

## PRICES BEGINNING TO DROP; BOWLING LEAGUE TO START

DOWNWARD TREND SETS IN EARNEST—  
COTTON, WOOL, SHIRTINGS AND MANY  
STAPLES ARE ON TOBOGGAN SLIDE  
—BIG CLOTHIERS CUT DEEPLY.

### Retailers Not Getting in Line.

Prices of Many Show They Still Want War-Time Profits—Are Not All Keeping in Line With Wholesale Market Reductions—Up to You to Protect Yourself.

The prices of the various factors that go to make up the cost of living are beginning to break in every quarter.

In some quarters the downward trend has gotten well under way.

Particularly is this so of sugar, which is now selling at six cents a pound, raw.

This week has brought about many changes in the prices of cottons, woollens and practically all the foodstuffs.

Not all of these, of course, have been reflected in the retail market.

The cuts that have already been made by the wholesalers and which ought to have been reflected by the retailers have not appeared as yet to any appreciable extent.

There are healthy signs here and there that even these people will get in line. Many of the great hotels in New York have slashed their prices. Chicago was on the job even earlier. The same thing has happened in Boston. The Department of Justice announced that the Child's Restaurants will put into effect cuts ranging from 11 to 28 per cent. on Monday.

Wheat is a big factor in the cost of living. This commodity has been declining steadily and yesterday's December wheat sold in Chicago at seven and one-half cents below Monday's quotations and nearly \$1.00 under the high of July. Corn closed at three and one-quarter cents under Monday.

### Clothing Breaks.

Michael Stern & Co. big clothing manufacturers of Rochester cut their prices thirty-three and one-third per cent. as of November 1st in addition to the usual cash discount of seven per cent.

Cuts ranging up to fifty-five per cent. were made in cotton goods by C. D. Bordon & Co. and the Algonquin Printint; Denims came down forty per cent.

### Shirts Toboggan.

The Manhattan Shirt Co. announced reductions of thirty-six per cent. Bradstreet's index number of commodities for November 1st was announced at \$15,675, a decline of 7.3 per cent from October 1st, of 24.9 per cent. from February 1st and of 8.2 per cent. from November 1st, 1917. During the slashing of the wholesale market prices there has been a dropping off in the retail business and many now look for the present movement to act as an incentive to stimulate buying. The lack of orders at retail has caused the retailers to cancel orders with the wholesalers and this of necessity has made them make reductions, so that the people after all are responsible.

Indications are that further declines are in prospect. Cheaper overalls are promised with the big cut in Denim's made by Cone Export and Commission Co., the largest producers of Denim's, which cut their price forty per cent. This cut makes possible the return of \$2.00 Overalls.

The effectiveness of the cut in Denim's by the Bordon Company is indicated by a reduction of from 22 to 11c a yard for shirting. Printed cloth formerly left the mill at 21 cents. They are now quoted at 10 cents. Percalae are now 12 1-2c while Cambric is quoted from 33 to 15 cents. The cuts are now effective.

### Sugar Slides Again.

Raw sugar has declined to six cents a pound wholesale. Chicago grain quotations went to the lowest in four years.

### Corn and Rye.

Corn, oats and rye followed wheat downward. Cash wheat fell 4 cents a bushel but held its premium over December. In announcing the index of November 1st Bradstreet's Agency shows:

	Nov. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1
	1919	1920	1920	1920
Breadstuffs	\$0.2006	\$0.2223	\$0.1942	\$0.1890
Live stock	.6600	.6035	.5985	.5840
Provision	4.5723	4.1981	4.2106	4.1404
Fruits	.4264	.4485	.4485	.4385
Hides and leather	2.9600	3.4400	2.4200	1.9800
Textiles	6.2731	5.6958	4.8494	4.4227
Metals	1.0286	.9716	.9368	.8391
Coal and coke	.0129	.0222	.0228	.0191
Oils	1.0054	.8938	.8609	.8012
Naval stores	.2668	.2327	.2175	.2099
Building materials	.2075	.2396	.2370	.2345
Chemicals and drugs	1.1690	1.2515	1.2122	1.1722
Miscellaneous	1.1200	.7550	.7010	.6447
Totals	19.9026	17.9746	16.9094	15.6750

### What to Expect.

There is evidence on every hand that prices should be materially lower. In a number of cases the consumer finds that this does

### BUS ACCIDENT KILLS ONE AND INJURES OTHERS

Dead Man and Injured Pinned Underneath When City Bus Topples Over—Employees at Armour Works.

Three men were taken to the Rahway City Hospital Saturday night suffering from injuries received when a jitney bus sideswiped a wagon and turned over on the road between the Borough and Woodbridge in Woodbridge just at the line of the two municipalities. One of the injured, Raffaele Palele, aged 47 years of Second street, Port Reading, died from his injuries at midnight. His skull was fractured. Dominica Di-Simone, aged 45 years, received a fractured left clavicle and a broken femur, or thigh bone, in addition to numerous severe bruises and cuts. Joseph Rieucci, aged 40 years, received a laceration on the shin and suffered from shock.

The three men, employed of the Armour Fertilizer Works, were walking along the road when the bus side swiped a wagon and turned over, falling on them and pinning them to the pavement. They are all of Italian birth and have wives in Italy. The three resided in Second street, Port Reading.

Mike Sasso, driver of the bus, was painfully cut about the hands and face by broken glass. He was taken to his home. None of the passengers in the bus were injured.

### TAX PAYMENT IS TO BE MADE AT END OF MONTH

Last Two Days and December 1st at Borough Hall Set For Time—To Act Promptly Against Delinquents.

The local tax department is serving notices today by advertisement to all property owners here that the days appointed for the payment of taxes are November 29th, 30th and December 1st.

Those who do not pay their taxes on or before the 20th of December will be proceeded against as if delinquent.

The Collector of Taxes especially urges all to be prompt in their payments.

### LADIES NIGHT IS HELD BY LOCAL DEMOCRATS

Entertain New Enfranchised Voters in Recognition of Their Splendid Support During Campaign.

The local wing of the Democratic party put its finishing touches to its campaign on Tuesday by holding a "Ladies' Night" at its main headquarters at the junction of Woodbridge and Carteret Avenues.

Everything that goes to make up entertainment including, songs, recitations, solos, and musical recitals formed a part of the program.

The gathering was pretty much an effort on the part of the leaders of the party locally to show their appreciation of the work done by the newly enfranchised voters of the Borough.

The unprecedented vote gotten out on Election Day, it is believed, was largely due to the successful way in which the women voters went about task of getting those who enjoy suffrage to exercise their rights.

It is with this thought in mind that the Democrats decided to show in some little way how thankful they were for the support given them.

The chief speaker of the evening was Mayor Joseph A. Hermann, who in a few words thanked the ladies for the assistance given.

The other candidates also spoke in the same vein.

Recorder E. J. Heil also was present and said a few words.

### ELECTION OFFICERS GET \$75 UNDER NEW STATUTE

While the election officers who served on Tuesday had a strenuous time of it, they were somewhat heartened for the task by reason of the fact that the New Jersey Legislature recently passed a law increasing their pay from \$50 to \$75.

The measure was signed by Governor Edwards on September 17 and went into effect immediately.

### MAY CHOOSE HAIGHT TO BE CHAIRMAN

County Freeholders reported to be considering him for job of chairman of Board.

The re-organization of the Board of Freeholders will take place on January 1st and there was a report current today that Freeholder Clarence M. Haight would be elected to the directorship, succeeding William S. Dey. This report was persistently circulated in this city.

Table Boarders Wanted—Mrs. Elliott, 29 Chrome Avenue.

not work out when he goes marketing. Despite the wholesale cuts of prices in some cases it is found that the prices on foodstuffs are some 10 to 20 per cent. higher retail. Yet there is no scarcity of any kinds of foodstuffs.

### Retail Market Slow to Follow.

The food markets are crowded and have been for the past three months. The situation as regard to freight has decidedly improved, so that the gougers cannot give this as an excuse of mulcting you. The food shipments have had comparatively clear tracks.

The proof of this is to be found pretty much on every hand.

Flour for instance is down to practically \$10 a barrel and some retailers are demanding as much as \$1.25 and \$1.35 for 24 lb. sacks. Beans are so plentiful that they have dropped to 9 cents a lb. but some of the retailers demand and get 20 cents a lb.

Potatoes ought to be selling at 2 lbs. for 14 cents at least, yet some retailers are getting 8 to 10 cents a lb. straight.

64-cent butter is being sold at 73 cents and higher.

70-cent eggs are sold at 95 cents. The highest price on the wholesale market for eggs is 80 cents a dozen.

Some of the wholesale and retail prices are given below:

WHOLESALE		RETAIL	
Butter	64 1/2c-65c lb.		69c-73c lb.
Eggs	55c-80c doz.		65c-95c doz.
Sugar	11c lb.*		12 1/2c lb.
Potatoes	\$3.50-\$4.50 bbl.		8c lb.
Flour	\$10.75-\$11 bbl.	\$1.25	24-lb. sack
Cabbage	.75c-\$1.25 bbl.		3c lb.
Beans	.9c lb.		20c lb.
Tomatoes	50c-\$3.50 pack		10c-15c lb.
Onions	\$1.25-\$2.25 bag		10c per 3lbs.
Beets	\$2-\$2.50 bbl.		5c bunch
Spinach	\$2.25 bbl.		15c lb.
Lettuce	\$1-\$2 bbl.		15c head

\*10 1/2c late November delivery.

### PLANS STARTED TO PAY SERVICE MEN A BONUS

State Commission Begins Preparations For Disbursing Funds—Legion Head to Aid Committee.

The State Soldiers' Bonus Commission, consisting of State Comptroller Newton A. K. Bugbee, of Trenton; State Treasurer William T. Read, of Camden, and Adjutant General Frederick Gilkyson, also of Trenton, named by an act of the present Legislature, is preparing its preliminary plans to pay the New Jersey war bonuses, approved by the referendum, and has selected as the fourth member of the commission, under the act, Major Lenodius Coyle, of Bridgeton, State commander of the American Legion.

Every man and woman from New Jersey who volunteered or who was inducted into the Federal service in the World War will receive a bonus of \$10 a month for each month he or she served, the aggregate individual bonus, however, not to amount to more than \$100.

The State House Commission, which will provide the funds for the bonuses, aggregating between \$12,000,000 and \$13,000,000, will be asked at its meeting by the Bonus Commission, to arrange for the bond issue to raise the necessary funds.

At a conference of the comptroller, the treasurer and the adjutant general on the bonus matter at the State House, the preliminary plans for the work were discussed. While the bonus board or any member of it cannot officially function until after the Secretary of State shall have certified the result of the referendum election to the Governor, it was thought advisable that in order to insure the prompt payment of the bonuses the organization of the full bonus board should be anticipated and tentative plans made for the preparation of the blank applications, with detailed instructions, etc.

In selecting Major Coyle as the fourth member of the commission, the three members who conferred thought the fact that he was the State commander of the American Legion, which is the largest representative body of former soldiers in the war with Germany, would be of assistance in the work of the bonus commission in that the operations of the board and the ex-soldiers could be more closely co-ordinated. Meantime the preliminary plans will be carried through, but the bonus commission made it clear that no application for a bonus could be acted upon until the State House Commission had provided for the disposition of the bonds through which the bonus money is to be raised.

Major Coyle, the fourth member of the bonus board, has been identified with the New Jersey National Guard for more than fifteen years and served overseas in the war.

### Annual Bazaar.

The Annual Bazaar of the Roosevelt Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in the Church basement on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, November 16th and 17th, 1920, starting at 7.30 P. M.

A large assortment of gifts suitable for Christmas presents, as well as useful articles and groceries will be on sale, at the same prices as charged by retail stores.

Admission is free and all are welcome. Don't forget the date, time and place.

### Miss Haslam Weds.

Among the wedding of the week was that of Miss Beatrice Haslam to Mr. Joseph McCann, at St. Joseph's church.

### 32,000 Are Laid Off.

The Willysville closed down their Ohio plant during the week for an indefinite period.

### To Hold a Reception.

A grand reception in honor of William Schmidt is to be held at Kish's hall next Wednesday by the Middlesex Grove No. 33, U. A. O. D.

### Legion Hold Dance.

The Roosevelt Post, No. 263 of the American Legion held a highly successful dance on Armistice eve at Kish's hall.

### SEASON STARTS ON MONDAY NIGHT WITH WHEELER AND LIEBIG PINMEN AS CONTESTANTS—ALLEY SOLONS HOLD CONCLAVE AT "Y".

Expect to Have Greatest Season.

Ten and Perhaps More Teams to Contest—Prizes to be Awarded to Winners—To Bowl Four Nights a Week—To Have Pool Tournament Too—Rules Agreed Upon.

The most enthusiastic bowling meeting that has been held in the Borough in a long time had session Wednesday night at the "Y".

At the meeting there was no less than eleven representatives of teams in attendance. As all of the clans are able to martial bowling organizations, there will be plenty of bowling on tap at the "Y" building during the coming months.

Among the teams expected to enter the league are the U. S. Metals Refining Co., Leibig Plant, Williams & Clark Works, Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co., Armour Fertilizer Works, Mexican Petroleum Corp., Consumers Chemical Corp., The Warner Chemical Co., American Cyanamid Co., Metal and Thermit Corp. and the Borough team.

The session was a long one, formulating rules, and appointing a schedule committee.

Due to the fact that there was some uncertainty as to how many men the different units could get out, a schedule was not made up. In order to get an early start, a schedule for next week only was arranged.

The schedule for the next week is Monday, Leibig vs. Wheeler; Tuesday, Armour vs. Williams and Clark; Thursday, Consumers vs. Copper Works.

In view of the large number of contestants to enter the league, it was decided that there be four nights of league bowling. The nights appointed are Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. It is expected that the schedule of league games on Saturday will help to brighten up the "Y" building on Saturday nights. As a usual thing nothing has been scheduled on Saturday night.

The rules agreed upon by the representatives were:

1. No man shall bowl on any team unless he shall have paid for the use of the privileges of the building.

2. A man to be eligible to bowl with a plant team must be a bona fide employee of that plant for at least 10 days. One who bowls with a Borough team must have been a bona fide resident of the Borough for at least ten days.

3. In view of the fact that it may be necessary to consolidate some teams, there shall be a rule that one who bowls with any such team shall not be eligible to later shift to another team.

4. The nights for bowling shall be Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

5. All games are scheduled to start at 7.45 P. M. and not later than 8.15.

6. There shall be a schedule committee of three men.

7. The foul line must be strictly adhered to in the playing of all league games and the referee shall in all cases be agreed upon by the captain of the contesting teams.

8. In case of a proven inability to get five men, a team may bowl a "blind" of 125.

9. The Chairman of the Bowling Committee must be notified by 1 o'clock of the day of the match and a satisfactory reason given for the need of postponement. Failure to either have a sufficient reason or to appear causes a forfeit of the game.

The schedule Committee, Messrs. Armour, Buhman and Weil got right on the job at the meeting and had the schedule straightened out for the next week. They are to meet again in a few days and will make a schedule for the entire season.

As a guide to the Schedule Committee, the members decided that the league should run into April.

The representatives which were in doubt as to the number of men they would be able to muster for these games are to notify the Schedule Committee not later than to-night as to the probable make up of the team. All teams are to file a list of 8 players with the Chairman of the Bowling Committee.

The members present did not take action, but the matter of having a team representing the entire organization which would contest with representatives of other organizations was discussed. It is expected in the near future that something along this line will be worked out.

In view of the fact that there are a number of expert pin men who make the "Y" their headquarters, it is expected that a team, for whose prowess no apology has to be made, can be gotten together.

Orders have already been sent in for new pins. The lights are to be put in order in the basement and the alleys gone over.

The schedule provides for four night of league bowling and it is thought with but two nights of open bowling, it is expected that the alleys will be put to the fullest use.

It was generally agreed that there would be three prizes for the bowlers; one for the winning team, one for the highest game score and one for the highest individual point maker.

The wheels were set in motion at the meeting for fixing up the pool table and the billiard table and it is expected that shortly a tournament in both pool and billiard will get under way, for which prizes will be offered.

Heretofore the American Agricultural Chemical Co. plants entered but one team representing both local works. This year both the Leibig and the Williams & Clark will have representative teams.

# A WOMAN PRESIDENT?



**A** WOMAN for President of the United States? It's an interesting question, anyway, now that the federal suffrage amendment has been ratified, and women are voters. And there's nothing new or startling about it. Many men are asking themselves the question—to say nothing of what the women may or may not be thinking on the subject. Button-hole any intelligent man and ask him what he thinks and it's likely he'll talk about like this:

"I would not be surprised to see a woman candidate for the presidency before long. And four years from now they're quite likely to be demanding—and getting—the vice presidency on one or both of the two leading party tickets. By the time the next presidential election gets around the women will have found themselves as politicians and will be in shape to make their power felt. They'll certainly put in a claim for a cabinet position or two and for some of the important elective or appointive offices. We might do worse. There are plenty of mighty capable women in this country, and a new broom sweeps clean, you know."

Figures compiled by the census bureau and other government departments, indicate that the number of women in the United States over twenty-one years of age is 23,035,000, of whom approximately 26,500,000 are eligible to vote in the November election. Estimates of the number of eligible male voters, based on a population of 105,000,000, give approximately 31,500,000. The vote in the last presidential election was 18,523,743. It is seen therefore, that the voting power of women does not suffer much, as compared with that of the men.

And there is no constitutional handicap to their administrative progress, says Martha Coman in the New York Herald. If the women themselves really want to see one of their number occupying the highest position it is within the power of this nation to bestow. Women are eligible to the office of Chief Executive of the United States as well as to all cabinet positions and any of the minor, yet important, offices which are either elective or appointive.

Tennessee's ratification of the federal suffrage amendment has opened up an unlimited field of power and activity to the new voter. The gates of the White House and the capitol swing wide to women if they care to enter. Do they? Suppose, now that American women are the political equals of men, they wanted to try their hand at ruling the nation. They've rocked the cradle a good many years and been politely referred to as rulers of the world. Picture them aspiring to the actual direction of national affairs! Is there a woman who would make any sort of showing by the side of Senator Harding or Governor Cox or Franklin Roosevelt or Governor Calvin Coolidge?

Consider the feminine presidential timber. Who would be the logical selection of the 27,000,000 women who may vote at the next election? Their first opportunity to put forward a woman candidate would be four years hence. By 1924 a lot of things may have happened. Many changes will have taken place. And if the feminist movement rushes onward with ever increasing momentum, as it has since 1915, there is no telling whether it will stop short of the White House. What if it did send numerous women to the senate and the house of representatives, to the cabinet and to gubernatorial offices? Are there women educated and trained sufficiently to fill these important national and state offices? Time will have to answer these questions. Meanwhile why not canvass the possibilities?

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, says the Herald writer, might be the logical first woman president. She is probably right in saying that. Anyway, Mrs. Catt's name is probably the first that would occur to the average well-informed American man and woman. This is because Mrs. Catt has been

MRS. THOMAS G. WINTER

for some time the real leader of the woman suffrage movement. She founded the International Woman's Suffrage association and she was serving her second term as president of the National American Suffrage association when it was recently merged into the League of Women Voters. She is probably the leading spirit in this latter organization. The league is nonpartisan. It is well organized. Should it turn to the purpose of electing a woman president it has the membership and the organization to make itself felt. The Herald writer says of Mrs. Catt, among other things:

"Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt might be the logical first woman president. We will not ask the National Woman Suffrage association leader whether she would consider accepting the nomination or not. Her reply would spoil interesting speculation. She has battled so long and so earnestly for the national franchise for women that just now the only sort of life that appeals to her is one spent among the chickens and trees and sold home comforts of her farm at Briarcliff. If you broached such a thing to her as running for any public office she might take it as a bit of pleasantry. Her blue eyes would smile at you and the corners of her well-shaped mouth would curve upward with an expression of amusement.

"However, candidates have been forced into nomination. This might happen to the suffrage leader if the pressure of her 2,000,000 adherents were directed toward such an end. There is no woman in the United States better known than Mrs. Catt.

"Like Senator Harding and Governor Cox she has had editorial experience, having assisted her husband in editing a daily newspaper in an Iowa town. When Mr. Catt died his wife took a position as advertising solicitor. Probably she set type, just as did Senator Harding for his Marion newspaper, and she knew all about the business end of journalism.

"While soliciting advertising her attention was drawn to the obstacles thrown in the way of the self-supporting woman. And the more she considered these the more she thought of helping to remove them. She allied herself with the suffrage movement and just 20 years ago was elected president of the National American Woman Suffrage association.

"New York women voters have been urged by their suffrage leaders not to vote for a woman candidate just because she is a woman. Mrs. Catt was one of the first to give this advice. Fitness for office is the great test, according to their idea. The question of sex would hardly come up if Mrs. Catt were a presidential candidate. She is a stateswoman of broad and generous vision, a student of international affairs; she has traveled around the world and has been closely associated with men and women of nearly every foreign country. She is kindly, sympathetic, considerate, and her mind has been trained to cope with the big issues of the day. And she has an organization the like of which no man running for president ever had to support him.

"When the women really enter politics, both state and national, the men will begin to realize the sort of organization these vote yearders have been building up for more than a score of years. It might have the power to sway an election, if brought to a test."

The name of Miss Alice Paul, head of the National Woman's party, would probably be the next to occur to those who have kept in touch with the long suffrage struggle just ended. Concerning her the Herald writer says, in part:

"What sort of a president would Miss Alice Paul make? She has a large following, though this militant worker for the enfranchisement of American women entered the fight recently, compared with Mrs. Catt's long period of service. There are women who assert that Miss Paul has presidential qualifications, and in the event of her nomination she would be supported by members of the National Woman's party, that organization of

pickets and hunger strikers and prison martyrs which is soon to decide whether it will let its militant methods rust from not being used to concentrate them on persons who are blocking the way to some other goal of progress the pickets hope to reach.

"Visualize Miss Paul seated in the chair of state at the White House with a company of male pickets at its gates. Or picture her passing out to her official automobile through a crowd of banner-bearing and sash-draped men clamoring for the president's official recognition of their alleged wrongs and demanding her influence to right them.

"If it came to a contest between the leader of the conservative wing of the suffrage movement and the leader of the militant wing the battle would be fought with determination. No one would dare attempt to prophesy the outcome. Both women leaders have their adherents, and the fact that both are leaders proves they possess certain qualifications for the presidential role."

Those who turn to the practical politician for their presidential material probably would think first of Mary Garrett Hay of New York, who was possibly the leader of the women at the Chicago convention, and of Mrs. George Bass of Chicago, who was much in evidence at the San Francisco convention. A statesman is none the worse for being an able politician. A shining example is Abraham Lincoln—with no superior either as statesman or politician. Certainly Miss Hay and Mrs. Bass know their politics. Incidentally they are both club women of large experience.

The well-informed man and woman will not overlook the club woman when considering the presidential possibilities. For the club woman is a power in the land. Such bodies as the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National Council of Women have nationwide membership and organization. The General Federation, for example, has a membership of 2,500,000 and a state federation in every state. And all these big women's organizations are affiliated; they can be united in the promotion of any one project.

Organizations like the General Federation contain capable women of all kinds. As an example of the type of women abounding in the membership of these associations take the president of the General Federation, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minneapolis.

Mrs. Winter is a daughter of Rev. Charles G. Ames of Boston, and later of Philadelphia. Mrs. Ames was president of the New Century club of Philadelphia, 1887-89. The daughter, Miss Ames, went to Wellesley college, where she took both bachelor and master degrees. Before her marriage Miss Ames devoted two years to teaching in the girls' schools conducted by Mrs. Quincy Shaw, the daughter of Professor Agassiz.

As chairman of the literature department Mrs. Winter first served the federation nationally. Later she served as press chairman in both capacities and nation-wide touch was made with clubwomen. She next served as director and as second vice president. Last June she was elected president.

For this office the woman has qualified through breadth of work and culture. Playgrounds, visiting nurse and kindergarten associations have known her leadership, and for eight years she was president of the Woman's club of Minneapolis. In wartime she was chairman of the council of national defense and Minnesota commission on public safety.

She is author of several books, an accomplished public speaker, but the work of all these which she holds of greatest value is that done while director of Americanization for the General Federation. Her "Working Plan" was widely distributed and used.

Whatever may be the prospect of a woman president, there would seem to be a probability of a woman cabinet officer in the near future. Congress seems bent on reorganizing the departments and regrouping their activities. So there is likely to be a cabinet office dealing with child welfare, protection of motherhood, national health and women in industry. And many people are of the opinion that such a cabinet office should logically be filled by a woman.

## England Had Odd Weather

The Icelander and the Englishman appear to have got Their Summers Mixed.

The current topics of conversation in England is the weather of the past summer. England never knew anything quite like it. Snow fell in Durham during July. Frost was twice reported in Oxfordshire during August.

On the last day of August, in Manchester, a screened thermometer four feet above the ground recorded a temperature only three degrees above the freezing point. It now appears that while England was shivering the summer through, Iceland was enjoying the kind of weather that England wanted and did not get. On a day when the mercury recorded a temperature of 53

degrees in London, it was 72 in northern Iceland—entirely inappropriate to an island of that name.

Of course, there is an explanation. It is pointed out that during the summer, while England was swept by icy blasts from the arctic, Iceland was favored with pleasant breezes from the western Atlantic. The experience of the two islands serve to illustrate the extent to which the weather will sometimes depart from normal conditions. It will doubtless set people in England and Iceland gossiping about the

change in the climate. But the climate does not change within the lifetime of a man. Iceland and England will, in the main, have the same kind of weather they have had for centuries; as will New England, for that matter, although in this bit of the world we find in nearly every neighborhood the elderly citizen who declares that the winters are not what they were when he was a boy.

Of Russia's population, two out of three persons are peasants.

## APOLLO

By FANNIE L. WALTON.

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Marcia Brewster gave a cheery "Who! Who!" as she closed the heavy outside door and stood within the warm rays of the sitting room lamp.

"Any mail, mother?" she asked, after she had greeted the little woman, who had risen at her entrance.

"Yes, a letter for you." The name of Howard P. Loring appeared in one corner of the business-like envelope. It was a lawyer's letter and contained a single sheet of finely printed text—a proof slip of the citation of the will of Marcia's old friend, Mrs. Alexander. At the top appeared, in larger type, this notice: "No attention need be paid to this citation unless the person to whom it is sent desires to object to the allowance of the will."

The thought that she, Marcia Brewster, was a beneficiary in a will was so strange and so sudden that she could hardly realize her good fortune. "Mother!" she called in an excited voice, "Mrs. Alexander must have left me something! This letter is from her lawyer. Oh, do you suppose it is a hundred dollars? Perhaps it is five hundred! If only it were a big thousand we could pay off the mortgage and have two hundred left over."

Two weeks dragged by; meanwhile Martha told of her good fortune to a few intimate friends, who hoped the gift would be a goodly sum, but no more news from the lawyer. At last she could bear the suspense no longer. "I wonder if it would be proper to telephone and ask the amount," she soliloquized, "or would it appear like vulgar curiosity?"

She did not want to appear greedy before the cultured Mr. Loring. Marcia thought of him again. The last time she saw him was at Mrs. Alexander's funeral. He was Mrs. Alexander's nephew, and every time she visited him, generally Thanksgiving and Christmas, he sent back a kindly message of greeting to Marcia. "If you only lived where you two could see each other often, things might be different," Mrs. Alexander was wont to say, who, like many another old lady with nothing to do, was interested in the ways of youth.

Marcia finally decided she would not telephone, but call at Mr. Loring's office and ascertain just the sum she was to receive. The following day found her inquiring of a neat-looking stenographer if Mr. Loring was in.

"Did you have an appointment?" asked the business-like young woman. "No," Marcia answered, feeling more embarrassed every minute.

After a little delay, Mr. Loring made his appearance, smiling pleasantly with the kindly manner that, as he talked, quickly put pretty Marcia at her ease. Very soon he was seated at his desk with the copy of the will before him. This is what he read aloud:

"To my young friend, Marcia Brewster, I give the marble statuette of Apollo." That was all, and the dignified lawyer paused and looked straight into the blue eyes of the disappointed girl opposite him. He must have read their thoughts, for soon he added in somewhat softened tone with a trace of apology, "My aunt was a little peculiar at times, Miss Brewster, but," he added, "I know she was very fond of you."

One year later. Another front door opens and closes and a gentleman comes in quickly from the gathering darkness. No other object in the attractive sitting room into which he enters receives one-half the attention as a certain marble statuette of Apollo. It is owned by one Marcia Brewster Loring, who now comes eagerly forward to welcome the new comer. In her beautiful home her heart daily sings for joy and gratitude over the good fortune that she says her little god brought her—the coming into her life of another Apollo, this time the true god of love.

Burroughs Eats Groundhogs. John Burroughs, the dean of nature writers, spends his summers at Woodchuck lodge in the Catskills. This season he has displayed with pardonable pride a handsome coat made of the woodchucks which he shot or trapped the year before.

The farmers in that vicinity have always been pestered with these rodents, and Mr. Burroughs is giving them an object lesson in how to turn their hindrances into help, for he has a rug of woodchuck skins before his cot on the veranda, and the coat for comfort in cold evenings, while a young 'chuck occasionally forus a savory item of the midday meal.—From a Bulletin by Houghton Mifflin Company.

Explaining Crooked Road. For the benefit of automobilists who have wondered why the road from Exeter to Hampton, N. H., is so crooked, it is explained that when the first settlements were being made in New Hampshire, a bear made a night raid on that part of the Hampton settlement known as Wigwam row, and men in pursuit the next morning followed its tracks in the light snow to its watering place at Squamscott falls, and built the road accordingly.—Boston Herald.

Of Course. "The club members seem to have a great deal to grow about." "Well, ain't it the duty of an efficient steward to provide that?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Johnnie Knew. Johnnie and his brother happened into the kitchen of a neighbor. Following a rigid inspection of same, the brother exclaimed: "What's those bottles you got on the top of your stove?" "Don't you know," said Johnnie, "that's their private stock."

Requirements. "A married woman should see that she has all kitchen requisites as she starts housekeeping." "Yes, even to a husband who washes the dishes for her."—Judge.



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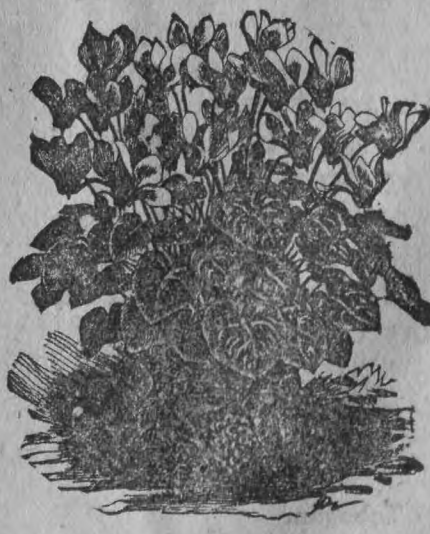
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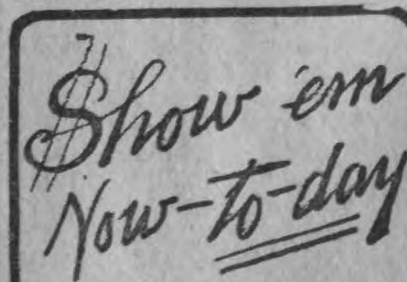
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# Old Greece Is In Style Note

**Greek Effects in Dresses Are Being Liberally Used by Paris Designers.**

## BLACKS, BROWNS, GRAYS LEAD

**More Somber Colors Are Favored for Daytime Wear; Brilliant Hues Are Preferred for Evening Attire.**

Paris designers are using ever so many Greek effects in dresses, writes a prominent fashion correspondent. The romantic morganatic marriage of the young king of Greece and his June visit to his bride, living in Paris, set the French dressmakers to thinking of the beautiful possibilities for fall fashions in the native Greek costume, both ancient and modern, the result being a decided Greek note in the autumn collections.

The wife of the king of Greece, who is very beautiful, and her younger sister, equally lovely, wear charming Parisian clothes. The youth and beauty of these two girls plus the royal ro-



**Plaited Dress of Blue Crepe Roman Embroidered in Gold.**

mance of one of them appeal to the creative genius of the Paris dressmaker and milliner, consequently "a la Grecque" will be very fashionable in Paris. As there is so much of real merit in Greek inspiration, one may expect many lovely things during the coming winter.

Designers Turn to Greece. Greece is only one of the many countries to which designers have turned for their inspiration. Makers of clothes appear loath to give up any interesting idea that has been brought out recently, and we find the old mingled with the new.

The Egyptian influence is still felt, as is the Italian Renaissance. To Persia have dressmakers turned for embroideries and to Russia for loose, baggy sleeves and blousing bodices as well as embroideries. Truly, we have

an unusual mixture of fashions. Spanish styles have not relinquished their hold. Many ideas are still gathered from the picturesque costumes of Spain.

There are several things, however, upon which all agree—the slender silhouette, the more somber colors for day time wear—black, browns and grays leading—and, striking contrast to these, brilliant hues for the evening. They agree, too, in the tendency toward the high collar, long sleeve and the unevenness of skirts at the hem, which tends to make them more graceful. All of these points are brought out in every collection. The collections are being constantly augmented and we may expect a great many interesting developments from the numerous ideas already advanced.

Dresses that fit in with the present-day fashions may be made by using the forms of the ancient Greek costumes with few changes. In an interesting frock we see the straight Greek dress of about the Sixth century. The embroideries are exact copies of those used on an old Greek costume. In the sleeve lies the only real change in the design. A medium shade of tan duvetyl is used for this frock and the embroideries are in beautiful shades of brown. A narrow belt of brown leather girdles it.

**Model of Mousseline.**  
An interesting model is developed in coral mousseline de soie and gold cloth, with coral chains forming a girde and shoulder straps. It will be recalled that the ancient Greek military dress showed plaits and even that of the present day carries a remnant of the idea of plaits which were so characteristic of the costume of Greece during the height of their imperial glory.

We usually think of Greek dresses as having been simple and beautiful always, consisting of the straight chiton—a garment which was cut and partly sewn—of the costume achieved entirely by means of drapery. The Greeks, however, had changing fashions, just as we have today. There were periods of overelaboration, which saw the dress laboriously and artificially folded.

A Grecian effect with plaits, very much modernized, is developed in pale blue crepe Roman. In color this model suggests the Greek, being pale blue and gold, the latter forming the embroidery and bands on the skirt and on the jacket. A big double looped sash at one side is seemingly a continuation of the crepe bodice.

### Autumn Models Have Plaits.

Any number of the smartest models for autumn have plaits. Coats, suits and frocks fresh from their recent voyage from Paris show plaits of every kind and description, which indicates that it is impossible to go too far with this trimming to please women.

One of the most extreme uses of plaits for the new season appears on a model suit developed in beautiful crepe Roman. Black is the color selected for this suit, the coat of which is very long and slightly blousing at a low waistline. The sleeves are loose and cut in one with the garment itself. The interesting application of plaits lies in the form of a fan-shaped panel on the jacket. This panel has fine horizontal plaits placed as closely together as possible. These lie very flat. The skirt has a corresponding plaited panel in the front, which hangs a few inches below the hem of the skirt itself. A lovely white embroidery and white fox collar and cuffs emphasize the vogue for black and white. A band of the embroidery is placed down either side of the panel and around a shoulder and back yoke in the coat.

## Designers Use Erminette

A few years ago, when women wore white furs in the sweltering heat of summer, the craze for white fur reached such an extreme that for some time after the well dressed woman was loath to wear any white fur. We can only hope that the present-day revival will not run to any such extreme. For the present, at least, snowy fur trimmings are on models from the most exclusive houses.

Erminette is being extensively exploited as a trimming by the Paris designers. This fur very closely resembles real ermine, one of the pelts always greatly in vogue. While it is not as expensive as the real fur, it is not cheap. As well as being used for a trimming in the form of narrow edging and for large collars and deep cuffs, it is combined with seal in evening wraps. White skunk is used to make great muffling collars and deep cuffs on the most elaborate of evening wraps, some of the newest of which are formed of beautiful silver brocades.

One great designer has invented an entirely new shoulder line of Greek influence in which the material is held up over one shoulder and cut to appear as though falling off the other.

Martial et Armand feature embroidery on the backs of garments only. A large disk design in contrasting colors is a favorite pattern. An embroidery design may extend across the back of a coat from shoulder to shoulder or be placed horizontally from shoulder to hem.

An interesting model in white and black has a foundation skirt and bodice of black satin, with the tunic of white net embroidered in a grape design, the grapes being white and the leaves black. White velvet dresses are embroidered in heavy black silk and jet.

Gray wool on blue serge is a combination that we have grown accustomed to and one that is still used, but white worsted embroidery on black velvet is unusual. Gold and silver embroideries are not neglected. These are usually seen on chiffons, laces or mousselines.

## You'll be Glad You Saved

That old pair of black suede gloves, for if you have a pair of black shoes that have been worn they may be mended by a piece of the glove.

That silk umbrella cover that was split, and you thought was not fit for anything. You can use it to cover a hat shape some time when you want to make a change in your headdress.

That pair of old chamoles gloves. Sewn together, they will make such beautiful window-cleaning leathers for they leave no lint in their trail.

That old woolen knitted sweater. Wash it nicely and ravel it up. You can knit it into bed socks or a cover for your hot-water bottle.

That large casserole that was cracked and unfit for cooking in any more. It will be just the thing to keep small cakes and cookies in.

That old top-hat of father's that has been thrown around for years. Peel the silk beaver off and make into a bag. You'll be charmed with the result. The rim can be nicely converted

into a cretonne-covered bag to drop little things into. If it is hung in a convenient place.

That Japanese matting shopping bag that you thought was worn out. Cut out the best places into round or oblong shapes and bind them with broad pieces of colored linen. They will be a pretty addition to your breakfast mats.

That wide-mouthed bottle. Save it and keep your nails, screws and tacks in it. Then you can see in a glance just what size you want. It saves lots of time that otherwise you might spend hunting for the desired article.

**Dress Accessory.**  
Bracelets are now an essential dress accessory of the French, large bracelets to be worn about the elbow with gloves having the sleevecap sleeves.

**Fashion's Whims.**  
Waxed silk voile is one of fashion's whims.

## The Kitchen Cabinet

(© 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

The world is old and the world is wide, and who shall be wise to say if the webs which are woven on every side are threaded with gold and gray? Who shall be wise to judge and say that life has been lived in vain? We only see sin's cloak of gray, Not the heart and its hidden pain. —Christine Kerr Davis.

### GOOD THINGS FOR OCCASIONS.

For a change from the usual method of cooking chicken try:

**Creole Chicken en Casserole.**—Roll the pieces of chicken in seasoned flour and brown in a little hot fat. Do not have the fat too hot nor cook the chicken too brown. Transfer the chicken when cooked to a casserole, add a sliced onion and a shredded pepper, with a pint of tomato puree (sifted tomato); add one cupful of boiling water and let stand on the top of the stove until the liquid boils, then cover and set into the oven to cook. Let cook very slowly, the time for cooking depending upon the age of the chicken. When ready to serve, melt one-quarter of a cupful of butter, add the same amount of flour, one-half teaspoonful each of salt and pepper and the liquid drained from the chicken; stir until well cooked, then return to the casserole. Serve from the casserole.

**Cherry Duff (University of Wisconsin).**—Two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-quarter cupful of butter, one-half cupful of sweet milk, one egg, one-half cupful of flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt and one cupful of canned sweet cherries. Bake in well greased gem pans and serve with **Cherry Sauce.**—One cupful of cherry juice, thickened with a teaspoonful of cornstarch, one-third of a cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of butter added just before serving, with a few drops of almond flavoring, or, if preferred, vanilla.

**Mock Crab Toast.**—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a double boiler; add half a pound of cheese and a teaspoonful of anchovy paste, half a teaspoonful of mustard, the same of salt; stir constantly until the cheese is melted, then add the beaten yolks of two eggs diluted with half a cupful of cream; continue stirring until the mixture becomes smooth and thick. Serve on toast or toasted crackers.

A good listener easily acquires a reputation for wisdom. We all have two ears but one tongue.

### SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS.

Where peaches are plentiful a most delicious dessert may be made as follows: Fill a deep pie plate with sliced peaches, or canned will do as well; cover with a biscuit batter, adding enough flour to make a drop batter. Put into the oven to bake. Invert when done. Add sugar if needed, cinnamon, butter and a dash of salt. If nutmeg is preferred, use that in place of the cinnamon.

**Peach Pie.**—Spread a round of pastry over an inverted pie plate, prick with a fork and bake until brown. Set aside in the plate. Press cooked peaches through a colander, heat in a double boiler; beat the yolks of two eggs, add the sugar needed and stir into the hot fruit. When thickened add one tablespoonful of butter, a little salt and a grating of nutmeg. Fill into the pastry shell. Beat the whites of two eggs until stiff, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar and spread the meringue over the filling. Cook in a moderate oven ten minutes; the last two minutes the meringue should brown.

**Pears Cardinal.**—Cook canned pears in a sirup of sugar and water flavored with vanilla until scalded. Cool and set on oblongs of sponge cake. To the pear sirup add a handful of cinnamon candies. Pour this over the pears and sprinkle with shredded almonds.

**Baked Potatoes a la Yellowstone.**—Select smooth, large potatoes and bake until done; make two cuts across the potato at right angles; in a towel crush the potato to loosen the pulp and release the steam. Serve with a generous portion of butter in each, sprinkled with paprika.

**Chestnut Croquettes.**—Shell, blanch and cook in a good broth a pint of chestnuts. When tender, cool and cut in slices. Melt one-fourth of a cupful of butter, add the same amount of flour, salt and a dash of pepper; cook until smooth, add one cupful of rich, well-seasoned broth and half a cupful of cream, when boiling, and one and one-half cupfuls of the chestnuts. Mix and cool. Shape and fry as usual.

**Pumpkin Pie.**—Mix one and one-half cupfuls of strained pumpkin, one egg, beaten light, three-fourths cupful of maple sugar, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of ginger and one and one-half cupfuls of rich milk. Fill a pastry-lined plate and bake forty minutes. Mapleine may be used to give the maple flavor if the sugar is not at hand.

**Nut Bread.**—Take one cake of compressed yeast, one-fourth of a cupful of warm water, in which dissolve the yeast, add one tablespoonful of shortening to a cupful of scalded milk, and when cool add to the yeast with half a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one-half cupful of white flour and one cupful of whole fibert meats unbleached. Add entire wheat flour as needed for dough. Mix and knead until smooth. Let rise until double in bulk; shape in loaf and let rise again. Bake one hour.

*Nellie Maxwell*

## WHAT YOU WILL IN NEGLIGEES



"**ANYTHING** you will" appears to be the attitude given fair woman this season in the choice of negligees. They are here in supple silks and in transparent fabrics following many paths in the quest of style and drawing inspirations from many lands. One has to look twice at some of them in order to decide whether they are really meant for indoor wear or are colorful extravaganzas in evening coats. They are made on lines familiar to us in wraps for evening wear. There are others of airy materials—lace, chiffon and georgette—that are suited to the tropical air of steam-heated homes and the lands of perpetual summer and there are many attractive but simpler models in cotton crepe that are destined to give more general satisfaction than their fancier rivals. The wraplike negligee which has been selected for illustration is beautiful and practical. It is made of two colors, in satin which forms the lining as well as the wrap and may be interlined if one must depend on it as a protection against chill. It is very handsome in high blue, with rose-colored lining, but there are any number of beautiful color combinations in which it may be made. The lining forms the superposed collar and appears in the turned-back front. Such a negligee is useful on a journey for the sleeping car and in hotels and is especially easy to get into as only two fastenings are required to hold it in place. The draping is unusual and the management of the sleeves original and interesting. In them and in the soft and heavily padded cord about the bottom the designer pays tribute to Japan, but otherwise this negligee does not suggest a kimono.

## RIVALS IN TINY GIRL'S GARB



**H**ERE are two garments designed for the little girl of three or more years, that have everything to recommend them, which means that they are sturdy, good looking, easily made and laundered and up-to-date in style. They are rivals: for one is a frock similar to those worn by little maids for generations, and the other is a very modern example of a pair of rompers. Their very name proclaims the emancipation of small girls from the tradition of skirts.

In passing it is worth noting that bloomers have replaced petticoats for wear under the frocks of little girls, in all their everyday garb. They are gaining in favor for older girls and for grownups, giving greater freedom in walking. Rompers serve as a combination of dress and bloomers, a two-in-one arrangement that saves in sewing, in material and in laundry work.

For the dress pictured, chambray, gingham, cotton poplin or any of the strong cotton goods will prove appropriate. It could hardly be more simply made, being merely a full, straight skirt shirred onto the narrowest of yokes, a mere band of the chambray with flat shoulder straps attached and a decorated braid applied to it. The skirt is cut long enough to turn up in a very deep hem, bordered with the fancy braid. Placé is made in the hem for two real pockets, much to the de-

light of little wearers, who always dote on pockets. There is a bow of chambray, bordered with braid, placed purely for ornament and having no other use whatever, thus proclaiming that the frock is intensely feminine, and furthermore the underbodice is made of dainty white batiste. The braid used for trimming reveals many scampering rabbits woven in colors on it. Life is one perpetual round of joy when one owns frocks like this to put on of an afternoon, or to wear to school.

The bloomers illustrated are made of light checked gingham and finished with white embroidered bands in a fairly heavy quality. They are very full and flare out at each side like a dancer's frock. There is a plain belt about the waist with flat pearl buttons on it. This particular pair of rompers is in pink and white checked gingham. Only the simplest of designs in embroidery are to be chosen for rompers. Very simple hand needlework, on clothes for little folks, is still in great demand, but machine-made trimming does very well, as the two examples pictured will prove.

**Trimmings Are Interesting.**  
The vogue for the do-op is leading to many interesting trimmings. The ear tabs, a residue from the Egyptian vogue of the spring, fall quite frankly to the sides of some hats. Feathered quills of glycerine ostrich, or the newer owl quills are thrust through the brim of the hat to brush the shoulder. Bunches of real ostrich plumes overflow to the shoulder or cling to the under brim. A curious by-product of the drooping trimming is the little curtain or frill of the hat, velvet or sometimes of lace, which falls below the brim in back and partly conceals the coiffure.

**Smart Short Blouse.**  
The dress artists in Paris are showing some exceedingly smart short blouses in silk voile, linen and crepe de chine. These blouses are exactly the same color as the coat and skirt with which they are worn—rust red, navy, pale gray; the uniformity of tint is exceedingly distinguished, though at first our unaccustomed eyes seem to demand "a touch of white."

*Julia Bottomly*

(© 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

## Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

### THE ELEPHANT'S BATH.

"Steve, the elephant," said daddy, "wanted to take a bath. He was in a big theater when he had this wish, for he did an act every afternoon and every evening on the stage."

"Yes," Steve said to himself, "I feel the need of bathing. I'd like a good plunge in the real water—a river for example, just as I would have if I were free."

"Of course, the first thing I must do," he continued, "is to go out of that side door there and get on the street. Then I will go a-looking for a river. 'I know there are plenty of rivers, for in my five years of circus life I've seen quantities of rivers. Yes, there must be one not far from this theater. It seems to me on one of my marches that I remember seeing it.'"

"In fact, I feel quite sure I remember seeing a river at the other end of the long street we marched through."

"At any rate, I will go and have a look."

"So Steve started to go through the door at the end of the lower part of the stage where he was staying waiting for his act to go on. There would be other acts first and then he would come."

"I'll be back in time," he said to himself, "but if not I'll be just having

a holiday. Of course, usually holidays are given to people and animals, but this time I will take my own holiday, all of my own accord."

"Instead of undoing the door or opening it in any usual way Steve walked along pushing the door in front of him and taking it right off its hinges."

"When he got out on the street he looked about him. The children were just coming from school."

"Well, hello, children," he said, as he waved his trunk around. Some of the children had peanuts with them and some of them had pennies so they threw delicacies to Steve and said:

"Oh, aren't you a nice big elephant!"

"But when their mothers saw that the elephant was walking along they called to their children to come right in the houses."

"He is nice," the children called back.

"You can't be sure," said their mothers.

"Now, isn't that annoying," said Steve. "Here I am feeling as friendly as friendly can be, and the mothers want their children to come away from me and to go into foolish houses."

"I don't want to go into houses. They needn't bang their doors so tight shut. Haven't I just left a house and don't I want a bath?"

"I don't take a bath by going in people's houses. I've heard of the size of their bath tubs. They wouldn't do for me."

"A river is what I need. Children, do you know where old Steve can take a bath, where there is a river?"

"But no children answered him for the mothers had called them all indoors. They were looking at him from the windows now though, and the elephant smiled to himself."

"Little faithful dears," he said to himself, as they threw things out of the windows for him to eat.

"Do you know where I can take a bath and where I will find the river?" he asked, looking up at the windows where he could see so many children's heads.

"But they didn't understand his language very well and all they said was: 'Having a good time, elephant?' 'Enjoying yourself, Steve?' 'How do you like to take a walk, Steve?'"

"Do you think the weather is nice today?"

"Yes, it is a trifle chilly, but then it's the season of the year when the days are beginning to be chilly."

"So they called down to him, but after talking for quite a little distance, Steve suddenly discovered a river at the end of another few blocks."

"He hurried along, waving his trunk as he went, and oh, what joy it was to him, to take a real swim in a real river. By the time he had finished his keepers had come after him, but he didn't mind going back again to do his tricks in the theater for he had had a bath in a real river!"

**Parable Johnny Liked.**  
At Sunday school Johnny was asked if he knew the parables, and he said he did.

"Well, my little man," said the minister, "which one do you like best?" To which Johnny said, "I like the one where somebody loads and fishes."

**Nature's New Role.**  
Robert, age three, had been put to bed at the usual time, but because of a long afternoon nap the sandman was slow in appearing. At the end of a half-hour of pleading to be permitted to come downstairs and play, his sister came into the room.

"Now, you lie down there and go to sleep," she commanded to her brother.

"Well, sister, nature won't let me," he answered between sobs.—Indianapolis News.

## ON THE FUNNYSIDE



### MAKING THE MOST OF IT.

"A humorist died the other day." "Did he leave an estate?" "Only one joke, which he bequeathed to his son." "Not much of an inheritance." "But he explained in his will that if the joke were expanded into a musical comedy, made the theme of a Chauntiqua lecture and worked over from time to time and sold to the magazines, it would provide his heir with a comfortable income." — Birmingham Age-Herald.

### Something Else Again.

"What's a bosun?" asked the young woman who was getting her first glimpse of salt water. "Why," replied the young man who was having the same experience, but wished to appear well versed in nautical matters, "it's one of those funnel-shaped things on ships to get fresh air through."



### TRYING IT ON THE BULLDOG

Her Husband: For heaven's sake! What have you been doing to the dog's face? Mrs. Plainmirth: It's a new wrinkle eradiator. I thought I'd try it on Hector and if it did him any good I'd use it myself.

### My Luck.

It money grew on trees, I would not be well-beeled. For some would own a patch of woods, And I a barren field.

### Reconciling Them.

"Tommy," said Mr. Figg sternly, "I hung a motto in your room to the effect that little boys should be seen and not heard." "Yes, sir." "What did you do with it?" "I—I took it down to the deaf and dumb orphan asylum." — Pearson's.

### The Rear Seat Driver.

"How did the accident happen?" "Well, you see the wife was riding with me and I guess she must have neglected to tell me there was another car coming. It's queer, too, because I could always depend on her to warn me of everything."

### His Brutality.

"So she is going to apply for divorce on the ground of mental cruelty. Did her husband treat her so badly?" "My dear, a man couldn't have treated a woman worse. He never gave her any good reason for finding fault with him."



### HER MUSICAL CHOICE

"So your daughter is musical?" "Yes." "Is she going in for classical works?" "No. Jazzical."

### Would Be Silent.

Some people deem it policy. To think before they speak. If some other men did likewise They'd be silent for a week.

### His Speciality.

"That big sailor over there is boasting that he had a record in boxing." "So he had; he boxed the compass."

### Heroic Measures.

Wife—I'd ten times sooner stay at home than go on a visit to the Borems. Hub—Then why are you going? Wife—It's the only way. If I don't they will visit us.

### The Proverbs Exemplified.

Young Wife—How do you like my cooking, dear? Don't you think I have begun well? Hub (turning over the viands)—Er—yes. Well done, half done, you know.

### She Calls No More.

"Mrs. Newcomb, you're an artist, aren't you?" "Why, no, child. What makes you think that?" "Why, last time you called, after you went, I heard mamma say: 'I'll bet that woman paints.'"

### Force of Habit.

"Did you notice how narrowly the detective who passed your house noticed the vine on the front?" "I suppose he saw it was a porch-climber."

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1920.

BUSSES.

Just as to who was at fault for the accident between this place and Port Reading when a bus turned over on some passers-by, during the week, killing one and injuring others, has not been clearly proven.

It is only in times of great stress, accidents, loss of lives or money that the public gives anything like the attention due the very problems that so much affect them. There is little question about it but there could be an improvement in the bus line service in all parts of the State.

There ought to be a penalty for any driver to speak to a person while the car is in motion. It is the commonest thing in the world to find a driver carrying on a continuous conversation either with someone immediately sitting behind him or standing aside of him.

In the tall buildings in various large cities, passengers are prohibited from talking to the elevator men. Yet their position does not begin to require as much concentrated attention as that of the bus drivers on the crowded highways.

Another complaint well taken, in many cases, is excessive speed and careless driving. This is quite true in most parts of this and other States.

If the bus business is to survive, the owners must take radical steps to protect the public who make their enterprises possible.

HOW TO TEST IT.

If anybody is in doubt as to how to test out whether they have patience or not, we recommend a very exacting test.

No university laboratory has a more rigid one.

We recommend that such a person spend a few hours in the Borough of Roosevelt attempting to get something resembling telephone service either local or long distance.

The excuse given two years ago was the war. What the excuse can be now is beyond the ken of the public which pays.

What is needed most in this State and in the country generally, is a little more competition in the telephone business.

The investigations by the New York Senate and Public Service Commissioners as well as by the New York World have shown in the past that this corporation has reaped unusual profits. Yet if you, who helped to boost up these profits, ask for such a thing as service, yet you get nothing but a hollow, stock reply.

It is time there was something done in this State towards intelligent regulations of a utility, that so much affects the lives of the people.

BIGOTRY.

The worse affliction that was ever visited on man is the curse of bigotry.

In large communities we see little of this form of moral and mental weakness.

Such people are a menace to the community in which they live. They are diseased if they but knew it. The greatest injury they do is in the final analysis to themselves.

No one fully trusts them and no one ever will.

If there were many such as these the history of our country would never have been written.

The War of the Revolution was one of intense suffering, hardship and great sacrifice. Men of every faith, side by side struggled until victory came.

They knew what sacrifice meant and the first thing they did following peace was to see to it that the Constitution of the United States guaranteed religious freedom.

They knew each other as heroes, as comrades who would sacrifice life itself for a brother in arms.

They desired most of all to preserve that spirit of fellowship, of fraternity.

The strength that was in it would win victories in peace as well as war, they knew.

And their first insistence was that the constitution guarantee religious freedom.

To oppose it or speak little of a fellow human because he or she is of another faith is to act contrary to the constitution—is to be in plain English—anti-American.

Such people ought not to be too severely condemned. They are deformed mentally and morally and should be treated with pity rather than contempt.

BAD TASTE.

Mr. Harding's statement following his election that "the League is dead" is decidedly bad taste.

There are now forty-one nations, members of the League, and it hardly behooves the United States or any other Country to say any such an organization is dead simply because they happen not to be members. And it is much less the province of a newly elected official who has not as yet taken office to issue such a statement.

Mr. Harding's election did not mean that the American people wanted either to give up the fruits of American victory as embodied in the Treaty of Versailles or that they believed the League as a general proposition opposed to American ideals.

We are loath to believe he means what he says even as to his own attitude.

He is human and in his position has had many advisors, some of whom are none too good.

This paper opposed Harding because he did not favor a tangible league of nations and was against the Versailles Treaty.

We do not care a "rap" about parties. They as a general rule are more interested in getting jobs than serving the taxpayers. It is only following an upheaval that either party nominates a candidate conspicuously fit for the office, whatever that office may be, President, Governor, etc.

But a league of nations is a fundamental proposition. It is aimed to prevent wars and the want, misery and economic chaos that follow their wake.

All the great minds of this and every other nation are agreed that some such instrument has to be executed if there is ever to be any salvation of mankind.

Theodore Roosevelt advocated just such a league.

Root, Taft, Wickersham and Hughes, great Americans, members of the Republican party, advocated the League almost in toto.

Anyone, who knows the slightest thing about politics and is acquainted with the extent to which the aforementioned are indebted to their party for their high position in life, knew full well they had to beg the question during the campaign.

Now the campaign is over and there comes to light a cable sent by ex-Secretary of State Root to Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee, in which he states it is unwise to declare the league dead and points out, as we have thousands of times that our country cannot abandon the Treaty of Versailles.

If we do we will be in the position of having lost a war, won on the battle fields by the best blood of the Nation. This question is so clear, so fundamentally the over-shadowing one of the times that we do not see how there can be any hesitancy as to what to do on the major part of the proposition.

As to these propositions the Treaty of Versailles and league of nations we want to be clear. We are for them.

They mean more than anything else to the country and if the average man had time enough to analyze them he would be thoroughly in accord.

We are for or against any party or party's candidates only as they are for or against principles which are for the general good.

And we challenge anyone to show where or when in these columns we have misstated a state of fact.

That Mr. Root, ex-Secretary of State, is with us all the way in principle may be judged by this posthumous cablegram to chairman Hays.

"It is very unwise to declare the League dead. \* \* \* It would not be true. The League has hardly begun to function because the terms of peace have not yet been enforced by the victorious nations. Polish questions, for example, are properly being handled by the foreign offices without any reference to the League. They are not the League's business. In my opinion, a new deal here from the beginning by abandoning the Versailles Treaty is impossible. To attempt it would bring chaos and an entire loss of results of the war and general disaster involving the United States."

Mr. Root quite naturally did not permit this to be published for fear he would be put in the position of opposing his party.

There was no hesitancy about stating the facts in these columns even if the feeble minded "decided" such statement as a matter of course made our policy anti-Republican, and there would have been no less hesitancy in saying the same thing if in the same type of minds it made it anti-Democratic.

We were right and we are glad to have the opportunity to print Mr. Root's exact statement on these propositions.

It is to be hoped that there will come a day when party loyalty will not prevent men from speaking their minds before election.

HACKETT IS SAID TO BE SLATED FOR ROAD JOB

Friends Expect Defeated Republican Mayor of South Amboy to Get Place of County Road Supervisor.

James W. Hackett of South Amboy, who was defeated by Congressman Thomas J. Scully for the mayoralty of his home town in Tuesday's elections, may find consolation in the fact that his friends are grooming him for the job of road supervisor which will be made vacant when Walter G. Quakenbush takes office as a Freeholder on January 1. Hackett resigned from the Common Council of South Amboy to seek the office of Mayor and his defeat at the polls has eased him out of public life entirely.

Hackett is known in South Amboy as "Gighting Jim" and the South Amboy Republicans are working hard to land the road job for him.

It is known that Hackett is in a receptive mood for the office. He has taken the matter up with the recognized Republican leaders. He received no promise from any of the leaders, but received enough encouragement to warrant keeping on the job.

The members who will compose the Board of Freeholders on January 1 haven't caucused on any of the jobs to be distributed, but the rumor still persists that a shake-up will take place on January 1. It is now reported that Chester R. Holman, who is a member of the Middlesex County Board of Elections, is a candidate for the office of County Solicitor in the event that Frederick F. Richardson fails of re-appointment.

The First Presbyterian Church of Carteret. Rev. John J. Barsam, pastor. Residence, the Presbyterian manse, telephone Roosevelt 309-M.

Sunday Services. Sunday school 9.45 A. M. Morning Worship and Sermon at 10.45 A. M. The subject of the morning sermon will be "Simon, Peter and Judas Iscariot."

Evening worship and sermon 7.45 P. M. The Rev. James L. Skaggs of Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey will preach.

The Ladies' Mission Band will hold a Bake Sale on November 18th, at Mrs. W. S. Calderhead's.

The Senior Boys' Club played a game of basketball with the Perth Amboy Boys on Wednesday evening in the church basement with a score of 25-26.

The Ladies' Mission Band is preparing to hold a fair in the church early in December.

Miss Trotter to Wed. Miss Marguerite Trotter, daughter of Thomas Trotter is to wed Mr. John E. Donahue of Woodbridge on Wednesday.

Made Thorough Job of It. The domestic happiness of an innkeeper in a village in the Jura has been shattered by the action of a jealous wife. Ten years ago the innkeeper, who is French, brought home from America a buxom woman of Austrian birth named Sophie. Sophie is now fat and forty, and the affections of her husband have deserted.

Sophie resolved to revenge herself, and when her husband was absent, she smashed all the furniture and then tramped on all the taps of the wine barrels. Finally she soaked the wreckage with petroleum and set it alight. When the husband appeared his wife threw on the fire a number of bank notes which represented their savings. While the neighbors were busy trying to extinguish the flames Sophie hanged herself from the branch of a tree.—From the Continental Edition of the New York Herald.

Model Tenements for China. Dr. G. A. Huntley, a Baptist missionary, recently returned from China states that the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society will erect strictly rat-proof model tenements near Shanghai Baptist College in their fight against the disease-spreading rodent. All houses will be equipped with every modern hygienic and sanitary device.

OBEDIENCE TO NATURAL LAW

Fear Implants in Mankind for the Purpose of Promoting Caution—Differs in the Sexes.

In normal, well-balanced persons there is a certain relation between the element of fear and the element of courage. Fear is an emotion existing for the purpose of promoting caution, and in primitive days and in animals tends to self-preservation. Anger, curiosity and courage are factors which oppose fear and flight. When knowledge, experience, repetition, familiarity limit or delimit the action of these two opposing instincts and emotions, conscious action is carried out with undisturbed according to the inherent reactions.

Woman was made with the element of fear and caution more pronounced than in man, because woman, the mother, was not supposed to be the fighter. Man, primitive man, the fighter, was more endowed with courage.

These quotations from a report by Dr. Samuel Wylie Bandler of New York to the Journal of the American Medical Association preface a discussion of the differences in the ductless, or endocrine, glands in man and woman. In normal persons these balance each other, but the balance is different in the two sexes and, according to Doctor Bandler, it is this difference in balance that causes the differences in the instincts and emotions.

SHREWDNESS BORN IN HIM

Successful Man's Ability as Trader Was Shown at an Extremely Early Age.

From day to day proof is forthcoming that genius is spontaneous and not a slow growth—that it is of the type of Minerva who sprang full-armed from the head of Zeus. This is evidently as true of the genius of the mart as it is properly supposed to be of the more esthetic forms of genius.

An instance in substantiation of this opinion was recently related by a veteran business man as a side light on the why of the success of a well-known industrial leader.

"I remember him," it was related, "when he was a lad of six years. He wanted to trade a lantern for one owned by a playmate, which he admired. Coming to his father, he asked counsel about the matter and was informed that he should use his own judgment. 'Well, dad,' said the boy, 'I believe I'll trade; but wouldn't you take the oil out first?'"—Wall Street Journal.

CHURCH NOTES

Ant Farmers. There are ants in Nicaragua that cultivate minute mushrooms for food in their underground homes by forming a compost from leaves of trees.

COLLECTOR'S GENERAL NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the Borough of Roosevelt in the County of Middlesex, N. J., that the 2nd half of the taxes in the said Borough are now due and payable, and that I, the undersigned, Collector of Taxes of the said Borough, will attend at the Borough hall, the following days for the purpose of receiving payment of taxes: November 29, 30, and December 1, 1920. From 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Taxpayers who do not pay their taxes on or before the twentieth of December, will be proceeded against as delinquent.

CHARLES A. BRADY, Collector.

RIALTO THEATRE

The Greatest Show in Town Double Features Week of November 14th Big Feature Week One of the Greatest Photodramas of the Year

"LOVE, HONOR AND OBEY" With Claire Whitney, Kenneth Harlan Wilda Bennett and an All Star Cast—Companion Feature—THE WONDERFUL

LEE KIDS JANE AND KATHERINE in "The Circus Imps" Scenic Novelty, Soloists, Vocal Instrumental, Rialto News Magazine, Literary Digest, Overture—Organ Solo—Other Features. Rialto Concert Orchestra

STRAND THEATRE

NEWARK

SUNDAY and ALL WEEK

WALLACE REID

in "What's Your Hurry?"

A Story that goes Like Blue Blazes

also

ORA CAREW

in "Love's Protege"

The Sweetest Story Ever Told

also

NEWARK THEATRE

Market St., E. of Broad

BIG DOUBLE FEATURE

THE LATE

OLIVE THOMAS

IN HER LAST PICTURE

"Everybody's

Sweetheart"

also

"The Palace of Darkened

Windows"

Comedy, Pictorial News Digest,

Topics of the Day, Etc.

BEST MEATS At Lowest Prices Specials--Saturday, Nov. 13 Prime Ribs Beef, lb. . . 32c 5 lbs. Chuck Roast, - \$1.10 Lamb Chops, Rib or Loin, lb. . . . . 36c Cross Rib or Top Sirloin, lb. . . . . 32c Shoulder of Lamb, lb. - 21c Skin-back Hams, lb. . . 35c 3 1/2 lbs. Lamb Stew - - 50c Fresh Killed Roasting Chickens, lb. . . . . 43c Legs of Lamb, lb. . . . 34c Fresh Killed Fricassee Chickens, lb. . . 35c Plate or Brisket Corned Beef, lb. . . . 11c Fresh Shoulder, lb. . . 28c Jersey Fresh Hams, lb. - 36c Brookfield Butter, lb. - 70c Brookfield Eggs, doz. - 69c Fresh Hams, Home Made Sausage and Pork Tenderloin New York Meat Market LEBOWITZ BROS., Proprietors WOODBRIDGE AVE., CHROME, N. J.



# Uncle Sam: Furrier



UNCLE Sam is apparently a success as a furrier. This is a pleasing bit of news in these days when the hol polio seem to delight in taking a whack at the federal government. Anyway, it was only a few years ago that the conservationists were holding up their hands in horror over the threatened extinction of the once enormous seal herds in Alaska. Now, it appears, the seals are increasing greatly in numbers and probably will become as numerous as ever.

Moreover, a new American industry has been created. There never was any seal fur industry in the United States, though the United States was the greatest fur consumer in the world; now it has the largest and best, conducted under government direction. Along with it the government has been building up a by-products industry of which oil and meat are the chief items, and is making use of the seals on the Pribilof Islands to maintain and increase the fox-gray herd and enlarge the fox-skin business. Along with that goes the probing of the islands for seal bones for fertilizer, also a profitable industry, and the government has found ways to get a far greater yield of furs than ever before while at the same time greatly increasing the herd.

When one says that the government has found means to increase both the yield and herd it may not strike the reader as so astonishing as it would be if put in another way. If forestry could manage conservation so as to increase the amount of lumber taken out and at the same time increase the number of trees, that would be a match in conservation for what conservation has done in the matter of seals.

The chief credit for these achievements lies at the door of Dr. Hugh M. Smith, the commissioner of fisheries, one of the foremost authorities on fish culture in the country. So says former Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, who took Dr. Smith's ideas and carried them out. Mr. Redfield tells the story thus:

"We took hold of it in 1913 and found existing the five-year closed season, which forbade the killing of any seals except the small number needed by the natives for food. That gave us plenty of time to plan for the taking up of the production on a large scale. This country was the largest producer of seal skins and the largest consumer of seal furs. But the process was that we would take the skins and ship them down to San Francisco or Seattle, send them across the continent, cross the Atlantic ocean with them and land them in London. There they were dyed, dressed and made into finished furs, and then were sent back again across the Atlantic ocean to the United States as an imported article, paying 30 per cent duty, to be consumed by our own people—one trip across the continent and two across the ocean.

"The economic wastefulness of that process needs only to be stated, the product being ours originally and the market ours. There was no adequate plant in this country for dyeing, dressing and machining seal skins. London

had long had a substantial monopoly in these processes. In its original condition the sealskin looks nothing like the fur you see in the market. The skin is a yellowish gray with an outer layer of what are called guard hairs. The actual fur lies within the guard hairs and close to the skin, and on the removal of the guard hairs looks like a rather curly, soft, silky wool, light brown in color. The process consists in removing the hairs without injury to the fur that lies beneath, in the tanning and dressing of the skin, the dyeing of the fur, and finishing it by a machining process. There are 150 separate operations on the skin before it reaches what we know as seal furs, and the process takes about three months.

"In the United States there was nothing adequate of the kind. We arranged for the establishment of a fur-dyeing, dyeing and finishing industry which should be the equal of anything in the world. We made this arrangement with a contractor, who established a factory in St. Louis. It employs something over 300 hands, and is the largest establishment of its kind on earth and gives us the finest product in the world. During the last year of the closed season, with the limited amount of furs we were able to obtain from the natives and which we sent to St. Louis, the factory was able to get its hand in for the larger business that was to follow and train its men for handling the processes on a larger scale. A number of experts from Great Britain voluntarily came over and took part in the organization of the factory and the training of the hands.

"Then in 1918 we renewed the commercial killing of seals. The quota was fixed at 55,000 and we took 34,883 seals. In the next year, 1919, the quota was 35,000, and the total number at the end of August, practically the close of the season, was 25,381.

"The result has been an immense saving to our government in the cost of handling its product, and a very much greater return to the government in the shape of profit."

Here Mr. Redfield illustrated his point by giving the figures of a single sale held Oct. 7, 1918. The number of skins sold was 12,002. The gross proceeds were \$777,931; the expenses, including cost of preparation of skins, transportation, agents' commissions, discount for cash, etc., aggregated \$233,195.52. Thus the net proceeds on this single sale of 12,002 seal skins were \$544,735.78. At this same auction the government contractor sold fox skins numbering 692 blue and 19 white pelts. The gross receipts were \$58,179.50, the expenses were \$6,280.86, and the proceeds were \$51,898.54.

"On that same island," resumed the ex-secretary, "the government owns the finest herd of foxes in the world. We feed the foxes with the offal of the slaughtered seals, supplied from our new by-products factory. We found that the carcasses of seals contained a lot of valuable material which was being thrown away. We set up a rendering plant at first for trying out the blubber. The plant cost \$25,000 and paid for itself in the first year—paid for itself in oil. It is the intention of the department to de-

## First American Novelist

The man who is usually referred to as the first American novelist and whose claim to the title seems to be undisputed was Charles Brockden Brown, who was born in Philadelphia in 1771, and died in 1810. His best novel, "Wieland," is a morbid horror story, based on ventriloquism, and while improbable it contains scenes of great power. He published several other novels, and in 1799 a book on di-

voice and marriage which enunciated many views then considered very radical but now widely accepted. No other novels than his were published by a native American until the appearance of "The Spy," by James Fenimore Cooper, in 1831.

Islands of the Antilles. Earthquakes and hurricanes are familiar phenomena in Martinique. Likewise Guadaloupe, which is really two islands, called Grande Terre and Basse Terre, a narrow arm of the sea sep-

## Earnestness Pays Best

No honest man dare play the trifter. The very thought is repugnant to him. He wants to be rated 100 per cent a man. He wants his word to count for full measure. So he rises above the fickleness of the trifter. He becomes known for what he does and what he stands for. He may not always realize his ideals, but he tries to make every effort worthy of the name he bears. By acting the man he becomes

## THE JURY'S DIFFICULTY.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a judge as he concluded his charge, "if the evidence shows in your minds that the pneumonia, even indirectly, was the cause of the man's death, the prisoner cannot be convicted." An hour later a messenger came from the jury room. "The gentlemen of the jury, your lordship," he said, "desire information." "On what point of evidence?" "None, your lordship; they want to know how to spell pneumonia."

velop such of the seal as is fit for food, while the offal is used for the fox herd.

"We discovered there what has been nicknamed 'Redfield's Old Bones.' It was a deposit of seal bones which had accumulated for over a century. Some of these deposits were several feet thick and ran for over 100 miles. In 1919 we got 300,000 pounds out and got \$3,891. They are excellent fertilizer. Tractors and trailers are at work there. Then we put in use a power lighter to Unalaska, 150 miles away. The government has a property worth \$20,000,000 on the two Pribilof Islands of St. Paul and St. George.

"We turned our attention to the big old male seals, which were supposed to be so rough and torn and marked by fighting as to be no use, and we found that these could be made into very fine skins. A single one of these skins is big enough for an automobile coat. They don't sell for anything in London, but at our sales in 1919 they sold high above the prices for the small skins. All that is clear gain, because the skins of these old bulls were supposed to be a dead loss. Furthermore, it helps the herd, because now the number of males is very much larger than is needed for the normal increase of the herd.

"Though in 1918 we killed 35,000 seals, in that year the herd increased 11 per cent. At the present rate it would double in ten years. It is getting to be a magnificent property."

"Look at the results: The establishment of an entirely new industry, the largest and best of its kind in the world; the obtaining thereby of this great product, the largest in the world; putting it entirely under our control from beginning to end, from the birth of the pup down to the making of the sealskin.

"This thing has been so successful that the Japanese government, the Uruguayan government and some others have sent not only their own sealskins, but other skins as well, to St. Louis to be treated in this way.

"It is a very wonderful result of conservation. The raw material, so far from being wasted, is increasing all the time. It is in a certain sense eating your cake and having it too. We can kill 50,000 a year and yet add right along to the size of our herd."

Lost Motion. "Did Mrs. Gadder do much traveling during the summer?"

"Well, going back and forth, I should say she traveled hundreds of miles."

"What do you mean by 'back and forth'?"

"She put in seven hours a day in a rocking chair on the veranda of a summer hotel."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Perfectly Lovely. What impressed us most yesterday in the course of the ten or fifteen minutes which we spent in our listening post, attentively overhearing the conversation of the neighbor women, was the remarkable elasticity of the word lovely, which seems to apply to almost anything, from a zionite to the scar left by a major operation.

Optimistic Thought. Troubles are but so many instructions to teach men wit.

And Now? Some hundreds of years ago mummies were powdered into dust and made into powders and potions for the cure of disease.

better than his fellows and his rise to power is the reward of doing what is best. He knows that talent is discounted in the recognized trifter and sees to it that he keeps above suspicion. There's nothing in the trifling game to make a man covet it. There is much to make it despised.

And Now? Some hundreds of years ago mummies were powdered into dust and made into powders and potions for the cure of disease.

Pleasant Stop. "What are you going to do?" she asked meekly as he slowed down the car.

"Kiss you," he answered boldly.

"That's what I thought." (Business of brakes.)

The Sort. "How can you take the measure of a man like that great Wall street financier?"

"I don't know myself, but some people do say it ought to be taken by the Bertillon system."

## THE BROTHERS

By JACK LAWTON.

(© 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

Dolores, with her dark eyes and cream-olive skin, looked as her mother might have looked when the young American engineer married her and brought her back to his land.

Dolores knew, too, the trickery of her mother's charm and the radiance of the flashing smile over pearly teeth. Dolores' father worshipped the girl as he had worshipped his love before her, and when his life, too, came to an early end he left his daughter beseeching tender care, to the guardian ship of the man who was his closest friend.

Again the girl's cajoleries won her triumph; there was no favor not actually harmful which the guardian withheld. And at the height of her beauty and triumph a neighborhood party brought Donald and Douglas, the twins, to Dolores' notice—and to their surrender. Donald and Douglas Bruce were valued members of the small town; young lawyers following the lawyer father before them.

That it was Douglas who did the greater part of the firm's work, and Donald who spent the greater part of the firm's money, made no difference. Both were eagerly welcomed, and many pretty, fetching caps set for them. And then they met Dolores.

That very night as Don sat upon the bed the brother shared, the brothers knew what had happened. Both had fallen in love at first meeting, if not at first sight, with the little half-Spanish beauty.

And when Douglas closed his office door to an afternoon clientele and soberly went the same road, Don smiled after him, for Don was sure of himself, where girls were concerned; even a witching wonder of a girl like Dolores. Once she had almost yielded to his impulsive caress—almost, but not quite. He smiled again at recollection of her startled retreat. But her eyes had made him sure.

Confidence broken, they were drifting apart. After a last miserably sleepless night, Douglas made his decision. He would go to Dolores and ask her to marry him.

And Dolores said yes. It was unbelievable, but her soft whisper still lingered in Douglas' ears, the caress of her hand as she had taken flight from his fonder caress. And when Douglas came, vague in his joy, to the room he shared with Donald, his brother cast upon him a fretful glance. "Beastly luck!" exclaimed Donald; "have to break an engagement tonight to wait for this man who will see no one but me. Say, Doug, would you mind running back to Dolores, to explain my absence. She says it makes the guardian wild to have any fellow call her over the phone. She expected me at nine at the latest."

Douglas considered. "All right," he agreed, "I will tell her."

He was thinking that he would try again to persuade Dolores to absolve him from the promise that for a time his brother must not learn of their engagement.

Dolores would have to "break it" first, she said, to her stern guardian. She was in the moonlit garden as Douglas came; she had told him regretfully at the recent parting that the guardian insisted upon her companionship in the house at nine o'clock. How, he wondered, had she escaped the guardian. He vaulted the wall, as Donald usually did, that he might quickly reach her side.

With a laugh Dolores turned to greet him.

"Don," she cried; "Don, darling!"

In the shadows Douglas felt the little traitor hands stretched out to meet his own, and then the hands touched his shoulders.

"I thought you'd never come, Don, dearest," murmured Dolores; "your brother Douglas was here, and I had a dreadful time shaking him."

Suddenly Douglas put from him the clinging hands.

"Wait," he whispered, and vaulted back over the garden wall. He was white and breathless when he stood before his brother. They were alike, Douglas realized grimly, enough alike to be mistaken for one another among shadows. Well, he had found out the sham of a girl to whom his love had been given. Now Donald must "get his."

"Don," he said brusquely, "do me a favor without question—later you'll understand. Hurry over to Dolores; she's there beside the garden wall. As you approach say: 'Are you there, Dolores?' This is Douglas. That's all. For a moment I want her to think that you are me."

Something in his brother's determined expression banished the wondering smile from Donald's lips.

"All right," he agreed briskly, and was gone.

Douglas sat with his face in his hands, waiting. This was a hard lesson that he had sent his brother to learn. After an unbearable time Donald returned.

"She called me Douglas, darling," he said slowly, "as you expected she would. She has been playing with us both, Doug."

His hand groped for his brother's and clasped it; the old love enveloped them both.

"Dolores is going to marry her guardian," Donald said; "she told me so."

Pleasant Stop. "What are you going to do?" she asked meekly as he slowed down the car.

"Kiss you," he answered boldly.

"That's what I thought." (Business of brakes.)

The Sort. "How can you take the measure of a man like that great Wall street financier?"

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## BIG GALLERIES WORRY OFFICIALS



One of the great problems of the times, so far as golf is concerned, is not the large entry lists for tournaments of any importance, but the handling of the galleries so that there will be no interference with the contestants.

Quimet Evolves Scheme. Francis Quimet, who has been a victim of galleries often enough to know just how the players feel, has made a suggestion concerning the handling of crowds. His idea is that in exhibition matches which are followed by large galleries, or in championship play where two people are followed by a big crowd of spectators, there should be one set of rope-handlers to take care of the crowd at one hole and another set to take their station at the next hole ahead. In other words, while a set of rope men have

stretched their lines, say, from the first tee to the second green, another set already have their ropes stationed for the play at No. 2 before the first hole is played out. Then while the play at No. 2 is going on the rope-men who handled the first hole move along to hole No. 3, thus alternating the whole way around.

Ropes Form "V." The ropes, according to Quimet's plan, should form a "V" from the tee, narrowing up around the tee, but leaving ample space for the contestants to get away their crives and broadening out further down the line. Then Quimet suggests that the spectators be requested to keep outside these ropes in moving along to the green, so that the players always would have a clear line down the middle.

## SPAVES CLOG COAST LEAGUE

Too Many Veteran Pastimers, Says Walter McCredie, Chief Overseer of Portland.

The Coast league is clogged by too many veteran pastimers, according to the wise and far-seeing Walter McCredie, chief overseer of the Portland Beavers. He says:

"Why, if 'Red' Killefer tries to go through another season with his present team we'll all be kept broke buying flowers, for there will be about fourteen funerals. Their joints squeak so much when they play that you think you are around some sort of grinding machine. It is the young players we develop on the coast for the majors, not those who are about through and getting by on experience, that the fans talk about. There is only one way to develop them. That is by getting 'em when they're young and playing them regularly. Their dash and spirit, their chance-taking, will make up for what they lack in baseball knowledge of the fine points of the game."

He was thinking that he would try again to persuade Dolores to absolve him from the promise that for a time his brother must not learn of their engagement.

Dolores would have to "break it" first, she said, to her stern guardian. She was in the moonlit garden as Douglas came; she had told him regretfully at the recent parting that the guardian insisted upon her companionship in the house at nine o'clock. How, he wondered, had she escaped the guardian. He vaulted the wall, as Donald usually did, that he might quickly reach her side.

With a laugh Dolores turned to greet him.

"Don," she cried; "Don, darling!"

In the shadows Douglas felt the little traitor hands stretched out to meet his own, and then the hands touched his shoulders.

"I thought you'd never come, Don, dearest," murmured Dolores; "your brother Douglas was here, and I had a dreadful time shaking him."

Suddenly Douglas put from him the clinging hands.

"Wait," he whispered, and vaulted back over the garden wall. He was white and breathless when he stood before his brother. They were alike, Douglas realized grimly, enough alike to be mistaken for one another among shadows. Well, he had found out the sham of a girl to whom his love had been given. Now Donald must "get his."

"Don," he said brusquely, "do me a favor without question—later you'll understand. Hurry over to Dolores; she's there beside the garden wall. As you approach say: 'Are you there, Dolores?' This is Douglas. That's all. For a moment I want her to think that you are me."

Something in his brother's determined expression banished the wondering smile from Donald's lips.

"All right," he agreed briskly, and was gone.

Douglas sat with his face in his hands, waiting. This was a hard lesson that he had sent his brother to learn. After an unbearable time Donald returned.

"She called me Douglas, darling," he said slowly, "as you expected she would. She has been playing with us both, Doug."

His hand groped for his brother's and clasped it; the old love enveloped them both.

"Dolores is going to marry her guardian," Donald said; "she told me so."

Pleasant Stop. "What are you going to do?" she asked meekly as he slowed down the car.

"Kiss you," he answered boldly.

"That's what I thought." (Business of brakes.)

The Sort. "How can you take the measure of a man like that great Wall street financier?"

"I don't know myself, but some people do say it ought to be taken by the Bertillon system."

## FRED WALKER IS NOW ASSISTANT TO STAGG

Old-Time Maroon Athlete Is Fighter and Hustler.

Appointed to Fill Place Made Vacant by Retirement of Pat Page—Able to Put Himself Into Actual Scrimmage.

Chicago football fans who used to meander out to Stagg field several years ago to see the Maroon machine make battle and be battled will remember Fred Walker, old-time Maroon, who was recently appointed assistant football coach out at the Midway by Director of Athletics A. A. Stagg.

Walker is a star in the sporting spotlight, and has an athletic record that is no short affair. While in college on the Midway he made a place for himself on both the football and baseball squad as well as in the basketball team. In 1904 and 1905 he played halfback on the Maroon machine and in 1906 he held down a wing job, his good work in this position placing him on that year's All-Western. In 1907 he worked as guard with the basket tossers, where he also won himself a "rep" with his hard playing.

Rough stuff in the conference then was no infrequent thing, and Walker believed it was easier to knock a man down than to walk around him. In baseball Walker starred as a twirler, and later after finishing college had much to do in the big league. During the last two years he has been scouting for the Red Sox.

Walker comes to the university at a most opportune time. The loss of Pat Page, former assistant coach, has been keenly felt, and Walker seems a very likely candidate to fill the Irish mentor's shoes, which have been left vacant on Chicago's gridiron since spring. The new assistant coach is a fighter and hustler, just like Pat, and is able to put himself into actual scrimmage with Mr. Stagg's gang of warriors.

## CHICAGO GAME IS APPROVED

Coach Wilce of Ohio Praises Efforts of Stagg in Instilling Sportsmanship in Players.

Football is a progressive sport like any other, thinks Coach John W. Wilce of Ohio State. He says:

"We are gradually working into a specialized coaching system. The old one-man coaching system is going by



Coach John W. Wilce of Ohio State.

the boards and is being replaced by a corps of men, each a specialist in his particular branch of football science. In some schools like Harvard a dozen men are employed. The Chicago game is the outstanding point of Ohio State's 1920 schedule. We have been trying to get that 'me for five years. Coach Stagg has instilled such a fine sportsmanship into Chicago students that it will always be an attractive game."

## HAD TO SHOW FOOTBALL MEN HOW TO DON TIGS

A fair example of the kind of football material, which has been turned over to University of Michigan's coaches for the 1920 season, was shown on Ferry field recently when one of Fielding Yost's assistants actually was called upon to teach some of the candidates how to dress for the gridiron.

Several of the youths appeared upon the field for instruction dressed improperly. Joe Maddock, one of the hurry-up man's assistants, had to delay practice for several minutes while he demonstrated to several of the rookies the proper way to climb into moleskins.

## TO BUY BUFFALO FRANCHISE

Rumored That George Stallings Wants to Acquire Bisons—Slattery to Manage Braves.

Rumors around the International league circuit are that George Stallings wants to buy the Buffalo franchise from Joe Lannin. It is admittedly a good proposition. If in the hands of a popular man and no man more popular in Buffalo than George Stallings. They are grooming Jack Slattery, now scout for the club, as Stallings' successor as manager of the Boston Braves.

Alvord at Princeton. Oliver Perry Alvord, who several seasons ago made nineteen touchdowns in seven games for the Flushing school, has entered Princeton and will try for the eleven.

Lundgren to Teach Pitching. Carl Lundgren has been added to the staff of the University of Illinois coaching school. He will instruct in the art of pitching.

He Hates Money. Tommy "Kloby" Corcoran, the New England welter, who has made \$100,000 out of boxing since the war, says he is practically through with the ring game.

Back to Farm. Bill Kariden, Red catcher, who has sat on the bench most all year, due to an injured hand, has announced his intention of sticking to his farm next season.

Halfback Smith is Fast. Halfback Smith of Bowdoin college is fast and an excellent tackler.

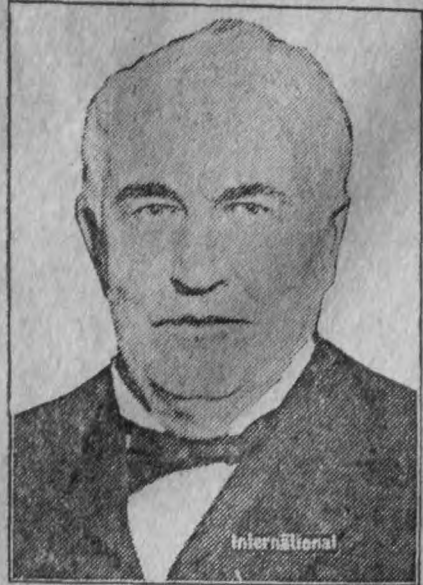
Yost Likes His Backfield. Yost has tried out his backfield of Dunne, Parrin, Usher and Steketee, and likes the way it moves.

Slime's in Luck. Slim Sallee isn't so bad after all. He picked up over \$5,000 in change with the Reds last fall and now McGraw promises him a higher salary for 1921.

Heisman's Job. The University of Pennsylvania is hit about the hardest of all Eastern schools by loss of players. Only four regulars are back. Coach Heisman faces a big job.

# In the Limelight

## Device to Talk With the Dead



details of Edison's apparatus are not disclosed.

Thomas A. Edison said recently that he was working on a device to enable the dead to talk with the living.

The American Magazine, in which the announcement of Mr. Edison's experiments is made, has obtained the eminent inventor's theories of present and future life. It is upon these theories that Edison bases the plausibility of the epoch-making device which he hopes to construct.

In the experiments he is making for the purpose of constructing an apparatus to link the living and dead, Edison is proceeding upon the theory that personality continues to exist after what we call "life" leaves our present bodies. But the degree of material or physical power possessed by those beyond the grave must be extremely slight, he believes, and the instrument used for communication must be super-delicate. The mechanical

## Manuel Declines to Try Again

Former King Manuel of Portugal apparently has no desire to attempt to get back his throne. At a secret meeting of his partisans held at his country home at Twickenham, near London, he declared his irrevocable intention never to seek to regain the throne from which he was banished after the assassination of his father and elder brother in Lisbon.

Economic conditions in Portugal are very bad and the country is said to be ripe for another revolution. Portugal obtained no compensation for her share in the World War. Since then Portugal has been fighting desperately to overcome domestic troubles, and the royalists, fearing that Bolshevism would come, rushed a message to London urging King Manuel to counter the threatened soviet movement by making another bid for the throne, the monarchy still being popular in parts of Portugal.

The former king decided that an attempted monarchial coup would make Bolshevism inevitable if it failed. He then dispatched to his supporters in Lisbon a refusal and added: "Without renouncing my traditional principles, I am ready to place myself under the orders of the nation if it is in peril. Meanwhile I will continue to do all in my power to promote the welfare of Portugal in England, her traditional ally."

By acting as an unofficial ambassador for his country in England he is fulfilling his own ambition to settle down permanently to English country life.



Manuel of Portugal

## Kelly Would Build Us Homes



© Western Newspaper Union

Representative M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania, has brought forward a novel suggestion in connection with the housing situation. In brief, he proposes to convert the postal savings bank system into a national building and loan association, from which the people may borrow the money required to build homes. Mr. Kelly proposes that the \$175,000,000 now on deposit in the postal savings banks be made available for building purposes at reasonable interest rates. He asserts that if congress will amend the present law, so that the \$2,500 limit on deposits is eliminated or greatly enlarged, and the rate of interest paid on deposits by the government is increased from 2 per cent to the rate paid by savings banks, the postal savings deposits will be increased probably to \$2,000,000,000, all of which can be used for home building.

High interest rates are now recognized to be the greatest impediment to home building. Thousands of people who have saved enough to buy the ground upon which to construct a residence are deterred from building by high interest charges and the exorbitant commissions demanded for placing the loan.

## Edge on "Splendid Isolation"

Walter E. Edge, United States senator from New Jersey, has returned from Europe with certain definite impressions of the people of various countries and their war reconstruction problems.

"Up to the outbreak of the World war," said the senator, "the average American visitor to Europe returned with his mind filled with the past. Now such a traveler comes home with his thoughts turned to the future, the future of Europe, of America, and the whole world. He realizes that now America's 'splendid isolation' is at an end; that the future of Europe will affect the future of the United States, and the future of the United States involves the future of all civilization.

"Beyond this, the traveler also may feel that a measure of idealism now must be injected into the consideration of strictly practical affairs.

"Such a measure must be a reasonable measure and not sufficient to place the foundations of world re-adjustment on an impracticable basis, and so build on foundations of sand."



Photo by © Western Newspaper Union

## First Hundred Years the Hardest



longer. Barring taxicabs, vampire machines, etc., they hope to accomplish it through the advice of "Uncle John" Shell.

Chicago is to be told how to live to be more than one hundred years old by "Uncle John" Shell, Kentucky's patriarch, at a meeting of the Illinois health authorities December 15 in Chicago. If the plans of the Windy City's health commissioner, Dr. John Dill Robertson, are carried out, Doctor Robertson has requested the Kentucky state board of health to arrange to send "Uncle John" to Chicago.

"Uncle John," who has basked in the spotlight of fate, has lived along the banks of Greasy Creek, in Leslie county, for 132 years. He was married the second time at the age of ninety-six and has a son by that marriage. The Illinois doctors want to hear the modern Methusalem explain his system.

The average life, according to health authorities, is about forty years. Three years ago it was 33 years. The Illinois physicians want to make it longer. Barring taxicabs, vampire machines, etc., they hope to accomplish it through the advice of "Uncle John" Shell.

# OUR FEATURE SECTION

Department Devoted to Attractive Magazine Material

## The Woods

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH.

### THE CALL OF THE WOODS.

Talk of your "call of the wild," "Nature" an' similar stuff! Talk of the call Of the forest" an' all— Haven't I heard it enough? Why am I cranky an' riled? What's it allin' of me? What's my complaint? Jest "the woods"! If it ain't, What in the world kin it be?

Out of the woods it breaks forth— Call of the wild in the air. What do I hear With my listenin' ear? Somethin' 's-coaxin' me there, Wind has swung 'round to the north. Sky has a promise of snow, Moon on the hill It is silver an' chill; An' I am longen' to go— Breathin' the breath of the pine, Walkin' the hayroad again, Hearin' old tales An' tramping old trails, Bunkin' with men that are men— Men that are partners of mine, Fighters an' workers an' kings, Men who have stood By my side in the wood At the beginnin' of things.

Woods? I have lived, man an' boy, Up in the woods forty year, Driven their streams, Where the quickwater gleams, Fought 'em from store-boom to rear, Tasted their pain an' their joy, Drunk of their fun an' their woe, Sorrow an' song, An' it's there I belong— Lord, but I'm crazy to go! (Copyright.)

## LAST NIGHT'S DREAMS

### -WHAT THEY MEAN

#### DREAM CITIES.

IT IS not an uncommon experience to find ourselves in a dream city. Perhaps it is one which we recognize though it may be changed by the dream phantasmagoria; familiar buildings may take on a strange aspect, or strange city buildings appear in unexpected places. Sometimes we recognize it as a city we have always wanted to see and never have seen; and sometimes it appears to be one of which we never have even heard. Not infrequently a name for the place is suggested in our dream—a name which we are sure is new to us. It is a cheap way to travel and the mystics say, not a bad one. For, while to visit cities in the waking life is an expensive operation, to travel to the cities of dreams is accounted a most favorable omen and means riches ahead. Unless indeed the city be on fire; then take care of your finances or poverty will overtake you.

It is generally agreed that if your city of dreams is a strange one to you, and you are lost in it, you will shortly change your residence with, as a rule, favorable results to your business.

All scientists do not agree with Freud that every dream is the fulfillment of a wish, but it is easy enough to fit this dream into its category. An analysis of our dream will generally enable us to discover the origin of the strange name propounded by our

dream—consciousness for the strange city in which we may find ourselves. Thus Freud dreams of being at a strange place called Fleissa and one further on named Hearsing. Fleiss was the name of a friend. Hearsing was put together from the names of places near Vienna which so often end in "ing" and the English word "hearsay." He had been reading a poem about a slanderous dwarf named "Saidhe Hashesaid." By connecting the final syllable of Hearsing with Fleiss was obtained Vlielsing—the German V pronounced like F—the German name for the port of Flushing through which his brother passed in coming from England to visit him. (Copyright.)

## Rann-dom Reels

By HOWARD L. RANN

### OTHELLO

OTHELLO was a violent specimen of brunette manhood who was written up by W. Shakespeare after he had departed this life, and it was safe to do so. Nobody wrote up Othello while he was in the flesh without being assailed by remorse and a corps of trained nurses.

Othello was a large man with a muscled exterior and feet which had to be fitted out of stock. He was a great warrior and was sent into Turkey every once in a while to increase the death rate. Turkey at that time was animated by the same humane and law-abiding instincts as those which now endear her to the civilized world. It was on his return from a depopulating mission to Turkey that Othello met Desdemona and married her at one of the largest church weddings of the season. For a time it seemed as if the wedding would have to be postponed, as Desdemona wanted one of her close per-



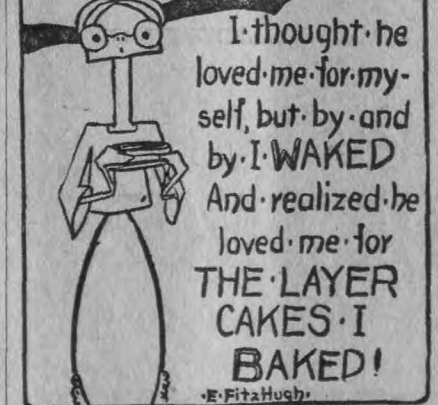
Othello Objected in His Boorish Moorish Manner.

sonal friends with a thick, wavy vibrato to sing "A Perfect Day" as the bridal couple entered, but Othello objected in his boorish Moorish manner.

Mr. Shakespeare states that Othello and Desdemona would have lived to a ripe old age if it had not been for one Iago, who was a coarse person with the rank of first sergeant. Othello had a large, green bump of jealousy, and Iago played upon the same until it resembled an arc light. In fact, Desdemona was a perfect lady and thought as much of her husband as she did of her clothes, but she innocently gave a pocket handkerchief with strawberry juice upon it to a friend of the family named Cassio, and in return for this generous act she was assassinated by Othello with that deadly weapon, the straw tick. When Othello discovered his mistake, he climbed onto high C and cried out for revenge after which he fell on his sword and expired with an annoyed look.

The life of Othello should warn wives not to provoke their husbands to jealousy, especially in view of the large number of coy affinities who lurk on every corner. (Copyright.)

## MILITANT MARY



Prolific Egg Producer.

An oyster produces 400,000 eggs annually, but of these only 400 or less reach maturity.

## MOTHER'S COOK BOOK by Nellie Maxwell

Some one has said that "true hospitality consists in having what you were going to have anyway, and not changing the cloth unless you were going to anyway."

### Good Things for the Family.

Soften one cake of compressed yeast in one-fourth of a cup of lukewarm water, add one cupful of scalded and cooled milk and one and one-half cupfuls of flour; beat until smooth. Cover and set out of draughts to become light. Add one-fourth of a cupful each of melted shortening and sugar, two egg yolks beaten light, one teaspoonful of salt, the grated rind of a lemon and flour for a dough—about three cupfuls. Knead until smooth and elastic. Cover and set aside to become double in bulk. Turn upside down on the molding board, roll into a rectangular sheet, brush with melted butter, dredge with sugar and cinnamon mixed, sprinkle with half a cupful of currants, and roll as a jelly

roll. Cut into pieces an inch long. Cream one-fourth of a cup of shortening, beat in one-fourth of a cup of brown sugar and spread mixture on the inside of a cast iron frying pan; lay in the buns and when doubled in bulk, bake one-half hour. The sugar and butter should glaze the bottom of the buns. Serve turned upside down, glazed side up.

### Hard Sauce.

Beat one-third of a cup of softened butter to a cream, add one cupful of light brown sugar gradually; when well mixed add two tablespoonfuls of cream, drop by drop, and lastly one teaspoonful of vanilla and a few drops of lemon extract or a grating of lemon rind. Ginger and lemon rind may be used in place of the vanilla and a few tablespoonfuls of creamed dates added to give bulk. (© 1926, Western Newspaper Union.)

## THE ROMANCE OF WORDS

### "Fox-Trot"

VARIOUS efforts have been made to trace this name for the popular dancestep to the pace or trot of a horse, some investigators going so far as to locate a certain Mr. Fox who owned a horse which trotted in a peculiar fashion and, because of which, he referred to one of the newest of dances (at that time) as a "fox-trot."

But, while there was a man named Fox connected with the origin of the term as commonly used today, he was a vaudeville dancer, not a horse fancier. When this dancer desired to introduce a number of new steps into his vaudeville act, early in 1914, he took certain portions of the one-step and added to them a number of variations of his own, billing the entire performance as "The Fox-Trot, a new dance originated solely by the performers themselves." Society, eager to take up something new in the line of dancing, studied the steps and it was not long before the entire country was fox-trotting to the syncopated melodies which precisely fitted this kind of amusement. The only reward that Fox received was that his name, without the capital letter, was spread broadcast over two continents. (Copyright.)

### Inconsiderate Birds.

She was a trifle disappointed at finding the country so noisy, but for a long time, being a well-conducted little girl, she made no remark about it.

But at last, at breakfast time, she plucked up courage to pass a remark upon the subject to the farmer's wife. "It's very nice," she said, thoughtfully, "for the birds to get up so early in the morning, but don't you think they ought to be quieter about it?"

# "Say it with Flowers"



## "Beautifying the Home"

IMAGINE how much cheerfulness and warmth flowers bring into a home. Flowers delight the eye—their beauty and fragrance brighten the atmosphere. Take flowers home, you men who wish to add to the family joy, "Say it with Flowers," often. Think what a cluster of Roses, Carnations, Violets, Freesias, Jonquils, Sweet Peas, Tulips or a pretty blooming plant would mean on your table to-night. "Say it with Flowers" if you have a sick friend to whom you wish to express your sympathy.

J. KLOSS  
FLORIST

1st & 2nd Sts., Chrome, N. J.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

# PRINTING OF ALL KINDS

Beliefs Concerning Teeth.

There are curious fancies about teeth. To dream about teeth was held to be a warning that sorrow was at hand, and it was still more unlucky to dream of one's teeth falling out.

French Guiana.

French Guiana is the penal settlement of France. Its surface rises gradually from the unhealthy coast to the mountain border on the south.

Moving Done by Porters.

In Tunis there are no moving vans nor carts, many of the narrow streets being impassable. Household belongings are changed from place to place by porters, who most any day may be seen staggering under chests of drawers and other heavy pieces of furniture.

Wanted to Be "Parked."

Mother, aunt and little Etta were downtown shopping. Etta was quite tired, and they still had many places to go to before they had finished their purchasing.

Pronunciation of Z.

The pronunciation of the letter Z as zee is an Americanism. The English pronunciation is zed, from the Old French zede, which in turn is derived from the Latin zeta, the name of the sixth letter of the Greek alphabet.

Thought Still a Rare Quality.

The tremendous task of teaching men and women to think for themselves has been scarcely begun. All but our very cleverest people are the creatures of a school of thought, or belong to some intellectual herd.

When Cleaning Leather.

Don't use kerosene to clean leather unless you want to crack it. Plain water with a few drops of ammonia will remove the dirt, after which the upholstery should be rubbed briskly with a soft cloth.

Russian Sunflower.

The Russian sunflower is used as a forage crop and for ensilage. It is sown in rows 30 inches apart, the plants standing from nine to twelve feet high and yields from 25 to 30 tons of forage per acre in Montana.

Worthy Beliefs.

I believe in working, not weeping; in boasting, not knocking; and in the pleasure of my job. I believe that a man gets what he goes after, that one deed done today is worth two deeds tomorrow.

Home Surroundings Count.

A house is depressing or cheerful, walls, woodwork, rugs, draperies, furniture, pictures, ornaments enter into the color scheme of the rooms and a discordant note among any of these will destroy the unity of the whole house or building.

Facts the First Requisite.

Facts are to the mind what food is to the body. On digestion of facts depends the strength of the one. Just as on assimilation of food depends the vigor of the other.

Anti-Kissing Law.

In Bavaria, the state railways forbid kissing either on stations, where friends, relatives and families are united, or on trains, while France issued an order two years ago forbidding kissing on trains.

Egyptian Mummy Cloth.

The extraordinary durability of the ancient Egyptian mummy cloth is believed to be due to the fact that it was finished with a vegetable glue derived from the African locust-bean tree.

Largest Pin Factory.

The largest pin factory is in Birmingham, England, where something like 30,000,000 pins are manufactured every working day.

Coral.

Genuine coral may be red, pink, white, blue, yellow, green or black, the last being the rarest and most highly prized.

Horsepower.

The nominal horsepower of an engine is determined by an approximate formula of which that of the National automobile chamber of commerce is the most common.

Needless.

"Can your little baby brother talk yet?" a kindly neighbor inquired of a small lad. "No, he can't walk, and

there ain't no reason why he should talk," was the disgusted reply. "What does he want to talk for when all he has to do is yell a while to get everything in the house that's worth having?"—New York Evening Post.

Rats Live in Tree Tops.

Rats are vegetarian by choice, but they can readily adapt themselves to any conditions. In Hawaii, for instance, where they were chased habitually by the moonoose, they have acquired the habit of living in the tree tops, where they are free from their tormentors.

Snakes' Power Over Birds.

The bureau of biological survey states that snakes do not charm birds in the understood sense of the word "charm." The instinctive fear that a bird or small animal, such as a rabbit, has for a snake paralyzes the muscles of the bird or animal and prevents its escaping from the snake.

Thought He Had Treasure Trove.

Harry Lee, a negro laborer, helping to pull down an old residence in Baltimore, unearthed a metal box about a foot in diameter, expectantly removed the rusty lid, and found inside a sack containing several old coins, dated in the early part of the eighteenth century, and two old flints.

The Goddess Vesta.

Vesta was the goddess of the home and fire, and her temple was the oldest in Rome. It contained no image of the goddess, but had a fire which was rekindled by friction on the Roman New Year and attended constantly by the vestal vergins.

Awful Possibility.

Her mother insisting that she should finish what she had on her plate, little Marjory exclaimed, "If you make me eat another bite, mamma, I shall be bumped back in my stomach like grandpa."—Boston Transcript.

You Answer.

It had been raining all day, and finally little Nettle asked: "Mamma, when God gets all the juice squeezed out of a cloud what does he do with it?"

Modern Revision.

Some men are born economical, others acquire economical habits, but the majority of us have economy forced down our throats.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Economy and Empire.

As much wisdom may be expended on a private economy as on an empire, and as much wisdom may be drawn from it.—Emerson.

First Nebraska Woman Notary.

The first Nebraska woman to be commissioned a notary public was Miss Anna Saunders of Custer county in 1887.

Natural Abilities.

Natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning by study.—Bacon.

A Strike.

"I'll show 'em," said the hen as she kicked the porcelain egg out of the nest. "They can't make a brick layer out of me."—Carnegie Puppet.

Figuring on a Crowd.

In designing structures which are liable to be subjected to stress from crowds, engineers commonly figure on a dead load of about one hundred pounds to the square foot.

Asbestos Feathering as Eiderdown.

Asbestos is feathering as eiderdown, and can be spun or woven. An ounce has been spun into a string more than a hundred yards long.

Reflected Glory.

One man makes a position or an office famous, and after that the office makes his successors famous.—Witchita Beacon.

An Icy Glare.

He—"What makes that fellow glare at me so?" She—"You're sitting on his ice cream."—Yale Record



Cut in Two Plates—Insulation. Just these two working parts are all any battery has. Substitute Threaded Rubber Insulation for the ordinary kind and you cut the chance of battery trouble squarely in two.

BATTERY & MOTOR SERVICE STATION. 149 New Brunswick Avenue. PERTH AMBOY, N. J. Telephone 1885.

Practice Kindness Now.

There are kindnesses, hospitalities, public and private duties, and fellowship in the civic and social life of one's calling and station which help to make our sojourn here satisfying and gratifying. These should not be postponed.

Fossils.

Though historical geology and the study of ancient life depend chiefly on fossils, the term has been very vaguely and loosely applied. As a precise definition, a writer in Science proposes: "A fossil is an object which indicates former existence of an organism which has been buried and preserved by geological causes, previous to historic time."

Eat Arsenic With Impunity.

In some parts of Austria, and especially in the hilly country toward Hungary, there exists the extraordinary custom of eating arsenic, one of the most deadly poisons. There, however, the peasants are so accustomed to its use that they are able to take huge quantities without harm.

Lightning Struck Twice.

Lightning strikes twice in the same place, in spite of the old saw, for at an inquest into the death at Chertsey, England, of a man killed while sheltering under a tree in a hayfield during a thunderstorm, it was stated that the tree, one of a group of five of the same height, had been struck by lightning twice. In the recent instance the lightning followed the course of the old stroke.

Improved Household Bell.

Three different signal tones from an electric bell of ordinary appearance, calling the householder to the front, rear, or side door, are now made possible by the ingenious device of an Ohio manufacturer.

Postage Stamps.

The adhesive postage stamp had its origin in England in 1840 as a direct outcome of the postal reforms of Sir Rowland Hill. In 1847 the United

States adopted this method of collecting postage, with two beautifully engraved portraits of Franklin and Washington.

Point for the Dog.

Do animals think? asks a scientist. Well, a dog turns around three or four times before lying down to go to sleep, while a man, without giving the matter any thought, lies down, goes to sleep and then turns over several times, waking himself each time.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

How to Test a Current.

To find out if an electric circuit is fed by continuous or alternating current, approach a magnet to the filaments of an incandescent lamp. These will be attracted if the current be continuous; they will vibrate if it be alternating.

From Wood to Silk.

Whole forests have been cut down to supply the world with pencils, but timber in still larger quantities is now required for the manufacture of silk stockings and other attire made of artificial silk, for which wood is the raw material.

The Wise Wife.

A smart wife won't let her husband get up and give one of the children a drink after he goes to bed, because if she does, he will go around all the next day complaining that he was up all night and never got a wink of sleep.—Arkansas Thomas Cat.

Islands Great Possibilities.

Smolen island, near Kristiansund, Norway, is a flat spot of land possessed of immense areas of peat bog. It is doubtful whether there is anywhere a better location for the production of peat in large quantities.

Enjoyable Sensation.

Emily was tired one night and quite ready to go to bed. As she lay back on her little pillow she said, with a big sigh: "Oh, how I love to relate!"

Strange Beliefs.

Every now and then one runs across some one who believes everybody has a right to his own opinions.—Toledo Blade.

Journal for Rheumatism Victims.

One of the oldest periodicals in the world is a monthly paper devoted entirely to the interests of rheumatic sufferers.

Room With an Echo.

A wonderful echo can be heard in a room in the castle of Simonetta, near Milan. A loud noise, such as a pistol shot, is repeated 60 times.

Women Barred.

No woman has entered the convent of St. Catherine, on Mt. Sinai, for more than 1,400 years.

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To Clean Painted Window.

To remove stains from glass use lye. Dissolve in water and apply with an old sponge, being careful not to burn your hands. Leave on for a few minutes and scrape off with a knife. Another way is to wet the paper well with common ammonia or boiling hot vinegar.

Safe Baby Carriage.

The Moro mother is never troubled by the fear that her baby coach is out of fashion, for she never has one. She throws her children on her shoulder, one on each side, perhaps, and the youngsters cling to her hair.

New Pen Wiper.

An Englishman has invented a pen wiper consisting of a glass cup filled with a sponge saturated with glycerin, which has a preservative effect on pens.

Porcelain Money.

A new element may be introduced into the field of numismatics by the proposal to issue porcelain money throughout Germany. With this purpose in view, a Meissen porcelain factory has already manufactured specimens of coins ranging from 10 pfennig to 5 mark pieces.

supplemented. Apart from the occasional employment of aluminum, lithium, brass, and potin, iron in the Peloponnesus, and glass for coin weights in Arabia, the three established metals, in their varying forms, have rarely been challenged.

Modern Tanning Inferior.

Commenting on an article by Robert G. Skerrett on the tanning of leather, the Scientific American says: "The modern art of tanning falls short of the standards set in days gone by. It used to take two years to convert

'green' hide into impenetrable leather; the modern tanner thinks that he is doing well if he devotes five months to the process. No chemical process has been developed of speeding up the process without detracting from the quality of the product."

Overworking a Proverb.

"Father," said the small boy, "what is a profiteer?" "A profiteer, my son, is a man who runs across the proverb, 'Make hay while the sun shines' and overworks it."

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