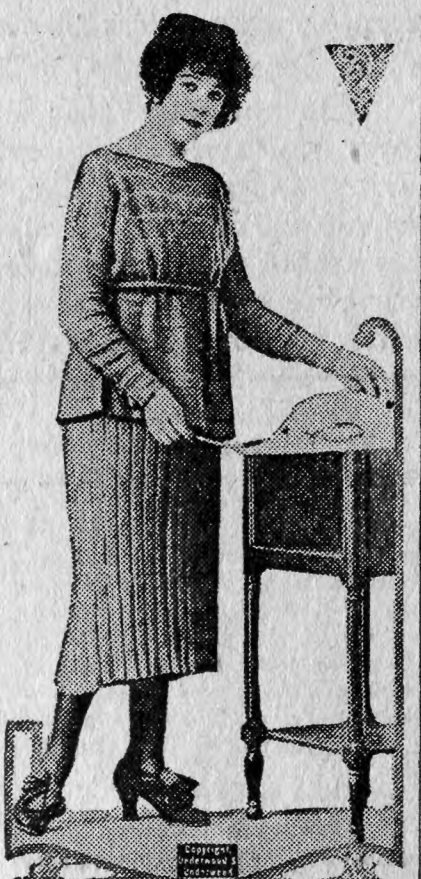
Once you could have added a bow of ribbon almost anywhere on a dress, as a trimming, apparently, but, in fact, to cover up some pucker in the making of the dress. Belts covered a multitude of sins in the way skirt and bodice met at the waist. But now belts are mere afterthoughts if we have them at all. But there still are some devices that help.

A design of braiding in the same color as the skirt, some four or five inches wide, applied a few inches from the bottom of the skirt, either all around or merely at the panels, adds enormously.

Although fringe has worn out its welcome in some quarters because it has been used too persistently, it is still one of the most effective trimmings the home dressmaker can possibly use. It is easy to apply and it gives weight to the edge of the dress.

Woolen embroidery is one of the extremely good-looking trimmings. The embroidery is usually in some rich contrasting color and adds much spirit to a plain dark dress. But it is not the easiest thing in the world to work in wool. To help you in this respect there is wool embroidery on a thin net foundation that can be applied to the place desired with exactly the same good result that you would get if you worked the stitches directly on the fabric.

LATE ARRIVALS FROM PARIS



The above magnificent creation is one of the latest arrivals from Paris. It is a woolen parma tricot gown.

NEW JET AND STEEL BUCKLES

Decorations for the Different Colors of Footwear Worn in Afternoon and Evening.

Ornamental buckles are in vogue for afternoon and evening shoes and slippers, and the shops are showing a most tempting assortment of them.

One of the most unusual—although by no means freakish—of the evening slipper buckles is the beaded one. That does not mean that an elaborate design is worked out in colored beads. It means that a buckle is formed of row after row of small beads fastened snugly on a stiffened form.

Jet and steel bead buckles are worn on black slippers and on bronze and brown slippers buckles of tiny brown beads are worn.

Sometimes, too, a design is worked into these bead buckles, but it is only a two-tone design—black and steel, bronze and brown beads, or some such unobtrusive combination as that gives the best results.

For the gray suede shoes—and a good many are in evidence for afternoon wear—there are buckles of steel

GRAY TULLE EVENING GOWN



This beautiful gown is built of gray tulle over silver cloth with floral decoration of chiffon and ribbon in rose shades.

heads mounted on a gray suede foundation, with a patch of gray suede showing inside the band of shining steel beads.

There are some attractive new bead slippers, with straps across the instep. These come in both black and bronze, beaded in steel and brown or bronze leathers. They also come in gray suede, with steel beads.

There are also buckles for afternoon shoes of natural leather made of black enamel and steel beads, and some of black enamel and rhinestones for evening slippers.

FOR THE WOMAN WHO SEWS

When Making Aprons Use Flat Seams Then There Will Be No Right or Wrong Side.

When you make aprons, use tailored flat seams stitched on both sides like you see in men's shirts. This will mean that there will be no right or wrong side and the apron will have double wear.

In patching a garment, do not use new material if you can help it, as it will only strain the old material around it. If partly worn pieces are not handy, use thinner material. Be sure the warp of the patch runs the same as the material.

To remove a stain from a pricked finger when the blood has fallen on silk material, take a few inches of white sewing silk in the mouth, moisten it, roll it into a ball and rub the blood spot easily. The stain will disappear.

Always use coarse thread for sewing on buttons. It does not show, is stronger even than double fine thread, and does not take so much time.

NEW SPRING HAT FASHIONS

Brimms That Turn Abruptly Back From the Face Characteristic of Some Headgear.

A tufted hat of dark blue taffeta, with a steel bead fastened in each tuft, is not only charming in itself, but capable of several deviations from the original that would be quite worth while.

Brimms that turn abruptly back from the face are characteristic of a good many of the spring hats. Trimming is often placed on this back-turned brim in a very effective manner.

Many of the new hats show a band of trimming at the edge of the crown. This is sometimes a row of artificial flowers, fastened with very short stems straight around. Sometimes there is an inset band of silk on the straw, with embroidery in colored cotton thread. Sometimes the trimming consists in tiny ostrich points, upstanding in a band half an inch from the edge of the hat brim.

NAME 1919 VICTORY COLORS

Rich, Deep Blue and a Bright Cherry Are Chosen—Provide Excellent Contrast.

Those in America who choose the seasonal colors for the dyers and dressmakers have united upon a rich, deep blue and a bright cherry as the victory colors for 1919. It is not the red that we associate with conquerors; it is too light and thin in its tones; but it will undoubtedly prove a success, as it is an excellent contrast to the victory blue.

The choice of these colors is confined to America. We do not know that France will launch victory colors, but it is to be supposed that if she does, observes a correspondent, she will use the horizon blue of the French flag. She is not much given to this kind of work. It may be that she will not celebrate victory through fabrics.

Well-Chosen Accessories.
Dress accessories that are well chosen and kept in perfect condition go far toward helping a woman earn and sustain the much desired reputation for being smartly dressed. A good supply of separate vests, dainty collar and cuff sets, etc., is a good investment. If a frock or suit is kept clean and well pressed it may be worn until it is actually and honestly worn out without its owner tiring of it, while a neglected outfit is soon cast aside, necessitating the purchase of a new garment at an expenditure many times larger than the cleaner's bill could possibly have been.

When Moths Annoy.
To free carpets from moths or insects, strew thickly with fine, dry salt and roll up for a week. Unroll and sweep hard; if indoors, burn the sweepings. Repeat the process, and in three days sweep twice, once against the nap and once with it, and before relaying sift salt and red pepper into the parts affected.

Names of Western Trading Companies.
The Hudson's Bay company was chartered in 1670 by Prince Rupert and others. The North West Fur company of Montreal was formed in 1770, and the two joined forces in 1821.

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FOR SPRING SUITS

Peplum Blouse Is Regarded as the Newest Thing.

Georgette Most Used Fabric—Soft Satins Popular for Semi-Sport Blouses.

While the long smock, costume or peplum blouse for spring is the most interesting member of the blouse family just at this time because it is the newest thing, it cannot be said to be the actual leader, notes a fashion authority. The smartest shops show groups of these long blouses in connection with the regular line, but conservative waist length blouses have a larger sale. Georgette is the most used fabric and soft satins are very popular for sport or semi-sport blouses.

The sketch shows a smart little blouse that may be made of soft satin, georgette, cotton voile or fine handkerchief linen. One of the attractive features of this blouse is the front finish, consisting of a wide vest formed by a panel of pleats or tucks in the center a plain section on either side of this and inch-wide pleated frills. This vest arrangement appears



Semi-Tailored Blouse for Spring Suit, to splendid advantage when worn with one of the new spring suits, with coat flaring open in front.

Comparatively few of the spring suit coats or jackets are so arranged that they may be fastened in front, although the majority are equipped with buttons and buttonholes, and simulate a fastening. Some do fasten with one or two buttons and buttonholes, the fronts of the coat or jacket are not quite drawn together, and many flare frankly from neck to lower edge. For this reason great attention must be paid to the blouse, unless a number of separate vests are to be arranged for every suit.

The lingerie blouse, according to present indications, is to be very fashionable during the spring and summer. Voile is the fabric preferred and plain white as well as flowered, checked and striped voile is featured. Plain pastel shades also are quite smart. If they are entirely hand-made, these little cotton blouses are very dainty.

WHEN MILADY HAS HER REST

Should Have Comfortable, Loose and Flowing Robe, Allowing Freedom of Movement.

Health rules all prescribe rest periods as indispensable to a woman's day if she would maintain her mental vigor and physical elasticity and prolong to its proper limits the very capacity for activity in which she so prides herself, and, indeed, upon which she may be depending for her livelihood.

The ability to relax completely and at will, and to remain so for a short time, is an art, but one that can be cultivated, providing the effort to attain it be persisted in by habitual practice.

A prime essential to this rest period, as every truly feminine soul will attest, is suitable habilitation. In this connection—which might, however, be said of every sartorial connection—it suitably includes comfort and grace. To be comfortable the robe must be loose, flowing, allowing full freedom of movement, and complete relaxation to the mobile muscles.

But this looseness of line and freedom from restraining bonds is not incompatible with grace and comeliness. On the contrary, if treated right, it is conducive to both.

Ornaments Are Gay.

Summer ornaments are to be gay, and those for next fall and winter brilliant, it is promised. Not really on the market yet are dress accessories made with rhinestones. These will be seen in designs upon velvet bands and run over at either side upon a fine net which allows them to blend into the material of the gown without too strong a contrast.

WORTH KNOWING.

Black Chantilly lace over straw is smart for an afternoon hat. The edge of the lace is allowed to fall over the brim like a canopy.

Cotton fabrics promise to be more popular than ever for this season. Satin and taffeta will both be used for the afternoon frock.

Taffeta hats are quoted as the newer note in the new millinery. Polka dots of embroidery make a simplified form of decoration for

VEST POPULAR FOR SPRING



This vest is of gray kumsi kumsa and valencienc lace and is a splendid creation. It is worn with a very smart blue tricotine, braid bound, and long rolling collar.

OSTRICH PLUMES IN FASHION

African Bird Once More Comes Into His Own—How Hats Are Being Decorated.

Ostrich feathers are coming into fashion as fast as spring weather. One thinks of them more in relation to winter than summer, but the milliners do not allow their inspirations to be hampered by the calendar.

The long, heavy plume is used even on straw hats, but the majority of milliners prefer to make what they call fancies. They use wheels and cockades and buckles of ostrich feathers. They shred the long feather and use the fringe over the brims of hats, or they make a shower of it, like dripping water, over the crowns. Whatever they do, one feels the power of the African bird once more. He has come into his own.

There has been an effort to replace the plumes by roses, but as far as the season has gone the flowers are more talked about than seen.

Through the Looking Glass

By EVELYN NESBIT

One of woman's exclusive prerogatives is the right to have the blues. A great many of us dote on the privilege and spend hours in company with perfumed handkerchiefs, hours in a dim, dark corner, moping by ourselves. Never does the world appear more gloomy than when we look upon it from that dim, dark corner.

If we were little children someone would have the right to spank us for indulging in this privilege. But being grown up, we may make ourselves and others miserable and uncomfortable without hindrance. We may even invite sympathizers to participate in our feast of sniffles and tears.

But stay a moment. See the delicious wrinkles that creep up our noses and into our cheeks. See the dark circles under our eyes and the cold under we give to hubby when he comes home at night tired and overworked. Those are the after-effects that are sure to result from this feminine pastime.

We are then no better than the intoxicated man who stumbles home from the ginmill. And it all comes as a result of foolish self-indulgence that is no more praiseworthy than the self-indulgence of the drunkard. For you know we have not been sorrowing. Sorrow does not creep into the dim, dark corners and mope. We have merely had the blues.

Drop your blues, ladies. They are a pose. Get out of your dim, dark corners—the sooner the better—and look into the sunlight. Open the windows wide and breathe deeply. Watch the glooms fade away. And if it happens to be raining, all the better. Inhale the delicious smell of the sky's tears. If that's not enough to chase the blues, get out into the open for fifteen minutes, rain or shine. Get some oxygen into your stupid lungs, and then buckle down to some real, live work. You'll mark the difference at once.

The sitting hen should have a clean, sanitary nest, free from vermin and filth, with plenty of room for her work.

A time-saving plan is to set hens in pairs, and giving the chicks hatched from both to one hen, allowing the other hen to go back to laying.

Eggs for hatching should be carefully selected, well-formed, with good shells, and kept in a temperature of 50 degrees to 60 degrees F.

The chick worth having is the chick that releases itself from the shell with vigor, life and vitality; that comes jumping, as it were, into life.

Nine dozen eggs a year is the egg record of the average hen. The record for a turkey is two dozen; a goose, three dozen; a duck, eight dozen; a guinea, eight dozen.

In salting the mash dissolve sufficient salt in the water with which the mash is to be moistened. In this way the salt will be more evenly distributed. An ounce of salt is about right for 100 fowls.

POULTRY FACTS



GOOD CARE FOR SETTING HEN

Attention Given Fowl Plays Important Part on Number and Condition of Chicks.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The kind of care and attention given a setting hen during the process of hatching eggs plays an important part on the number and condition of the chicks when hatched. See that the hens are made comfortable on the nest, allow them to come off only once a day to receive feed and water.

If there are any that do not desire to come off themselves, they should be taken off. Hens usually return to



A Good Type to Select for Laying.

their nests before there is any danger of the eggs chilling, but if they do not go back in half an hour in ordinary weather, they should be put on the nest. Where a large number of sitters are kept in one room it is advisable to let them off in groups of from four to six at a time. The eggs and nests should be examined and cleaned, removing all broken eggs and washing (those that are soiled); in the latter case the soiled nesting material should be removed and clean straw added. Nests containing broken eggs that the hen is allowed to sit on soon become infested with mites and lice, which cause the hens to become uneasy and leave the nest, often causing the loss of valuable sittings of eggs.

In mite-infested nests, the hen, if fastened in, will often be found standing over rather than sitting on the eggs. Many eggs that are laid in the late winter and early spring are infertile. For this reason it is advisable to set several hens at the same time. After the eggs have been under the hens from five to seven days, the time depending somewhat on the color and thickness of the shells—white-shelled eggs being easier to test than those having brown shells—they should be tested, the infertile eggs and dead germs removed, and the fertile eggs put back under the hen. In this way it is often possible to put all the eggs that several hens originally started to sit on under fewer hens and reset the others. For example, 30 eggs are set under three hens at the same time, ten under each. At the end of seven days we find on testing the eggs from all the hens that ten are infertile, which leaves us 20 eggs to reset, which we do by putting them under two hens, and have the remaining ten sit over again after she has set only seven days. In this way considerable time can be saved in one's hatching operations.

There has been an effort to replace the plumes by roses, but as far as the season has gone the flowers are more talked about than seen.

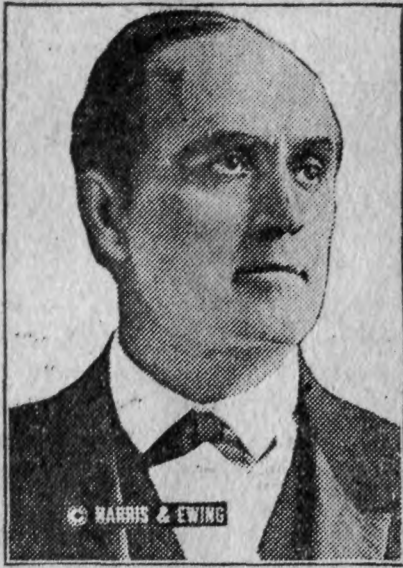
When you make aprons, use tailored flat seams stitched on both sides like you see in men's shirts. This will mean that there will be no right or wrong side and the apron will have double wear.

In patching a garment, do not use new material if you can help it, as it will only strain the old material around it. If partly worn pieces are not handy, use thinner material. Be sure the warp of the patch runs the same as the material.

To remove a stain from a pricked finger when the blood has fallen on silk material, take a few inches of white sewing silk in the mouth, moisten it, roll it into a ball and rub the blood spot easily. The stain will disappear.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

GREAT LAKES NAVAL STATION



The Great Lakes naval training station will be maintained as the most important of its kind in the United States. Chairman Padgett of the house committee on naval affairs announced in Chicago the other day. His statement set at rest a number of conflicting reports, from Washington and elsewhere, as to the station's fate.

"The peace strength of Great Lakes," Mr. Padgett said, "will be about 15,000 men, but all its quarters, providing accommodations for about 50,000, will be kept available. Whether \$1,500,000 will be spent upon improvements, as the commandant and Chicago civic organizations desire, depends upon an inspection to be made by me and my associates in about six weeks."

"Only four naval stations will be retained," Mr. Padgett explained—"Great Lakes, Newport, R. I.; Hampton Roads, Va., and one on the Pacific coast, which we are en route to select. None of its equipment will be junked."

Great Lakes will be the largest, since

YANKEE WOMAN IN LONDON COUNCIL

The duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York, has been elected to the London county council from the north division of Southwark by a large majority over a labor candidate. She ran as a progressive. The duchess was elected to the council last October 15 to fill a vacancy. This election was for a three-year term. The council looks after improvements and education in London and has authority over the street car lines. It also has financial and local governmental powers. It will expend \$17,500,000 during the next seven years on housing schemes.

The duchess is president of the woman's municipal party of London. Here is part of a statement of the party program issued by her:

"As elected representatives we are today considering the need for women in local government and it is only necessary to remind you that the reconstruction of our social, industrial and economic system will involve:

- "1. The settlement of woman's position in industry and as a wage-earner.
- "2. The rebuilding of our poor law and the administration of relief on humane and self-respecting lines.
- "3. The control and building of housing schemes on an unprecedented scale.
- "4. The establishment of municipal schemes for maternity and child welfare.



ROUMANIAN QUEEN TO VISIT US



Queen Marie of Roumania may soon visit the United States. Whether the trip will be made before or after the conclusion of the peace conference has not been decided. Queen Marie says that for many years her most cherished hope has been to visit the United States, and now she is looking forward to the early fulfillment of that hope.

"I feel that I shall be almost as much at home in America as in my own country," said the queen, "for I have come to know Americans as intimately as my own people. I desire first to have the privilege of thanking in person the people of the United States for the great help they have given Roumania through the American Red Cross and the food administration."

"It is a splendid thing to see so many of your fine soldiers in France. Whenever I pass one of them on the street I feel instinctively that there is one of my friends and my impulse is to shake every one of them by the hand."

ROMANCE OF A REPRESENTATIVE

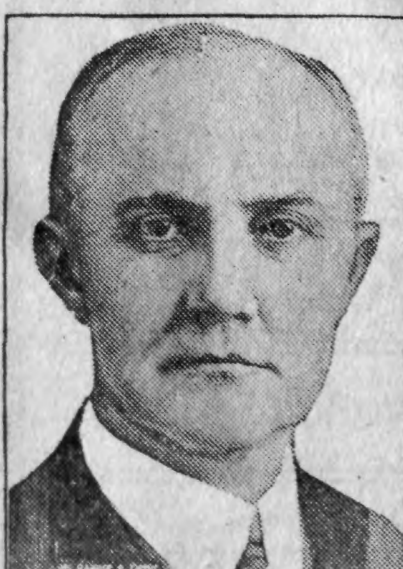
All the members of congress are not old and prosy. A romance of the war culminated the other day in the wedding of Miss Thea Amerigotti of New York city and Fiorenzo H. La Guardia, who was recently honorably discharged as major in the United States air force, in command of an American aviation corps unit in Italy. The ceremony was performed in the office of Mgr. Gherardo Ferrante, in the Cathedral college, connected with St. Patrick's cathedral.

Both bride and bridegroom were earnest workers for Italian war relief and recruiting. The bride declared that she would only marry a man who had fought for Italy.

Major La Guardia went to Italy and joined the aviation corps of that country and later was transferred to the United States force, of which he was in command when the armistice was signed. He resigned his commission and returned to this country to claim his fiancée. He also regained his seat in congress, winning over Scott Nearing, Socialist candidate.



ADVISER TO PRESIDENT WILSON



Thomas W. Gregory, retiring attorney general of the United States, is in Paris with President Wilson as general adviser and assistant at the peace conference. Mr. Gregory is succeeded by A. Mitchell Palmer, and the retiring attorney general has assumed his new position of unofficial counselor to the president during his second visit to Europe.

Mr. Gregory's functions have not been clearly defined, but he is expected to advise the president and the American peace commissioners on constitutional questions relating to the league of nations and on matters of law and of general policy. There is no intimation here that he will succeed any of the American commissioners now in France.

Mr. Gregory resigned from the cabinet with the intention of practicing law, explaining that the salary of his position was not adequate to meet his personal needs. It is said he still expects to return to law practice when his duties in Europe are completed.

The Thirteenth Commandment

By RUPERT HUGHES

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CLAY'S ORGY OF SPENDING GETS HIM INTO AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION.

Synopsis.—Clay Wimburn, a young New Yorker on a visit to Cleveland, meets pretty Daphne Kip, whose brother is in the same office with Clay in Wall street. After a whirlwind courtship they become engaged. Clay buys an engagement ring on credit and returns to New York. Daphne agrees to an early marriage, and after extracting from her money-worried father what she regards as a sufficient sum of money for the purpose she goes to New York with her mother to buy her trousseau.

CHAPTER V—Continued.

"This is too beautiful to go through so fast," Daphne cried. "It's wonderful. We ought to walk. Promise me we can walk home. It's such a gorgeous night."

"You're crazy, darling," he said. "I've got to get to my office tomorrow, and you've got to get home for breakfast."

"All right for you," she pouted. But it was none too serious a tragedy, and her spirits revived when the taxicab turned in through the shrubs about the old inn that had once been the home of Napoleon's brother and had heard the laughter of Theodosia Burr and of Betty Jumel in their primes.

Daphne did not like the table the head waiter led them to. It missed both the breeze and the view.

"Can't we sit over there?" she said. "I'll see."

The head waiter came reluctantly to his beck. When Clay asked for the table, the answer was curt:

"Sorry, sir; it is reserved."

Clay felt insulted. He whipped out his pocketbook and rebuked the tyrant with a bill. He thought it was a one-dollar bill, but he saw a "V" on it just as the swift and subtle head waiter absorbed it without seeming to. To ask for it back or for change was one of the most impossible things in the world.

Clay made it as easy for his new slave as he could.

"I don't think you understood which table I meant," he said, pointing to the one he had indicated before. "That one."

"Oh, that one!" said the head waiter. "Certainly, sir."

He led the way, beckoning waiters and omnibuses and snapping his fingers.

Clay ordered a supper as chastely perfect as a sonnet. It showed that he had both native ability and education in the art of ordering a meal. He impressed even the head waiter, and that is a triumph. That was Clay's purpose. Also he wanted to preserve his self-respect and the waiter's attention in the face of the supper that was being ordered at the next table. That was well ordered, too, but it was not a sonnet; it was a rhapsody. It was ordered by a man whose guests had not yet arrived. When Clay had dispatched his waiter he whispered to Daphne:

"See that fellow. That's Thomas Varick Duane, one of the wealthiest bachelors in New York. He was crazy about Leila."

"Yes, that's really why Bayard got married so quick. He was afraid Tom Duane would steal her. Nice enough fellow, but too much money!"

Daphne looked at the big man, and caught him looking at her with a favorable appraisal. She stared him down with a cold self-possession of the American girl who will neither flirt nor flinch. Duane yielded and turned his eyes to Clay, recognized him, and nodded.

"Hello, Wimburn! 'Hah ya?"

"Feeling fairly snappy," said Clay.

Duane showed a willingness to come over and be presented, but Clay kept him off with a look like a pair of pushing hands.

Duane loitered about, waiting for his guests. He looked lonely. Daphne felt a mixture of charity and snobbery in her heart. She whispered to Clay:

"Invite the poor fellow over here till his guests come. I'm dying to be able to tell the people at home that I met the great Duane."

Again Clay shook his head.

"And that you introduced him to me."

Clay nodded. He beckoned Duane over with hardly more than a motion of the eyebrows. Duane came with a flattering eagerness. He put his hand out to Clay; and Clay, rising, made the presentation.

"You're not related to Bayard Kip, I hope," Duane said, with an amiable frown.

"He's my brother. Why?"

"I owe him a big grudge," said Duane. "He stole his wife from me, just as I was falling madly in love with her. Beautiful girl, your new sister."

"I've never seen her," said Daphne. "Beautiful girl!" he sighed. "Much too good for your brother, infinitely beyond me. Why don't you both move over to my table? Miss Kemble is to be there with her manager. Mighty clever girl—Miss Kemble. Have you seen her new play?"

"We were there tonight," said Daphne. "She's glorious!"

"Come on over and play in our yard, then."

Daphne had never met a famous actress. She was wild to join the group and to know Tom Duane better. But Clay spoke with an icy finality.

"Thanks, old man. We've already ordered." He still stood, and he had not invited Duane to sit down.

Tom Duane looked at Daphne and smiled like a boy rebuked. "All right, I'll go quietly. I know when I'm kicked out. But next time I won't go so easily. Good night."

He put his warm, friendly hand out again to Daphne and to Clay, who nodded him away with an appalling informality, considering how great he was.

Other people came in, some of them plainly sightseers, some of them personages of quality. Everybody seemed happy, clandestine, romantic. This was life as Daphne wanted to live it. But at length she yawned. Her little hand could not conceal the contortion of her features.

"I'm gloriously tired, honey," she confessed, with a lovable intimacy. "It's the most beautiful supper I ever had, but I'm sleepy."

He smiled with indulgent tenderness and said to the waiter, "Check!"

Daphne turned her eyes away decently as the slip of paper on a plate was set at Clay's elbow. But she noted that he started violently as he turned the bill over and met it face to face. He studied it with the grim heroism of one reading a death-warrant. The amount staggered him. He turned pale. He recovered enough to say to the waiter, "You've given me the wrong check."

The waiter shook his head. "Oh, no, sir!"

Clay studied it again. He called for the bill of fare, and studied that, Daphne felt so ashamed that she wanted to leap into the river. Abroad, it is believed that the man who does not audit his restaurant bill is either an American tourist or some other kind of fool. But in Daphne's set it was considered the act of a miser. Clay worked over his check as if it were a trial balance.

"Ah, I thought so," he growled. "The bill of fare says that this Montreal melon is seventy-five cents a portion. You've charged me three dollars for two portions."

A look of pitying contempt twisted the waiter's smile.

"The melon you ordered, sir, was all out. I served you a French melon instead."

"Why didn't you tell me?"

"I deed not theeek it mettered to the gentleman."

Clay sniffed. He was not to be quieted by such a sop. He whipped out his pocketbook and laid down every bill in it. He stretched his legs and ransacked his trousers pockets and dropped on the plate every coin he had. He withdrew a dime and waved the heap at the waiter.

It was evident, from the way the waiter snatched the plate from the table, that Clay had not tipped him. In fact, Clay said, "This will be a lesson to you."

They slumped down the steps. The starter said, "Cab, sir?" and made to whistle one up. Clay shook his head and walked on toward the monument of Grant. Daphne followed. They went as humbly as a couple of paupers evicted for the rent.

Daphne was afraid to speak. She saw that Clay was sick with wrath, and she did not know him well enough

to be sure how he would take her interference in his thoughts. She trudged along in utter shame.

The worst of her shame was that she was so ashamed of it. Why should she care whether a waiter smiled or frowned? But she did care, infinitely. Daphne could not pump up any enthusiasm for the scenery. Her lover took no advantage of the serial of arbors and the embracing bowers. He never kissed her, not once.

Daphne ceased to be sorry for Clay and felt sorry for her neglected self. Then she grew angry at herself. Then at him.

At length she said, with ominous sweetness, "Are you going to walk all the way, dear?"

"You said you wanted to, didn't you?" he mumbled, thickly.

"That's so."

She trudged some distance farther—a few blocks it was; it seemed miles.

Then she said, "How far is it home—altogether?"

"About three miles and a half."

"Is that all? The heroine of an English novel I've been reading used to dash off five or six miles before breakfast."

Patriotism and pride helped her for a quarter of a mile more. Then she resigned:

"I guess I'm not an English heroine. I don't believe she ever really did it. I'll resign! I'll have to ask you to call me a cab."

"Pretty hard to find an empty one along here at this hour," he said, and urged her on.

"Let's go over that way to the inhabited part of town," she said, "and take a street car or the subway."

And then he stopped and said, with guilty brusquerie, "Have you got your pocketbook with you?"

"No, I left it at home tonight. Why?"

"Daphne, I haven't got a cent!"

"Why, Clay! you poor thing!"

"That's why I was so rough with the waiter. If I'd had the money, do you think I'd have made a row before you about a few little dollars? Never! You see, I didn't expect to go out to Claremont after the theater. The taxi cost more than I expected, and then I gave the head waiter five dollars instead of one. I ordered with care so that it would come out right. But that business about the melon finished me. I just made it. I never was so ashamed in my life. And I had to drag you into it, and now I'm murdering your poor little feet."

"That's the funniest joke I ever heard. Why didn't you tell me before?"

"It's no joke."

"Why, of course it is! You have only to go to your bank tomorrow and draw some more."

He did not answer this. He said nothing at all. She had a terrified feeling that his silence was full of meaning, that his bank account would not respond to his call. She could not ask him to explain the situation. She was afraid that he might.

She marched on doggedly, growing more and more gloomy and decrepit. Her little slippers with their stilted heels pinched and wavered, and every step was a pang.

"Let's go over there and get on a street car, and dare them to put us off," she suggested.

"It's a pay-as-you-enter car," he groaned.

The world was a different world now. The drive that had been so tremendously lovely as she sped through it in a taxicab was a pathway in Mo-Jave. She limped through the hideous, hateful, unparadise length, and felt that it was a symbol of the life ahead of her. She had counted on escaping from the money limits of her home. She was merely transferring herself from one jail to another.

Her young lover had dazzled her with his heedless courtship, flown away with her on motor wings, dipping to earth now and then to sip refreshments at a high cost, and then swooping off with her again.

And now his wings had broken; his gasoline was gone; his motor burnt out; and the rest of the journey was to be the same old trudge.

She had been leaning heavily on Clay's arm. Now she put it away from her in a mixture of pity for him and of self-reproof. When he protested, she said:

"I think I'll walk better alone for a while."

So she hobbled and hobbled by herself, pleading to be allowed to help her. But she kept him away.

And they crept on a little farther, loving each other pitiously.

In the course of time they reached the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument, and Daphne sank down at the base of it.

"I can't go any farther," she said, "not if I die of starvation." He sank down at her side. The moon peered at them between the columns and the cells of the monument, and seemed to tilt its face to one side and smile. A motorcar went by with the silence of a loping panther. Another car passing it threw a calcium light on Tom Duane and his guests and his chauffeur. How gorgeously they sped! If Daphne had had a bit of luck she would be with them, soaring on the pinions of money, instead of hobbling on without it.

Daphne took off her slippers and fondled her poor abused feet as if they were her children. But when she tried to thrust them back into her slippers for a final desperate effort she almost shrieked with the hurt.

"I'll have to go the rest of the way in my stocking feet," she moaned.

"Not if I have to carry you," Clay growled.

Before he had a chance to carry out his resolution a taxicab that had deposited its fares at an apartment house above went bowling by with its flag up.

Clay ran out and howled at it till it stopped, circled round, and drew up by the bridge-pole. Then he ran to Daphne and bundled her into it, and gave her address to the driver.

"But how are you going to pay him?" she sighed, blissfully, as they shot along. "Not that I care at all."

"I haven't figured that out," said Clay. "I'll drop you at home and then take him to my club and see if I can't borrow from somebody there. If I can't, I'll give him my watch or the fight of his life."

"That's terrible!" Daphne sighed. "To think how much I have cost you!"

"Well, I wanted to give you a good time on your little visit," said Clay, "and it's only two days till my next salary day."

Her heart sank. Her guess was right. His bank account was dry. It had gurgled out in amusing her. She

felt that there was something here that would take a bit of thinking about—when she had rested enough to think.

The taxicab swung into Fifty-ninth street and drew up to the curb. Clay helped Daphne out and said to the chauffeur, "Wait!"

He said it with just the tone he had used when he said to the waiter, "Check!"

When Clay had kissed her his seventeenth farewell and was wondering how he could tear himself away from her without bleeding to death, Daphne pressed the bell.

Instead of her drowsy mother opening the door half an inch and fleeing in her curl-papers, Bayard himself appeared in his bathrobe and pajamas.

"Bayard!" Daphne gasped as she sprang for him. "What on earth brought you home so soon?"

"Money gave out," he laughed.

"Hello, Clay," he said as he put forth his hand. "Mother tells me you've been secretly engaged to my sister all this time, you old scoundrel! How are you? What's the good word?"

"Lend me five dollars," said Clay.

CHAPTER VI.

The meeting of Daphne and her new sister-in-law was not what either would have expected or selected. Daphne was tired in body and soul, discouraged, footsore and dismayed about her love and her lover. She had reached the door of the apartment in the mood of a wave-buffed, outswum castaway, eager for nothing but to lie down in the sand and sleep.

Daphne could imagine the feelings of her brother's wife when she reached her home after a long ocean voyage, a night landing, the custom-house ordeal, and the cab ride among the luggage, and found a mother-in-law asleep in her bed and a sister-in-law yet to arrive!

Bayard and Leila, serene in the belief that Daphne and her mother had gone back to Cleveland, entered the

apartment without formality and went about switching on lights, recovering their little home from the night with magic instantaneity.

Mother Kip's awakening came from the light that Bayard flashed in his bedroom. Leila had a lovable disposition, but she was tired, and all the way up in the overloaded cab she had thought longingly of the beautiful bed in her own new home, and had promised herself a quick plunge into it for a long stay. How could she rejoice to find a strange woman there—even though she bore the sacred name of mother-in-law?

Mother Kip ordered Bayard and Leila out of their own room and when she was ready to be seen she had so many apologies to make and accept that the meeting entirely lacked the rapture it should have expressed. Even a mother could hardly be glad to see her son in such discouraging circumstances. All three exchanged questions and more perfunctorily, and kept repeating themselves. The most popular question was, "I wonder where Daphne is?"

They could not know that she was hobbling down the wilderness of Riverside drive. She, too, was thinking longingly of her bed. But long before she reached it her mother had moved in and established herself across a good deal more than half of it. It was a smallish bed in a smallish bedroom.

Leila fell asleep in her tub and might have drowned without noticing the difference if her yawning husband had not saved her life—and very cleverly; he was too tired to lift her from the water, so he lifted the stopper and let the water escape from her. She almost resented the rescue, but eventually got herself to bed in a prettily sullen stupor.

From some infinite depth of peace she was dragged up protesting. Bayard was telling her of Daphne's arrival. Doggedly she began to prepare an elaborate toilet, but Bayard halted her out before she was ready. This was the final test of Leila's patience and of Daphne's.

It was a tribute to both that they hated the collision more than each other. Their greetings were appropriately emotional and noisy, and they both talked at once in a manner that showed a certain congeniality.

When at length Daphne went to her room she observed her mother's extra-territorial holdings. She stretched herself along the narrow coastline in despair of rest. But she was too tired to worry or lie awake and she slept thoroughly.

The next morning the three women, about to meet one another by daylight, made their preparations with the scrupulous anxiety of candidates for presentation at court. In consequence, breakfast was late and the only man there, except the evanescent waiter from the restaurant below, was Bayard.

A troop of business worries like a swarm of gnats had wakened him early. He had escaped some of them in Europe, for the honeymoon had

been a prolonged and beatific interlude in his office hours; but marriage was not his career. His career was his work, and that was recalling him, rebuking him, as with far-off bugle alarms.

He was so restless that he merely glanced at the headlines of the paper. He was preoccupied when he kissed his mother and Daphne good morning, and he paced up and down the dining room like a caged leopard till Leila arrived.

Her trousseau had included brudoir gowns of the most ravishing description, and she wore her best one to breakfast. Daphne and Mrs. Kip made all the desirable exclamations at the cost and the cut of it. Even Bayard paid her a tribute.

"Isn't she a dream, mother? Aren't you proud of her, Daph?"

They agreed that she was and they were, and Bayard drew his chair up to the table with pride.

It was the bride's last breakfast and the housewife's first. That is, Leila, was not really a housewife; only an apartment wife, with nearly everything done for her except the spending of her time. She had to spend her own time.

This breakfast was the funeral of the honeymoon, and Leila hung with graceful dejection over the coffee cup. It might have been a cup of hemlock, judging from the posture of her woe. But the he-brute, attracted by a portion of a headline, had his newspaper and was gulping it down with his coffee.

He was so absorbed in the mere clash of two Mexican generals and the danger of American intervention that he forgot the all-important demands of love, and ignored the appalling fact that he had only a few minutes left before he must take his departure.

It was a pitiful awakening to the new Mrs. Kip. She was being taught that she was not important enough to keep her husband's mind or his body close at home. He had said that she was all the world to him, and, behold! she was only a part of it. He had said that he could think of nothing else and desired nothing else but her. Now he had her and he was thinking of everything else. He had to have a newspaper to tell him all about everything in the world.

The sight of Leila's anguish over the breakfast obsequies of the honeymoon chilled Daphne's hope of marriage bliss like a frost ravaging among peach blossoms.



Every feminine reader of this paper can appreciate the situation in which Daphne found herself when she set out to buy all the pretty things that she felt she should have before becoming Clay's bride. Her limited purse did not fit in at all with the prices that confronted her at every turn. What did she do?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HELPED BY WESTERN IDEALS

American Missionaries Must Be Given Much Credit for the Uplifting of John Chinaman.

He is now to be found in every country of the globe. As an immigrant he comes ignorant of language and subject to oppressive laws, but he makes his own way. Drop him down on any spot on the earth's surface and he will make a living for himself and ask odds of no one. The Chinese beggar in a foreign land is unknown. He is miserly and lives cheaply only when circumstances compel. When prosperity smiles there is no more generous people. As a trader and a merchant he has no equal. In the Philippines there are only 50,000 Chinese, less than 1 per cent of the total population. But this handful of Chinese controls 90 per cent of the retail trade of the islands. In trade, in scholarship, in bodily strength and endurance, in industry John Chinaman individually is able to hold his own against all comers. He can live and prosper in adverse conditions where all other races fail. Yet his country is weak and helpless against the aggressions of smaller countries and its future is a subject of apprehension and doubt. Official corruption, superstition, provincial spirit in stead of national patriotism, bind the country to old forms, and make its progress slow and uncertain. Western ideals and learning, carried to China largely by the American missionary, are helping now to show more clearly the ways to advancement and are loosening some of the old bonds.—World's Work.

The Roosevelt News

THOMAS YORKE, Sole Owner and Publisher
Not a corporation. No partners (silent or otherwise).

Entered as second-class matter June 24, 1908, at the postoffice at Carteret, N. J., under act of March 3, 1879.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1919.

THE WRONG LABEL.

Every sewing circle in the State has taken upon itself the task of Americanization. On all sides you hear the word. Probably that is how the Gill bill got by the Assembly. Apparently everyone in that body figured any measure that was an attempt to do Americanization work deserved blanket approval. Clearly few gave the context of the bill close scrutiny.

The measure is labeled wrongly. It should be called the Anti-Americanization bill. The world's peace is delayed owing to the fact that much of it is not fed nor employed. Unrest is wide spread. Reconstruction awaits reemployment.

This misnomered bill that recently slipped through the Assembly of the State of New Jersey appears to have the affect of adding to the present acute unemployment situation, thereby preventing those so deprived in a short time of food.

What state dares in a time like this to add to the present unheard of misery of the world.

Why is it necessary to completely lose our balance when framing legislation to meet a responsibility that should have been met years ago?

The State of New Jersey is responsible for the lack of literacy within its confines. It invited the foreigner here and did nothing to guide him to our idels.

Now the man from other shores who was invited here is to be held accountable for the shortcomings of the State. Is this the fair way?

The wrong that might be done the newcomer seems like a serious matter. The possibility of permanently injuring our industries should be gravely considered as well as that of depleting many of our towns.

Can we not handle so simple a matter in a fairer, more intelligent way than the Assembly bill No. 63 proposes? We think it can be done and feel that many will agree in this.

Stirring Things.

Two months ago THE ROOSEVELT NEWS predicted the Public Service Company would delay the zone fare report until the eve of the expiration of the seven cent fare order, and urged the citizens of the State to be on their guard.

Every move the Company made was predicted by this paper at that time. This accurate forecast hurt so much that it drew fire from the Company which told us the change of fare did not affect us.

Now you know better. Two cents a day on an Elizabeth or Perth Amboy trip and four on a Newark trip are more needed by the public than the Company.

The point here is that the insignificant Roosevelt News started something before the other papers were alive to the apparent intentions of the Public Service. Not contented with starting things, it kept them moving, even at the hearing, which was only won at the last minute.

Now it appears we have stirred some one else. Regularly, in an effort to show our readers what they should pay for foodstuffs, price lists have been printed each week.

One butcher lowered his prices for a week. Now a new butcher hearing of our troubles came to town. He was at once liberally patronized.

Seeing many customers patronizing the new shop, a nearby shop dropped its prices below even those of the newcomer, according to report.

If a profit was made at the last fixed price, how much must have been made at the first price?

Another shop dropped its prices by a big margin and went out of town to get its circulars printed. Sounds like a compliment to THE ROOSEVELT NEWS.

Are things stirring? We think so.

Gross Stupidity.

The teachers in a nearby Jersey town met last week and by an overwhelming vote favored corporal punishment of children in schools.

This teachers have by this vote given a splendid evidence of their unfitness to be on the public payroll.

If we must change our methods, let us change them for better not worse. Whipping children in school is going backward not forward.

And pray who would judge when the taxpayers' children should be chastised? Who would determine the severity of the punishment?

A slap that might merely bring the blood to one child's face could seriously injure another.

Think of the possible effects of an immature child being struck across the head by an angry "teacher," who "didn't mean to strike so hard."

If some children are unruly by habit and born troublemakers, there are correctional institutions for them. That is the place for them. There they will be properly handled by those who understand them, by people with a much higher order of intelligence and understanding of the commonest principles of education than the stupid nonentities, who advocate corporal punishment in public schools.

Cheap Advertising.

Henry Ford has received much free advertising due to the fact that in the majority of cases in his shop his men get five dollars a day.

On the strength of this the Detroit millionaire has gotten gratis nation wide advertising in magazine and other publications. Again and again when anyone will listen to him he tells how others should help humanity.

Why does not Mr. Ford help humanity by something else besides talk. He deserves no credit for this five dollars a day wage scale. The wonder is that he does not pay more. Just look at the millions he has from the sale of his car every year.

If he can make millions he is getting an unusually large profit. A fair profit is all any man should want and especially Ford, the "champion of the people."

If he can make his car cheaply and sells it for very much more, he is overcharging is he not?

The curse of the great cities of this country is their overcrowded condition. Hundreds of thousands never breathe the country air. All of them long for some vehicle they could call their own. Something that would take them where the fields are green and the air pure. Mr. Ford has the controlling voice in his corporation, why does he not reduce the price of his car within their reach? He would still have a handsome profit.

Recently the information found its way to the newspapers that Ford and his son were going to build and sell a two hundred and fifty dollar machine. After this report got a week's publicity young Ford said that he and his father had some such scheme in mind but it would take two years to get started once they decided to build such a car.

No new car is needed. No two years are needed. Abnormal profits are now being made on the present car. Reduce the abnormal profits to normal and let the public have the benefit by reducing the price of the present car. What do you say Henry Ford?

Obeys the Law.

It was reported that local undertakers failed to obtain burial permits before interring bodies. Serious consequences to the public health might easily come of such a practice. The health of the public cannot be too well safeguarded. The law requires a permit and it is no answer to such failure to say that the local authorities have a grudge. It would be well for the country in general if all the authorities had grudges against law breakers. There is but one thing to do in any case, obey the law.

Later Mails Wanted.

It is reported there was a move afoot to have the last mail leave the Borough still earlier than it does. The last mail is none too late as it is. The going of such mail ought in no case be fixed at a time to suit some individual's convenience. Consideration must be given to the people of the Borough. Are they to be isolated as far as the outside world is concerned by an early closing of the mails? We think not. Later not earlier closing is desired.

April 1st was a sure enough "April Fool" for the Public Service.

Thrift.

The term Thrift is not only properly applied to money matters, but to everything in life—the wise use of one's time, the wise use of one's ability, one's energy, and this means prudent living, careful habits of life. Thrift is scientific management of one's self.

READ THIS! IF YOU BELIEVE IT
TELL IT TO SOME ONE ELSE

Reasons Why You Should Subscribe for
The Roosevelt News

How many times do you pay two cents for a paper and fail to find anything of interest in it?

The Roosevelt News by yearly subscription costs a little less than two cents a copy. And you cannot find a copy that will not have something of interest in it for you.

Why is this? Because it reports and takes up the things that affects you and your home here. It is always campaigning for something that will in a measure help the community.

How many times do you read an editorial in a metropolitan paper and fail to understand which side of the question it is on?

In The Roosevelt News you have no clouded editorials. You mistake not their direction. They deal not with Africa or Asia, but with the things that affect you in your daily life. They are human and to the point.

Compare The Roosevelt News to any other weekly paper you know of. Do you not find the local paper much better gotten up generally? Is its layout and arrangement not better?

Compare it to some of the dailies in nearby cities. It does not suffer. You find it less provincial, do you not? And the articles as a general thing are more clearly and intelligently written, are they not?

Are the foregoing statements true? If any are true, everyone should be a subscriber. The circulation is rapidly increasing, but all are not accounted for yet.

The Roosevelt News is nothing more or less than a local institution. It aims to serve the community. Help it serve it even better. Make this Roosevelt News Week. Ask your neighbor to subscribe. DO IT NOW!

There is not an advertised business in the land that does not silently envy the power of the great trademarks established by advertising.

Get power in Roosevelt. Use the current of The Roosevelt News.

Dress Up!
The Boys are Coming Home

They're coming home full of enthusiasm for "the good old U. S. A." for home and the home folks.

They've seen quite enough of desolation, of misery, of squalor on the other side to last them the rest of their days.

Show them that you appreciate the sacrifices that they've made—show them the brighter side of life.

Meet them with a smile, dressed up as befits such a wonderful occasion. Put up a front that will make them feel the Sincerity of your Welcome.

That's about all we're going to say now except that Dress Up Week starts tomorrow and that Schwed's—the largest and best Men's Shop in this vicinity—is ready with a splendid line of Clothes to fit the Occasion and You.

Schwed's
208-210 Broad Street, Elizabeth

FEW APPLY FOR WORK
ON THE FARM

Although tilling of the soil is now in progress on most farms only seven applications for such work are recorded from New Jersey, according to the bulletin issued by the Federal Employment Service. On the other hand, there are more than 5,000 applications for positions in the various other trades and vocations throughout the state, the bulletin says.

In an issue of the bulletin a few weeks ago there was a call for farm labor, and for a time, according to the report, the responses were slow, but later, as the prospects for work in manufacturing industries became none to bright, the returning enlisted men and munition workers who found themselves out of employment took advantage of the opportunity and got this work.

According to the bulletin there are in this state 3,877 laborers seeking employment, 684 machinists, 548 carpenters, 382 clerks, 193 machine and tool workers, 115 electricians, 75 pipe fitters, 56 hotel and restaurant men, 48 painters, 37 engineers and firemen, 35 bricklayers, 26 plumbers, 21 cement and concrete workers, 17 pattern makers, 17 plasterers, 14 auto machinists, thirteen black-

smiths, seven woodsmen, six sheet metal workers, six ship workers, five wood workers, three roofers, two structural steel workers and two molders.

Dress Week.

Saturday will mark the opening of the nation wide event known as "Dress Up" week. The event will run Saturday April 5 to 13, and will be a monster demonstration of returning interest to personal attire, which lost its snap to a great degree during the war.

FINE IS PAID BY
LOCAL UNDERTAKER

Thomas Higgins, a local undertaker, was fined \$50.00 by Judge Woodbridge in the New Brunswick District Court. Higgins was charged with violating the section of the health code requiring a burial permit before interment.

Frank Born, health inspector and Miss Sheridan, assistant register, appeared against Higgins.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 4.—F. Burns, another Roosevelt undertaker, was fined fifty dollars for burying without a permit.

TOWN OF MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Board of Commissioners
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

April 2, 1919.

MR. THOMAS YORKE,
THE ROOSEVELT NEWS,
ROOSEVELT, N. J.

DEAR SIR:

Some one has been kind enough to send me a copy of THE ROOSEVELT NEWS of March 28th, 1919, and I have been very much interested in reading it.

Your editorial entitled 'Molasses and Vinegar' particularly interested me and was directly in line with my statement before the Public Utility Commission at the hearing.

Yours very truly,
LOUIS F. DODD,
Mayor.

"Say it with Flowers"



EASTER
The Time when Everybody's Thoughts Center on Flowers

THE glorious event of Easter calls for the most joyful gift in the calendar—flowers. Easter and flowers have always been inseparable—flowers are the one thing that can fully express your sentiments on this great occasion. "Say it with Flowers" this Easter.

Casual Bouquets for personal gifts, Lilies, Roses, Sweet Peas, Spring Flowers, Hampers of Growing Plants that last, Arrangements of Flowers or Growing Plants in baskets, —these are but a few of the many suggestions which we can offer you for Easter floral gifts.

J. KLOSS,
FLORIST
1st & 2nd Sts., Chrome, N. J.
Telephone 483-R

Public Meat Market

BIG SPECIALS
SATURDAY

Come Early and Avoid the Rush

90 Woodbridge Avenue

U. S. METALS REFINING CO. TEAM VICTORS

Captain Calderhead picks the winning Team for the Second Consecutive Season.

The U. S. Metals Refining Team proved to be the champion pin-scatters of the Y. M. C. A. Industrial Bowling League for the season of 1918-1919. Captain Calderhead picked a winning team for the second season, this honor was won by the U. S. M. R. team last year. The team standings as given below, except for three exceptions, where the team failed to complete its schedule the score of the previous match played between the scheduled teams was taken as a basis, the exceptions were three cancelled matches agreed upon by the captains.

Team	W.	L.	Pct.
U. S. Metals Ref. Co.	27	9	.750
Metal & Thermit Co.	20	16	.555
A. A. C. Co.	18	18	.500
Boro Business Men	18	18	.500
Chrome Steel Works	17	19	.472
W. C. & E. Co.	15	21	.417
Armour Pertz. Works	11	25	.306

W. Donnelly Wins High Average .174
The high individual average was won by Wm. Donnelly who smashed an average of .174 for 29 games. Second high average was won by Wm. Sharpe who hit for .163 for 24 games. Third high was won by Thomas Yorke who rolled .161 for 27 games. Persons must have rolled over three games to be registered and over fifteen to be eligible for prizes for high score or high average. Individual averages according to Teams as follows:—

U. S. M. Team	Average
Wm. Donnelly	.174
Pete	.161
Seissel	.157
Bradford	.149
Calderhead	.143
George Nolan	.140
Metal & Thermit Co.	
Struthers	.157
Donovan	.145
Bensen	.140
Sinnott	.139
Cohen	.146
Colton	.121
American Agricultural Chem.	
ade	.160
Platt	.152
Furean	.152
Fritts	.151
Kay	.152
Weaver	.147
Bonnell	.146
Cromwell	.138
Borough Business Men	
Thomas Yorke	.161
Merrill Huber	.148
Jesse Foote	.146
E. C. Wilbur	.143
Koreis	.136
Van Ness	.132
Harvey Young	.132
Chrome Steel Works	
M. Einhorn	.159
J. Donnelly	.156
Manhart	.164
N. Einhorn	.154
Cas-	

Wheeler Condenser & Eng.
Max Abrams 156, Louis Moore 154, Scally 148, Dzarilla 148, Rossman 144, Robert Brown 137, Kapuskusky 127.

Armour Fertilizer Works
Wm. Sharpe 163, H. K. Armour 159, H. K. Sullivan 151, David Newman 131, Kendall 139, Baldwin 128.

LOCAL BOYS IN COUNTRY RUN ON OTHER SIDE

Charles Rapp of Co. G, 113th Infantry, Takes Fast Time Prize and Second Place.

The 113th Regiment had a country run on February 23rd. Course, Passavant to Martinville, back to Passavant to LaRoche, France; distance about six and a half miles.

Charles Rapp of Co. G, took fast time prize and also second place, losing first place only by a few yards. His time was thirty-six minutes and twenty-one seconds. The muddy roads were great handicap to him. Clayton Young came in seventh. Rapp surprised many in this race, as there were over one hundred that started. He beat Matty Lynch, the Long Island A. C. cross country runner, who had been picked as the winner.

The following boys from our home town have been picked for the great A. E. F. Games in June:
Fred Riddell—one mile and one and a half mile.
Clayton Young—100, 220 and 440 yards.

Wesley O. Hall—880 and one mile. George Cutter and Charles Rapp—cross country.

The boys are training hard and expect bring honors home with them. All of these boys have won several prizes in the U. S.

Young and Hall will represent the Division Relay Team with two other crack runners.

Hall has won several medals in France.

Corp. W. O. Hall is athletic instructor in the second battalion.

In their letter to the editor, the boys wind up with the following: "All us boys are well and hope to see you all soon."

"Best regards to all."

"The bunch:

CHARLES RAPP,
FRED REIDELL,
H. O. HALL,
CLAYTON YOUNG."
Martinville, France.

Advertising Helps Church.
Newspaper advertising was given as one of the chief factors in the success of the Presbyterian Church drive for \$40,000,000 for church work at home and overseas, in a statement summarizing the results of the campaign, issued here last night by the Rev. Dr. Charles Stelzle, publicity director of the drive.

USE 'GOOD LUCK' MARGARINE
for table and Cooking. The finest spread for bread.

Fresh Eggs direct from the farm.

Vanilla and Lemon Extracts for flavoring. Pie and Cake Filling. Also Egg Substitutes.

For sale by
S. E. GEORGE
72 Atlantic Street



K. C. Head Honored.
James A. Flaherty of Philadelphia, supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus, has been elected to the order of the Arcadia, official notification of his election having arrived from Rome. Cardinal Gibbons is a member and President Wilson was elected to membership on his recent visit to Italy.

The Arcadia was founded in the seventeenth century by Queen Christine of Sweden.

Local Man on Jury.

George Bradley was among those chosen to serve on the grand jury for the April term. Twenty-three were chosen from a panel of thirty-five.

Make Your Telephone Moving Arrangements Well in Advance this Spring

MAY FIRST—the big moving day—brings with it each year a large volume of requests for changes in the location of telephones.

This year it is more important than ever that all telephone moving arrangements be made far in advance.

**Make YOUR Arrangements
TODAY If Possible**



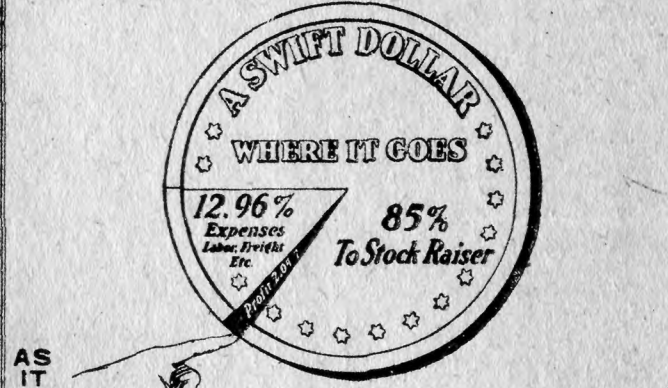
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

MAKE YOUR BUSINESS KNOWN

Things move because you make them. People know you only as you make yourself known. Advertising is the greatest single power for business in the world.

To be known to 10,000 local buyers, use the Advertising Columns of The Roosevelt News. Every reader a prospective purchaser.

A "Close-Up" Swift & Company's Profit of 2.04 cents on each dollar of sales



The diagram at the top shows the distribution of the average Swift dollar received from sales of beef, pork and mutton, and their by-products, during 1918. The magnifying glass brings out the distribution of the 2.04 cents profit per dollar of sales:

- .94 of one per cent goes to pay interest on borrowed money, taxes, etc.
 - .50 of one per cent goes to pay dividends to shareholders.
 - .60 of one per cent remains in the business to help in improving and financing the business.
- Total 2.04 per cent

1919 Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request. Address Swift & Company Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



WE PAY IF YOU LOSE

The value of an insurance policy is only commensurate with the financial strength and reliability of the company behind it.

We represent strong and reliable companies that are prompt in settlement of losses.

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E. LEFKOWITZ

PLUMBING, HEATING AND SHEET METAL WORK

Cornices and Skylights; Slag and Slate Roofing; Metal Ceilings, etc.

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Telephone: 301-Roosevelt

FLORAL DESIGNS WEDDING BOUQUETS

Say it with Flowers

JULIUS KLOSS

FLORIST

CUT FLOWERS

Potted Plants of All Kinds

First and Second Streets and Avenue A

Tel. 435-R Roosevelt CHROME, N. J.

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Magazines and Periodicals

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J. OSTROVE

C. R. R. DEPOT

CARTERET, N. J.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ROOSEVELT, N. J.

Capital, \$25,000.00 Surplus and Profits, \$50,000.00
Member Federal Reserve Bank.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Always at your service.

Telephone: 493-Roosevelt.

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J. J. Ruckriegel, Prop.
108 RAHWAY AVENUE
ROOSEVELT, N. J.

Everlasting Memorial Wreaths
Funeral Designs and Door
Sprays of Natural Flowers

Fresh Cut Flowers Daily
Out of Town Orders Given
Prompt Attention at Short
Notice.

Wedding Bouquets, Potted
Plants and Decorations a
Specialty.



.. A .. Happy Home

It is impossible to be happy in an overheated kitchen.

You cannot be happy if in constant dread of an explosion.

If you use gas for cooking, you can keep the kitchen cool.

You can keep yourself cool, in mind and body.

Nothing is going to happen.

Nothing but quietness and comfort and ease and good cooking, that is—the best things that ever happened.

GET A GAS STOVE AND BE GLAD

WE SHALL BE HAPPY to give you any information you require as to gas and gas stoves

PERTH AMBOY GAS LIGHT COMPANY

CANDA REALTY COMPANY

LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS

Apply to

RUSSELL MILES, Agent

Chrome, N. J.

One-Week Specials

Beginning Friday, April 4th to April 10th, inclusive

Legs Spring Lamb lb. 35c	Boneless Bacon, lb. 29c	Taylor's Ham, lb. 32c
Jersey Pork Loin lb. 35c	Leg of Veal, lb. 23c	Brookfield Butter lb. 69c
Shoulder Pork whole lb. 30c	Cross Ribs or Top Sirloin for Roast, lb. 32c	Brookfield Eggs doz. 49c
Home-made Sausage lb. 33c	Rib Roast, lb. 32c	Shoulder of Veal lb. 20c

New York Meat Market

ALEX. LEBOWITZ, Proprietor

64 Woodbridge Ave., Chrome, N. J.

REPORT THAT EARL CADDOCK, CHAMPION WRESTLER, WILL QUIT IS NOT BELIEVED



Photograph of Sergeant Earl Caddock Taken in France.

Friends of Earl Caddock, world's wrestling champion, are inclined to accept with reservation the announcement just received from France that he had decided to quit wrestling and turn farmer exclusively.

wife objected to the wrestling game. He said he had cleaned up \$80,000 in the last year and was ready to retire anyway. He added that he would ignore all the many offers of matches he had received.

IS SKILLFUL IN SACRIFICING

Eddie Roush of Cincinnati is regarded as Best All-Around Batter in American League.

Eddie Roush of Cincinnati is unquestionably the most resourceful and best all-around batsman of the National league. There is nothing pertaining to the art of hitting that Eddie does not do well.



Eddie Roush of Cincinnati.

only lost the championship by a margin of two points and his hitting was far more impressive than that of the Brooklyn star.

There are two things, though, that illustrate Roush's skill with the bat more than a mere batting average does. He led the National league in sacrifice hitting and only struck out ten times in 113 games.

One expects skill in sacrificing of a light hitter. But Roush is a slugger who made 145 hits field 198 bases last year. Yet he is a master at laying down the ball when he has to do it.

A man who is skillful in sacrificing, is a long-distance hitter and strikes out only ten times in a season comes as close to batting perfection as a human being can come.

SALARY FOR BALL PLAYERS

Amount is Just as Large as It Always Has Been, but Season is Month Shorter.

The club owners of the major league baseball teams, explaining the new contracts, say the difference is simply this: The players will be paid a monthly salary for the playing season. This monthly salary in the majority of cases is just as large as it always has been, but the season will be one month shorter. The season consists of 140 games instead of 154.

Lavan in Earnest.

Johnny Lavan seems in earnest about retiring from baseball. He has written Manager Griffith that on being mustered out of the navy in May he will take a position with the street car company in St. Louis.

Maisel Out of Service.

Sergt. George J. Maisel, a member of the hospital unit of Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, Cal., who was with the Tigers, has been mustered out of the service.

FRANK SCHULTE NOW BACK IN HOME TOWN

For Fifteen Years He Played All Over United States.

Was Stated to Play Utility Role for Washington This Year, but Griffith Let Him Go to Manage Binghamton Team.

Fifteen years ago Frank Schulte left his home town, Binghamton, N. Y., to make his debut in big league baseball. The only folk who were sure that he would shine in the big show were his home-town friends and relatives and Frank Schulte.

All fandom knows how Schulte delivered—how he burned up the National league season after season with the Cubs. So this story isn't about that. The point of this tale is that Frank is going back home. He was stated to play a utility role with Washington this year when the owners of the Binghamton International league club asked him to manage their team. The deal looked good to Schulte and Griffith was fair enough to get Schulte's release so he could accept.

"So, after fifteen years of playing all over the United States—figuring in training trip faunts 'n' everything—he's going back home. It'll be some-



Frank Schulte.

welcome. Frank gets opening day, too. The Binghamton fans have made him their idol through all those fifteen years.

He broke into the lineup in 33 games for the Nationals last season and slugged out 77 hits in 267 times up for a .288 average. Twenty-three players who played in few or many games ranked higher than Schulte. Fourteen of his clouts were doubles and three put him on third. Further indication that his eyes were still keen is seen in the fact that he worked the pitchers for 47 passes.

How about his fielding? He played 75 games in the outfield and made just five errors—being credited with a fielding average of .969.

JIM SCOTT QUITS WHITE SOX

Veteran American League Pitcher Announces Retirement From Professional Baseball.

Pitcher James Scott, a veteran with the Chicago Americans, has announced his retirement from professional baseball. He has accepted a position in



Pitcher Jim Scott.

Beloit, Wis., and, in addition, will play independent ball. Scott enlisted in the army before the close of the 1917 season and won a commission of captain.

SHEA BACK AT PITTSBURGH

Quarter-Mile Champion Returns to College and Will Be Seen in Action This Season.

Eastern intercollegiate quarter-mile champion, Frank J. Shea of the University of Pittsburgh, has returned to college and will be seen in action in dual and other meets the coming season. Walker Albright, one-mile intercollegiate champion, may endeavor to win the half-mile race as well as the mile event in this year's intercollegiate championships.

Higgins Has Some Fingers.

With Ernie Shore, Dutch Leonard and Jack Quinn added to his staff, Higgins thinks he has a corking, capable bunch of fingers. Other pitchers on his 1919 roster are Bob Shawkey, Pete Schneider, George Morige, Herbert Thormahlen, Allen Russell and Ray Fisher.

N. Y. U. vs. Rutgers.

New York university has scheduled a track meet with Rutgers, but the date has not yet been announced.

HARDER TEST TO BE IMPOSED ON BILLIARD EXPERTS BY EMPLOYING 18.1 BALKLINE



Star Cueists of Present Day.

Owing to the remarkable averages and numerous high runs that expert billiard players like Champion William Hoppe, Jake Schaefer and Welker Cochran have been making at 18.2 balkline, a movement is now on foot to introduce 18.1 balkline as the standard game for championship competition. As a result, it is probable that 18.1 will be the style of play in the tournament which it is planned to hold some time late this year or early next year to decide a championship.

The change from 18.2, which has been the popular game for many years, is being urged by veteran players and promoters of the game as a means of making the game more difficult and stimulating interest. Such veterans of the game as Maurice Daly, who was one of the great players of his time, and others who see the progress that has been made, are behind the plan.

NEW MANAGER OF SENATORS

Grover Hartley, Former Big League Catcher, Is to Be Leader of Columbus Team.

Grover Hartley, veteran big league catcher, formerly with the St. Louis Browns and other clubs, is to be the next manager of the Columbus Asso-



Grover Hartley.

ciation team, according to an announcement made by Joe Tinker, president of the club. Tinker made an effort to engage Rollie Zeider of the Chicago Cubs some time ago but Manager Fred Mitchell would not grant a release.

CHAMPION PITCHER OF NAVY

Dana Fillingim Is Credited with Winning Every One of Twenty Games He Pitched.

According to navy baseball records Dana Fillingim of the Boston Braves is the champion pitcher of that branch of the service. With the Newport naval reserves he is credited with having won every one of the 20 games he pitched while in service. Fillingim has been discharged and is ready for duty with the Braves.

GIVEN TIME FOR ATHLETICS

Acting Director of Physical Training Recommends 280 Minutes Be Set Aside Weekly.

Dr. A. K. Aldinger, acting director of physical training of the public schools athletic league of New York, recommends 280 minutes each week for athletics, 100 of which must be credited in walking to and from school.

Fordham to Play Rutgers.

Rutgers and Fordham will meet on the gridiron in New York on October 25. The big game on the Fordham schedule is that with Georgetown on election day.

Longboat Has Booster.

Tom Longboat, the great Indian runner, will come back to win more distance races, according to Sol Mintz, his former manager.

Brown Has Big Squad.

Brown has a big squad of baseball candidates this season. More than thirty have reported for indoor practice.

TYRUS COBB IS FOND OF BLOODED CANINES

Tyrus Raymond Cobb, Detroit's outfielder and recently a captain in the chemical warfare division, is a lover of dogs.

It was disclosed recently that Cobb is a decided enthusiast for blooded canines, and enjoys nothing in the way of winter diversion so much as shooting over capable dogs. One dog in particular is Cobb fond of. This animal answers to the name of Cobb's Hall, and is a son of Rigoletto. In a recent show Cobb's Hall was exhibited in an all-gate stake and carried off first ribbon. The canine was exhibited by Dr. E. M. Wilder, into whose care it was entrusted during its master's absence in France.

LITTLE PICK-UPS OF SPORT

Benny Kauff drew about enough army pay to buy a new necktie.

Bill Rariden, Giant catcher, who was traded to the Reds, is glad of it.

Pol Perritt says he is through with baseball. He is until he has his salary raised.

Doc Roller has come out with an expose of the "wrestling trust." Doc ought to know.

The College of the City of New York expects to have a winning track team this year.

An effort will be made to amend the Pennsylvania boxing bill so as to permit decision bouts.

Hans Wagner is being boomed as a candidate for commissioner of Allegheny county, Pa.

Whatever position Ed Barrow uses Babe Ruth in this season, the slugger's main hold will be "at bat."

Another hour of daylight shouldn't worry some ball players. They get plenty of sleep right on the diamond.

Eddie Burns, of the Phillies, announces he is through with baseball. That will be a blow to Jack Coombs.

Jack Quinn will work for the Yankees this year after all. The veteran's work will be watched with a lot of interest.

George McBride reports that he is in fine condition. Plenty of youngsters could follow this veteran's example and benefit greatly.

The Red Sox have given Walter Kinney, left-handed pitcher of promise, to the Athletics as final and complete payment for Stuffy McInnis.

Lieut. Leon Cadore, Brooklyn pitcher, who helped stop the world war in service overseas, admits he will be glad to be back in baseball.

Boston fans are rejoicing. They are taking it for granted that Hank Gowdy, the first ball player to enlist in the army will be back in time to go South with the Braves.

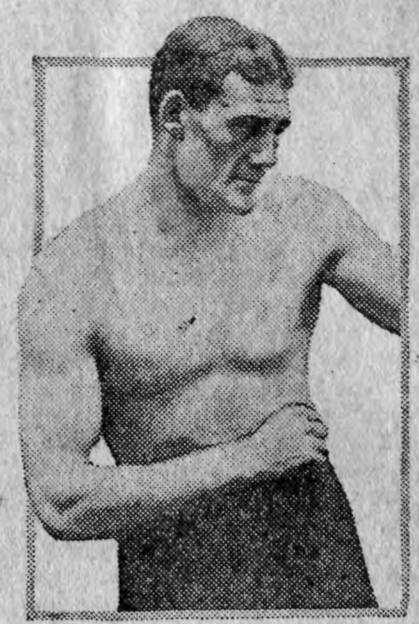
Robby Roth at last has been officially swapped by the Cleveland Indians to the Philadelphia Athletics for Larry Gardner, Elmer Myers and Charley Jamieson.

COWLER PROVED GAME IN LATE BOUT

Australian Took Severe Beating From Billy Miske.

St. Paul Heavyweight Never Let Opponent Get Set for a Punch—Minnesota Fighter Injured His Hand in Second Round.

Tom Cowler, the Australian heavyweight, while he failed to show championship caliber in his recent bout with Billy Miske of St. Paul, proved to be a game boxer with his heart in the right place, writes Billy Hoop in Philadelphia Ledger. Few men would have gotten up after being sent to the floor like Cowler was in the first round. Miske caught him with a right-hand lead flush on the jaw with



Tom Cowler.

all of his 180 pounds back of it. The Australian was up at the count of seven. After that round he stood up and took all that Miske could hand out.

That Miske tried to win by the knockout route no one can deny. He unfortunately injured his right hand in the latter part of the second round, by hitting Cowler on top of the head. The blow practically put Miske's right hand out of commission.

The St. Paul heavyweight never let Cowler get set for a punch. He was on top of the Australian each minute of the 18 they were in action.

PERSHING MEETS OLD BOXERS

Jack McAuliffe and Jimmy Twyford Detail Meeting With American General in France.

Jack McAuliffe, undefeated lightweight boxer, and Jimmy Twyford, widely known as a sport and promoter of athletic events, who are in France serving as Knights of Columbus secretaries, describe in a joint letter an in-



Jack McAuliffe.

terview they had with General Pershing while the general, in his private car, was at Dijon.

McAuliffe and Twyford are conducting bouts and athletic contests at Dijon for entertainment of the American soldiers. In the letter, which they both signed, they inclosed a clipping taken from the Paris edition of the New York Herald, which confirmed the interview, and described in detail how General Pershing was greatly pleased to learn that the Knights of Columbus are planning a tournament of heavyweight boxing contests in Paris for the "General Pershing Trophy."

ANOTHER CATCHER IS SIGNED

St. Louis Cardinals Get One More Backstop in Person of Gil Meyers, Big and Husky.

The St. Louis Cardinals announce the signing of still another catcher. He is Gil Meyers, who has made his mark at Washington university in St. Louis and in amateur ball. He also is a famous football player and a big husky.

Ward May Be Missing.

Chuck Ward of the Dodgers is one major leaguer who is doubtful about being back from overseas in time to go south with his club.

Street Is Out of Army.

Gabby Street, former Washington catcher, has been discharged from the army after long service overseas as a sergeant.

Huston Favors Sunday Law.

Col. T. L. Huston, part owner of the Yankees, is one of the strong advocates for Sunday baseball in New York.

ON THE FUNNYSIDE



Put to Better Use. "Some men think more of their automobiles than they do of themselves." "That's right," replied Uncle Bill Bottletop. "I've seen many a man go thirsty hisself so's he could afford alcohol to put in the radiator."

And Yet They Seem Voluminous. "Don't you think some of your remarks might have been omitted?" "Might have been," exclaimed Senator Sorghum. "Most of them have been!"

The Way of It. "The indifferent young doctors and lawyers return us good for evil when we turn them out." "How so?" "They take us in."

Childhood's Lesson. Now—He is the meek, subdued husband of a rampant suffragist. Then—As a child they always said of him: "He's so good about taking his medicine."—Life.

Resting Her Face. He—You don't seem glad to see me. Miss Faddis—Oh, yes, I am, only this is my hour for resting my features from all expression.

Explained. "Bridget, there is not enough calorie in the soup." "Sure, ma'am, and I put in all there was of it in the house."

THE WORST PART



Highy—I married a college woman. Rigby—Gee! It must be tough to be tied to a woman who knows so much you don't know.

Highy—No; the toughest part is that she knows how much I don't know.

Willing to Show It. Mary has a little dimple lurking near her chin. Therefore Mary never misses Any chance to grin.

The Way of it. "I was held up by a woman once." "Did she hold you up as a victim of robbery?" "No; she held me up as an example."

Fastidious. "I would lay the world at your feet," said the romantic youth. "Indeed!" exclaimed the supercilious young lady. "I can't see why you should attempt anything like that with the world in its present muddled-up condition."

The Evidence in the Case. "Do you charge that my clerk was trying to escape giving you full measure?" "Well, sir, I caught him trying to steal a weigh."

Question. "That red-headed constituent of yours says the next time you come to his town he's going to be at the meeting with a basket of eggs." "Him," rejoined Senator Sorghum, reflectively. "Ammunition or a bribe?"

The Difficulty. "Now, sir, in teaching your wife elocution, I want her to make an impressive pause when she comes to a full stop." "But she never does come to one, professor."

Sure, They're All Like That. Mrs. Askalot—Ah, Mrs. Tellafer, so glad to see you, dear. By the way, what does your husband do? Mrs. Tellafer—He's a furniture finisher.

Mrs. Askalot—Oh, I don't mean around home. What does he do for a living?

Rather Suspicious. She—What did pa say when you told him you wanted to marry me? He—He asked me if there was any insanity in my family.

Chicken Farming. "What's de firs' thing you does when your's gineter keep chickens?" asked Miss Miami Brown. "If your's gineter keep chickens in dis locality," replied Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "de firs' thing I'd advise you to do is to practice a little ev'ry day wif a shotgun."

Naturally. "I understand there's a fellow over at the zoo they've got spotted." "Who is he?" "The leopard."

"17-YEAR LOCUST" DUE THIS YEAR

MOST MYSTERIOUS INSECT KNOWN TO SCIENTISTS WILL INVADE LARGE PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

THE most interesting insect in the world, the periodical cicada, is going to be seen, perhaps in very large numbers, during the coming spring and early summer over large regions of the United States where this brood has not appeared before for 17 years, and over other regions where another brood appeared 13 years ago. This is the insect commonly referred to as the "17-year locust," a name that is incorrect in at least two particulars. It is not a locust at all, that name being properly applied only to members of the grasshopper family, and while it has a 17-year period, it also has a 13-year period. It has been so long miscalled by the name of locust, however, that there is no hope of divesting it of that incorrect appellation, and in the regions where there is the longer period of recurrence it will continue to be known as the "17-year locust," and in the areas of the shorter recurrence period as the "13-year locust." The scientifically accepted name of periodical cicada, therefore, is the only one that exactly fits.

The statement that this is the most interesting insect in the world will hardly be questioned anywhere, and it is the most interesting because it is the most anomalous, or possibly, because it has always appeared to be so mysterious. The fact that it appears in countless numbers one year, then is not seen again for half the average lifetime of human beings and then suddenly appears again in countless numbers, has kept the popular mind mystified and has woven many superstitions about the cicada. When it is known that the insects spend the 13 or 17 years in slow development beneath the ground and emerge at almost exactly the same spot where they entered the ground 13 or 17 years before—then the mystery disappears, but the interest, if anything, is intensified. One of the queerest things in nature is that in spite of such extremely slow growth in their subterranean habitat, all the millions of individuals attain maturity and burst from the ground at almost the same moment.

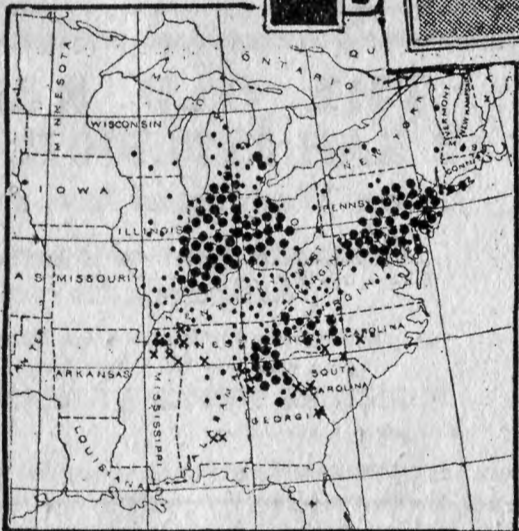
Every "locust year" is, in some sort, a year of fear and dread. It appears to have been so with the savages and has remained so with their civilized successors, notwithstanding the fact that the cicada has been under investigation for well over 200 years, and the appearance of the swarms are foretold by entomologists as accurately as eclipses of moon are foretold by astronomers. People have fancied that they could detect in the cry of the cicada a resemblance to the name of the monarch, Pharaoh, that persecuted the Israelites, and that occult belief or fear added to the somewhat dolorous sound has served to make the cry of the cicada generally an unwelcome one. Very long ago some superstition attached to the dark bars of the flimsy wings. These bars are always in the shape of the letter W but few people remember that through a period of 13 or 17 years, and great significance is attached to it at each recurrence. Some prophet has arisen always to announce that the W on the locust's wings means "war." Since this outbreak will come just at the conclusion of the greatest war, and when even the imagination of the rural prophet could hardly conjure up the likelihood of another one, some new explanation will apparently have to be found this time. But no doubt the cicada will, as usual, be greeted as a harbinger of disaster, and, as usual, there will be reports of deaths caused by stings of the cicada, a belief that has persisted in spite of positive proof that the cicada has no sting, that only by the extreme accident could it inflict a wound either with bill or ovipositor, and that it could not, in any case, inject a poison.

Injury Is Usually Overestimated.
Upon every appearance of large broods of the cicada, fear is aroused that trees will be destroyed, particularly young trees of the fruiting and ornamental species. There would seem to be some ground for such a fear. The number of the insects is so tremendous that one can hardly understand how they can deposit their eggs in the young and tender branches of the trees without killing them. Yet the fact remains that there have been outbreaks of cicadas in some sections of the United States in most of the years since this country was discovered and that no very grave damage ever yet has been done. Very young fruit trees sometimes are killed or seriously injured, but little or no permanent injury is done to forest trees or mature trees of any kind and measures of protection can be employed that will save the young and tender stock from serious injury.

Inasmuch as the coming 1919 brood of locusts may be one of the largest on record, it is particularly important to allay excessive fear of destruction to timber as well as to have people on guard, so that the few preventive measures possible may be applied. The belief that the 1919 brood will be exceptionally large is based on the fact that the 17-year brood coming out this year is brood 10, perhaps the largest of the 17-year broods, and that brood 18 of the 13-year family comes out at the same time. The year 1808 was the greatest locust year in history. In that year brood 19, the largest of the 13-year broods, appeared in conjunction with brood 10, the two combining to make an unprecedented infestation. The coincidence of the largest



TRANSFORMATION OF PERIODICAL CICADA. NUMBERS INDICATE STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT.



OCCURRENCE OF THE PERIODICAL CICADA IN 1919. LARGE DOTS REPRESENT DENSE AND SMALL DOTS SCATTERING COLONIES OF THE 17-YEAR PEST. CROSSES REPRESENT COLONIES OF THE 13-YEAR CICADA.

17-year brood with a smaller 13-year brood this year will not bring about conditions approaching those of 1808. The United States department of agriculture has long kept close check on all of the broods of both families and is able to say with almost complete, unflinching accuracy just when and over what territory any brood will appear.

The two broods due this year are brood 10, which belongs to the 17-year family, and brood 18, which belongs to the 13-year family.

Brood 10 has the widest distribution of any brood. Beginning at the eastern extremity of Long Island, it sweeps west and south to the Mississippi river at Cairo, Ill., and extends as far north as central Wisconsin and as far south as middle Georgia, with some isolated colonies as far northeast as upper Vermont, and one as far west as the boundary line between Iowa and Nebraska. The whole or portions of 20 states are included within this range. There are three regions of greater occurrence, one covering New Jersey, Maryland and eastern Pennsylvania; another covering all of Indiana, the greater part of Ohio and southern Michigan, and a third covering western North Carolina, eastern Tennessee, and northern Georgia.

Brood 18, the 13-year brood that comes out this year, is comparatively a small brood and is made up of scattered colonies rather than of dense and compact swarms that mark the larger broods. Five states are affected by it—Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee—but it touches only limited areas of these states.

Cicadas Will Appear in May.
Latitude does not appear to materially affect the time of emergence from the ground, the cicada in the lake states coming out within a week or two of the same time as in the Gulf and South Atlantic states. This data ranges from the last week in May to the first in June, and the shrieking hosts may be looked for throughout the whole territory indicated at about that time. Late in May or early in June the under sides of leaves on practically all trees in dense brood areas will be studded with the cast skins and every wooded place will be resounding with the shrill drums.

A month later the deposition of eggs in branches will have become general. Fear aroused by the presence of this insect in great numbers is out of proportion to the real damage likely to be done. People in infested sections should not become unduly alarmed, but should apply such methods of control as are possible. In young orchards and nurseries, the safest method is the hand collection of the insects at the time of emergence or as soon afterward as possible. Every cicada tries to climb some plant or tree immediately after coming out of the ground, and great numbers of them can be shaken off and collected in bags or umbrellas. This practice may be continued for an indefinite time after emer-

When the "17-Year-Locusts" Come.

The year 1919 is likely to be one of the worst "locust years" on record. But entomologists of the United States department of agriculture see nothing alarming in the prospect.

The periodical cicada, the real name of the insect commonly called "locust," will appear this year in the following states: Alabama, District of Columbia, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The injury done by the periodical cicada consists almost wholly in chiseling grooves in the branches of trees for depositing eggs. This injury always appears to be greater than it actually is. Popular alarm is usually out of proportion to general damage.

Young fruit trees are sometimes killed by the cicada. The precautionary measures are: Defer putting out young fruit trees till next year; postpone budding operations; do no pruning this winter or spring.

When the insects begin coming out, hand pick them from young fruit trees or spray them with pyrethrum powder, kerosene emulsions or a solution of carbolic acid or acetic acid.

Later, when the insects are ready to begin laying, spray young fruit trees with whitewash.

The latest United States army report is that 227 men out of the millions we sent into the national service have been blinded. Small as is this total statistics believe that this figure is too large. Among the allies the proportion of blinded men among the total casualties has been one in 1,500, and there is no apparent reason why the American rate should not correspond with this.

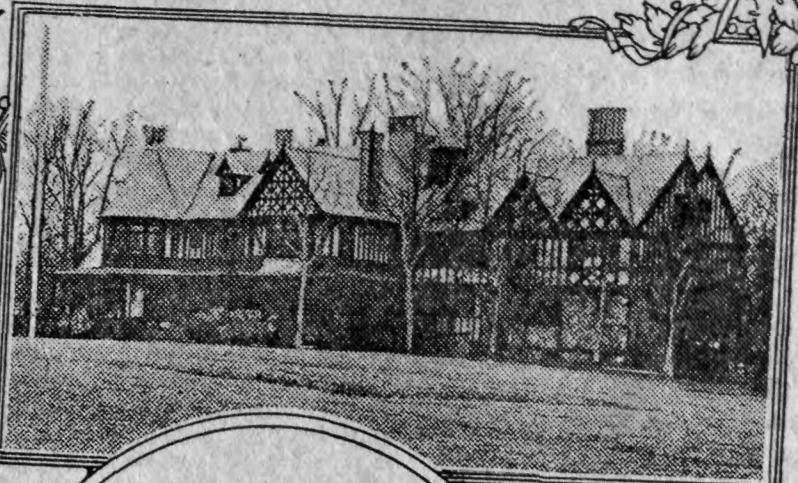
Beautiful Home Now Hospital.
The place whither blinded American fighters are taken when they return to this country is formally United States army general hospital No. 7. Actually it is one of the loveliest spots imaginable. It is at Gullford, a suburb of Baltimore, on the 100-acre Evergreen estate of Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, which she has loaned to the government. The Garrett home is now the home of the blind soldiers and

gentle, and the work should be very early in the morning or late in the evening when the insects are somewhat torpid and sluggish. **Insecticides Are Effective.** The destruction of the cicada may be accomplished with insecticides if applied at the moment of emergence from the ground or shortly after it has shed its pupal skin and is still soft and comparatively helpless. This kind of work can be made very successful in small areas, but could not be applied on a large scale. Best results are obtained with pyrethrum powder, kerosene emulsions, a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid, or a 15 per cent solution of acetic acid, sprayed directly on the insects.

Not much success has been attained with washes or other applications to prevent oviposition. Ill-smelling substances appear not to repel the cicada. There are some indications that the insect dislikes to sit on a white surface, and therefore whitewash is believed to possess some efficacy as a preventive of oviposition, though the cicada will oviposit on whitewashed trees if no more pleasing place can be found. A spray of bordeaux mixture is also believed to have some value as a preventive. Certain precautionary methods, however, are of more importance than the curative ones. In all regions where there is to be an appearance of the cicada, all pruning operations should be neglected during the preceding winter and spring in order to offer a larger twig growth and thus to distribute the damage over a greater surface. The planting of young orchards should be deferred until the danger is past, and the same advice applies to budding operations in the spring prior to the cicada's appearance.

HELPING BLIND SOLDIERS TO HELP THEMSELVES.

Beautiful Estate Near Baltimore Home of American Fighters Made Sightless by Wounds



BEAUTIFUL HOME OF MRS. T. HARRISON GARRETT, NOW ARMY HOSPITAL FOR BLIND

IF WAR has its compensations, count large among them the new opportunity and incentive it has been the means of giving the blind. In doing their plain duty by the men made sightless in their service the nations are at the same time acquiring vision. Under compulsion of war, solution of the whole "problem of the blind" has advanced immeasurably. The number of blinded soldiers is relatively small; in learning how to return them to industrial life the world is devising a practical system of education for the far greater host of blind civilians. Somehow the words "blindness," "dependency" and "detriment" have become linked in the language as if they were born conjoined. The process of divorce is well under way. The pioneers saw it long ago, but it has taken a war and the soldier walking in darkness to make most of us see that it is easily possible for a blind man to do a man's part in the world, not merely a blind man's part. This is fact, not sentiment, says a writer in the New York Sun.

Consider the word of that indomitable, fascinating blind man, Sir Arthur Pearson, that the majority of men who have gone forth from St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors in London are earning more money than they ever earned before, and some of them more than they ever dreamed of earning, and all in self-respectful ways.

Day of Blind Beggar Gone.

The blind beggar has inspired both poetry and activity by the police. He and his craft are doomed. The day is coming when every passerby will know that if a man is a mendicant the reason does not lie in his blindness. Owners of factories are learning, right here in New York and wherever old prejudices are being swept away by demonstrated truth, that they have work the blind can do as well as those who can see.

Ability to earn a good living is becoming ordinary rather than exceptional, thanks to the teaching at such places as St. Dunstan's in London and Evergreen in Baltimore, where all America's blinded soldiers, sailors and marines go to have the way pointed by the government and the Red Cross Institute for the Blind.

The number of men who have come out of the war blinded is far less than most people suppose. It is safe to say that the figure of a blind veteran poking along with a cane or being led along the streets was common in the vision of those trying to imagine conditions after the war. Somehow, probably because the blinded soldier is the most appealing to the feeling of pity and is held in special affection among those wounded, and because of a general belief that shell shock and gasping often destroy the eyesight, the notion has been prevalent that blindness would have a big place in the casualty lists. This is not true.

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His Achievement.

"I tried to dodge a motorcycle," explained the gent from Jimson Junction. "I threw myself back and fetched up in front of a motorcar. I gave a hoot and I gave a yell and jumped sideways and bumped into a fat man and glanced off and rolled under a popcorn wagon. In trying to scramble out I caught my toe on the edge of the curbing and frogged forwards with my head under the swinging door of a saloon, and eight or ten fellers coming out walked on me.

Superstitious Thieves.

Some of the most notorious criminals, who, it might have been thought, would not pay the slightest attention to omens, good or bad, have a profound belief in superstitions of all kinds. Curiously enough, the burglar will often relinquish a big burgling feat if a dream the night before has warned him that he will be in danger. But should it happen that he sees a rain-bow during the day he will consider it portent that, however reckless



LEARNING TO WRITE ON THE TYPEWRITER



BLIND SOLDIERS TAUGHT TO BIND BOOKS THEY HAVE WRITTEN

sailors, in charge of an army officer, Kernwood, another fine old building, is the military headquarters of the post and the home of blind officers. The government has erected six buildings at a cost of \$250,000. These are two used as barracks for enlisted men with sight, who attend to the upkeep of the building, a recreation building and a gymnasium and swimming pool.

Evergreen has the double function of a hospital for the men while they need medical care and a school in which they are fitted to "carry on."

The aim is officially stated: "To equip the blind man so that upon his dismissal from the service of the United States he may take his place as a self-supporting, self-respecting individual in society or be prepared to receive further instruction under the guidance and at the expense of the federal board of vocational education."

The patients are either totally blind or so deficient in vision that they are precluded from re-entering the usual occupations or even normal home life without some training.

"If it is borne in mind," says "Pointing the Way," a booklet describing Evergreen, "that despair is the natural reaction of those who are suddenly stricken with blindness, it will be readily appreciated that Evergreen cannot be used solely as a school for trade training and higher education, but that courses have to be arranged to teach the blind men 'how to be blind'; to teach them that, though blind, they are still normal men; to impress upon them the importance of observing the usual conventions of life; the necessity for strictly living up to the rules of personal hygiene, of advantages accruing from association with normal people; to afford them an opportunity to develop latent senses so that in a large measure these may be substituted for the lost sight."

Value of Physical Training.
The courses that every man who goes to Evergreen are required to take are physical training, fundamental

You see, every time I raised my head to get up the door swung back and slapped me down again, and I just nacherly had to lay there till the procession had passed over me. But, anyhow, I am proud to narrate that I dodged that motorcycle."—Kansas City Star.

Kauri Gum Much Prized.

The most prized and sought after of all resins, on account of its high qualities, is kauri gum, which, curiously enough, has only been found in New

hand training, reading and writing of Braille and typewriting. Physical training includes personal hygiene, swimming, bowling, outdoor sports and gymnasium exercises.

At Evergreen they call the handwork course the "finger kindergarten." It embraces weaving, basketry, netting, chair caning and carpentry. For many years these industries, with the exception of carpentry, which was considered too difficult, were about all that was taught in the traditional school for the blind. The demand for the products was largely artificial and knowledge of that fact by the blind man did not help to make his lot easier.

But at Evergreen, as at St. Dunstan's, the purpose of such instruction is to educate the fingers so they may pass on to more important things. Similarly typewriting is taught to every one, not that all may become professional typists, but because it is good finger and mind exercise and gives the blind man, who finds it virtually impossible to write legibly with pen or pencil, a means of written communication. Typewriting, when mastered, with stenography and the dictaphone, also may be made a means of livelihood.

The elective courses as planned at Evergreen are classed as professional, commercial, industrial, agricultural and home work. The professional work, except for massage, piano tuning and bookbinding, will be under the direction of the federal board of vocational education. An industrial survey has been made, enabling the government to classify industry properly and determine the physical requirements necessary for the various types of work. When an occupation seemingly suitable for the blind is found a time study motion picture is made of the most skilled man found in the plant. These pictures are to be the text books for the instructors of the blind soldiers.

To fit men for commercial work courses are being developed in business economics, salesmanship, office management, the use of office equipment and the principles of accounting and bookkeeping. Agricultural courses, primarily for those who come from and must return to rural homes, include classes in poultry raising, dairy farming and market gardening.

What Red Cross Is Doing.
To do anything that will help the blinded fighters at Evergreen and after their discharge the Red Cross Institute for the Blind is co-operating with the hospital and the vocational educational board. It has quarters in a building adjoining the Garrett estate. It has established a library room with raised print copies of entertaining literature. It has provided volunteer teachers, and has opened a house in Baltimore where any member of a patient's family may stay. If mother, wife, sister or child can be of assistance to the blinded man in carrying on his future work that person may be invited to go to this house without expense and receive practical instruction in how best to help the blind man not only in his trade or profession, but in his home.

The men remain at Evergreen until "they reach the highest point of mental and physical rehabilitation." They are discharged by the commanding officer upon the recommendation of a medical survey board. When they are discharged they cease to be soldiers and receive a pension of \$100 a month. If the hospital period of convalescence is not long enough to prepare them for self-support supplementary education is provided by the federal vocational board.

Zealand. It is solidified turpentine of the kauri, a wonderful tree which only flourishes in New Zealand. The gum is found in the earth and dug up like peat, and also on the forks of living trees, says the Wide World Magazine. That taken from the ground is the fossilized remains of what were, in the ages long ago, forests of splendid kauri trees. The extent of the industry may be gauged when it is stated that between 8,000 and 9,000 tons of this gum is exported annually from New Zealand.

Farming for Boys

Some time ago the government of western Australia initiated a scheme for placing boys on farms within the state, in order that they might have the most practical kind of training in the years before they are ready to take up land for themselves. The farmers showed considerable eagerness in securing the services of the boys, and last year the government had applications for 600, of which

number only 339 could be supplied. The government keeps in close touch with all boys sent, and receives piles of letters showing that both they and the farmers are pleased with the scheme. The colonial secretary, the Hon. H. F. Colebatch, recently remarked: "Some parents may think their boys too clever or too well educated for farm work. This is a mistake. There are many boys too dull or too ignorant to make a success of farming—none too bright or too well educated."

Had Lived Out of the World.

John Harris, aged seventy-five years, has retired recently as keeper of Winter Island lighthouse after a service of 47 years, says a Salem (Mass.) dispatch. Harris had never seen a moving picture show, ridden in an automobile, seen a city electrically lighted after dark or eaten in a night restaurant. His duties at the lighthouse made it necessary for him to be there at night, and during the 47 years he was never outside the beacon after dark.

During the entire 47 years he was never absent from his post except during five days, and on those days he was always back in the lighthouse before sunset.

Now he is on the pension roll and has moved with Mrs. Harris into Salem. They are going to spend the remainder of their days getting acquainted with the modern world.

Alloy steel castings for dies are being used by drop forging manufacturers.

VOTE TO RECALL COMMISSIONER IN RAHWAY

April 29th Set As the Date Furber is to Face Test in Special Election Accused of Harrassing Citizens.

Setting Tuesday, April 29th, as the date for the special election to determine whether or not City Commissioner James B. Furber, Socialist, shall be recalled was the chief feature of the weekly meeting of the City Commissioners. In accordance with the law City Clerk Charles H. Lambert certified to Commissioner Furber and the other commissioners that a petition complying with the requirements of the law, was filed March 18 and carefully examined by him. He said that there were 866 names on the petitions, of which number 837 were found on the registry books.

City Clerk Lambert then stated that as there were 2,641 on the registry list that the required thirty per cent of the signatures as specified by law, meant that there must be 793 signatures on the petitions. He there found forty-four more than the required number. After he had made these statements he served each commissioner with the proper legal notice. The report of City Clerk Lambert was ordered received and filed.

The reasons advanced for the recall were:

1. Because he has failed to take proper and effective steps to safeguard the water supply of the City of Rahway, which he has directly under his supervision.
2. Because while neglecting the duties of his position, he has attempted to interfere with the proper conduct of the work of the other commissioners.
3. Because his spoken and written declarations on the world war and his actions in connections with the same render him an unfit representative of the patriotic city in which he holds office.
4. Because against the protest of the other two commissioners of Rahway, he has used his office to harass and annoy private citizens against whom he has a personal grudge.

Copper Thieves Caught.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has refused to reverse judgment of the New Jersey District Court in which Michael Copertino and Peter Cucorello were convicted of the theft of four bars of copper from the Lehigh Valley Railroad car near South Plainfield, N. J.

Detectives, on the day following the robbery, found two of the bars in a cemetery near the railroad tracks. After hiding in a car for some time, one of the detectives saw Copertino enter the cemetery and soon after Cucorello arrived with an automobile, into which the two defendants proceeded to load copper. The other detective, who had gone to a telephone, returned and the two officers placed the men under arrest.

An attempt by the defense to use a technical contention that the copper had lost its character of stolen property because it had re-invested in the railroad company when the detectives seized it the court held was not tenable. This was so for the reason that before the detectives attempted to exercise any control over the copper the defendants appeared and took actual possession of it.

All the testimony adduced at the trial went to show that the defendants knew the property had been stolen.

TELLS OF JERSEY'S TROOPS

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Following the summary of the activities of the Seventy-eighth National Army Division which it issued Saturday, the War Department today made available a similar history of the career of the Twenty-ninth Division, which like the Seventy-eighth, is in large part composed of Jerseymen. The chronicle reads:

"Twenty-ninth Division—National Guard of New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and District of Columbia.

"This Division arrived in France in June 1918 and after the usual preliminary training took over the Gebweiler sector in Alsace during the latter part of July.

"Early in September troops of this division put over a raid supported by artillery, in the Badricourt sector, inflicting losses upon the enemy and suffering very slight casualties.

"On October 13, in spite of strong machine gun resistance, this division attacked and cleared the enemy from the Bois d'Ormont. They continued their advance until October 17, on which date they had reached the summit of Bois de la Grand Montagne.

"On October 23 the division attacked and captured the ridge of Bois d'Etraye and Hill 381. One hundred prisoners were taken during this operation. The division was engaged in consolidating its position in this sector when the armistice went into effect."

LEGISLATIVE NEWS IN BRIEF

Argues for Proportional Representation.

Linton Satterthwaite of Trenton, was the principal speaker yesterday afternoon at a hearing given on the House 265, Assemblyman Gill's bill providing for proportional representation. The features of the system as it is used in some parts of this country and in many European countries were explained by proponents of the measure.

More than a dozen school principals and teachers, an assistant superintendent of schools and others spoke against Senate 82 yesterday afternoon at a hearing on the measure before the Senate education committee, while two argued in favor of its passage. The bill authorizes boards of education, upon recommendation from the district, county or city superintendents, to dismiss a teacher for inefficiency after having served the teacher with six months notice and stating the reasons for dismissal.

Favors Rejected Bill.

Approximately 5,000 members of the State Game Federation are a unit in favor of the recall of House bill No. 49, which was voted down by the Assembly on March 19. The bill provided for an increase in the fishing and hunting license from \$1.15 to \$1.65, which would provide an additional sum of \$50,000 annually for the propagation of fish and game. It is said the House rejected the measure owing to a misapprehension as to its true significance and now that the attitude of sportsmen has been made known, the bill probably will be recalled and passed.

No Extra Recording Fees.

Last night by a vote of 23 to 24 defeated the bill introduced by Mr. Augenblick, of Essex, which would have increased the fees for recording deeds and mortgages in the county offices of the state several years ago. Utility Companies Object to Bill Pro-

hibiting Meter Charge.

Opposition to Assemblyman Underwood Cochran's bill, House 51, which is intended to prevent the levying of service charges for meters, was offered by representatives of most of the utility companies of the state at a hearing given yesterday afternoon by the House committee on corporations Mr. Cochran, the introducer of the bill, was in the Assembly chamber and asked if he desired to speak in favor of the measure. He said that he did not. As a result there was nothing said in its behalf.

C. L. S. Tingley of the Monmouth Electric Company, declared that the principal of the bill was wrong, as it was "the entering wedge toward returning regulation of utilities to municipal politics."

Carl Van Geist of the Atlantic City Gas Company, explained a service charge of twenty-five cents a month per meter which is levied in his territory by saying that it was one of the ways devised by the Utility Board for the purpose of increasing the company's revenue. It distributes the burden equitably, he said.

Secretary Alfred N. Barber, of the Utility Board said he did not want to appear to be criticizing a bill before the legislature, but it might be necessary in case of its passage to provide revenue for the company, against which it evidently was directed, in some other way. His references was to the Atlantic City Gas Company.

Registration Day Set.

Assemblyman Nolan's bill, providing for a registration day this year where commissioned government cities have elections was also passed. This measure had once been defeated. It will enable returning soldiers and sailors to have an opportunity to vote at these spring elections. The registry day will be held twenty days prior to the election.

Brewery For Nut Butter.

In preparation for the enforcement of prohibition, the Essex County Brewing Company's plant at Newark has been converted into an establishment for the manufacture of nut butter. The plant will be operated by Hauck Nut Butter Company, and the daily production of this food will begin within a few days. It will employ about 600 men and 100 women.

Debs Sentence Stands.

Eugene V. Debs' application for a rehearing of his appeal from conviction and sentence to ten years' imprisonment for violating the Espionage act was denied by the Supreme court.

In filing his motion for a rehearing Debs claimed the court's opinion amounted to the trial of a person for an undisclosed "state of mind," that the privilege of showing his motive in making the speech for which he was convicted was denied him, and that the court had failed to decide all of the questions presented to it for review.

The prosecution resulted from statements made by Debs in a speech in Canton, Ohio, last June. The Supreme Court affirmed the conviction on March 10. Unless executive clemency is obtained, Debs now must serve his sentence. He is at liberty on bail.

Women's Paper Fails.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 4.—After a trial of eight months the experiment of having a newspaper edited, managed and printed entirely by women has proved a failure, and it was announced yesterday that the next issue of The Evening Union, which is owned by Governor Edge, would come out under the guidance of mere men.

For the past eight months the editorial news and advertising forces of the paper were composed entirely of college women. The chief cause of the failure of the experiment is said to be to the fact that the fair editors had reporters failed to develop "news sense" in the handling of stories.

Jersey Doctors Among Americans Decorated.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Two Jersey surgeons are among the sixty-six American medical officers and enlisted men who have been decorated by the British Government for bravery and distinguished service. Surgeon General Ireland was notified of the awards yesterday by the British War Office. The Jerseymen honored are Captain Hugo Alexander of 616 River Street, Hoboken, who entered the service March 19, 1917, and Captain Robert N. McGuffie of 81 Ascension street, Passaic. Both received the military cross.

Two other officers were made honorary companions of the Distinguished Service Order, forty-seven received the Military Cross and fifteen enlisted men got the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Signs Bridge Measure.

TRENTON, April 4.—Governor Edge has signed the Brown bridge bill. This measure which was piloted through both branches of the Legislature by Senator Brown, of Middlesex, will enable the State Highway Department to take over the mile-long bridge between Perth and South Amboys as a part of the new State highways system.

The Governor has also signed the bills making the fees for notary public and commissioners of deeds \$10 instead of \$5 for the right to receive the privileges of these offices.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH NOTES

Communion and the Lord's Supper will be observed next Sabbath at the Presbyterian church in the morning at eleven o'clock. A brief sermon will be preached by the acting pastor, Rev. Joseph B. Ferguson.

In the evening the subject of the sermon will be, "The Fool's Eyes are in the Ends of the Earth," a description of a habit common to many persons now as in the time when the wise man many years ago spoke this sentiment. The subject will present present day lessons.

The annual meeting of the church will be held next Tuesday evening, at which time the reports of activities will be rendered by the various organizations. The treasurer will also report the amount raised by the Mission Band toward Home and the Foreign Missions. This society stands among the highest in the Presbytery in the sums raised for these objects. A social time will follow the meeting. There will be an election of trustees at the annual meeting in addition to the other items of business.

The canvassers in the New Era Drive for local and benevolent funds are still busy and working confidentially, expecting to raise the amount necessary for both purposes.

The Ladies Mission Band will meet next Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. Charles A. Phillips on Locust street, at the usual hour.

The annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Mission society of the Presbytery of Elizabeth will be held in the Westminster church, Elizabeth, Tuesday morning and afternoon. It is expected that a considerable delegation from the local church will attend.

Four ladies represented the Mission Band at the Home Mission meeting in Plainfield last week.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

"Almost persuaded thou me to be a Christian," replied King Agrippa, as the Apostle Paul bore his testimony to the Christ. On Sunday morning at ten o'clock, the witness of the Evangelist Mark to the "Incomparable Life" will be the subject of the morning discourse, which residents of the Borough are invited to hear. Upon the character of Jesus, Methodist Christianity either stands or falls, and nowhere can a more reliable account of His life be found than in the records of John Mark, one of His disciples.

At the evening service, beginning at eight o'clock, the pastor will speak on "Wherefore, O King Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision."

The Newark Annual Conference, of which the local Charge is a part, meets next Wednesday in the Halsey street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Newark. Bishop Luther B. Wilson will be the presiding officer. The local congregation is practically interested in Conference this year, inasmuch as the status of the local Church is to be raised from that of a student appointment to that of a regular Conference appointment. This will not mean a change in the pastorate, necessarily, as the present pastor will conclude his Seminary course early in May, and it is more than likely that he will be continued in charge of the local work.

GERMAN BARON IS SHIPPED OFF TO PRISON

Six Other Agitators Go Along to Fort Oglethorpe—Suspected of Trying to Get Munitions Into Mexico.

Seven alien enemies were sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., yesterday afternoon. They had been arrested during the past six months. One of them, Baron Paul von Zglintzki, a broker, with offices in the Park Row building, was arrested yesterday.

It was stated that Zglintzki had been watched by secret service men for several months. He is suspected of having tried to get munitions into Mexico for transshipment into Germany. The baron, the authorities said, was born in Germany in 1876 and his father was an artillery general in Germany during the war.

The others interned were Herman C. A. Seeborn, Brooklyn, secretary and treasurer of the Bayer Chemical Company; Arthur Wiener, a young German who was a witness at the Jeremiah A. O'Leary trial; Arthur Meyerowitz, a former employee of the Hamburg-American Line, who was arrested several months ago at the Hotel Majestic and who has been detained on Ellis Island; Dr. Ferdinand Pinz, an Austrian propagandist who didn't register; Adolph Henry Ney, a chemist, of Scarsdale, who is said to be a descendant of Marshal Ney of Napoleon's army, and Emil Rennert, who has been some time on Ellis Island.

Oil Men Cut Prices.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Oil men are slashing prices.

The shipping board asked for bids on 34,000,000 barrels of fuel oil for the American merchant marine the coming year.

It brought the record low bid of 24 cents a barrel. Other bids ranged up to \$1.33. Pre-war fuel prices were \$2.15 and \$2.30.

Favors Americanization.

TRENTON, April 4.—The House of Assembly has passed the Gill Americanization Bill, which will compel all foreign-speaking residents of New Jersey to go to evening schools to learn English. Proper State supervisory authorities are established to administer the provisions of the act. The Assembly also passed the Gill Bill to create a bureau of school census and attendance for children in the Department of Public Instruction.

Renewal Collection Large.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury has collected from all sources in New Jersey, from July 1, last, the start of the Government's fiscal year, to March 21, a total of \$26,342,959.

LUTHERAN CHURCH NOTES.

Morning service 10 a. m. Sunday school 11 a. m. English sermon 7:30 p. m. Passion service Wednesday at 7:45 p. m.

The Sunday evening topic will be Joppa—Caesarea. A seaport situated on the Mediterranean Sea.

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE SALE OF ICE CREAM, SODAS OR OTHER LIKE BEVERAGES IN THE BOROUGH OF ROOSEVELT.

Section 1. No person or persons, association or corporation conducting or carrying on an Ice Cream, Soda or Confectionery business in the Borough of Roosevelt, shall sell, vend, or deliver at retail, to any person or persons, any Ice Cream, Soda or other like beverages, unless all such sales of ice cream and soda and other like beverages shall be served and delivered on paper dishes or in paper cups, which said paper dishes and aper cups shall immediately be destroyed after being used by the person served with the same, and shall not in any case be used for service a second time, and all spoons used in connection with the service of such ice cream or sodas, and other like beverages, shall be thoroughly cleaned and sterilized before being used again.

Section 2. Any person or persons, association or corporation who shall fail to comply with, or violate any section of this ordinance, or any provision thereof, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than five dollars (\$5.00) and not more than ten dollars (\$10.00) for the first offense and upon second offense, a revocation of license.

This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

The above ordinance was introduced and passed on its first and second readings on the third day of April, 1919.

EDWARD J. HEIL, President
R. JOSEPH MURPHY, Clerk.

TAKE NOTICE—That the above ordinance was adopted on its first and second reading by the Board of Health of the Borough of Roosevelt at its meeting held on the third day of April, 1919, and will be taken up for final adoption at a meeting to be held on the eleventh day of April, 1919.

RAILROADS NOW CAN HELP

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Information and Education Service of the Department of Labor has issued a bulletin calling attention to the fact that Circular No. 44, issued by the United States Railroad Administration July 29, 1918, under which the railroads refrained from co-operating in local improvements other than those of imperative necessity, has been rescinded. This order was set aside December 30, 1918, and the railroad administration is now endeavoring to handle the matter of joining with cities on local improvement projects, as in normal times.

Several municipal authorities, the bulletin states, recently have written the Division of Public Works and Construction Development, saying local municipal projects were being held up because the railroads refused to assume their proportion of the costs. If there has been such refusal since December 30, 1918, the action has not been taken in line with the policy of the United States Railroad Administration. Matters of this kind are now handled by the local municipal authorities with the railroads involved just as in pre-war practices.

Many Contracts Cancelled.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Ordinance contracts for the army canceled or suspended up to March 6 aggregated \$2,185,240,000, according to revised figures made public yesterday by the War Department. Actual cancellations on that date totaled \$185,240,000. The statement shows that it had been impossible to carry out all of the cancellations originally planned necessitating this revision of the figures.

The largest item in the canceled or suspended list is shell contracts, at \$861,180,000, while the second is \$622,960,000 for explosives.

Taft "Broke" in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., April 4.—Former President Taft, who will speak at Kalamazoo on the League of Nations, arrived in Detroit this afternoon—"broke." He walked to the City Hall where Mayor Couzens cashed a check for him.

"I just ran out of change," he explained to newspapermen, and I know the Mayor had lots of it."

The former President will go from Kalamazoo to Lansing, where he is expected to speak before the State Legislature tomorrow.

TO FIGHT ZONE PLAN.

An organization to fight the zone plan of the Public Service Railway Company was formed by representatives of municipalities in Camden and Gloucester counties, meeting in the Council Chamber in Camden.

In view of the fact that the Camden City Council had appropriated \$1,000 to be used in the employment of experts, the small towns will be assessed \$100 each for the fund. City Councilman William Abbott was made president of the organization; City Council Charles Letzger of Gloucester City, secretary and City Treasurer George A. Frey, treasurer.

Governor Edge Sells Papers.

TRENTON, April 4.—The Press-Union Publishing Company, a New Jersey Corporation, today purchased two Atlantic City newspapers. The Daily Press (morning) and the Evening Union, from Governor Walter E. Edge, who is expected to take up his duties in Washington upon the assembling of the new Congress. Title was actually passed at the state house yesterday, and the new owners took possession today.

The purchase price of both papers was \$140,000, including the Atlantic City Photo-Engraving Plant, an adjunct.

Governor Edge turns his entire interest in both newspapers, which he has published for many years, over to three young men who have long been in his employ and close business associates. They are Albert J. Feyl, Paul J. O'Neill, and Francis E. Crossdale.

Baby Week May 17-24.

TRENTON, April 4.—The State department of Health today designated May 17 to 24 as "Baby Week" for New Jersey. It is set apart for the direct attention of the people to the program the state is undertaking for the protection of its children and to stimulate certain activities that are essential for the successful working out of this program.

Seattle Owns Trolleys.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 4.—The city of Seattle is today owner and operator of the complete Stone-Webster traction system here. Final details of \$15,000,000 purchase were cleared up last night. The city began operations at 11 p. m.

Express service to cut down the time from the centre of the city to practically all outlying residential districts is the first proposed improvement.

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SPECIAL SALE!

Saturday, April 5

Loins Pork	lb. - 34c	Sirloin Steak	lb. - 30c
Fresh Whole Shoulders	- 29 1-2c	Porter House Steak	- 32c
Fresh Whole Butts	- 30 1-2c	Chuck Steak	- 28c
Fresh Hams	- 35c	Whole Legs Veal	- 25c
Fresh Chickens	- 42c	Shoulders of Veal	- 22c
Spring Legs Lamb	- 35c	Forequarters Veal	- 23c
Fresh Country Sausage	- 32c	California Hams	- 26 1-2c
Fancy Rib Roast	- 29 1-2c	Fancy Skinback Hams	- 36c
Fancy Pot Roast	- 32c	Liver, 2 lbs. for	- 25c
Prime Chuck Roast, 5 lb. for	\$1.05	Fancy Stew Veal	- 20c

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