THE NEWS REACHES EVERY HOME

The Carteret News

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS ON PAGE SIX

ESTABLISHED IN 1908 AS THE ROOSEVELT NEWS

CARTERET, NEW JERSEY, FRIDAY JULY 17, 1931

THREE CENTS

PLANT EMPLOYEES TO GO ON PICNIC

Affair to be Held in Trefinko's Grove, Sunday, July 26th—Gives Promise of Success.

A picnic that will be different is planned by the employees of the United States Metals Refining Company for themselves and their families in Trefinko's Grove in East Rahway, Carteret, on July 26th.

The committee in charge of the affair consists: Chris Larsen, John Dinsmore, Julius Wieremjej, Michael Trosko, E. Van Deventer, Arthur Grohman, Scott Walker and James Mershon.

The committee has been hard on the job for several weeks and promises to make a real success of the affair. It is expected the officials of the plant, including the Works Manager, M. A. Koeckert, will be in attendance.

OFFER 4% BASIS ON COUNTY BONDS

According to Statement of Acting Director Klemmer Kalteissen. Shows Confidence.

The following statement was issued by Mr. Kalteissen acting Director of the Board of Freeholders in the absence of Lewis Compton the Director, who was ordered by the Naval Department to report for service on the U. S. S. Phillip, a Destroyer, participating in the naval cruise now under way.

"The confidence expressed in the County of Middlesex by the Bond Houses of New York and the banks of our own county as indicated by the bids received this week is most gratifying. While the Board felt certain that the changes put into effect were gradually but surely strengthening the financial structure of the County we hardly hoped that this work would be appreciated by the financial interests who had occasion to deal with the County to the extent that we would receive now an offer to purchase the bonds of Middlesex on a 4 per cent basis.

"This is the first time since 1915 that offers have been received to take the bonds of this county on a 4 per cent basis and in view of the fact that great reactions are occurring in the financial market at the present time it naturally gives the members of the Board of Freeholders a great deal of pleasure to receive this public expression of confidence. We know that those interested in the welfare of the county must experience the same feeling that we do and we wish to take this opportunity of assuring the people of Middlesex that it will be our endeavor to not only continue the work that has led to the establishment of a new interest rate but wherever possible will make such further improvements in the hopes that even further reductions may be made."

FRANK BUCKSHY IS HELD FOR ASSAULT

Alleged to Have Beaten Charles Ohlott. Held Under $1,000 Bail for Grand Jury Action

Frank Buckshy of 535 Roosevelt avenue was held for action of the Grand Jury in $1,000 bail on complaint of Charles Ohlott, a local barber in the "Hill" section.

The charge was assault and battery. The allegation of Ohlott was that Buckshy struck him without warning in the face several times. It is reported Ohlott told the police that he never saw Buckshy before, despite the fact that Ohlott is supposed to know everyone on the Hill.

However, according to a member of Buckshy's family, the fracas was brought on by alleged slanderous remarks reported to have been made by Ohlott, concerning Buckshy. This version of it was that when Buckshy confronted the barber with the whis-

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FOR SALE OR RENT—Road stand, fully equipped. Roosevelt avenue, at old Carteret ferry. Apply to Phil Turk, 528 Roosevelt avenue, Carteret, N. J.

CAMPAIGN TO RID BOROUGH OF DOGS

Board Revises Ordinance to Include Penalty for Offenders Dog Warden Is Active.

The campaign to rid the borough of stray dogs was the principal business considered at the meeting of the Board of Health last Thursday night. The dog warden engaged by the board has been working about a week and has captured several dogs. In some instances opposition was encountered. The board decided to amend the dog ordinance so as to provide a penalty for anyone who violates it. Another amendment that will be adopted provides for special rules in regard to keeping female dogs. A third amendment provides that where a dog bites a person the animal will be kept in the dog pound for seven days for observation and the owner will have to pay a pound fee. The rule regarding muzzling dogs at large will be strictly enforced.

MAKES STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF FREEHOLDERS

KLEMMER KALTEISSEN

LOCAL RESIDENT SAVED FROM DEATH

Bellock Lands as High Waves Carry Off Companion Who Is Drowned in Sound.

Mike Bellock of John Street just barely escaped being the death victim of a terrific electrical storm that let loose in this end of Middlesex county late Tuesday afternoon. Bellock, together with Albert Gilmore of Perth Amboy, hired a rowboat early in the afternoon and went fishing in the Staten Island Sound in the vicinity of Perth Amboy. They were pretty well out when the storm arose.

Before they could reach land, they were engulfed by the high waves that came with the wind and the downpour. They finally struggled into a barge tied to a dock at Perth Amboy.

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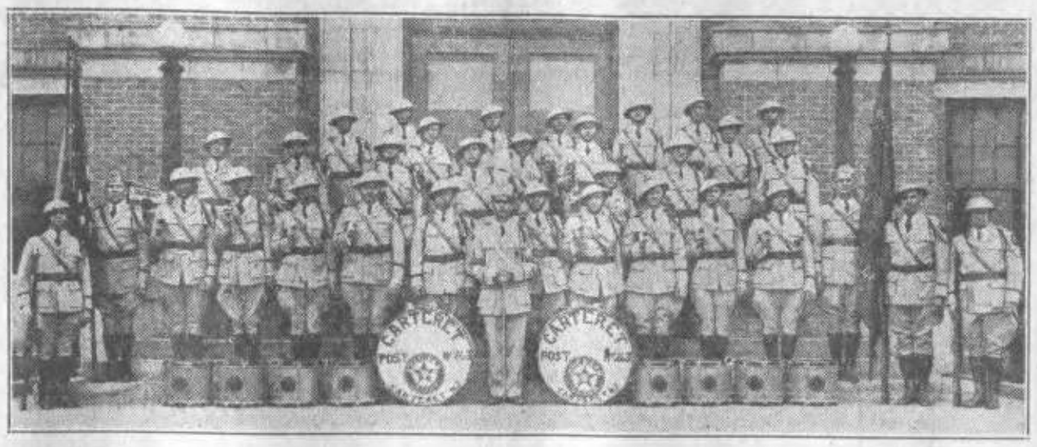
HELP WANTED

50 Operators on fine cotton and silk dresses. New Factory to open soon. Learners or experienced. Steady work. Apply in person at Lumber Office.

16 Fulton Street,
Rahway, N. J.

SPONSOR LEGION DAY



CARTERET POST TO ENTERTAIN GUESTS FROM ALL PARTS OF STATE IN FIRST LEGION DAY

More Than Thirty Posts Have Accepted Invitation To Take Part---Will Be Greatest Event Ever Held In Boro---Prominent State and County Officials To Be Present

TEAM TO COMPETE FOR STATE HONORS

Legion Ritual Team, Now County Champions to Enter Contest to Decide State Honors.

The Ritual team of Carteret Post 263, who are the Middlesex County champions, will journey to Atlantic City in September to compete with other teams to decide the State champions. This contest to be held in conjunction with the State department convention to be held at that time.

The local post team, which was organized and coached under the direction of Edward J. Walsh, Adjutant of the post, consists of William B. Hagan, John J. Kennedy, Edwin W. Casey, Michael Pallay, Thomas Jakeway and Walter Tomczuk.

HAVE REST AREAS IN LEGION PARADE

The parade committee wish to make known the fact that there will be several optional rest areas along the line of March and people intending to review the parade from these These areaspoints should bear this in mind. These areas will be between Washington avenue and Hayward avenue; Randolph street and Cooke avenue; Carteret avenue and Roosevelt avenue and Longfellow street and Lewis street.

This will be easily understood by following the line of march. The Big Parade will move promptly from the High School at 6 P. M., Daylight Time, north of Washington avenue, east an Roosevelt avenue, south on Pershing avenue, north on Roosevelt avenue and west on Washington avenue, will pass in review at the High School and break up two blocks past that point.

The Drum and Bugle Corps of the local post who have been organized less than two years have been very successful in the contests they attended having annexed 12 loving cups and several cash prizes. The borough can well be proud of this organization inasmuch as they have brought the name of Carteret to the attention of many who had no knowledge of it heretofore. They rehearse twice weekly at the High School under the able instruction of William Misdom, the musical instructor and they are drilled by William B. Hagan, the Commander of the Post and the Drum Major who at the Americanization Day held in Linden recently, was awarded a cup for the best appearing drum major.

Congressman William H. Sutphin will be present in the list of notables who will be the guests of the local post on Saturday, as will Senator Arthur A. Quinn, Assemblymen Elmer E. Brown, Assemblyman Joseph T. Karcher and Assemblyman John Rafferty; Freeholders Klemmer Kalteissen and C. Raymond Wicoff and Henry Berg, Edmund A. Hayes, Frederick Richardson, John Conologue, Superintendent of Soldiers and Sailors burials; Sheriff B. M. Gannon, Under Sheriff, Allan B. Ely, Prosecutor Douglas M. Hicks, Assistant Prosecutors James Wight and Joseph Edgar, Supervisor of Roads, Edward J. Heil, County Clerk George Cathers and many other men of prominence. Captain Prosper Cholet of the French Army staff has accepted an invitation. All of the local officials will be in the line of march as well as representatives of the various churches in the borough.

All the guests will view the contests from the stands in the afternoon and will assemble in cars at the high school for the parade. They will review the parade from the reviewing stand in the evening. A dinner will be served to them in the Town Grill at 5 P. M.

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ARMY OFFICERS TO ACT AS JUDGES

Five Regular U. S. Army Officers from Second Corp Area to Judge Legion Competition.

Through the efforts of the local post and the courtesy of Major General Ely, Commanding Officer of the Second Corps Area at Governor's Island the services of five officers were obtained to judge the contests on Saturday afternoon at the High School Athletic field. Captain Brown and Lieutenant Herpe, 18th Infantry Fort Jay, Governor's Island, New York, and Lieutenants Stoughton, Lieutenant Griffin and Lieutenant Dombrowski, 18th Infantry, Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, N. Y. These judges are thoroughly proficient in the methods of judging affairs of this nature and they will mark on candence, inspection, marching and maneouvering and general drum and bugle playing. The timekeepers will be Captain Henry and Captain Taylor, 311 Infantry, 78th Division.

DONATION MONEY TO BE RETURNED

The Finance Committee of the Legion Day Celebration announce that due to other arrangements which made them decide that they would not impose on the peoples of the borough in the matter of cash donations they have instructed that the monies already collected be returned and if anyone who previously made a donation has not received theirs they should immediately communicate with the Chairman of the Committee, John J. Kennedy, who will give the matter prompt attention.

See Svangali at the Ritz Theatre, Wednesday and Thursday.

BOY INJURED BY HIT AND RUN DRIVER

Struck by Car While Riding Bicycle. Left in Road. Passing Autoists Summons Doctor.

Joseph Baradash, aged 15, of Division street, Hagaman Heights, was riding a bicycle along Woodbridge avenue near the Carteret line last Saturday about 10:00 P. M., when he was struck by a hit-and-run driver and left lying on the road. A passing autoist took the boy to the office of Dr. Samuel Messinger and the police of Carteret and Woodbridge were notified.

The physician treated the boy for lacerations of the scalp and bruises on the body and both legs. He was taken to his home. The accident happened in Woodbridge territory and the police of that place are working on the case. The car which hit the boy was seen entering Carteret, the Woodbridge police were informed.

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY IN GUBERNATORIAL RACE

DAVID BAIRD, JR.

C. H. ALDRICH SAILS ON BREMEN TODAY

Newly Appointed Technical Manager to Tackle Additional Company Problems

Charles H. Aldrich, now Technical Manager of the United States Metals Refining Company and allied interests, sails for Europe tonight on the Bremen in connection with technical problems of affiliated interests abroad.

The technical problems incident to the local plant and the establishment of the Canadian refinery, in which the American Metal Company is interested, piled up the technical work to such a degree that the company decided to put one of its executives at the head of that very important work, without which the companies could not possibly function.

It is understood that the affiliations abroad require technical advice in regard to the copper operating problems.

The technical problems in connection with the establishment of the giant Canadian refinery by the Ontario Refining Company required the time and attention of Mr. Aldrich for

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REPRESENT BORO AT BAIRD RALLY

Gubernatorial Candidate Confident of Victory in Fall. Has Praise for County Leaders.

The hot weather was unable to put a damper on the county Republican rally held to welcome David Baird, gubernatorial candidate, during the week at the Y. M. H. A., in New Brunswick.

Despite the blistering day and the sweltering night, 1500 partisans filled the hall. Carteret contributed its quota of Republican politicians

Those from Carteret attending the rally were: Former Mayor and Mrs. Thomas J. Mulvihill, Stephen Fabian, Jervis Nevill, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vaorbadm, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Vonah, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Bradford, Mrs. Edward Sahnders, Mr. and Mrs. John Nevill, Mrs. Mary Teats, Frank Hacry, Mr. and Mrs. John Dunne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Feehan, Mr. and Mrs. John Conlan, John Hrivnak, Joseph Trefinko, Morton and Frank Pirrong, Charles Thorn, Emil Stremlau, Abe Glass, N. A. Jacoby, John and George Yuronka and George Bensulak.

Governor Morgan F. Larson of Perth Amboy was generous in his praise of the candidate from Camden, David Baird. Baird seemed to think well of his own chances and spoke appreciatively of the turn-out. In these two general connections, his candidacy and the attendance, the gubernatorial candidate had this to say:

"Dont' let anyone in this room think that there is any doubt in my mind that I am going to be the next Governor of New Jersey. Certainly this crowd tonight is evidence of the harmony that exists in Middlesex county. How glad I will be to take back to Camden word of this demonstration tonight."

Although there is reported to have been quite a little friction between the old Freeholder ring and those in the saddle in the patronage pool as far as state appointments have gone, the hatchet seemed to be buried for the rally at least. Frederick F. Richardson, who was former counsel to the old Board of Freeholders to which the Grand Jury paid its respects, was chairman of the meeting. Richardson was recently elected as county chairman.

Governor Larson in speaking praised the crowd for attendance and was careful to praise Richardson.

Motor Vehicle Commissioner Hoffman was ill at his home and unable to attend the rally.

Richardson praised the attendance and urged all those present to go to Middlesex Day at Sea Girt.

LOCAL INSURANCE AGENT IS INJURED

Has Three Ribs Broken in Auto Crash Near Cliffwood Beach Last Sunday Morning.

Seven persons were injured when an automobile driven by Vladimir Bilorusky of Maple avenue, Plainfield, local Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Representative, en route to Cliffwood Beach, was sideswiped by one car and hit by another on the shore road near Laurence Harbor, Sunday morning.

Riding with Mr. Bilorusky were his wife, two daughters, the Misses Yaraslava and Vera Bilorusky, his son, Lubomir, and Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fenchynsky of Perth Amboy.

The motorists were first taken to the South Amboy Hospital, where they received first aid treatment.

An examination showed that Mr. Bilorusky suffered three fractured ribs besides cuts and bruises.

The other members of the party were treated for cuts and bruises and later returned home. Mr. Bilorusky was removed to the Muhlenburg Hospital in Plainfield, where he was three days and then removed to his home Tuesday afternoon, being still under the doctor's care.

Mrs. Patrick Dwyer, of Chrome avenue, is spending a week at Atlantic City.

FLAT TO LET—5 rooms, sun-parlor; all improvements, garage, 158 Emerson street.

WATCH THIS MORRISTOWN CORPS!

These boys have been successful in winning prizes in every competition they have been entered in and are conceded to be one of the finest Legion Drum and Bugle Corps in the State.

General Pershing's Story of the A. E. F.

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—WNU Service

By General John J. Pershing

CHAPTER XXXII—Continued.

Replying April 3 to the department's cable, I emphasized that it was "not intended that our units should replace the losses of British or French organizations, and therefore our artillery should be held in readiness to follow when called for," although it was possible that the situation might become "so serious that some of our infantry units will be forced to serve with British temporarily."

My intentions were further indicated by saying: "Americans must not lose sight of the purpose to build up divisions and corps of their own," and also, "we must avoid the tendency to incorporate our infantry into British divisions where it will be used up and never relieved."

My cable recommended that the infantry of two divisions be sent by British shipping and two by our own, but that present plans should go no further than this. It was my purpose not to become too deeply involved in an agreement that would make it impossible later to form our own independent force under our own officers.

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CHAPTER XXXIII

Secretary Baker and I had frequently discussed the question of a supreme allied commander, and we were both ready to accept it in principle when proposed.

In response to a notice from Premier Clemenceau I went, April 3, to Beauvais to meet with the supreme war council. Arriving early, Colonel Boyd and I had to wait an hour at the hotel de ville before M. Clemenceau and Lloyd George came into the conference room. Marshal Haig, General Foch, Petain, Sir Henry Wilson, Bliss, Weygand and myself were the others participating.

Brigadier General Spiers acted as interpreter, and Lieut. Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, who usually accompanied Mr. Lloyd George, as recorder. The meeting was finally called to order by M. Clemenceau, who stated its purpose, saying in substance:

"We have come together to settle a very simple question regarding the functions of General Foch. I think we are all in agreement as to the co-ordination of allied action, but there is some difference in the understanding of General Foch's powers as conferred upon him at the Doullens conference of March 26. General Foch will explain his difficulties."

Foch Calls for Action.

General Foch then set forth briefly his situation, as follows:

"The powers conferred by the Doullens conference were limited to the co-ordination of action between the allies. They were conferred while the action was on. The power to co-ordinate has been construed to be limited to the time the allies were in action. That was March 26 at Doullens. Now we are at April 3.

"Now that the two opposing armies are no longer in action but have stopped and are facing each other, there is nothing to co-ordinate. There should be authority to prepare for action and direct it. So we are right back where we were, and nothing can be done until an action starts again."

Lloyd George Pleads for Unity.

Mr. Lloyd George then entered the discussion, saying substantially:

"We have had more than three years of this war and we have not had unity of action during that time. During the last year we have had two kinds of strategy, one by Haig and another by Petain, both different, and nothing has been gained. The only thing that was accomplished was by General Nivelle, when he was in supreme command.

"General Foch is now empowered to co-ordinate the action of the allied armies, but this does not go far enough, as he has no authority to control except by conferring with the respective commanders in chief. He wants authority to prepare for action. I think the resolution made at Doullens should be modified so that we may have a better understanding. I should like to hear what General Bliss and General Pershing have to say."

Pershing Gives His Views.

I then gave my view, which was set forth in a brief memorandum prepared in pencil after the discussion began, as follows:

"The principle of unity of command is undoubtedly the correct one for the allies to follow. I do not believe it is possible to have unity of action without a supreme commander. We have already had experience enough in trying to co-ordinate the operations of the allied armies, without success. There has never been real unity of action.

"Such co-ordination between two or three armies is impossible no matter who the commander in chief may be. Each commander in chief is interested in his own army and cannot get the other commander's point of view nor grasp the problem as a whole. I am in favor of a supreme commander and believe that the success of the allied cause depends upon it.

"I think the necessary action should be taken by this council at once. I am in favor of conferring the supreme command upon General Foch."

When I had finished Mr. Lloyd George came over to where I sat, took me by the hand and said:

"I agree fully with General Pershing. This is well put."

After some further informal discussion, a draft of the resolution was submitted which omitted reference to the American army. Whereupon I called attention to the oversight, saying:

"I think this resolution should include the American army. The arrangement is to be in force, as I understand it, from now on, and the American army will soon be ready to function as such and should be included as an entity like the British and French armies."

"There is no American army yet as such," General Petain interjected, "as its units are either in training or are amalgamated with the British and French."

Pershing Has U. S. Included.

"There may not be an American army in force functioning now," I replied, "but there soon will be, and I want this resolution to apply to it when it becomes a fact. The American government is represented here at this conference and in the war, and any action as to the supreme command that includes the British and French armies should also include the American army."

The foregoing account of the conference may not be an exact record of the language used, but it is given as my aid took it down.

The following resolution was then read and adopted:

"General Foch is charged by the British, French and American governments with the co-ordination of the action of the allied armies on the western front; to this end there is conferred on him all the power necessary for its effective realization. To the same end the British, French and American governments confide in General Foch the strategic direction of military operations.

"The commanders in chief of the British, French and American armies will exercise to the fullest extent the tactical direction of their armies. Each commander in chief will have the right to appeal to his government if in his opinion his army is placed in danger by the instructions received from General Foch."

Allied Commander in Chief.

The idea of an allied commander in chief had been suggested and discussed many times unofficially, but for various reasons, political and otherwise, it had never been definitely adopted by the supreme war council. With the distrust that existed among the allies, it was not easy to bring about the decision in favor of a supreme commander, and it was made possible only by the extreme emergency of the situation.

The designation of General Foch as commander in chief of the allied armies in France was proposed by the French. April 15 I received a letter from M. Clemenceau advising me that Mr. Lloyd George had approved the suggestion, and asked if I agreed. I replied in a personal note expressing my agreement subject to the confirmation of President Wilson, which came April 17.

Once the question of supreme command was settled the co-ordinated energies of the allied armies could be directed with maximum effect toward a common end. While dark days were still ahead, we were spared the chagrin of inefficiency through lack of teamwork.

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CHAPTER XXXIV

Now that the supreme effort must be made on our part and when units were sorely needed for immediate active service it was found, much to my surprise, that, although the divisions then coming to France had been under training for six months or even more, they still contained a large percentage of untrained men.

As already pointed out, the general staff, when called upon to provide men for special services, had relied upon taking them from combat divisions instead of anticipating such requirements and segregating these specialists from the start and training them as such.

This was a most vicious application in time of war of a very objectionable practice that had grown up in our army in time of peace. It appears that during the preparation of our armies in the World war no other plan was followed and the practice was carried to such an extent that divisions with, say, 25,000 men, which should have been held intact and each one perfected as an organized team, were constantly called upon to send large groups of their trained soldiers to other duties.

Inspects Available Divisions.

In view of their possible early employment I wanted especially to look into the general state of efficiency of our available divisions and give some personal instructions about training. Going the rounds, I met General Hirschauer, who was one of the able French generals, and found him very enthusiastic about the Second, which had been in line at Sommedieu under his command, confirming my own opinion formed from observation and reports. He said that without doubt it was then as efficient as any of his French divisions. The First was further advanced than any of the others and its morale was high at the prospect of going into the battle line.

The Red Cross Was on the Job.

Recent developments had brought the question of the employment of American troops into immediate consideration. The President's qualified approval of the recommendation of the supreme war council, as embodied in joint note No. 18, was seized upon by the allies and construed as a concession for the unlimited absorption of our troops in their armies.

No doubt my offer to General Foch lent encouragement to the allied view.

On the day of Secretary Baker's departure General Whigham and General Hutchinson came over from the British war office to discuss arrangements for transportation of American troops in accordance with the provisions of joint note No. 18. The conversation indicated that the British understood we were to send 60,000 men per month to train with them and that they were bringing over the same number, making a total of 120,000 per month, beginning with April. They held that the approval of note No. 18 had superseded agreements previously made, including the six-division plan.

Baker Speaks Plainly.

The British conferees entirely ignored the specific condition that the final arrangements as to training and disposition of all our units were to be left in my hands. Their error was pointed out and Mr. Baker then said:

"What is pertinent to the present discussion is that American troops are going to the British for training. I don't want th British public or army or the French public or army to get an exaggerated idea that this scheme provides or will provide a means by which their losses will be made up in the future.

"I want no feeling of disillusionment when General Pershing calls for the troops intrusted to them for training."

Mr. Baker's visit to our armies during this critical period was fortuitous, as the problems that confronted us could then be seen in their true perspective. He had an opportunity to meet the allied leaders, both civil and military, and get in touch with conditions in the different countries.

Of still greater importance, he saw with his own eyes the building of our organization. He was a keen observer, with clear understanding and a logical mind, and obtained in a short time an accurate conception of our task and its difficulties.

As to our relations, he gave me from the start that strong and sympathetic support which means so much to a military commander in the field.

Feared British Were Lagging.

Before Mr. Baker sailed for home I had sent him the letter quoted below, and, although we later discussed its contents briefly, it is given as showing the reaction of at least part of the British press at the time:

"April 5, 1918.—Dear Mr. Secretary: I noticed the other day that one of the British papers, in referring to the fact that plans had been made to send American troops to the assistance of the allies, stated that this would relieve the British of the necessity of depleting the strength of the forces kept at home for defensive purposes.

"This suggests to my mind a certain political phase of the British situation which may give us additional explanation as to why Mr. Lloyd George and British representatives are so urgent in their appeals for assistance from America.

"Following this further, may I suggest that you give the matter serious thought? There is so very much at stake for us that it seems to me very frank representations should be made to the British government as to the urgency of their putting into the army every possible man that can be mustered to meet the immediate emergency. . . .

"It may be that you would think it advisable to go to London, or else to intimate to the President by cable the urgency of Great Britain's putting into the ranks every possible man to withstand the present German onslaught, even if they have to promise to withdraw them in six months, and of their doing so without waiting on us or counting on us in the slightest degree. There will be few enough men even with the best we all can do. It will be time enough for Great Britain to consider the defense of England after she has put forth every possible energy on the continent. Here is the place to beat Germany, and not on British soil. In writing this I have in mind what you told me regarding available men in England."

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CHAPTER XXXV

On April 12, 1918, Washington reported a 140,000 increase in cargo tonnage by the use of Dutch ships. Infantry and machine-gun personnel of four divisions were promised for that month.

The allies were at last thoroughly alive to the necessity of an extraordinary effort to provide tonnage for transporting our troops. After months of delay and discussion they realized fully that the superiority of forces vitally necessary to avert defeat must come from across the Atlantic.

America had become their sole reliance, not only for the forces necessary to save them from defeat but for unlimited financial aid as well.

Mr. Baker's first-hand knowledge of the situation in France enabled him to give a fresh impetus to the efforts of the War department. With Gen. Peyton C. March as chief of staff, the general staff and the supply departments began to exert more energy. The war industries board, reorganized under the leadership of B. M. Baruch, had taken definite control and direction of the nation's industries with the sole aim of aiding us to win the war. In the face of the crisis, activity at home had at last replaced the apparent deliberation of our first year in the war. Our hope for an improvement in methods and a more competent co-ordination of effort seemed about to be realized.

First Division Moves Up.

At Petain's request the First division was withdrawn from the line near Toul and sent to Chaumont-en-Vexin, northwest of Paris, to go into an active sector. I visited the division April 16 to witness the division's final maneuver in open warfare before taking its place on the front. Both officers and men were in splendid condition, notwithstanding their long rail journey, and all were ready for the test of actual battle.

General Micheler, who commanded the French Fifth army, to which the First had been assigned, came along to witness the maneuver, and spoke highly of the troops and their efficiency. The weather was clear, but still rather sharp. The countryside was radiant with its green meadows and early flowers, and one could not help thinking how different would be those other fields on which this unit would soon be engaged.

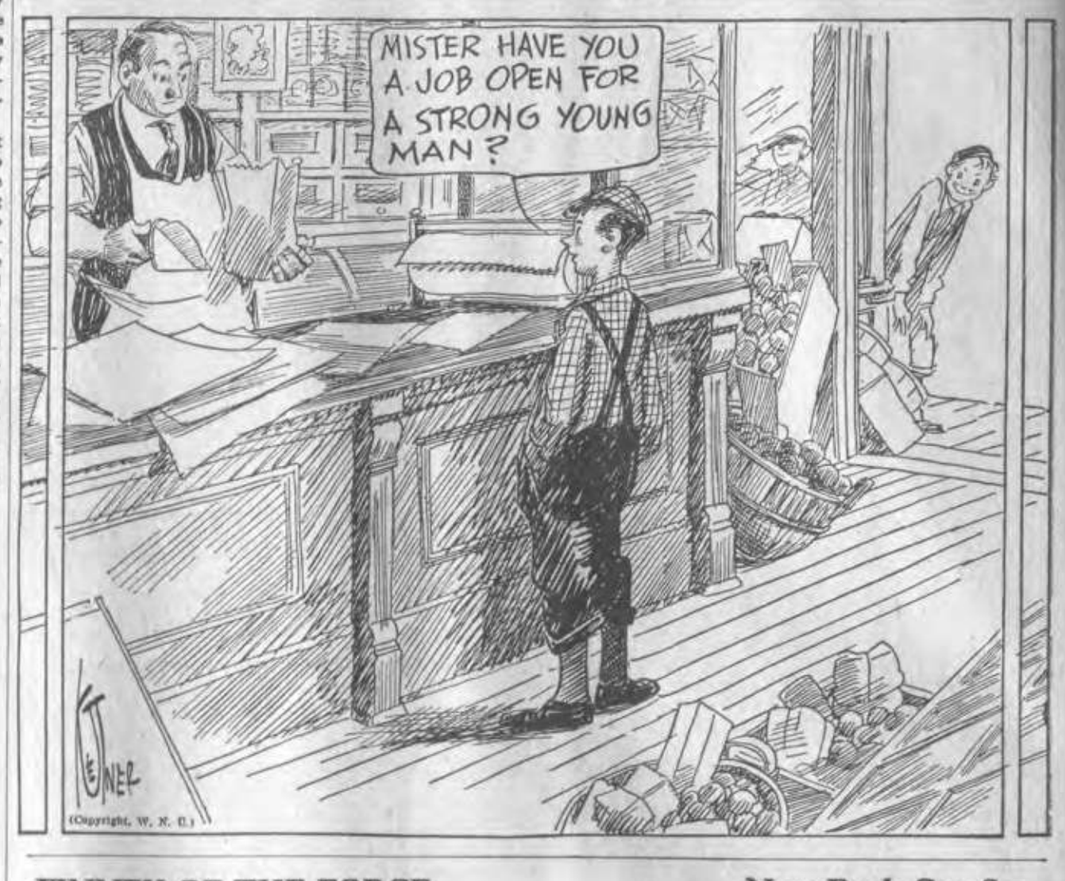
Lack of Regular Officers.

It is a comparatively simple matter to absorb partly trained recruits in veteran organizations, but it is an enormous and difficult task to create organizations entirely of new material. There was a serious lack of regular officers in our organization in both staff and line. The I corps had only 7 per cent of officers from the regular army. Less than 1 per cent of all captains of the line in the A. E. F at that time had been in the service a year, and the thought of possible immediate activity with such inexperienced leaders was not reassuring.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

OUR COMIC SECTION

Events in the Lives of Little Men



FINNEY OF THE FORCE — Now Buck Can See

THE FEATHERHEADS — But No $1 Green Fee, Felix

DRABNESS THAT LIES WITHIN

By FANNIE HURST

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.) (WNU Service.)

THERE is an all too large proportion of human beings who find life a dull business.

Certain definite conditions of our civilization contribute to that pathetic end and help bring about the sin and the shame of it. Life, so short at its best, should be, if the little god-of-things-as-they-ought-to-be is at all merciful, an interval crowded with light. But we go ahead and cram man into the sometimes too tightly fitting shoe of civilization, cramp him mentally and physically into routine work, stultify his imagination by crucifying him on the cross of day-by-day stark reality and unless the individual develops the power and glory of resistance to mere externals, the result is dangerously apt to be drab.

Nor is this quality of drabness necessarily confined to special social planes. It can hang in a pall over the rich and poor alike. Conspire as all these eternal conditions of society may, against the individual, it is undoubtedly a matter which lies within his power whether he will succumb or resist the deadliness of finding life drab.

As a matter of fact, even though so many of our lives seem tinned and classified, the way out is via the intellect, more than through release from routine. But the difficulty lies in its obviousness.

There is a certain experiment which is commonly practiced on college classes in psychology. The professor holds up a chart containing various pictures, sentences, figures, objects, characters and colors. The class is permitted to gaze upon the chart for the period of a moment or two and at the end of that time each member recites what he has seen.

The almost invariable result is a fine commentary upon the varying degree of thoroughness with which individuals observe. The majority of the class usually observes minimum. Some few have been alert to most of the objects, colors and characters, but only a select minority really sees in detail and with power of observation the contents of the chart.

Life can be drab because most of us are so busy missing the most of it, the aspect of it that is free for all. The adventure of the adventure that lies in our reach; the excitment of curiosity. The desire to know. Intellectual curiosity, meaning the desire and the vitality and the interest to delve into every minute aspect of life that presents itself, is the gateway to experience. Practically all the great figures of history have been blessed with it. To Caesars, Napoleons, Roosevelts, life cannot be commonplace, because so little appears to them as commonplace. Vigorous, seeking minds are not easily bored.

It is fair to assume that just as much of life is lying about us in our daily routine, as there is compressed between the leaves of books. Anyway it is worth seeking, and the way to seek is to take nothing for granted.

A subway jam contains enough of the possibility of adventure to blow up New York harbor. Scratch the cuticle of your desk neighbor and you will find the mystery of a pulsating, desiring, planning, scheming human being. Intellectual curiosity about people, places, street scenes, books, and above all, the desire to study and know the people who happen to be inhabiting this planet called earth, during your same interval here, simply will not permit life to become drab.

That must be why the sort of human beings in whom you are impelled to confide your difficulties, problems, amours, seem always so filled with a certain power and strength. They are interested in people. They command confidence by wanting it. Nobody is just a person. Men and women are people! Exciting, problematic, subtle, dangerous, appealing, provocative, magnetic, repellent, alluring and human. And in the midst of this melee of the excitement of being human among humans, each of us is privileged to live his life. Just around the corner is no more to me, than it is to you. The unknown lurks there for one and for all. Intellectual curiosity is a magic carpet which can whisk you out of yourself, and yet how appalling, when one stops to consider, the lethargy toward life that falls to the lot of so many. The books that are never opened. The confidences that are never given or received. The friendships that are never made because two particular human beings had not the curiosity to want to know!

When it is said of a man that he is a good mixer it usually means that his life is crammed with interests of various sorts. Who wants to know people, because he knows that within them lies the secret of keeping life quick with interest. He does not find life drab, chiefly because he is not drab. The same applies to the light that lies in the eyes of the bookworm. Strange thrills are his, strange reactions to beauty, because he has had the curiosity to go seeking them.

It is not only to those destined to walk high places or to roam the world that excitement of life can come. On the contrary, if the drabness lies within you, for those who see not, it is as equally boring to roam the world as it is to ride daily in the subway toward your job.

If not, then you are one of those to-be-envied persons who sees with joyous, alert eyes the color, the shape, the significance of every object on the professor's chart and it requires no genius nor special equipment to do so. Just a deliberate love of life and a will to live it for all it is worth (and to such a person it is worth a great deal) and since we are all of us occupied with the business of living it, how joyful to be living it joyfully!

There is great deal of bubbling optimism which manifests itself in the so-called drab places of life; one is inclined to think just as much, if not more, than there is in the make-up of the synthetic kind of joys manufactured by the rich. Men digging ditches look no more oppressed with the heaviness of life than men sitting in opera boxes. No one can fairly blame his internal drabness upon externals, at least if we are to judge by the interchangeableness of human reactions. The rich can be drab; the poor can be drab and both can be drab.

Dull days come more readily to some than to others. You hear people say they are never bored. They cannot be drab inside. What they find in life may make them suffer as easily as it may bring them joy, but the unhappy medium is boredom. To be neither pained nor surprised; delighted nor depressed with life because the interior is a vast moor—gray—unlighted with interest or intellectual curiosity, is to be dead on your feet.

Boredom is the emotion of a vegetable.

Civility as Practiced by Ordinary Citizen

He meets you on the street and asks how you have been and you tell him, with due emphasis on the pain in the small of the back, the headache of Wednesday and the eyestrain of the day before.

Nothing daunted, he inquires about your wife and you describe fully her state of health, her present interests and occupations. Then he expresses a desire to know about your children, which leads you to launch forth upon a discourse relative to their tonsils and adenoids and general physical condition, their lack of appetite, methods of discipline and punishment and problems that arise from school and play. Thanks to his continued attention, you are reminded of some of their bright sayings which you think bear repeating.

Next he asks after your business, and you enter at considerable length upon a summary of your achievements, of your future prospects and the discouragement resulting from association with men of decidedly limited vision.

He expresses an interest in the performance of your motor car and you recite to him numerous statistics relative to the cost of operation, the number of miles attained on a gallon of gas, the mileage got out of your tires, the periodic replenishment of oil, and other less important details.

Before he leaves you he inquires also after your parents, your brothers and sisters and other intimate matters. But when he has departed it suddenly occurs to you that in your enthusiasm in talking about yourself and your own affairs you have neglected to reciprocate by asking after himself, or his health, or his family, or his business or his possessions, which gives the impression of your having been most ungracious.

However, there is at least one consolation—in all probability he has not listened to half you said to him anyway.—Baltimore Sun.

Episcopal Altar Vestments

In altar vestments in the Episcopal church white is used on all feasts and at all seasons relating to our Lord, such as Christmas, Epiphany, Easter, etc.; to the Blessed Virgin, and to those saints who were not also martyrs; at dedication and harvest festivals; at wedding and confirmations, and generally at the burial of infants. Red is used on the feasts of martyrs and at Whitsuntide. Green is used after the Epiphany and for the long summer season of Trinity and on all days which are not feasts or fasts. Violet is used throughout Advent, Septuagesima and Lent and on Vigils, Ember days and Rogation days. Black is used only on Good Friday, on All Souls' Day and at Offices for the dead.

Dancing Pavilion at Sea

A dancing pavilion at Elsinore, Calif., is constructed on the lines of a boat and when the party is assembled the boat moves out to sea on a track which has been laid under the water, but the "boat" never leaves the rails. The dancers get the romance of the sea and the moon and all that as well as the refreshing breeze from the water. The experience answers all the purposes of a moonlight excursion.

Goose Got Homesick

Mrs. Charles Coe, resident of Manteca, Calif., has discovered that the domestic goose has a strong homing instinct. She bought a bird from Joe Vinet at Atlanta, five miles distant, and took it home and penned it. In the morning she found the goose gone. After a search she went to Vinet's farm. She had been there only a few minutes when the goose flew in and joined the other fowls.

What Manila Looks Like to Airplane Riders

Here is a new airplane view of Manila, capital of the Philippine islands. In the center foreground is seen the new $2,000,000 city post office building on the banks of the Pasig river.

LIGHTS OF NEW YORK

By WALTER TRUMBULL

There are many brownstone houses still left on the side streets of New York. Now that daylight saving gives us long twilight hours after the work of the day is over, you see the high steps leading up to the doors of these houses covered with the inhabitants, just as you might see persons sitting on the front steps in any little town. New York is only a collection of little towns held together by a city charter. Not only the streets but the roofs are rest or play areas in summer. I am not talking of penthouse roofs, but just of the ordinary roofs of buildings.

Looking down from an upper window of any of the tall buildings, you can see children playing on the flat roofs, while some older member of the family sits, usually in a rocking chair, watching them. Some of these watchers have rigged sunshades for themselves. When the weather grows really hot, those roofs will have cots or mattresses on them and their owners will be sleeping as near to the stars as they can get.

* * *

Among the attractive owners of an attractive apartment in New York are the Messmore Kendalls. They live over the Capitol theater and a door of their apartment opens into a private box from which they can see any performance, while themselves unseen. Florenz Ziegfeld has somewhat the same arrangement in his theater, the box in this case being hung like a bird cage against a door, which opens from his offices. Many of the producers who own theaters in New York have a somewhat similar arrangement. But that has practically nothing to do with the story I heard recently.

It starts with the fact that the Messmore Kendalls gave a dinner and that among their guests were the Count and Countess von Luckner. That furnishes the cast. Now for the plot. New York has so many telephones that it has become necessary to issue the telephone books in sections. In other words, there is a book for Manhattan, one for Brooklyn, one for the Bronx, and several others. The company sends you the ones you appear most likely to use and the others are furnished on request. Mrs. Kendall had, for some reason, experienced considerable difficulty in getting one book, but had finally obtained it.

Now it seems that when the dinner was over and only the men were left at the table, the conversation turned to feats of strength. Count von Luckner is very big, very likable, and very strong. In discussing such feats as tearing packs of cards and other things in two, he offered to illustrate his point, and material was furnished for the demonstration. When Mrs. Kendall next saw her prized telephone book, it was torn neatly in four pieces.

* * *

When New York opens a new subway, the mayor usually drives the first train through it and there are speeches and a general celebration in which the officials of the company and citizens' committee take part. Newspapers carry stories of the thousands who will be benefited but they rarely mention the few who may be crushed by the wheels of progress. There are, for example, two women who have been running a newsstand for many years. It has furnished them with a decent livelihood, perhaps clothed and educated their children. Recently those women have been looking worried and forlorn. The opening of a new subway has diverted traffic from their stand and it looks as if they might have to give it up.

* * *

Women are much more particular about their hairdressers than men are about their barbers. So long as a man doesn't get the old country bowl haircut, he is pretty well satisfied, but there appear to be dozens of ways of cutting and fixing a woman's hair. I have known women to come back to town in summer from places which were an over-night trip, just to have their hair done by their accustomed coiffeur. At the present time, my wife is disconsolate because her favorite hairdresser, Pierre, is moving to Cleveland.

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Sounds of a Revival

The Children's Corner

Edited by DOROTHY EDMONDS

Hanako's Holiday

Little Hanako Tanako opened her eyes slowly. She raised her black head from the wooden pillow and stared at the sunlight coming through the paper walls.

She rolled quickly out of bed, which was made of soft quilts piled on the floor. She put on her gayest, brightest kimono with big red flowers on it, her white stockings which had places made for the big toes, and she slipped her feet into her red sandals.

"Good morning, little one," said a gentle voice as her mother came into the room. "We are glad that honorable sun most kindly shines upon this great day of dolls." Mrs. Tanako pushed back the sliding walls and let the sunshine and the playful breezes of March pour into the room.

"Now may we have the beautiful steps?" Hanako asked after she had eaten her breakfast. She watched eagerly as her mother took out of a big chest five steps covered with red silk. At the top of the steps she placed a dazzling golden screen.

"Here come most honorable emperor and empress," said Hanako, taking two dolls from her mother's hand.

Hanako placed each royal doll on the top step in front of the golden screen.

"Next come the ladies-in-waiting," said Hanako. She arranged the three dolls in their bright kimonos on the step below the royal family.

"Here are the orange and cherry trees which are like the trees at the gate of the royal palace," said her mother.

Hanako put the gay little trees at each end of the third step, with a royal sentinel beside them. In between them she placed the court musicians who were seated cross-legged on soft cushions.

"Now we prepare the fourth step," counted Hanako with a happy smile. For a whole year she had waited to see again all these beautiful dolls, for these were the special dolls which

were used only on the day of the Doll Festival, when every little Japanese girl had a holiday.

Later the boys would have their holiday, when queer paper fishes would fly from tall poles and the boys would fly kites and have kite races.

"We now greet the three coolie dolls," said Hanako as she placed them on the fourth step. They were dressed in plainer clothes and carried brooms and brushes to show that they did the household work. Then came a little platform holding some doll actors who were giving a play.

At dinner time there was company and Mrs. Tanako's little maid servant heaped trays with good things to put before the guests. There were hot soups which every one drank, and blue and white bowls full of rice. There was golden brown fish served with preserved apricots, green chrysanthemum leaves in yellow batter, and bamboo shoots and mushrooms dipped in custard, and of course every one used chopsticks.

After dinner Hanako went visiting other little girls all up and down the street, and she carried gifts for them in her kimono sleeves.

"Alas, the smiling sun is going far away," said Hanako, as the third day of March ended. "The most beautiful dolls must go again into the big chest. Of all Doll Festivals this has been best." She cuddled down into her quilts.

How to Build Your Fortress

1. A soft wood box about 19 inches by 13 inches is used for the main part, and a similar one is cut up for the turrets at the four corners.

2. Tools you will need are: a coping saw, chisels, a small cross-cut saw, plane, hammer, assorted nails, sharp knife, a pencil and ruler.

3. Pieces are cut in the parapet with coping saw and knife and are 1 inch long and ¾ inch high.

4. The platforms inside turrets, for

soldiers to stand on, are 2 inches down from the top. Small ladders can reach from the floor to platforms.

5. Two doors, each 2 inches wide by 4 inches high, are placed on hinges and open inward.

6. The drawbridge can be made of several pieces of wood called slats, and can have small chains (obtained at ten-cent stores) to raise and lower it.

7. The fortress should be painted a gray color.

(Copyright.)—WNU Service.

CAUSE OF IRK

First Cook—I've given notice.
Second Cook—What's wrong?
First Cook—The family wants me to let it use the telephone.

My Neighbor Says:

TO RESTORE faded upholstery, beat the dust out, then brush. Apply a strong lather of castile soap with a hard brush, wash off with clear water, then wash off with alum water. On becoming dry, the colors will look as well as ever. When the colors are faded beyond recovery they may be touched up with a pencil dipped in water colors of suitable shade, mixed with gum water.

—

If you want candles to last half as long again as usual, try the following plan: Take each candle by the wick and give it a good coating of white varnish. Then put the candles away for a day or two to harden. The varnish prevents the grease from running down, and so preserves the life of the candle.

—

If the surface of your stove looks rough, it is probably due to an accumulation of stove blacking. Sand paper rubbed over the surface will make it as smooth as when new.

(Copyright.)—WNU Service.

The KITCHEN CABINET

FOOD FOR THE FUSSY

There are grown-ups who are fussy about their food, but sometimes they are hopeless; however with children a firm hand and eternal vigilance will accomplish wonders. Children are naturally imaginative and keen, enjoy a fairy tale, no matter what it is about. Why not use this method in teaching him to eat the things he should. Every woman should be a good story teller, able to picture interesting things out of the ordinary. With really ill people in bed, one may use about the same story for even grown ups, they get pleasure out of the things that the child will, if presented in a whimsical manner.

Floating Island.—This old-fashioned dish of our grandmother's day will never go out of style, for it is so wholesome and good as well as pretty. To prepare the custard take three egg yolks, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, a pinch of salt, one and one-half cupfuls of scalded milk and when cooked until it coats the spoon add one-half teaspoonful of vanilla to flavor. For the island, beat the whites of the eggs until stiff, add four tablespoonfuls of sugar and drop by spoonfuls on hot water in a shallow pan. Cook until firm or set in the oven to brown. Remove the islands to the custard, chill and serve. Our grandmothers used to cook the egg white on top of the custard while it was cooking, thus they conserved time and heat.

A dish of floating island, so good for children who will not eat custards and refuse milk, may be presented in a glass dish with the cooked white of eggs on top. It may be a treasure island, an iceberg with a "nut" to be rescued or a raisin will do. If it is not real enough make legs and arms of cloves, a head of a large clove. The rescuer will eat his way to being a hero.

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SHE WAS YOUNGER

Miss Oldgirl—Am I younger than I look or am I older?

Mr. Wise—My dear lady, nobody could possibly be half as young as you look.

Bolt Opens Big Hole in Automobile's Path

Fishkill, N. Y.—Roy and Frederick Ketcham narrowly escaped serious injury when they stopped their automobile just on the edge of a huge hole in the road caused by a thunderbolt.

The bolt struck the highway 20 feet from the automobile, rendering Roy unconscious.

How It Started

By JEAN NEWTON

"BAD CESS TO YOU!"

HERE is an idiom exclusively Irish in nativity and which is understood to mean "May ill luck attend you!"

While this expression bears all the earmarks of an imprecation of curse, it really sounds much worse than it connotes today, its usage being quite similar to our, "Oh, go to the devil!"

As already indicated, the line is Irish in origin, "cess" being the Gaelic for "board and lodging!"

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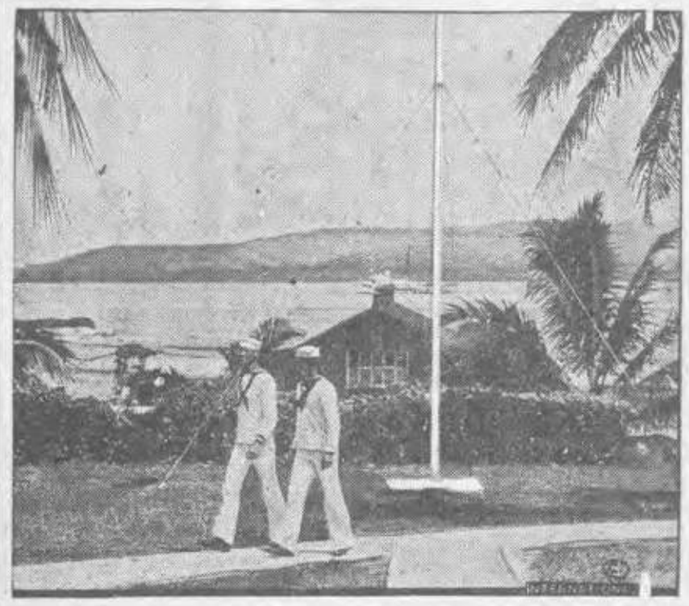
Guam Is to Be Demilitarized



Scene on Guam at the American naval base which is to be reduced to the "minimum basis required by the civil government" of the pretty little island in the middle of the Pacific ocean. President Hoover and the Navy department decided the island is no longer of any military value to the United States.

Playful Cockatoo Costs Theater Owners $350

Syracuse, N. Y. — A cockatoo's "lunge" was worth $350 to Mrs. Julia Chambers, Judge B. B. Parson decided. Mrs. Chambers, in her suit against the Salina Jefferson corporation, operators of a theater here, alleged that the cockatoo lunged at her while she was watching it in the lobby of the theater; that she fell backward; that she suffered a severe head injury and fracture of a wrist.

The Carteret News

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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M. E. YORKE, Publisher

LEGION DAY

The American Legion in Carteret has done much good work.

It potentially can do much more. A veteran organization that keeps its feet on the ground can be of real benefit to the country at large. The Carteret organization has made steps in that direction.

There are many days set aside for patriotic celebration in which all citizens customarily join. The American Legion is essentially a World War organization. A national Legion Day would be one which would relate to all those who were enrolled in the cause of the World War.

That day would be one in which all the country would have a natural interest partly because so many were actively enrolled in the cause in one way or another; and, again, partly because the prosperous conditions that existed in 1919, part of 1920, and from 1922 to 1929 were directly related to the war. So, too, are the existing conditions and the probably more trying conditions that are to come related to the war. We have not seen the worst of it yet.

So much for a national Legion Day. Those would be some of the reactions to such a day. However, when there is a Carteret Legion Day the people in this community ought to have a more direct interest. Mayor Hermann has already signified this by issuing a proclamation urging the fullest cooperation.

It is hardly believed such proclamation is necessary although it was an exhibition of the proper patriotic spirit on the part of the Chief Executive of our community. Any householders who have not so far seen fit to decorate the outside of their homes ought to join in and show their local pride to any who may visit the borough. This is one chance for all the community to unite in a splendid cause.

It ought to be our job to decorate the homes and to have a welcome smile and a cordial word of greeting for any who may see fit to visit the community.

Let us put on our holiday garb and exhibit friendliness and cordiality to all who favor us with their presence on Legion Day—tomorrow.

There is one other thing we can do and that is support the various activities that are to be staged tomorrow by the Legion through our interest, attendance and good-will.

A list of the activities of the Legion may be found in a box on the front page of this the home newspaper of Carteret for twenty-three years.

GETTING WARMER

Politics in Middlesex county and the state in general appears to be getting a little warmer. Neither side in the gubernatorial contest is waiting for any last minute two weeks' rush. Baird, instead of waiting until the Fall, is campaigning right through the hot and sultry summer. Moore is doing likewise.

No little of the political thought in the State has been to the effect that Moore would have a walk-over. Regardless of how the result does come out, it is believed that the expected walk-over may not materialize as such. Apparently the Republicans of the state are not just going to quit at the name of Moore.

One good evidence of that is in Middlesex county. Recently an enthusiastic rally was held for Baird in New Brunswick on one of the warmest evenings of the summer. Baird was well received. Chairman Richardson, who it was believed was not in on the state patronage hand-out, was well received and generously praised by both Baird and Larson. It is commonly believed that Richardson did not stand so high with the boys who handle the plums.

Be that as it may there was harmony on the surface at least and a good turn out at the New Brunswick rally. A walk-over by Moore in Middlesex county may be counting chickens before they are hatched. The county is generally debateable in a gubernatorial year, the result depending largely upon how well the opposing sides are organized and the appeal of the current issues.

It must not be taken for granted that Moore will simply walk in in Middlesex county.

At the last election with not even a semblance of a Republican organization in Middlesex county anywhere, Dwight Morrow lost out to Simpson by only a few thousand votes. If there was ever a county anywhere where there was no real organization for the Republican candidates in 1930 it was Middlesex county. In some districts the "Republican leaders" did not even have a general election list in the primary.

If the recent meeting in New Brunswick is any augury, the Republicans will be better organized in the coming election than in the last election.

The Democratic Board of Freeholders have done a good job in so far as it goes. It is not likely the people will want to turn them out. However, this does not necessarily mean the governorship will go the same way. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the present Board of Freeholders was elected following the Grand Jury's presentment to the effect that the old Board under Republican regime was unfit.

The alleged Democratic organization in the county received more credit for a Freeholder victory at that time than it deserved. The Grand Jury had just brought in a presentment against the old Freeholders alleging they were unfit. The published result of the investigation naturally brought a revulsion of feeling on the part of all taxpayers. There was no chance for the Democrats to lose or the Republicans to win. It required no organization. A Chinaman running on the Democratic ticket would have won. The people were just against the old regime.

It may be that the elation over that victory has kidded some people into thinking they have enough of a going organization. Votes in Middlesex county many times depend upon the purely local elections in municipalities.

Taking the situation all in all of the Grand Jury presentment of a few years ago, it would appear that Baird ought not to be declared a hopeless proposition at this stage of the game.

No doubt the general economic situation will be an important factor. If business picks up by election time, the general resentment against the party in power may be modified.

NOT IN NEWARK ALONE

At the recent hearing held in New York on the question of equalization of rail rates in New York harbor on both the Jersey and the New York sides, it was suggested New Jersey might accept a compromise of having free lighterage extended to Newark.

Newark is certainly a most important municipality in the State of New Jersey. It is our largest municipality. However, Newark is not the entire State of New Jersey.

The State of New Jersey is paying the cost of litigation before the Interstate Commerce Commission. If the aim is to have equalization of rates, it ought not to be for primarily one or two large municipalities.

If we are to have free lighterage, let us have free lighterage in all of New York Harbor which includes Carteret.

HOT AND COLD

It is a great game, "kidding" the public.

The boys who have handled the vast sums either on the Board of Education or off it by pulling the strings sure think the public is dumb.

Despite the fact that millions of dollars have been taken from the taxpayers of Carteret in the past and spent by the Board of Education, the attitude has been that the public was not entitled to any general publication of what was going on.

Members of the Board of Education not in the ring have known little or nothing. They never were permitted to know. In the past even those in the ring had to be in the inner circle to even get an idea what the moves were all about.

More recently effort has been made, because of the terrible situation Carteret finds itself in as a municipality due to wasteful spending and inefficient management, to simply find out how they carry things on. This is very greatly resented by pocket politicians. They apparently do not want the public to know anything.

One bird, before the early June meeting of the Board of Education, declared privately he was for a complete audit of the school funds. He said he was going to have a "real" audit.

When the meeting came around motion was made by some-one else that there be an audit and that it be published.

Then the bird's true colors came out in the sunlight. He was put on record. He "hollered" and shouted against having any real publicity. He said it "cost" too much. That is a hot one—he never worried about how much anything cost before when it came out of the taxpayers' pocketbooks. Most certainly his boy friend never worried.

The fact of the matter was and is that this champion of the people in "private" when put to the test in the Board of Education meeting tried to howl down an audit. His effort was about as pitiful a demonstration as was ever made by anyone over sixteen years old.

The Carteret News told the story. The Carteret News told who voted for and against the audit.

If they voted against the audit, why not say so?

Now one of these birds talking privately again says he was **Not** against the audit.

That is what you call blowing hot and cold.

They are all hot and for the public before the meeting comes around but when the meeting does come around, everything is cut and dried and it is another story.

The meetings ought to be held in a big room and all Carteret ought to go to the Board of Education meetings and see and hear for themselves what is said, who says it and make their own guess why they say it. Then they will not be able to blow hot and cold to anyone.

This paper published the account of the meeting suppressed in other "newspapers" and told who was for and against telling the public where its money goes through a full year's audit.

What we said was so.

We will be glad to repeat it and put the people's names in the paper and their pictures on the front page who voted against an audit and who talked against an audit.

If these birds would spend only a very little part of the energy in behalf of the public they do bellyaching and trying to excuse their actions, what a good time would be had by all.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION UNITED

By REV. DR. MINOT SIMONS, New York.

The celebrated conflict between science and religion exists only in the minds of fundamentalists. Liberals know that there has never been such a conflict. Unitarians have never felt hostility in science, but have always welcomed whatever science has demonstrated as true. We have never felt any danger of the foundations of our faith being swept away overnight.

Einstein, the greatest intellectual genius of the modern world, has found room in his mind for religion, as well as for science. He has confessed to a definite and exalted religion. He has called the sense of religion the greatest driving power in scientific research.

The ultimate meaning of the universe may be expressed by a mathematical symbol. In mathematics x equals the unknown, but the x of the infinite unknown cannot be solved by the human mind. Since the unknown will always overshadow the known, science can never provide us with an explanation of life. Religion begins where science leaves off, and through our moral and spiritual experience interprets this thought in terms of spirit, of moral and spiritual values and purposes.

COMMUNITY'S DUTY TO YOUTH

By RAY O. WYLAND, National Director Boy Scouts.

Guidance and recreation programs for 16 normal boys and girls cost no more than the operations of one criminal. One million criminals are responsible for an annual crime bill of $16,000,000,000 in the United States. Our social forces for the betterment of youth cost us $5,000,000,000 a year and this expenditure serves 5,000,000 boys and girls.

Four factors may be mentioned as favorable influences on modern children: Improved home conditions, better knowledge of child psychology, increased school facilities and supervised recreation.

I would make particular note of recreation, pointing out that for the last 25 years social programs have been concerned largely with labor, and predicting that during the next 25 years the problem will be how to occupy leisure periods.

The Boy Scout movement makes a very definite contribution to all four fields. Research has shown that a scout has four chances to one for the boy who is not a scout, against getting into any kind of trouble. The last Rhodes scholarships awarded found scouts getting 69 per cent, and the winner of the Edison award was a Life Scout.

POVERTY TO BE ABOLISHED

By PROF. WILLIAM F. OGBURN, University of Chicago.

Poverty will be abolished in the future, so that plumbers as well as professional men will discuss art and Aristotle.

Divorces and separations will increase because families will be held together largely by affection, which is often fickle.

A period of continual change is ahead which will alter the human code of morals and reduce the prestige of the law, for laws are difficult to build up in a changing society.

The machine age will spread to the countryside. There will be factories on farms and farmers with the manners of city men.

Short hours of labor will give more time for recreation and education. Restriction of the population and an increasing number of inventions will provide more wealth for every one.

LIGHTS of NEW YORK

By WALTER TRUMBULL

There are many brownstone houses still left on the side streets of New York. Now that daylight saving gives us long twilight hours after the work of the day is over, you see the high steps leading up to the doors of these houses covered with the inhabitants, just as you might see persons sitting on the front steps in any little town. New York is only a collection of little towns held together by a city charter. Not only the streets but the roofs are rest or play areas in summer. I am not talking of penthouse roofs, but just of the ordinary roofs of buildings.

Looking down from an upper window of any of the tall buildings, you can see children playing on the flat roofs, while some older member of the family sits, usually in a rocking chair, watching them. Some of these watchers have rigged sunshades for themselves. When the weather grows really hot, these roofs will have cots or mattresses on them and their owners will be sleeping as near to the stars as they can get.

* * *

Among the attractive owners of an attractive apartment in New York are the Messmore Kendalls. They live over the Capitol theater and a door of their apartment opens into a private box from which they can see any performance, while themselves unseen. Florenz Ziegfeld has somewhat the same arrangement in his theater, the box in this case being hung like a bird cage against a door, which opens from his offices. Many of the producers who own theaters in New York have a somewhat similar arrangement. But that has practically nothing to do with the story I heard recently.

It starts with the fact that the Messmore Kendalls gave a dinner and that among their guests were the Count and Countess von Luckner. That furnishes the cast. Now for the plot. New York has so many telephones that it has become necessary to issue the telephone books in sections. In other words, there is a book for Manhattan, one for Brooklyn, one for the Bronx, and several others. The company sends you the ones you appear most likely to use and the others are furnished on request. Mrs. Kendall had, for some reason, experienced considerable difficulty in getting one book, but had finally obtained it.

Now it seems that when the dinner was over and only the men were left at the table, the conversation turned to feats of strength. Count von Luckner is very big, very likable, and very strong. In discussing such feats as tearing packs of cards and other things in two, he offered to illustrate his point, and material was furnished for the demonstration. When Mrs. Kendall next saw her prized telephone book, it was torn neatly in four pieces.

* * *

There are almost as many women boxing fans in New York as there are men. You see a great number of women at all the big outdoor bouts and a surprising number are regular attendants at the bouts in Madison Square Garden. A lot of them come from the Park avenue section and sit close around the ring. Tex Rickard and Anne Morgan between them made boxing fashionable and it has never lost its attraction.

* * *

When New York opens a new subway, the mayor usually drives the first train through it and there are speeches and a general celebration in which the officials of the company and citizens' committee take part. Newspapers carry stories of the thousands who will be benefited but they rarely mention the few who may be crushed by the wheels of progress. There are, for example, two women who have been running a newsstand for many years. It has furnished them with a decent livelihood, perhaps clothed and educated their children. Recently those women have been looking worried and forlorn. The opening of a new subway has diverted traffic from their stand and it looks as if they might have to give it up.

* * *

Women are much more particular about their hairdressers than men are about their barbers. So long as a man doesn't get the old century boy! haircut, he is pretty well satisfied, but there appear to be dozens of ways of cutting and fixing a woman's hair. I have known women to come back to town in summer from places which were an over-night trip, just to have their hair done by their accustomed coiffeur. At the present time, my wife is disconsolate because her favorite hairdresser, Pierre, is moving to Cleveland.

* * *

The other evening a group were talking of questionnaires. Finally they got to asking one another questions based on general observations and knowledge. Among them were: Which face cards in a deck are in profile? What states bound Oklahoma? What does "moiety" mean? What is the difference between bi-annual and biennial? How many keys on a standard typewriter? Identify Sidney Porter; Samuel J. Clemens, William Harrison Dempsey. What are the colors of the United States military academy? Name the birthplace of Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford, Gene Tunney. Who were the Mayans? Whose portrait is on a $2 bill? A $10 bill?

How many of these questions can you answer?

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The Fan in History

"Customs of Mankind," says that "Fans have an interesting history. The first fan was probably a palm leaf or some other natural device appropriated by man to keep away flies or gnats, perhaps even to cool the fevered brow in tropical climates. We know that in Egypt, 2,000 years ago, fashionable hosts had special servants to stand behind dinner guests and fan them with huge papyrus fans. In France the fan reached the height of its development under Louis XIV. We read that 'fans are invariable accompaniment of feminine costume and are of rare beauty, exquisitely painted and mounted on sticks of carved or painted wood, mother-of-pearl, carved ivory or gold.' There are over 500 makers of fans in Paris and they enjoy special privileges accorded to them by the king.'"

Another Chinese Wall

Another huge Chinese wall has been discovered by the Dr. Suen Hedin expedition. An article by the leader, published in a Stockholm newspaper says: They followed the route over the Mongolian highlands and the Gobi desert. This was the first time that a motor car had been driven from Peiping to Maomo without, at any point of the route, encroaching on the territory of the Mongolian republic. The most remarkable discovery from an archeological point of view was a wall of earth and stone, which they could trace for several hundred meters. It was very well preserved in parts, and it perhaps corresponds with the discovery which Mr. Bergman made some time ago of a fortress of the early Han dynasty.

Liar

There is at least one judge in Kansas City who knows his birds.

First off, they brought a blackbird into court on the charge of chicken stealing.

"What made you steal that chicken?" demanded the learned judge. "Was it because you were really hungry?"

"No, suh," replied the blackbird, "Ah cain't say as I was hungry. Ah done stole dat chicken fo' a lark."

FOR NEWS AND FACTS READ EVERY PAGE

No Such Animal

"What is an ideal boy's gift?" a reader asks M. D. Don't believe there is such a boy.—London Tit-Bits.

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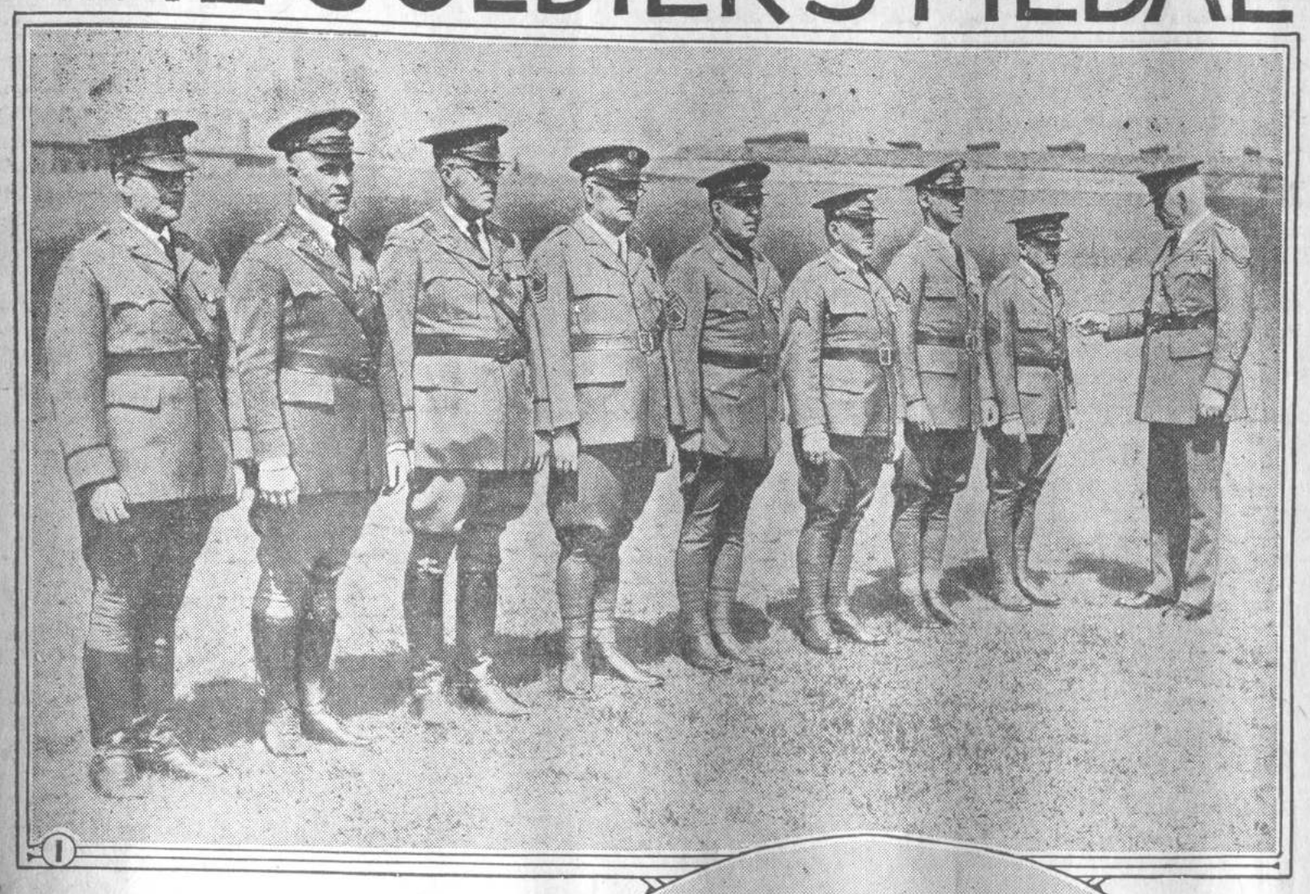
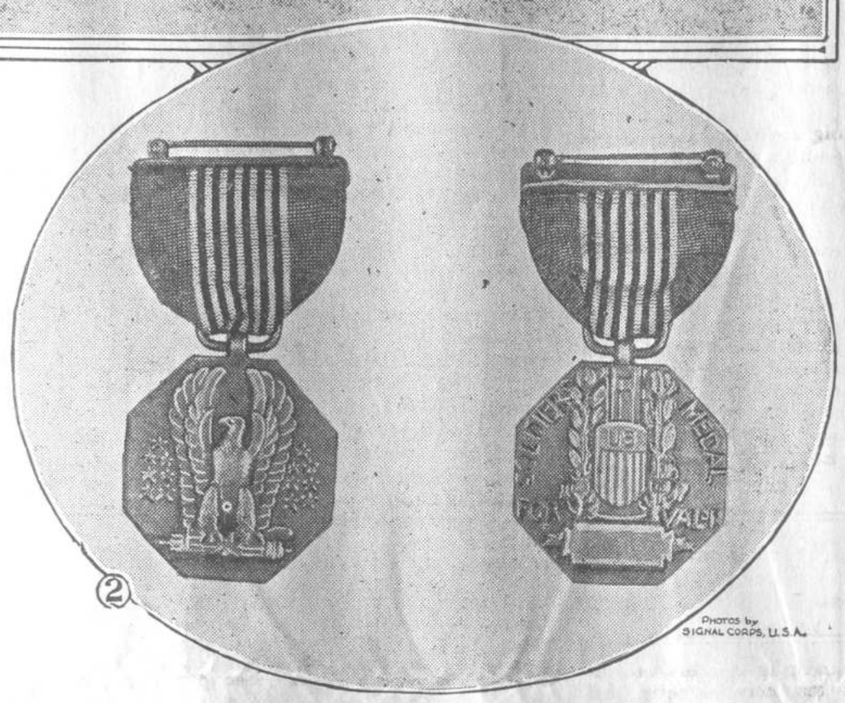
THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL





Photos by SIGNAL CORPS, U.S.A.

1—The eight men who received the Soldier's medal at Governors Island, N. Y., on April 21, 1931. The medals, awarded for various acts of heroism, were pinned on the men by Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, commanding the Second Corps area. Left to right: Maj. Augustus L. L. Baker (Res), Capt. Joel G. Holmes, Capt. John P. Harris, Master Sergt. Christian J. Vogt, Technical Sergt. Arlie L. Downey, Sergt. Clayton H. Fox, Corp. Maxwell Weinstein, and Master Sergt. Benjamin Roth. General Ely is shown pinning medal to coat of Sergeant Roth. After these men had received the medals, the Sixteenth infantry passed in review before them.

2—The Soldier's medal, obverse on the left and reverse on the right.

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

THE old saying about "Peace hath its victories no less renowned than war" has taken on a new meaning since the establishment of a new army award. This is the Soldier's medal and under the provision of an act of congress, approved July 2, 1926, one of these medals will be presented by the President, under such rules and regulations as he may proscribe, but not in the name of congress, to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the United States army shall distinguish himself or herself by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy.

Under the provisions of the act a Soldier's medal may not be awarded for heroism performed prior to July 2, 1926. There is a further requirement that a recommendation must have been made within two years of the act of heroism, made the basis of the recommendation, and that an award if made must be approved within three years of the date of an act of heroism.

Only one Soldier's medal, like our other awards for valor and distinction, will be issued to any one person, but for each succeeding deed or act sufficient to warrant the award of the Soldier's meal, an oak leaf cluster will be authorized for attaching to the suspension ribbon. According to the secretary of war, the Soldier's medal will rank fourth in precedence among our several medals awarded for valor and distinction.

The design approved by the secretary of war early this year was submitted by Gaetana Cecere of New York city. It was selected from among several by the commission of fine arts, and so in point of design meets the approval of the country's highest tribunal in this field of art.

The design is octagonal in contour and the medals are struck off from bronze. The obverse illustrates an eagle, displayed, standing on a fasces between two groups of stars. The reverse bears the shield between two sprays of leaves, with the inscription, "Soldier's Medal For Valor." The medal is worn suspended from a ribbon of blue, with thirteen alternate red and white stripes.

The following classes of persons, according to the War department, are eligible for the medal, if performing an act of heroism subsequent to July 2, 1926: All members of the United States army; all members of the National Guard not in federal service and of the organized reserves, including the officer's reserve corps and the enlisted reserve corps, not in active duty, under circumstances directly related to their attendance on occasions of military duty; members of the United States navy and marine corps while serving with the army of the United States; members of the military, navy and air forces of foreign governments while serving with the army of the United States. Civilians are not eligible for the award of the Soldier's medal.

Distribution of the Soldier's medal was begun in April of this year shortly after the design of it was approved by the army authorities. Forty of these medals had been awarded up to that date, 37 of which had been received by the adjutant general of the army from the quartermaster-general for forwarding to their winners. Until the design had been approved and manufacture of the medal begun by the quartermaster corps, certificates incorporating the citation for the deed had been presented to the winners. The 37 medals were sent to the corps area commander of the officer or soldier for formal presentation with suitable ceremonies.

Typical citations describing feats for which Soldier's medals have been awarded are:

"Joel G. Holmes, captain, ordnance department, United States army. For heroism on July 11, 1926, during the explosions at the Lake Denmark naval ammunition depot, near Dover, N. J. Captain Holmes, one of a party of eight men, entered the burning area at 6:30 a. m. to search for First Lieut. George W. Bott, Jr., United States army, who was known to have been in the powder factory at the time of the first explosions late the preceding afternoon.

"Throughout the search they were in close proximity to burning magazines and exposed to frequent explosions of large-caliber shells and small-arms ammunition. While there was still possibility of more serious detonations and at the risk of their lives they located the body of Lieutenant Bott and with great difficulty succeeded in removing it from the wreckage to a point outside the danger zone."

Capt. John P. Harris, ordnance department, and Master Sergt. Christian J. Vogt of Unity, Wis., stationed at Picatinny arsenal, New Jersey, both received citations similar to that of Captain Holmes.

"Augustus L. L. Baker, contract surgeon (major, medical corps reserve), United States army. For heroism on July 10, 1926, during the explosions at the Lake Denmark naval ammunition depot, near Dover, N. J. Doctor Baker, the contract surgeon for Picatinny arsenal, was in his office in Dover, N. J., when he felt the concussion of the first explosion and immediately left for the arsenal.

"Upon learning that an injured woman was lying in the road near the point where the two heaviest explosions had occurred, Doctor Baker, accompanied by two other men, proceeded toward that point. While there was probability of other serious detonations they reached the injured woman, rendered first aid, and dispatched the patient to the hospital. The rescue was made at a time when there was a continuous roar of exploding magazines and when the air was filled with flying shells, stones, and fragments of buildings, and was effected shortly before the third heavy explosion occurred."

A similar citation was issued to Technical Sergt. Arlie L. Downey, finance department, of Kokomo, Ind., now on duty at Governors Island, New York.

"Benjamin Roth (army serial No. R-345904), master sergeant, air corps, United States army. For heroism while serving as airplane mechanic with the 1928-30 Byrd Antarctic expedition. Just prior to the collapse of the Barrier cliff, Sergeant Roth, with exceptional bravery and devotion to duty, continued his work as mechanic upon the material which was stored upon that portion of the cliff which was in constant danger of giving way. By his display of fearlessness and his devotion to duty, Sergeant Roth brought great credit to himself, the expedition and the United States army."

"Clayton H. Fox (army serial No. R-114790) (then) corporal. Detached Enlisted Men's list (RS) United States army. For heroism while on recruiting duty in Newark, N. J., on October 12, 1928. Corporal Fox, at a great personal risk, grappled with and subdued a notorious gunman and escaped convict, who was endeavoring to make his escape after a daylight holdup on Market street, in which the proprietor had been shot by the bandit.

"Corporal Fox, who was stationed in front of the recruiting office on Market street, was attracted by the report of gun shots in a shop close by and immediately ran to the scene. With the assistance of a passer-by, Corporal Fox intercepted the bandit, still in possession of his gun, subduing him only after a severe struggle and then held him captive until the arrival of the police. The prompt and fearless action on the part of Corporal Fox reflects great credit upon himself and the military service."

"Maxwell Weinstein (army serial No. R-625-515), sergeant, Regimental band, Fifteenth infantry, United States army. For heroism in entering a burning building at the risk of his life during the evening of February 1, 1928, at Tienstin, China, and rescuing a woman, who was in an unconscious condition on the second floor of her home, carrying her down a burning stairway to safety."

All of the above officers and enlisted men were honored at a ceremony on Governors Island, New York harbor, April 21, 1931, during which Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, commanding the Second Corps area, pinned the Soldier's medal on the uniform of each.

Another Soldier's medal was presented at Governors Island to Private Henry G. Keefer of the Guard company. Keefer's feat was performed when, off duty, he saw a prisoner snatch a sentry's shotgun, scurry onto a barge tied up at the dock, and barricade himself in the deck house. Keefer, seizing a gun from the hands of a hesitant guard, dashed forward, shouting to the fugitive to surrender. Then finding the gun in his hands jammed and useless, he nevertheless continued to advance. His bluff worked. Out came the prisoner's weapon, falling with a clatter to the deck. Keefer jerked the man from his hiding place and marched him back to the guard house.

Other citations are:

"Herbert E. Thompson (army serial No. 6231-551), private, Ninetieth Attack squadron, air corps, United States army. For heroism displayed at the airdrome, Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas, January 27, 1931. While stacking ammunition boxes in the target building, Private Thompson was warned by a fellow soldier of the approach of a low-flying airplane. As he reached the doorway of the building, the airplane struck the roof, crashed to the ground and burst into flames.

"Although dazed by being struck by flying debris, Private Thompson succeeded in reaching the crashed airplane. Seeing the pilot in the cockpit in an unconscious condition and the passenger lying prostrate on the ground some distance away, and realizing that there was immediate danger of the gasoline tank exploding, he rendered most valuable assistance in helping to extricate the pilot and removing him from the danger zone."

"William A. Matheny, second lieutenant, air corps, United States army. For heroism when an LB-6 airplane crashed and burned near Managua, Nicaragua, August 30, 1929. The airplane, piloted by Lieut. Dwight Canfield and Lieut. Matheny, one of four being ferried to the Canal Zone, crashed, due to leaking gasoline and fire in one of the motors. Both officers were thrown free of the airplane at the time of the crash, and Lieut. Matheny, after running a few steps, looked back and saw Lieutenant Canfield on the ground near the burning plane and unable to move. At great personal risk, knowing that both of them were drenched with gasoline, he ran back and assisted Lieutenant Canfield to his feet, the clothing of both catching fire. He then attempted to extinguish the flames from the clothing of Lieutenant Canfield in the wet grass, after which he extinguished the flames from his own clothing. Lieutenant Matheny received painful and severe burns and Lieutenant Canfield died later from the burns received. The heroism displayed by Lieutenant Matheny reflects great credit on himself and the military service."

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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Hoover Moratorium Plan, With French Modifications, in Effect—Great Britain Calls Conference to Work Out Details.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Julius Curtius

MUTUAL concessions by the United States and France, obtained by clever negotiation, resulted in the acceptance of the Hoover moratorium plan in principle by the French government. All other important nations already had accepted, so President Hoover announced that the plan might be considered as in effect as of date of July 1.

Brefly summarized, the agreement provides that debtor governments shall be relieved of payments due between July 1, 1931, and July 1, 1932, aggregating approximately 800 millions of dollars. Germany will be relieved of reparations payments to the former allied and associated governments totaling nearly 400 millions of dollars.

Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and other debtors will be relieved of war debt payments approximating 400 millions.

The greatest sacrifice will be made by the United States, which will forego war debt receipts totaling 260 millions.

Beginning July 1, 1933, the deferred reparations and war debt payments will be paid in installments during a ten-year period, in addition to the regular current payments.

Payment by Germany of conditional reparations totaling 243 millions will be unreservedly suspended. Germany will be required, however, to pay the unconditional reparations, amounting to $130,600,000, with the understanding that this amount in full will be loaned back to Germany.

A loan of about 25 millions will be made to Central European countries if necessary by the federal reserve banks of the United States and European central banks.

The accord reached was entirely satisfactory to both the Americans and the French. President Hoover gained his chief point, the gist of the whole plan, for Germany does not have to pay any international debts for one year. The French statesmen congratulate themselves because the accord calls for the moral support of the signatories in getting a private loan for France's central European friends, and lays upon Germany moral responsibility for not using her moratorium saving for armaments.

Foreign Secretary Julius Curtius and Chancellor Bruening of Germany, of course, are pleased beyond expression, and the former paid warm tribute to the work accomplished in Paris by Secretary Mellon. The German press, however, professes to be disgusted with the compromise, several influential papers declaring that it wrecks the plan entirely.

In concluding his announcement of the agreement, President Hoover touched on the question of world disarmament, which he considers the second feature of his program for restoring economic prosperity.

HAVING ably seconded Mr. Hoover's effort to bring about the moratorium, the British government called a conference of the powers to work out the details of the plan. The premiers and foreign ministers are to meet in London, and it is expected Secretary Stimson will participate as an official observer when he reaches England.

This conference will meet from time to time for several months, it is understood, and may continue to function for several years. Before this body, toward the end of the one year Hoover moratorium, will come the question of the capacity of Germany to continue paying the Young plan reparations, the question of extending the Hoover debt holiday another year, and the question of revising reparations and war debts downward.

Charles Curtis

VICE PRESIDENT Curtis came out in the open in earnest opposition to the policies of the federal farm board, and, in company with Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, went before Chairman Stone and Carl Williams of the board to urge that it change its stand concerning its wheat holdings. The two Kansans argued for hours that this wheat should not be put on the market until the price reached 85 cents, but Mr. Stone refused to make any such pledge. He did state, however, that the board would not offer any of its wheat at the present low prices. But he made it plain that the board would abide by its policy enunciated July 1, which was that it would feel free to sell up to a cumulative maximum of five million bushels a month for the next year.

Mr. Curtis' activity in the controversy over the board's wheat holdings has been interpreted as indicating a desire on his part to avoid renomination for the vice presidency and to run for the Kansas senatorship which he formerly held. When asked about his political plans, he replied "They'll not get anything out of me for at least three months."

Senator Watson of Indiana, Republican leader of the senate, also has been trying to influence the farm board, arguing for 92 cents, which is said to be the average price paid by the stabilization corporation for its wheat, as the figure below which the board should not sell. Senator William E. Borah, insurgent Republican of Idaho and chairman of the agricultural committee named at the "progressive conference" last March, has insisted that the board defer all sales until wheat goes to $1.25.

SECRETARY OF STATE STIMSON is having a pleasanter time on his European vacation than has fallen to the lot of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. Starting too late to get mixed up in the moratorium negotiations, Mr. Stimson arrived at Naples Tuesday on the steamship Conte Grande, accompanied by Mrs. Stimson. He was met by Ambassador Garrett, and, following a visit to Pompeii and Herculaneum, went to Rome by automobile. Thurday evening he called on Premier Mussolini at the Palazzo Venezia and later met him at a dinner given by the American embassy. In Mr. Stimson's honor the ruins of the ancient Roman Forum, just beyond the Capitoline hill, were brilliantly lighted up at night.

The secretary's European vacation will last two months and he will devote considerable time to an investigation of conditions on the continent.

Dr. J. I. France

DR. JOSEPH I. France, former United States senator from Maryland, evidently was in deadly earnest when recently he announced that he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1932. Already he has started on his summer campaign, and his many friends are helping to the extent of their powers. The doings began with a public meeting at Mount Ararat farms, the doctor's country estate in Cecil county, Maryland. Very soon, it is expected, he will make a tour through the grain states of the West.

Assisting France in getting his campaign under way are Jonathan Bourne, former senator from Oregon and head of the Republican publicity bureau during the Wilson administration, and Lyle Rader, who is described as "a prominent New York chemist and Bible speaker."

Doctor France says that on his trip in the West he will give his reasons for seeking the Presidential nomination and will discuss "the grave world crisis and its remedy through the application of the principle of righteousness to economic, social and international problems."

BEFORE the convention of the Great Lakes-Hudson Waterways association in Albany, N. Y., Senator Copeland and Representative Hamilton Fish of the Empire state and various others attacked the proposed St. Lawrence ship canal and urged that congress begin as soon as possible the construction of all-American waterways from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic seaboard by way of the Mohawk valley and the Hudson, as a means to relieve unemployment.

It was declared by the speakers that the St. Lawrence canal was considered only because the farmers of the Middle West wanted it for an outlet for their surplus grain, and Mr. Fish said the Russian wheat situation "now makes the building of a ship canal through Canada a fantastic myth."

Mgr. Borgoncini-Duca

THOUGH it is understood in Rome that Pope Pius and Premier Mussolini have both decided to avoid any precipitate action in their controversy, they continue to hammer at each other with encyclicals and newspaper articles. The pope steadily maintains that the church is suffering persecution at the hands of the Fascist rulers of Italy, but for the present at least he will not consider the withdrawal of the papal nuncio to Rome, Mgr. Borgoncini-Duca. The nuncio, for his part, has been doing all he could to bring about a peaceful settlement of the quarrel.

The pope's latest encyclical dealt severely with the Fascist position on the education of youth, and was characterized by the Italian press as a return to the medieval conceptions about the respective authority of the church and state. Copies of the document were not only distributed in the churches of Rome, but also were sent out of the country by special couriers—which action drew Fascist ridicule.

MAYBE there will be another war in South America before long. Dispatches from Asuncion, Paraguay, said that Senor Guachalla, minister from Bolivia, sent a note to the foreign office declaring he had been ordered by his government to suspend diplomatic relations between the two nations. The Paraguayan government replied with the announcement that it had ordered its minister to Bolivia to return home. Don't ask what it's all about.

Peru has been having a little war of its own—government versus revolutionists. The other day the rebels were defeated at Huambutio and the city of Cuzco, their headquarters, was taken. The revolters thereupon fled to the jungle, and probably little more will be heard of them.

Bishop Valencia

MEXICO'S quarrel with the Church of Rome is now centered in the state of Vera Cruz and the prospects of a peaceful settlement are growing more and more remote. In protest against the recently enacted law of the state limiting the number of priests. Rt. Rev. Rafael Guizar Valencia, bishop of Vera Cruz, has instructed all Catholics of the state to abstain from attending dances theaters and other festivities until the conflict between the church and government is ended. The bishop also has instructed his priests to keep their churches open, even if the state forbids services conducted by priests.

JOSEF STALIN has made public the new policy of Soviet Russia in dealing with the bourgeoisie and the kulaks of well-to-do farmers. These classes, hitherto suppressed, persecuted and exiled, are now to be conciliated to an extent if they will consent to co-operate with and labor for the Soviet regime. The rulers of Russia have discovered that the brains and skill of the old order are needed to meet the growing demands of agricultural and industrial development.

As part of the new order of things Stalin also presented a program entailing radical changes in the government's policy toward labor and industry to insure the success of the five-year plan.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER celebrated his ninety-second birthday quietly at his home in Tarrytown, N. Y. The only event of the day was a family dinner attended by Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., their married daughter, Abbie, and her husband, David Milton, together with four other Rockefeller children. To the press Mr. Rockefeller said: "These occasions offer me a very welcome opportunity: first, to express my gratitude to the many, many friends who not only at this time but throughout the year have shown their kindly regard for me; and second, to wish them and theirs and all the world a large measure of health and contentment, which are the basis of real happiness."

Billy Burke

BILLY BURKE of Greenwich, Conn., professional golfer whose real name is Burkowski—he is a Pole—is the new open golf champion of the United States, wearing the crown which Bobby Jones laid aside. In the tournament on the Inverness course at Toledo, Burke and George von Elm of Detroit tied for first place with cards of 292. Next day they undertook to play off the tie at 36 holes, and again tied. So on Monday the second play-off was staged and Burke won by a margin of one stroke, finishing the longest tourney in golf history. Burke had a total of 589 strokes for the 144 holes played in the five days of their battle, and Von Elm had 590. This was slightly over an average of 4 for each hole.

THOUGH Max Schmeling of Germany won a clean-cut victory over Willie Stribling in their battle in Cleveland, defending his heavyweight title, he is still out of favor with the New York state boxing commission. Chairman J. A. Farley of that body is quoted as saying: "Schmeling will never meet another boxer in New York as long as he refuses to meet Jack Sharkey again." The New York commission gave Schmeling the title when Sharkey fouled him, but, according to Farley, it does not consider him the champion.

NOTABLE among the deaths of the week was that of John Brisben Walker in Brooklyn. For many years he was often in the public eye as a soldier, business man, writer and editor and crusader for world peace.

The duke of Aosta, cousin of the king of Italy, also passed away, to the great sorrow of the Italian people. He won considerable fame in the World war.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS

MISS SARBO BRIDE AT PRETTY WEDDING

Weds Angelo Perretta of New York City at St. Jos. Church Here Sunday Afternoon.

Miss Nancy Sarbo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sarbo, of 69 Lewis street, this borough, and Angelo Perretta, of 339 East 108th street, New York, were married Sunday at 3 P. M. in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Joseph Mulligan, pastor of the church.

The maid of honor was Miss Anelina Zullo and the bridesmaid was Laura Sarbo, a sister of the bride. The best man was Louis Benedicto. Albert Zullo was the ringbearer. The flower girl was Cecelia Stragepede. The usher was Joseph Musco.

The bride wore white satin with a long train and a veil of Spanish lace arranged cap-fashion and held with orange buds. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lily-of-the-valley. The maid of honor wore blue satin and carried red roses and lily-of-the-valley. The bridesmaid was in green satin and carried red roses.

A reception was held in the home of the bride in Lewis street,, following the ceremony. Late in the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Perretta left on a wedding trip to Washington, D. C. They will reside in New York.

Among the guests at the reception were: Mrs. Anna Zullo, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Sarbo, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Musco, Mr. and Mrs. Genardo Zullo, Mr. and Mrs. Pasquale Stragepede, Miss Lilly dePolito, Mr. and Mrs. Carman Zullo, Miss Mary Secondi, Mrs. Jack Kawolski, and Mrs.Stephen Toth, all of Carteret; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sarzilla, of New York; Miss Josephine DePalma and Miss Josephine Pallagrino, of Port Reading; Mr. and Mrs. Pasquale Pallagrino, of Rahway; and Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Pasquale, of Elizabeth.

St. Josephs Plan To Hold Picnic

A large gathering of men and women of St. Joseph's parish met in the church hall last Monday evening. Plans were made to hold a parish picnic at St. Elizabeth's grove in Longfellow street. The date will be announced later. James Dunne, the chairman has a large committee to assist him.

Sports of all kinds will be enjoyed. There will be a baseball game between the St. Joseph's A. C. and T. J. McBride's Ideals. A peanut race for boys and a sack race for girls will also be held. A tug of war for the men is also being planned.

Refreshments will be in charge of Mrs. A. McNally and Mrs. Mary Teats. Frank Ward, William Lawlor, and Pat Coomey will handle the soft drinks. A good orchestra will be secured to furnish music for dancing throughout the day.

ST. MARK'S SCHOOL AT ANNUAL PICNIC

Last Sunday afternoon St. Mark's Sunday school traveled by bus to Warinanco Park, where it held its regular annual picnic. Games of all sorts and races were featured on the day's program.

In addition to the large number of members of the school in attendance. Many parents and friends were also present.

TAKE CHILDREN ON HIKE

The Misses Edna Brown, Esther Venook, and Dorothy Brown, were in charge of a group of children of the Brotherhood of Israel school which participated in a hike during the week in the vicinity of Rahway. Following the hike, the group attended a theatre performance here.

Those present were the Misses Julia Gross, Bertha Venook, Dorothy and Anna Fisher, Pauline Brown, Ruth Zier, Elsie Rockman, Marion Greenwald and Joseph and Julius Rockman, Walter Semsterman, Seymour Chinchin and Cyril Schwartz.

ATTEND PICNIC

Many members of the Odd Fellows and their families attended the local order's picnic at the Danish Home in Metuchen last Sunday afternoon. John Gerig was chairman of the arrangement committee.

APPENDIX REMOVED

George Morgan, sr., of Washington avenue, was operated on for appendicitis at the Perth Amboy General hospital last week.

CARTERET WOMAN'S CLUB

By ISABEL LEFKOWITZ

The Carteret Woman's Club has received the following acknowledgment in connection with the sympathy extended by the club to its President, Mrs. T. J. Nevill, in the loss of her mother on July 6th:

Carteret Woman's Club,
Carteret, N. J.

"We wish to acknowledge with sincere thanks the kind expression of your sympathy.

Signed,
Mrs. T. J. Nevill
and Devers family."

The Woman's Club has also received from the Middlesex County Kiddie Keep-Well Camp, whose slogan is "Keep Well Beats Get Well" the following letter in connection with the club's trip to the camp, also its gift of jams and jellies:

"Mrs. T. J. Nevill,
Carteret Woman's Club,
Carteret, N. J.
Dear Mrs. Nevill:

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of the gift of jams and jellies from the Carteret Woman's Club.

Will you kindly extend to the members of the club the very sincere thanks of the Middlesex County Recreation Council for their interest in the Kiddie Keep Well camp. We greatly appreciate your most useful gift.

I should like to thank you for arranging the Club's visit to the camp. It is very gratifying to know of the interest which exists, and I am sure you have always been most cooperative.

Thank you again,
Yours very truly,
Signed, Marion Babcock,
Publicity Director.

Regarding the annual visiting day at the camp, about which mention was made in this column last week, we have received notice that the date of same will be Wednesday, August 26th, from 2 to 5. Mrs. E. H. Boynton of Wodbridge is chairman, and the program wil linclude a tour of the campus, a program by the campers, and short talks by persons of county and state wide prominence. The members of the club are invited. The Club will not make up any special trip for this date but members desiring to go may form automobile parties of their own, if they care to do so.

The Carteret Woman's Club is helping the local American Legion in the entertaining of the State American Legion which will meet in the borough on Saturday, July 18th, by donating sandwiches. Each member of the Club is asked to do her share.

The members of the Woman's Club may be interested in an exhibit being shown by the Newark Public library in its first floor corridor during the summer, illustrating how leisure time can be put to profitable use. Books and objects which will aid the beginner in learning how to weave rugs, patch quilts, build ship models and become proficient in other diversions are featured.

The library has assembled material relating to incidental occupations with practical aspects. One display shows how butterfly wings can be used for designs for jewelry and other objects.

Watch for the Woman's Club Flower Show, Friday, September 4th.

LADIES CELEBRATE 20TH ANNIVERSARY

Auxiliary of Ancient Order of Hibernians Are Hosts to Many County Members.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians celebrated their twentieth anniversary at the club rooms this week. The honored guests included members of the county board and they congratulated the local women for the great progress they have made.

Mrs. Daniel McDonnell was chairman of entertainment: Mrs. A. Mcnally, Mrs. A. J. Bonner and Mrs. Howard Burns, headed the decorating and Mrs. A. J. Bonner, was toastmistress.

The guests were: Mrs. A. Carey, state president of Trenton; Mrs. McNeil, county president, of South Amboy; Mrs. Rose Morris, county vice president, and Mrs. Howard Burns, local president.

Mrs. A. McNally sang a solo, "Oh Come Back Again Kathleen," and Mrs. Thomas Foxe danced several Irish reels. The rooms were decorated in green and gold. A delightful midnight luncheon was served.

G. O. P. MEET

There will be a joint meeting of the men and women of the Carteret Republican Club this evening at fire hall No. 1. Cards will be played and refreshments will be served. Mrs. Mary Teats, chairman of the affair, is being assisted by Mrs. Carrie A. Drake and Mrs. Roscoe Levi.

PICNIC TO LAKE

Plans are being completed by the Junior Luther League of the German Lutheran church to hold an all-day picnic to Lake Hopatcong on Sunday, July 26th. Miss Helen Stutzke is chairman of the committee in charge.

RETURNS FROM VISIT

Mrs. Hugh Jones, of Cooke avenue, has returned home from Philadelphia, where she visited her daughter, Mrs. D. Metzger.

HELD PICNIC

The Slavish societies of the borough held a picnic last Sunday afternoon and evening in the Randolph street Grove. Dancing and singing of Slavish folk songs were features. The affair was largely attended.

Miss Edna Brown, of Roosexelt avenue and Miss Esther Venook, of Lincoln aveuue, were recent visitors at Belmar.

Court Fidelis at Convention

Forty Junior and senior members of Court Fidelis, Catholic Daughters of America, attended the Catholic Daughters' of America convention at Atlantic City Friday. The pageant, given by the junior members at the convention was one of the outstanding events which was witnessed.

Those in attendance included Mrs. Fred Colton, Mrs. Henry LeVins, Mrs. Harry Gleckner,, Mrs. Thomas Burke, Mrs. Frank Davis, Mrs. Edward Vandeventer, Mrs. William Dwyer, Mrs. John Reilly, Mrs. Frank Andres, Mrs. James Kelley, Mrs. Leo Coughlin, Mrs. Frank Koepfler, Mrs. William Day, Mrs. Mary Lawlor, Mrs. Valentine Gleckner, Mrs. Chas. Green, Mrs. John Ruckriegel, Mrs. Dan McDonald, Mrs. Michael Murray and Mrs. Joseph Nevill.

Also the Misses Winifred Conran, Mary Ciantor, Catherine Coughlin, Elizabeth Schein, Edith Day, Mary Owens Genevieve Bastik, Norita Brandon, Margaret Maroney, Dorothy Misdom, Iuito Vandeventer, Genevieve LeVan, Mary Fischer and Ruth Burke.

Methodist Church Notes

Harrell's Group of boys played ball at Bonhamtown Monday afternoon, defeating the Bonhamtown Wranglers to the tune of 11 to 3. The game belonged to the Carteret boys from the start, they scoring 5 runs in the first inning. They are out to play any boy's team ranging from 11 to 14 years old.

Those who attended the social last night had a great time. Those in charge of the event were Mr. MacCullars, Misses Anna Richards and Gunda Adolphson.

Choir practice will b held tonight. Selections for the Sunday evening services will tae up most of the time.

SUNDAY SERVICES

Sunday School will be held at 10 A. M. The interest continues to keep up although the weather is warm. The picnic will be held on the 28th the place being announced later.

Preaching and Praise service at 7:45 P. M., conducted by Reese M. Turner. These will be a short sermon on an interesting topic. The music will include selections by the Senior Choir. The church will be cool and free from mosquitoes. Come and bring a friend.

IN ASBURY PARK

Mr. and Mrs. James Dunne and two daughters, and Mrs. B. Dunne and Miss Catherine Dunne are spending a few days at Asbury Park.

STATE CONVENTION HELD HERE MONDAY

Uniformed Firemen's Association Entertains Members From All Parts of New Jersey.

The State convention of the Uniformed Firemen's Association of the State of New Jersey, held at this borough Monday, was a complete success from the opening business to the closing banquet in the evening.

All the officers of the organization were re-elected as follows:

John J. Gann, of Newark, president; William Reynolds, of Irvington, vice president; Peter Goodman, of Harrison, vice president; Fred Mawbey, of Woodbridge, vice president; Louis Wiley, of Long Branch, vice president; Michael Walsh, of Irvington, secretary; Stephen Gunset of Irvington, treasurer; Joseph Martin, of Harrison, sergeant at arms; Peter Fiigen, of Perth Amboy, chaplain and Patrick Donovan, of Carteret, Thomas Nugent, of Harrison, and Harry Miller, of Irvington, trustees.

Many resolutions were adopted during the business session at the high school. The principal one was to seek legislation for an enght-hour day, and another for a minimum wage scale of $3,000 per annum for first grade firemen.

In the evening a banquet, which was attended by nearly 100 invited members and guests, was served at fire hall No. 1. The dinner was catered by the Town Grill.

Among the guests and speakers present were: Senator Arthur A. Quinn, Assemblyman Elmer Brown, Mayor Joseph A. Hermann, Vincent Kane, of Ne wYork City, vice president of local, 94; T. J. Mulvihil, Fred Bryan, battalion chief of the Newark fire department; D. J. Fitzgerald, Councilman Edward Dolan, Edward Coughlin, William Coughlin, Henry Beck, Rev. Father Joseph Mulligan, Aldermen, Lynch and McDonough, of Harrison; Deputy Fire Chief Kohler, of Irvington; John S. Olbricht and Frank Andres.

Guests included A. J. Bonner, Fred Colton, C. A. Sheridan, William Lawlor, William Casey, Joseph Young, William DZurilla, F. Koepfler, John Ruckriegel and Harvey VO. Platt.

Wesley Catri, eight years old, of this place score a big hit with the spectators during the parade when he marched with Herbert Sullivan, drum major of the local firemen's band. His uniform was very striking.

During the banquet the glee club of local company No. 1, rendered several vocal selections.

The next convention will be held at Irvington in 1933.

ENTERTAINS FRIENDS

Mrs. Martin Gunderson of 96 Emerson street, entertained a number of friends at a luncheon held at her home last Monday.

The present included Mrs. Bartley Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Philip Lore, Mrs. Daniel O'Rorke, Mrs. Thomas Foxe, Mrs. Peter Pederson, Mrs. Francis Coughlin, Mrs. Joe Fitzgerald, Mrs. William Everett, Mrs. Samuel Harris, and the Misses Vivian Pederson and Helen Foxe.

TROOP 83 ON HIKE

The members of Troop No. 83, Boy Scouts of America, under the leadership of Scoutmaster Al Gardner, met at Rockman's annex, Wednesday morning and from there went on a hike. The day was spent at a bathing resort and the return was made in the evening.

RECUPERATING

Stephen Jacobs of Lowell street, has returned home from the Rahway Memorial Hospital, where he underwent an operation for appendicitis.

ATEND FRAT DANCE

Miss Florence Swenson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Swenson, of Post Boulevard, and Harry Rapp, Jr. went to Princeton Inn, Princeton, on last Saturday, where they attended the summer formal dance of the Sigma Delta Phi fraternity.

Troop 87, Boy Scouts of America, connected with the Methodist church, has been organized and last Wednesday night the members, in charge of Scoutmaster Harrell, underwent a test in tenderfoot work before Scoutmaster Al. Gardner, of Hihg street, and all passed the test.

Mrs. John Connolly, of Atlantic street has returned home from a visit to Atlantic City.

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Legion Day will be held in this Borough on July 18th, 1931,

AND WHEREAS, the American Legion Post of Carteret, have through its untiring efforts, brought this signal honor to the Borough of Carteret.

AND WHEREAS, there will be invited to attend on that day a large number of people from the whole of the State of New Jersey, and also from our neighboring Sister States, to participate in the events of the day.

NOW THEREFORE, I, JOSEPH A. HERMANN, Mayor of the Borough of Carteret, issue the following proclamation requesting that all of the people of the Borough cooperate with the American Legion Post by making the proper decoration of their homes and stores, and by lending whatever further aid they can in making Legion Day a success.

Signed,
JOSEPH A. HERMANN,
Mayor.

Dated: July 10th, 1931.

Hosts to Spanish American War Veterans

Mr. and Mrs. William O'Brien, of Roosevelt avenue, entertained members of the auxiliary and camp of Spanish American War Veterans at their home Saturday night. Guests from Westfield, Garwood, Roselle, Elizabeth, Rahway and this borough were present. Cards were played. Refreshments were served at a late hour.

Those present included Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watt and daughter, Dorothy; Mrs. J. Kromer, Mrs. Frank Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Trice, Mr. and Mrs. William McNeely, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schaeffer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Andrews, Edward Kiehtlinger, Herman Oelrich, Mrs. Leslie Gule, Edward P. Weiner, Fred Paulsen, Mrs. Margaret Murphy, Mrs. James McCann, Mr. and Mrs. Orville Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Fitzgerald and daughter, Miss Marion Fitzgerald.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY MEETING IS HELD

The Girls' Friendly Society of St. Mark's Episcopal church held a meeting at the home of Mrs. T. J. Mulvihill on Washington avenue, last Friday evening, at which time plans to award a $2.50 gold piece as a prize at the next meeting were made. Piece was donated by Mrs. Valter Vonah.

Following the business session cards were played and refreshments were served. The high scores in cards were Mrs. Fred Stillman and Mrs. Ida Wilbur. Consolation prize was won by Mrs. Gertrude Falconer.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Amy Reid on Friday evening, August 15.

PLAN STRAWRIDE

At a recent meeting of the Junior Slovak Social Club held at the Parish hall plans were made to hold a strawride to Hopewell this Sunday, July 19. It was also decided to have an outing of the Children of Mary to Lake Hopatcong on Wednesday, August 12. Miss Helen DZurilla is chairman of the outing committee.

Following the business session cards were played. An entertainment program was also presented by the members. Refreshments were served at the clos of the affair.

TO HOLD STRAWRIDE

The Junior Slovak Social Club has completed plans to hold a strawride to the vicinity of Hopewell on Sunday.

A special meeting of the organization will be held this evening to make final arrangements. Other business will also be transacted. All members are urged to be present.

VISITING HERE

Louis Brown and Earl Sanger, of Chicago, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Max Schwartz of this borough.

The entire membership of the local Boy Scout Troops, will turn out tomorrow under the leadership of Scout Commissioner Abe Durst to aid the Legion in their affair. They have offered their services as guides, ushers and runners.

An excursion was held by the parish of the Holy Family Roman Catholic Church last Sunday on the Central Railroad to Lake Hopatcong. It was largely attended. The train returned to Carteret shortly after 10 o'clock last Sunday night.

BOROUGH THRILLED BY FLYING STUNTS

Several Hundred Spectators Witness Show by Joseph Fitzgerald. Many Go Up.

That Carteret is turning airminded was evidenced here Sunday when several hundred spectators gathered at Hagaman Heights to witness the Fitzgerald air show and passenger carrying. One of the attractions on the program was a parachute jump by Larry Nate, Newark daredevil, one of the youngest 'shute artists in the east.

Carl Rasmussen, an ex-Navy flier with a transport license, was at the controls of the ship. Rasmussen is connected with the air staff at Hadley Airport. Sergeant Krajack, his mechanic, an Army man who works in the capacity of mechanic at the Newark Airport, was also in attendance at the Heights field.

The afternoon's show was topped by the stunt flying of Rasmussen, who sent his ship through loops, spins, barrel rolls, power-dives and other aerial acrobatics which provided the spectators with plenty of thrills.

HONOR DAUGHTER

Mr. and Mrs. William O'Brien, of Roosevelt avennue gave a lawn and porch pajama party in honor of the eleventh birthday of their daughter, Marion, at their home last Friday evening. Singing and dancing were enjoyed, and refreshments were served.

Those present included Vivian Bauerband, Marion Fitzgerald, Patricia Coughlin, Helen Coughlin, Marion Overholt, Verna and Madeline Grohman, Josephine Jackson, Nancy Collins, Evelyn Collins, Maude Richey, Evelyn Vaughn and William Coughlin.

Mrs. William Coughlin, Mrs. Joseph Fitzgerald, Mrs. John Coughlin and daughter, Marion, assisted Mrs. OBrien.

TO AID LEGION

The Legion Auxiliary of the local post will meet at the Falcon hall, this evening to make up sandwiches and refreshments which will be served to the competing corps tomorrow. The entire auxiliary will turn out as they have some three thousand sandwiches to prepare.

The Carteret Woman's Club has also offered to donate one thousand sandwiches.

TAKES EMBALMING COURSE

Walter W. Remer, formerly assistant to John J. Lyman, has entered the McAllister School of Embalming in N. Y. City, to complete his studies as a funeral Director.

BAKERS ENTERTAIN

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Savage and daughter, Catherine, and George Richmond, of Two Rivers, Wisconsin, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baker, of Pershing avenue.

Mrs. Walter King and children, Townsend, and Elsie, and Mrs. Eliza Staubach, spent Wednesday at Lake Hopatcong.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jakeway spent the week-end at Beachwood. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lloyd.

LOCAL BOYS TAKE PART IN CAMP PLAY

Entertain Comrades at Kidie-Keep-Well Camp. Local Boys Win Weight Gain Prizes.

Evenings at the Kiddie Keep-Well camp in Metuchen, the Middlesex County camp for undernourished children which is operated by the Midlesex County Recreation Council, are spent in an interesting and enjoyable manner.

The camp staff endeavors to plan for two or three outside entertainments a week which are arranged for through the cooperation of local entertainers. The purpose of the camp includes giving each of the 120 boys a good time that he will remember as well as building up his resistance to disease. The staff would be very glad to receive offers from any local people who would like to entertain for the campers.

The Drama committee provides for the remaining evenings by presenting playlets and dramatized stories which are enacted by the children. There have been two such dramatizations this week, "Robin Hood", in which William Gerlock of Carteret took part, and "The Stone In the Road", in which Edward Novobilski of Carteret had a part. The outdoor stage equipped with a piano is well suited to these productions which are greatly enjoyed by actors and audience alike.

Monday, July 13, was weekly weighing day at the camp. Two boys from Carteret won prizes for gaining more weight than any of the boys in their cabins. These two boys are Frank Medvetz, who gained two and three-fourths pounds, and Vittorio DeMasi, who gained one and one-quarter pounds. The general gain was very satisfactory during this second period.

Presbyterian Notes

The Community Summer Bible School which has been in progress for the last three weeks will close tonight with a demonstration of the work which has been accomplished by the children during this time. A total enrollment of 153 have attended the school during this time. The committee in charge of the school have offered a prize to each pupil who passes the final examination with a grade of 90 or over. The examination will be held Friday morning and the awards will be made on Friday evening. A Bible will be presented to the pupil who makes the highest grade in this examination. Rev. D. E. Lorentz, who has been the acting principal of the school offered a prize to the pupil who keeps their text books the neatest during the three week period. The program will begin on Friday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

"The Secret of a Strong Heart" will be the theme of the sermon at the Presbyterian Church on Sunday Morning. "The Greatest Camera in the World" will be the subject for the Juniors.

One week from Sunday will be the last service before the August Vacation. The next service after July 26, will be the first Sunday of September.

On Monday four of the young people representing the church will leave for Blairstown for the Young People's Training Conference. The delegates are Miss Evelyn Beech, Miss Dorothy Byrne, Miss Margery Bryer and Jack MacGregor.

The women of the church will serve lunches for visitors from out of town in connection with State Legion Day on Saturday beginning at 2:00 and running to 6:00 P. M.

HOLD OUTING

Middlesex Grove, No. 33, Order of Druids, held its annual outing and picnic at Oak Bridge, last Sunday. The trip was made in three de luxe buses. O. Eifert, J. Maier and J. Haase were in charge of the affair.

PATIENT IN HOSPITAL

Howell Misdom, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Misdom, of Lincoln avenue, is a patient at the Rahway Memorial Hospital, where he was operated on last Saturday for appendicitis.

AT ATLANTIC CITY

Mrs. M. Little of Randolph street, returned home after a short visit at Atlantic City.

ENGLAND ONCE BANNED WILLS

Customs Regarding Inheritance Vary in Different Parts of World.

Washington.—What becomes of a man's property when he dies?

The answer is very much a matter of geography, says a bulletin from the National Geographic society, pointing out varying customs in different parts of the world in regard to wills and inheritance.

"Wills have been written in America since the days of the first colonists," says the bulletin, "and, therefore, we are likely to assume thoughtlessly that will-making extends back into history and over the world as a universal institution. Wills were made by some ancient peoples pretty much as they are today; but among any particular people the practice of will-making has developed only when a rather complex stage of civilization has been reached.

Once Prohibited in England.

"In England wills bequeathing land were entirely prohibited by law years ago although they had existed before, and were later allowed. In France and in all the Mohammedan countries only a part of one's property can be willed. A Burmese Buddhist cannot make a will; and in India will-making has come to be recognized only as a result of British influence, and is not yet widely practiced.

"Among our primitive ancestors there was no such thing as a will or even inheritance by a limited number of heirs, because there was nothing to inherit or to will. All property was community property. When a man died he simply ceased to use the common property 'pool,' and without any formalities the surviving members of the group continued to make use of it.

"When private ownership of things and land came to be recognized, the governing unit—village, tribe or state—found that it had to take some action when a man died, leaving property. If nothing were done, anyone who happened to be near or strong might seize the ownerless property, even though he were a total stranger to or even an enemy of its former owner. Tribal concepts of fair play came into operation, and it was recognized that the dead man's family should have first claim to his former belongings. From this developed the customs and laws of inheritance which have taken varied, and in some cases, very complex forms, in different parts of the world.

"The privilege of making wills was granted by the state a long time after inheritance customs arose. It might be considered the final step in confirming the institution of private property. Not only was an individual to have undisputed ownership and control of land and goods while he was alive, but he was to be permitted to decide who should enjoy them after his death; and to direct, if he wished, in great detail just how they should be utilized, in some cases for centuries to come.

Power Greatest in England.

"If the privilege of making a will marks the power of the individual, then England is the world's stronghold of individualism; for in no country is the power to will so untrammeled and so nearly complete. By means of a properly drawn and executed will, an Englishman can disinherit wife and children, leaving all his property to a person wholly outside his family.

"This English law was adopted by the American colonies and the United States; but in many of the states the old rules have been altered by legislation which provides that on the death of a married man certain shares shall go to the widow and to the children, and that only the balance can be willed away unrestrictedly. In France and the other Latin countries, where the legal systems are built on Roman law, the rights of widow and children have been protected for many centuries against the willing power of the husband and father.

"Although varying limitations exist, the power to will all or some property is now recognized throughout Christendom and the Mohammedan countries, in China, Japan and certain other lands. This power granted to an owner to project his wishes into the future, coupled with the unfortunate fact that he can know little of how society and its institutions will develop, has brought strange results in the cases of many wills. One sympathetic maker of a will, living in the Seventeenth century, and contemplating the unpleasant fate of captives taken in the Near East, left a trust fund, which among other things is supposed to be devoted today to the 'redemption of Turkish prisoners.'

Will Makers Poor Prophets.

"A philanthropist in St. Louis in pioneer days left large real estate holdings in what is now the heart of that city, the income to be devoted to helping stranded travelers on the way to become 'bona fide settlers in the West.' In recent years the trustees have been unable to find beneficiaries meeting the will's description, and after much difficulty have prevailed on the courts to permit them to turn the income over to the local Travelers' Aid society.

"A classic case of poor prophecy is found in the will, dated 1801, of the founder of 'Sailor's Snug Harbor' in New York city. He left a farm on Manhattan island—now represented by acres of business buildings—as an endowment for a home for superannuated seamen from 'sailing vessels.' Steam came into use and soon there were practically no old men from sailing vessels to seek entrance to the home. Courts finally permitted the trustees managing the fund to take in seamen from steam vessels; but even so not enough sailors can be found on which to spend the golden stream that comes pouring in from the Snug Harbor's valuable properties.

"Some wills have imposed arbitrary and even frivolous conditions to bequests, but in many cases the courts have upheld them. One father left a legacy to his son but provided that the gift should be void if the son ever wore a mustache. Another father sought to keep his daughter's family small by leaving a large amount of money in trust and providing that $10,000 and increasing sums thereafter should be subtracted from the fund and given to charity at the birth of each child. Wills have set up funds for the benefit of parrots, horses, goldfish and dogs. Recently, in California, a cat was left for life a handsome residence and a $15,000 fund for maintenance.

"Trust funds exist in England to provide snuff and tobacco for certain hospitals; to distribute loaves of bread on certain anniversaries; and even to scatter coins from graves.

Customs Change.

"Wills throw lights on changing customs and institutions. Mary Washington, mother of George Washington, quite matter-of-factly willed to her grandson 'my negro man, Frederick, to him and his assigns forever; also eight silver tablespoons.' Only since about 1900 automobiles have been left in wills; and in recent years bequests of airplanes have appeared.

"The oldest known will, written on papyrus, was prepared about B. C. 2550 in Egypt. By its terms a priest left his property to a fellow priest. Both Greece and Rome had manuscript wills. In the Seventh century wills in parts of Europe were written on bark. During Anglo-Saxon times in England wills were written in triplicate, the copies being consigned to three separate custodians.

"At one time oral wills with no special formalities were as valid as written ones in England, but it was found that fraud could creep in so easily that oral wills were permitted to be made only during the last sickness, and only as regards personal property. Soldiers and mariners, however, are given greater privileges as to oral wills. In general, in most countries, wills, especially those disposing of real estate, must now be written, signed by the will-maker, and subscribed by two or more witnesses in the presence of the will-maker. The instruments are usually written or typed on ordinary paper; but wills written on almost any material will be valid. In one case a will was written on a door, which was removed from its hinges, taken to court, and duly probated.

"In the majority of the states of the United States only ordinary wills are provided for—those signed by the will-maker and openly presented to the necessary witnesses for their signature. In nineteen states, however, 'holographic' wills are also recognized. These are entirely in the handwriting of the will-maker and are signed by him, and need not be witnessed. In twelve states, in fact, it is not even necessary to date holographic wills. In one state, Louisiana, where the basic law is of French origin, provision is made for the most unusual will valid in the United States—the mystic or secret will. Such a will is not openly presented to witnesses but is sealed up by the maker, and then presented to a notary and seven witnesses, who all sign their names on the envelope.

"The law that has grown up around the making, interpretation, and enforcing of wills is extremely complex. In general, however, the courts seek merely to determine whether a will is lawful, and what the intention of the maker was; and then strive to put all lawful intentions into effect."

Will Filed in Court; Penned on Battlefield

Philadelphia.—A will, written on a battlefield in France by a Philadelphia soldier mortally wounded in action, was filed with the registrar of wills for probate.

Henry J. Keckhut, who died September 17, 1918, at St. Mihiel, following the American offensive, penned the will knowing that he was about to die. He left his war risk insurance of $2,500 to his mother and sister.

Bride Said "Not," Hubby Reveals in Divorce Suit

Cleveland.—Henry A. Rupert won a divorce from his wife, Hattie, because, he said, she repudiated her marriage vow at the very moment the ceremony was performed.

"The justice of the peace asked her if she would promise to love, honor and obey me," Rupert related.

"She said, 'I will,' and then under her breath she muttered, 'not.'"

Burns to Death on Barbed Wire Fence

Nelich, Neb.—Trapped in a barbed wire fence, Charles Brown was burned to death. Brown was burning trash in his garden. A shift in the wind caused the flame to ignite his clothing. He started to run and became entangled in the fence.

POLYGAMIST HAS 8 WIVES, 46 CHILDREN

Gentleman Is Ugly, But Has a Way With Women.

Warsaw.—Leo Weidenberg, a tailor by profession and a husband by avocation, is front-page copy for the Warsaw newspapers, and his genius deserves even wider attention. Although he is sixty-one years old and the owner both of a red beard and an ugly face, he has been married eight times and his offspring number 46.

When his eighth wife appeared before a magistrate recently in a plea for a divorce she brought with her five other wives, all undivorced, to aid her cause. But she did not consider that all were women of tender hearts and stanch attachment to her philandering mate. The moment Weidenberg was brought in all the former Mrs. Weidenbergs started a fight for him. During the scramble Weidenberg modestly disappeared and for all anybody knows is marrying again.

Decides to Travel.

Meantime, stories of his escapades lengthen. Forty-three years ago Weidenberg, then a youth of eighteen, resided in Warsaw as a tailor's apprentice, known among his chums as "Red" because of his flaming hair. He married Rebecca Frol and during seven years of wedlock five children were born.

Then he disappeared. All search for him was in vain and his wife and children suffered great need. Weidenberg had decided to travel. He went to Russia and after changing from the Jewish faith to Russian orthodox, he married a girl and begat five children. After eight years of marriage in Russia wanderlust seized him again and he returned to Poland. On a river boat from Warsaw to Plock he fell in love with a Jewish girl named Channa Zebrak. Having his old papers he was married by a rabbi and within four years—four children blessed this union.

Changes Faith Again.

At Lublin he met Mary Nowak. Weidenberg had to change his faith again. He became a Roman Catholic. There followed another marriage, and twins. Two years later he was in Piotrkow and there met Joan Silva, a member of the Marjawk sect of the Catholic church, unrecognized by the pope. Weidenberg became a Marjawit and married Joan. Five children blessed this union.

Weidenberg then went to America. There followed a marriage to Wichna Rozenkrans of New York. Two children were born and he returned hastily to Poland, a deportee. He continued his career through two more marriages but tripped up when he arrived in Warsaw. One of his former wives met him on the street. He was arrested and admitted his guilt. He gave the names of his wives. Six could be summoned. The Russian and American ones have not been called yet. The grand total resulted in eight wives and 46 children. Thirty-nine have been located.

Lips and Eyes Tested as Keys to Character

Oxford, England.—The theory that lips and eyes are a key to vocation and character, suggested by Professor Beitmann, the Heidelberg dermatologist, was tested at a gathering at an Old Students' reunion at Oxford university. Many men distinguished in different walks of life were chosen for the test.

It was found that while there was some link between certain features and character, the theory appeared correct only in the generalized sense, but there was one exception. The legal profession, it was found, had one predominating facial feature—the thin lip.

Professor Beitman maintains that deep thinkers have the thinnest lips.

Mormon Mantle Shelves to Adorn Parish House

Auburn, N. Y.—Two mantle shelves carved by Brigham Young, Mormon leader, will decorate a Presbyterian parish house. The mantle shelves are of marble, neatly chiseled. Together with timbers from the house in which they were placed nearly a hundred years ago, they will become a part of the Second Presbyterian parish house, now under construction. Brigham Young's boyhood days were spent in Port Byron, in the heart of the Finger lake region of New York.

Hunter Bros. Retain Air Refueling Record

Washington.—The Federation Aeronautique Internationale of France, because of certain technical conditions, has not approved the refueling endurance record of Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brien, made last year near St. Louis. They stayed aloft 647 hours and 28 minutes. Since their record has not been approved the official refueling record is still held by the Hunter brothers, 553 hours and 41 minutes.

B. & O. Purchases Road That Runs on Wet Days

Olean, N. J.—The "Rainy Day railroad" has been bought by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for $50,000.

The "Rainy Day railroad" operates on the Kushequa line only on rainy days. It runs through thickly wooded land, and fear that dangerous fires might be started, resulted in a law prohibiting operation of the railroad except on rainy days.

HUNT WILD CATTLE ON ALASKAN ISLE

Deserted Animals Grow Into Large Herd.

Cordova, Alaska.—Bullfighting is a new sport in Alaska. Capt. Axel Olsen and three cowboy helpers from the old-time Bar-X Montana ranch have contracted to round up and slaughter for the meat trade a part of the herd of wild cattle roaming the wooded hills of Chirikof.

In 1891 a bull and three cows were shipped to Chirikof to form a dairy herd for the Semidi fur farm. The fur project failed and the cattle were abandoned. A herd of several hundred animals form the descendants of the three bovines. They are wild and have fought off wolves and bears. They have survived drought, flood and winter. Without proper cover, they have developed long curly hair. The old bulls resent the invasion of men. Indians will not venture on the island to trap its fine furs.

Captain Olsen and his helpers have taken horses to the island. They will corral the cattle mounted. On the beach near Chirikof's best harbor a small abbatoir has been erected. Fresh beef will be delivered to salmon canneries, mining camps and to Alaskan towns. When this demand ceases then the beef will be corned in casks and forwarded to Puget Sound cities.

In the days of Russian occupancy Chirikof was noted as a penal colony and there remain traces of the cruelty attached to lonely imprisonment.

Low Grade Oil Is Now Bringing Highest Price

Los Angeles.—When an "upside-down" schedule of prices for crude oil was posted by buyers here recently, with the lowest grade of crude oil commending the highest prices, independent operators quietly devised a scheme for treating their product to get higher gasoline!

They steamed out the gasoline!

Back of the stunt, of course, was the price cut. Crude oil of 30 gravity, rather high in gasoline content, was bringing only 35 cents a barrel, due to the overproduction of the fuel. Oil of 20 and 21 gravity, on the other hand, was selling for 62 cents a barrel.

So the independents found that by boiling their high gravity oil with steam pipes, the lighter fractions, representing gasoline, escaped, with the result that the gravity of the oil dropped. And although the volume of the fluid had been reduced slightly, it still permitted a gain of 15 to 20 cents a barrel in price.

The treatment, however, has resulted in a wastage of between 20,000 and 25,000 gallons of gasoline daily. Tank wagon prices quoted to stations now are stationary at 7½ cents a gallon, which represents a daily loss of $1,500 in gasoline, but a much larger return for the crude oil.

College Education Is Valued at $60,000

Seattle.—Is a college education for two persons worth $60,000?

That was the valuation put on an education by attorneys who brought suit for $60,000 against Fiorito Brothers, contractors, owners of a truck which collided with a car and caused the death of Edward Schieck. The attorneys contended that Edna and Fred Schieck, children of the victim, lost their opportunity to get a college education when their father was killed, and should have compensation for being deprived of the schooling. Edna is nineteen and Fred sixteen.

Revolution Gives Spain New Bullfighting Slang

Madrid.—Bullfighting slang has a new word added to its vocabulary—"monarchy," and its derivatives.

Thus an entirely bad bullfight is a "monarchical" bullfight.

A bullfighter who is no good has gone "monarchial," and the "fan" is entitled to yell at him, "You're worse than the monarchy."

Recently the noted bullfighter, "Gitanillo de Triana," whose real name is Francisco Vega de los Reyes (reyes means kings), appeared in Valencia, but the posters read: "Francisco Vega de la Republica."

African Beauties Get Latest London Modes

London.—An attack upon the vanity and pocket book of the African beauty will be opened soon.

A caravan of motors carrying a complete range of dresses, cotton and rayon fabrics, sponsored by a leading Manchester firm, has departed for the tropical country. Stops will be made at Damascus, Jerusalem, Alexandria, Cairo and then at Cape Town.

Impromptu manikin parades with native women wearing the different models will be staged in each of the cities.

Asks 60-Day Term, But Gets Only 30

Holland, Mich. — Apparently dissatisfied when Justice E. B. Parsons sentenced him to a 30-day jail term for slapping his wife, James Verano, forty-nine, asked that he be given 60 additional days for the charge.

His request was denied.

Blunders Made by Genius

Although Sir William Herschel was such a remarkable astronomer, he made some curious blunders. He once excited all scientific Europe by declaring that he had discovered active volcanoes on the moon. What he had really seen was reflected light from the earth. He also had an amazing theory that the sun was a cool body surrounded by luminous clouds beneath which was a world of luxurious vegetation and gorgeous scenery.

Mirrors Long in Use

Mirrors have been in use from a very remote period. They were known to the Etruscans, Greeks and Romans, and consisted originally of a metal disk, usually bronze, polished on one side. Glass mirrors were manufactured at Sidon and are mentioned by Pliny. The best specimens of mirrors that have been found date from a little before 400 B. C.

Artificial Nerves

Artificial nerves in the form of fabric sensitive to heat are being used to test the air pressure on airplane wings, thus helping solve important problems in aerodynamics.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Origin of Amber

Amber is said to be a hard lustrous resinous substance composed of a fossilized vegetable gum which originally exuded from an extinct kind of stone-bearing tree standing in prehistoric forests.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY

Between ANNA MAKELONE, PETITIONER and WILLIAM PETER TITUS, DEFENDANT:

TO WILLIAM PETER TITUS;

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey made on the 17th day of June, 1931, in the cause wherein Anna Makelone is the petitioner and you are the defendant, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the petitioner's petition on or before the 18th day of August, next, or in default thereof, such decree will be taken against you as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just.

The object of such suit is to obtain a decree of annulment of the marriage had between you and the said petitioner.

Dated: June 17th, 1931.

ELMER E. BROWN
Solicitor of Petitioner,
576 Roosevelt Avenue,
Carteret, N. J.

Think It Over

Many a man has bowed his head and left the dock just before his boat came in.

Your 'BOY' wants a Remington Portable

EVERY youngster likes to operate a typewriter. If there is one in your home, your boy will do his homework on it . . . and get better marks. It helps him learn spelling and punctuation . . . gives him another means of self-expression. Full instructions on the "Touch System" with each machine.

Write to

Standard Typrewriter Exchange
845 Broad Street,
Newark, N. J.
or Phone Carteret 8-0300

Firestone

EXTRA VALUES

KEEP FACTORIES RUNNING

24 HOURS A DAY

MR. FIRESTONE has made good his statement that if you would work harder—reduce your expenses—give better service—greater values—and sell cheaper—you would sell more goods and make money.

His factories are running twenty-four hours a day, and his semi-annual statement just released shows that he made money.

Firestone do not manufacture special brand tires for others to distribute. They do make a complete line of tires for us—bearing the Firestone name and guarantee—that not only meets the prices but beats any special brand tire distributed by mail order houses or others in Quality and Construction, giving *greater values.*

We have cross-sections cut from Firestone Tires and others. Come in today and see the Extra Values in Firestone Tires.—*We can save you money and serve you better.*

Firestone gives you these *Extra Values* at NO Extra Cost

Gum-Dipping—The patented process that penetrates every cord and coats every fiber with liquid rubber—minimizes internal friction and heat, greatest enemy of tire life. — **58%** *Longer* Flexing Life; **25** to **40%** *Longer* Tire Life

Double Cord Breaker—Two extra plies of Gum-Dipped cords under the tread—absorbs road shocks—prevents blowouts—assures greater safety and comfort. — **26%** *Greater* Protection *against* Blowouts; **56%** *Stronger* Bond *between* Tread *and* Cord Body

Tread—Made of non-oxidizing rubber—provides greater non-skid safety and longer wear. — **25%** *Longer* Non-Skid Wear

Firestone OLDFIELD TYPE

COMPARE THESE PRICES

MAKE OF CAR	Our Cash Price Each	*A Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Our Cash Price Per Pair	MAKE OF CAR	Our Cash Price Each	*A Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Our Cash Price Per Pair	MAKE OF CAR	Our Cash Price Each	*A Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Our Cash Price Per Pair
4.40-21 Ford, Chevrolet	$4.98	$4.98	$9.60	5.00-19 Roosevelt, Willys-K.	$6.98	$6.98	$13.60	6.00-18 Chrysler, Viking	$11.20	11.20	$21.70
4.50-20 Chevrolet	5.60	5.60	10.90	5.00-20 Essex, Nash	7.10	7.10	13.80	6.00-19 Franklin, Hudson, Hupmobile	11.40	11.40	22.10
4.50-21 Ford	5.69	5.69	11.10	5.25-18 Marquette, Oldsmobile	7.90	7.90	15.30	6.00-20 LaSalle, Packard	11.50	11.50	22.30
4.75-19 Ford, Chevrolet, Whippet	6.65	6.65	12.90	5.25-21 Buick	8.57	8.57	16.70	6.00-21 Pierce-A.	11.65	11.65	22.60
4.75-20 Erskine, Plymouth	6.75	6.75	13.10	5.50-18 Auburn, Jordan, Reo	8.75	8.75	17.00	6.50-20 Stutz	13.10	13.10	25.40
5.00-19 Chandler, DeSoto, Dodge, Durant, Grah'm-P., Pontiac	6.98	6.98	13.60	5.50-19 Gardner, Marmon, Oakland, Peerless, Studebaker	8.90	8.90	17.30	7.00-20 Cadillac, Lincoln	15.35	15.35	29.80

COMPARE CONSTRUCTION *and* QUALITY

Size 4.50-21	Firestone Oldfield Type	*A Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Size 6.00-19 H. D.	Firestone Oldfield Type	*A Special Brand Mail Order Tire
More Rubber Vol., cubic inches	172	161	More Rubber Vol., cubic inches	298	267
More Weight, pounds	16.99	15.73	More Weight, pounds	28.35	26.80
More Width, inches	4.75	4.74	More Width, inches	5.98	5.84
More Thickness, inches	.627	.578	More Thickness, inches	.840	8.21
More Plies at Tread	6	5	More Plies at Tread	8	7
Same Price	$5.69	$5.69	Same Price	$11.40	$11.40

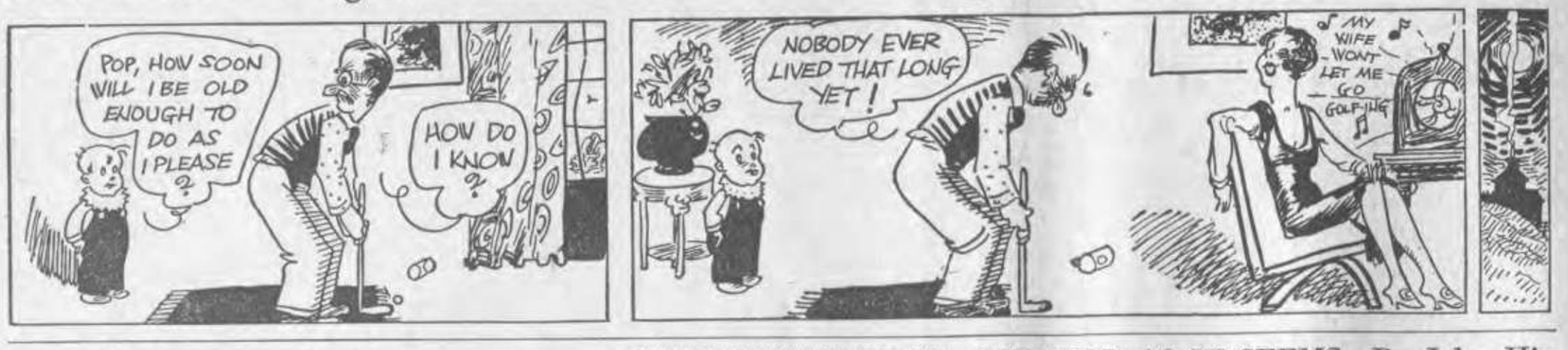
*A "Special Brand" Tire is made by a manufacturer for distributors such as mail order houses, oil companies and others, under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "best quality" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name on every tire he makes.

DALTON BROS.

37 Cooke Avenue Carteret, N. J.

SUCH IS LIFE—Page Mr. Methuselah!

By Charles Sughroe



Newest United States Cruisers to Have Formidable Deck Protection

Washington.—The last of the ten eight-inch gun 10,000 ton Washington treaty cruisers to be built by the United States under the London treaty will have the most formidable armor deck protection ever built into a vessel of this type. These vessels will have an armor deck skin thick enough to stop the eight-inch gun projectile up to ranges of 25,000 yards.

The sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth eight-inch gun cruisers of this class may have even greater deck protection than the seven building. One element in the navy now favors giving the vessel an extra deck armor thickness at the cost of speed. The navy high command, however, is understood to favor retention of the present speed of better than 37 knots an hour.

Every new batch of cruisers built of the eight-inch gun treaty type have been given greater deck and side armor protection than their predecessors. Each batch also has been equipped with a greater number of anti-aircraft weapons. The first vessels were designed for four five-inch gun anti-aircraft weapons. The next group had eight. Now the last ones to be built are to be armed with an increased number of anti-aircraft machine guns.

The first eight-inch gun cruisers had so little armor protection they were referred to by high ranking flag officers as "tin clads."

Had the naval designers known as much as they do today, the first eight eight-inch gun cruisers could have been as well protected as the last ten are going to be. Investigations have shown that the first eight are each about 1,000 tons under weight. The total lost tonnage for the eight vessels is 7,100 tons. This unused tonnage could have been used up in armor protection had not designers made the weight safety factor too high.

In designing the new ships bonuses were offered those builders who saved tonnage. Electric welding was employed to a hitherto unknown degree. Lightweight metals and aluminum were used where possible. A high safety factor was used because of fear that the finished vessels might be over the 10,000 ton displacement permitted by the London naval treaty.

Figures discovered today place the tonnage of these 10,000-ton class vessels at slightly more than 9,000 tons. Their displacement is as follows: Chester, 9,200; Houston, 9,050; Northampton, 9,050; Pensacola, 9,100; Salt Lake City, 9,100; Chicago, 9,300; Louisville, 9,050, and Augusta, 9,050. All of these vessels could have been 10,000 tons displacement.

The lost tonnage cannot be built into eight-inch gun cruisers, as the United States is limited to 18. Whether it can be transferred to six-inch gun cruiser tonnage is a moot question.

POTPOURRI

Halley's Comet

The world's most famous traveler, Halley's comet, was "rediscovered" in 1682, being visible for a month. Previous visits had been noted in 1456, 1531 and 1607. Halley predicted that it would return once every 76 years. That his calculations were correct is attested by the visitor's appearance in 1759, 1835 and 1910.

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STRANGE AS IT SEEMS—By John Hix

POULTRY

RANGE SHELTERS HELP CHICKENS

Protection Afforded by Simple Covering.

Summer range shelters for pullets make it possible for the flock to obtain the advantages of open range conditions and at the same time offer the birds protection from summer heat and rains, says C. M. Ferguson, extension specialist in poultry at the Ohio State university.

In building such a shelter, he points out, it is best to follow tested plans. In general, the low gable roof type of range shelter has proven to be the most satisfactotry. It is close to the ground, resists the wind much better than the high type, and is of such shape that it can be made from light material.

Plans drawn by the state university show a shelter 9 feet, 10 inches wide, 18 inches high at the eaves with an even roof span and a 5-foot 10½-inch rafter. A plan of this kind permits use of 1 inch by three inch material for the frame and the use of building board for roofing. The closely compressed type of building boards are best, he states. They should, however, be treated with a coat of asphalt roofing paint.

An 8-foot shelter will accommodate from 100 to 125 birds. The ends, sides, and floor of the shelter are constructed of wire. This protects the pullets from the attacks of skunks and weasels, and the wire floor aids in getting the pullets to roost early. They prefer getting on the roosts next to the roof than to sitting on the wire floors.

By placing skids under the shelter, it may be moved easily, Ferguson states. This makes it easy to clean and to transfer to new locations on the range.

Raise Egg Production by More Rigid Culling

(By H. A. SEATON, Extension Poultryman, Kansas State Agriculture College.)

It is possible to make $1 more per bird on flocks averaging 160 eggs than on flocks laying 120. The increase in returns is due to high average egg production. Culling is one factor responsible for the higher average.

As practiced by poultry men culling refers to the sorting of the desirable and undesirable hatching eggs, chicks, pullets, cockerels, hens and breeding males. Good poultry men practice rigid culling from the egg until the hen is unprofitable as a producer. The greatest emphasis in culling is centered on the hens not only to eliminate the non-layers but to determine when and how long the remainder have been laying.

Summer culling is carried out to eliminate the low producing hen and fall culling to select the desirable breeder for the coming year.

To carry out a successful culling program on a flock it is necessary to have a flock that has received reasonably good care as to feeding, housing, and general management. Feeding must come first and then be followed by culling.

Turkey Producers Are to Sell on Roadsides

Turkey producers are able to reach consumers through roadside markets, retail routes or by mail in efforts to sell direct.

Limits of demand are usually the only factors that hinder the unlimited development of such marketing plans. Quality is, naturally, the first consideration in such a marketing plan. It usually takes years to build up a successful marketing plan direct to the consumer.

Steady sales cannot be expected. Seasonal conditions, volume of production, prices and weather will be factors that will control he sales volume.

A survey conducted by the Massachusetts department of agriculture indicates that women are adapted to the details and work connected directly with selling and figure largely in this field of marketing.

Poultry Facts

Late-hatched chicks should not be forgotten.

* * *

The common practice of keeping the eggs in the kitchen should especially be avoided.

* * *

Do not dope well turkeys, but give them plenty of free range and keep them away from the poultry flock.

* * *

Poor layers usually molt earlier than good ones. Heavy layers generally do not begin to molt before September or October.

* * *

Confine broody hens the first night they stay on the nest to a roomy coop in a shady, comfortable location and then feed them mash and milk once a day, with moist mash in addition.

* * *

Mud on the shoes of attendants caring for chicks in wet weather may account for worm infestations in lots of chicks even grown on clean ground.

WOMAN TRAPPED IN HOTEL ROOM LEAPS TO DEATH

Husband Finds Her With a Prominent Man and Tragedy Is Result.

Durham, N. C.—The indiscreet romance of a middle-aged wife and mother ended in tragedy here when the pajama-clad body of Mrs. Trucie Daniels, comely despite her forty-six years, hurtled ten stories to the roof of the mezzanine floor of the Hotel Washington-Duke.

Her husband, who had surprised her with another man in their tenth floor suite, was sitting in the lobby thinking over the circumstances when he heard his wife's body hit the mezzanine roof above his head.

Mrs. Daniels was the mother of two grown children. Never before had she allowed a love affair to enter and mar her marital happiness.

But then she met a prominent Baltimore attorney while her husband was away on business.

Husband Tells Story.

Daniels, an agent for a printing concern in Nashville, Tenn., took up the story at this point in testifying at the coroner's inquest.

"I returned unexpectedly from a business trip, about 2 a. m.," he said.

She Was Already Dead.

"I went to my hotel, instructed the room clerk to phone Mrs. Daniels as usual and then went up the elevator.

"As I stepped from the elevator I saw a man, whom I later learned was a Baltimore attorney, coming from Mrs. Daniel's room in his night clothes. I was astounded. The shock after all our years of happiness was almost too much for me.

"When I recovered I entered my suite and confronted Mrs. Daniels with what I had seen. I told her we would have to separate. I proposed that we separate quietly, not letting our friends know what happened.

"Mrs. Daniels appeared heartbroken. She begged me to forgive her. She said she was beside herself with loneliness and didn't know what she was doing. But I couldn't forgive her. I told her it was the end, left the room and went downstairs.

"I sat down in the lobby to think. I had been sitting there just a few minutes when I heard a heavy thud on the mezzanine roof."

Daniels and a clerk rushed to the roof to find Mrs. Daniel's crushed body, clad in gaily colored pajamas. She already was dead.

Other Man Seized.

The attorney was found in his room and arrested on a charge of violating the state hotel law. He posted $300 bond.

As he was leaving on a train to return to his home at Mt. Ranier, Md., he was interviewed by reporters. Apparently grief-stricken, he was reluctant to discuss the tragedy.

"It was a case of a woman," he said, "and there is nothing more I can say save that the fault was mine. My work here was finished, may report filed, and I just allowed myself to drift."

The work referred to was his duties as special master in receivership proceedings against the Home Mortgage company of Hickory, N. C.

Marshal Feng Urges Friends to Read

Peiping, China. — "Read more books" is the invariable advice given by Marshall Feng Yuhsiang, so-called "Christian general," according to friends who have visited him in his retreat in a Shansi village.

Since his defeat last autumn in the rebellion against the Chinese government Marshall Feng has disappeared from public life.

Man Rescues 3 Children, but Loses His Own Life

Paris.—Joseph Vaur, twenty-four, rescued three children from death, but was the victim of his own bravery. Darting in front of the horse's bridle, Vaur succeeded in swerving it away from the children, but slipped and fell under a wheel of the heavy cart.

Scalded to Death

Stayton, Ore.—The eighteen-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nick Welter died from burns suffered when she fell into a pail of scalding water.

Playing the Game Through

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK
Dean of Men, University of Illinois.

"The water hole on John D. Rockefeller's private course," a newspaper editorial says, "with a one hundred and twenty yard carry, also offers a chance to learn something important. John D. never used to play it. But the knowledge that the hole was part of the course and that until he played it he would not be playing the game, irked him. He practiced long and hard until he was its master. Now he shoots that hole regularly and likes it. Men often like best that which has given them the hardest struggle."

One should not be satisfied until he plays the game through. One hears occasionally from fellows who have never even ridden a sawhorse and who would probably fall off if they attempted it, rather caustic criticism of the horsemanship of the prince of Wales. They cite as proof of their statements the many accidents he has had and the narrow escapes from serious injury. The real facts are, however, that he is an unusually fearless and daring rider. Hazards which less courageous and skillful equestrians would avoid he takes a chance on. He never rides around a ditch or a fence because it presents difficulties. He plays the game through straight ahead to the finish and takes the consequences even if that be a tumble. It is this sportsmanlike quality which makes the prince of Wales the best loved man in England. He doesn't hesitate at hazards.

Walsh was pretty far behind the bunch in the mile run in the fall handicap as was also Harding. Harding saw that he had no chance of winning and dropped out and threw himself down on the grass without finishing the last lap.

"What's the use?" he asked when some one inquired why he sidetracked at that point in the race. "I was outdistanced and I saw no good reason for wearing myself out."

Not so Walsh. He pushed on until the end, took the ridicule of the crowd stoically. He believes in playing the game out even if his score is not a good one. Some day he'll do better; some day if he persists he will come in with the bunch or ahead of it.

(©, 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Getting Her First Sight of a Rose

Miss Marie Morley, thirty-one years old, of Merchantville, N. J., has just gained her sight after being blind since birth. She is shown seeing the beauty of the rose in the family garden. An operation performed by Dr. George H. Moore gave her the power of sight.

Grandmother at 30 May Be Greatgrandma at 50

Horning, Pa.—Mrs. Nevada Marshall, who was a grandmother when she was thirty years old, may be a great-grandmother at fifty.

Mrs. Marshall was married when she was twelve and became a mother at fourteen. Sarah Ann, a granddaughter, is almost five. "If she marries as young as her mother and grandmother, I may be a great-grandmother before I'm fifty," Mrs. Marshall said.

Sarah Ann is the daughter of George Marshall, Jr., who married at sixteen.

Mrs. Marshall, although married, could not purchase tobacco for her husband because of a law prohibiting sale to minors.

Long Walk Unbalanced Mind, Says Stabber

New York.—His walk from Chicago to New York had unbalanced his nerves, Sheila Kalesen, porter, explained in Tombs court as he was held without bail for the grand jury on a charge of stabbing Charles Dean, assistant trust officer of the Empire Trust company. Kalesen had walked from Chicago in the hope of realizing on some oil stock. He is accused of stabbing Dean when told the stock was worthless.

Baby Born "Dead" Brought to Life

Milwaukee.—Said by doctors to have been born lifeless, an infant was rushed to a hospital here while the father forced his breath into the baby's lung. The baby was placed in a "mechanical lung," and, doctors said, its respiration became normal.

The baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. Mano Westendorf, near Fox Point. Dr. F. H. Schultz used every known artificial means available to induce life.

Then Doctor Schultz ordered the father to run with him to his automobile and he speeded to Milwaukee with the infant, while the father kept his mouth glued to the baby's.

Oklahoma Farmer's Calf Has "Three in One" Leg

Stigler, Okla.—Three legs in one gives a calf owned by a prominent dairy farmer near here the distinction of having seven legs. From the right shoulder of the calf there grows a large leg about the size of a cow's leg. At the end of the leg are three separate and distinct feet with divided hoofs, bones, and joints.

Bull on Rampage, So Marines Are Summoned

Philadelphia, Pa.—The marines were summoned recently when a runaway bull threatened to wreck havoc on South Broad street near the League Island navy yard. The lassoer, Pvt. Robert R. Thompson, made a flying shot at the animal and neatly enclosed its neck within the rope.

Recognize Him?

Americans are accustomed to the sight of Will Rogers, actor and philosopher, in rather slouchy attire; indeed, Mrs. Rogers said recently Will never owned evening clothes. But here he is in formal dress and still looking happy. Never before has he been thus photographed.

Count Cutelli Is Movie "Big Noise"

New York.—The real "big noise" behind the talking pictures has come to light at last. He is Count Cutelli, an Italian nobleman, who can bark like a dog, cry like a baby, roar like a lion, crow like a rooster, whistle like a steamboat—in fact, there's hardly a noise that he cannot imitate.

He does it by no other mechanical means than his own human mechanism—throat, nose, mouth, tongue and teeth.

When, in filming a picture, there's pressing need for a realistic snore, or perhaps the howl of a hurricane at sea, or the croak of a frog, likely as not the director will send a hurry call for the count. In his repertoire he claims to have 99 different sounds, any one of which he will make to order. He can imitate any insect and reproduce the sounds of wild beasts and birds. He can imitate motorboat, steamboat, siren, and an airplane in the distance, close to, and stunting. He imitates fireworks, telegraph, wireless, a speeding automobile, motor cycle, submarine engines, horses going into a trot, then galloping off into the distance.

"I began to imitate sounds when I was a small boy in Sicily," he says in the American Magazine. "Then I became a sea captain and learned the sounds of the sea. Later I went to war and fought on the African desert. Then I went on the stage at Palermo, just for the fun of it. I gave some of my sound imitations, and the audiences seemed to like them. Finally I came to America. Gloria Swanson's manager called me. He had heard my imitations over the radio. He asked me to cry like a baby as I had over the radio. I did so for a screen test. It registered so realistically that I was engaged. I had found an outlet for my childhood hobby."

Southpaw Marksman

This is Motorcycle Policeman Gairie Upshaw of Pasadena, Calif., southpaw marksman who has again been chosen a member of the United States rifle team for the international small bore championships to be held at Bisley, England, in July. Upshaw has been a member of the Dewar team for the past four years of international competition, and chalked up a 398 out of a possible 400 in the 1929 shooting to equal the records. He has won 65 medals and many other trophies in various rifle matches.

The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another kind from that which flows from speculation or that from discourse.

Lovely Dinner Pajamas

There is beauty and grace in every line of these lovely dinner pajamas. They are fashioned of french blue silk crepe, combined with flesh tone crepe. The bodice is uniquely cut in front and back.

Giant Mooring Mast Now Is Ready for Dirigible

Akron, Ohio.—A giant movable mooring mast to drag the mammoth dirigible Akron in and out of the Goodyear-Zeppelin corporation airdock has been tested and pronounced fit.

Powered with a 240-horse power gasoline engine, the mast is 76 feet high, weighs 200 tons, and attains full speed in locomotion at two miles per hour. Although originally designed by British engineers, the "iron horse" was made mobile by United States naval experts.

Wants Brother Missing 33 Years Declared Dead

Utica, N. Y.—If a man has not been heard from for 33 years, he should be legally dead. Mrs. Elizabeth Casey believes. Her brother, Henry Cregg, left home in 1898 to get work on the Great Lakes. Mrs. Casey wants him declared legally dead so she can collect a legacy of $609.91 which is now held by the county treasurer.

TWO WAY TIE IN U. S. M. R. LEAGUE

Mechanical and Tank to Battle for First Place While Yard -Office Are Deadlocked.

The race in the National Professional baseball league has nothing on the enthusiasm of the contest held on the diamond of the United States Metals Refining Company between the nines of the several departments.

With the number of games almost half over, the Tank House and Mechanical departments stand tied.

Both outfits have wone five and lost two games, having a percentage of .715. This tie may be broken when postponed games now scheduled for Friday, July 24th, between the Mechanics and the Tank House is staged.

No doubt this will draw a good gallery as the last setto between these ball tossers was well attended with plenty of rivalry among the spectators.

The ball tossers of the Office and Yard have not done well to date. They have not yet been able to decide who shall be rated as third in the standing. Both teams have won two games and lost five giving them a percentage of .285. The Office laya claim to third place and, but this is disputed by the Yard.

The Yard claims its team is in third place and the Office is in the cellar.

It is expected the remaining games will decide this dispute. Among the interested spectators at the recent clash which tied up the leaders, the Mechanical department and the Tank House, was Manager M. A. Koeckert.

The standing of the United States Metals League is given below.

U. S. M. R. LEAGUE
Standing of the Teams

	W.	L.	Pc.
Tank House	5	2	.715
Mechanical	5	2	.715
Office	2	5	.285
Yard	2	5	.285

The members of the four departmental teams are as follows:

Mechanical Dept—Skurat, catcher, Charney right field, Borchard, short stop, Wilhelm, third base, Bryan, pitcher, Cromwell second base, Ginda center field, Schultz, first base, Balferich left field.

Tan House—Siekerka, center field, Casey short stop, Migiecz pitcher, Smith catcher, Braxton first base, Jogan third base, Lomax second base, Gawronsky, left field, Godersad, right field, Clark, right field.

Office—Partridge, second base, Herman, catcher, Leshick shortstop, Landon first base, Coughlin third base, Kitzler, Possoby left field, Richmond, center field, Skouboe pitcher, Moleen right field, Morris, left field.

Yard Dept—Trosko second base, Kesha, third base, B. Mullan left field, Van Dusky pitcher, Hart, catcher, Comba center field, McDonnelhall, shortstop, Wutkowski right field, Rack first base, Pifle pitcher, M. Trosko right field.

Last Half of Twilight League Started Tues.

The second half of the local Twilight Baseball League got under way Monday afternoon when the Pastry Boys met the Liberty Falcons. The Boys Club staged a brilliant drive to cop the first half title.

The standing of the teams at the close of the first semester showed the Falcons in second position, with the Pastry outfit third, and the Foresters fourth.

Tonight the Boys Club battle the Foresters. More closely contested action is expected during the last half of the loop race, and anything may happen as far as upsets are concerned.

Beggar Gets Valuable Shoes From Woman

Berlin, Germany.—A cabinet maker's wife here had nothing to offer a beggar but a pair of her husband's old shoes, which, unknown to her, contained his entire savings, 1,500 marks ($360).

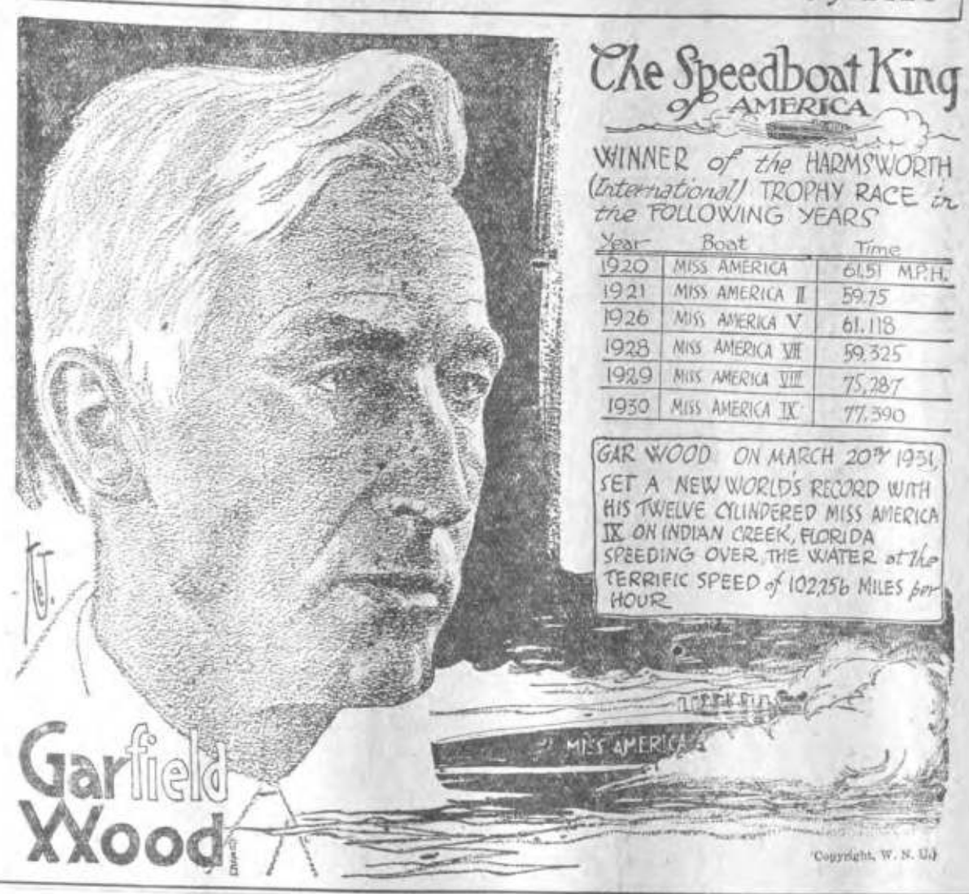
The beggar did not inspect them: sold them to a second-hand dealer.

The dealer read the owner's story in the newspapers, turned over the shoes and the money to the police, who returned them to the right owner.

Long Walk Unbalanced Mind, Says Stabber

New York.—His walk from Chicago to New York had unbalanced his nerves, Sheliq Kalesen, porter, explained in Tombs court as he was held without bail for the grand jury on a charge of stabbing Charles Dean, assistant trust officer of the Empire Trust company. Kalesen had walked from Chicago in the hope of realizing on some oil stock. He is accused of stabbing Dean when told the stock was worthless.

TOPNOTCHERS by KET



ROSSMAN BLANKS LATHEMEN AGAIN

But Two Lathe Boys Hit Slants of Pump Pitcher Safely. Losers Outhit Winners.

Joe Rossman added another victory to his list Tuesday in the Foster Wheeler Soft ball league as the Pump House nine, defeated the Lathe Mill, 2 to 0. Rossman, a no-hit, no-run artist, weakened slightly Tuesday night and the Lathers collected four hits. At that, they outhit the winners, who were able to garner only three hits from the offerings Neder, Lathers' hurler.

Jakeway, Menda and Rossman hit for the winners. Neder and Nemish were the only two losers' batters who managed to swat safely. Each belted for two safe hits. The game was called in the fifth inning. The winners scored in the first and fourth.

The league games are played usually at noon at the Wheeler ball field within the Foster Wheeler plant.

The box score:

Pump

	AB	R	H
Albane, c.	3	0	0
Wilgus, 2b.	3	1	0
Jakeway, lf.	3	0	1
J. Rogers, 3b.	3	0	0
Nolan, rf.	2	0	0
Menda, 1b.	2	0	1
Poll, ss.	2	1	0
Rossman, p.	2	0	1
Baireis, cf.	2	0	0
	22	2	3

Lathe

	AB	R	H
Eggert, rf.	2	0	0
Neder, p.	3	0	2
Donovan, ss.	2	0	0
Glasky, 1b.	2	0	0
Bodnar, 3b.	3	0	0
Ballock, lf.	2	0	0
Nemish, c.	2	0	2
Demish, c.	2	0	0
Mesaros, 2b.	2	0	0
	19	0	4

Score by innings:

Pump	1	0	0	1	0	—	2
Lathe	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Giant Mooring Mast Now Is Ready for Dirigible

Akron, Ohio.—A giant movable mooring mast to drag the mammoth dirigible Akron in and out of the Goodyear-Zeppelin corporation airdock has been tested and pronounced fit.

Powered with a 240-horse power gasoline engine, the mast is 76 feet high, weighs 200 tons, and attains full speed in locomotion at two miles per hour. Although originally designed by British engineers, the "iron horse" was made mobile by United States naval experts.

Appreciation

Don't be afraid to thank people for the favors and kindnesses they show you. Remember, it is the only way in which they are repaid and it is very discouraging to the thoughtful person to never reap any word of appreciation. Speak right up with that "thank you."

Fairy Chariot

Hotel Garage Man (to fussy about midget car)—"All right, sir, all right! I'll see that it's refilled and washed and polished, and if you like I'll have it left outside your bedroom door with your boots in the morning."—Boston Transcript.

Seeing Big League BASEBALL

By BILLY EVANS

Sportswriter, Big League Umpire and General Manager of the Cleveland Indians

"Dismiss your troubles when the game is over. No man can succeed as an umpire and retain his health if he worries," was the first bit of advice Umpire Jack Sheridan gave me.

"Do your best each day. If your best happens to be bad, forget it. Never carry the troubles of the ball field to the dining room table. Forget 'em. Wipe off the slate every day. Start each game clean."

To the end of my career as an umpire my favorite expression when a tough game threatened to take all the joy out of life was—"dismiss it." Sheridan taught me that. There was real umpire sermon in those two words. I have preached that theory constantly. You must dismiss the woes of today if tomorrow is to be worth while, in the life of the umpire.

Here are a few of the things Sheridan told me about how to umpire. Each one of them sparkled with wisdom. They were the thoughts of a master umpire, expressed in simple language. As a matter of fact they would hold good in any business.

"Don't go on the ball field with a chip on your shoulder. You'll find plenty of trouble without looking for it.

"Avoid arguments whenever possible, thereby eliminating the chance of losing the decision. That isn't good form for an umpire.

"Treat every ball player like a gentleman just so long as he accords you such treatment. If he insists on getting rough, be a little rougher.

"Never seek to alibi a decision at the expense of the player. No umpire likes to be shown up by a ball player. Likewise no umpire, just because he is clothed with authority, should hold a player up to ridicule without provocation.

"Don't go on the field wearing an expression that creates the impression you are carrying the world's troubles on your shoulders. A smile and kind words often work to far greater advantage than a frown and sarcasm.

"Never lose sight of the ball. If you always know who has it, you are not going to lose many plays. Keep your eye on the ball and the rest of it will be easy.

"An umpire must maintain strict discipline but it is never wise to do it in such a way as to create the impression that you are a slave driver and all others must dance to the crack of the whip.

"Never turn your head and look the other way immediately after rendering a decision. A lot of interesting things can happen while you are looking in the other direction.

"Don't make your decisions too quickly. Nothing looks worse than to see an umpire make his decision before the play is actually completed. But once the play is completed, don't hesitate. He who hesitates is lost.

"Be 'on top' of every play. The public will excuse many a mistake if it is evident the umpire is making every effort to judge the play correctly by closely following the ball and runner.

"Don't parade the unlimited authority that is yours. Only as a last resort should you put an offending player out of the game. The public pays its good money to see the stars in action. The ejection of a star player from the game takes away much of the interest.

Advertising brings quick results.

CONDENSERS STEP UP LEAD MARGIN

J. Edgie on the Mound for the Winners Allows Only Three Hits; Teammates Get Four.

FOSTER-WHEELER LEAGUE
Standing of Teams

	W.	L.	Pc.
Condenser	17	7	.708
Pump	13	12	.520
Machine	10	13	.435
Lathe	7	15	.318

Overcoming a single run lead by scoring two runs in the third inning, the Condensers nine of the Foster Wheeler plant defeated the Machine Shop crew 2 to 1. The win of the Condenser team pushes them up one notch in their defense of first place in the league.

J. Edgie was on the hill for the Condensers during Wednesday's fray. He held the opposition to three hits while his own team collected a total of four hits. He managed to obtain one of his team' three.

The box score.

Condenser

	AB	R	H
Cheslak, lf.	3	0	1
Sharkey, cf.	3	1	1
Gudmestad, rf.	2	0	1
Kara, 3b.	2	0	0
D'Zurilla, ss.	2	0	0
Pencotty, c.	2	0	1
Balerich, 2b.	2	0	0
Martin, 1b.	1	1	0
J. Edgie, p.	2	0	0
	19	2	4

Machine

	AB	R	H
Bensulock, 2b.	2	0	0
F. Godleski, c.	2	1	0
S. Godleski, p.	3	0	1
Irwin, 1b.	3	0	0
F. Edgie, 3b.	3	0	1
Mitroka, ss.	2	0	0
Gaul, lf.	2	0	0
Shultz, cf.	2	0	1
Kondas, rf.	1	0	0
Scally, rf.	1	0	0
	23	1	3

Score by innings:

Condenser	0	0	2	0	0	x	2
Machine	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Grandmother at 30 May Be Greatgrandma at 50

Horning, Pa.—Mrs. Nevada Marshall, who was a grandmother when she was thirty years old, may be a great-grandmother at fifty.

Mrs. Marshall was married when she was twelve and became a mother at fourteen. Sarah Ann, a granddaughter, is almost five. "If she marries as young as her mother and grandmother, I may be a great-grandmother before I'm fifty," Mrs. Marshall said.

Sarah Ann is the daughter of George Marshall, Jr., who married at sixteen.

Mrs. Marshall, although married, could not purchase tobacco for her husband because of a law prohibiting sale to minors.

Smoke on Ceiling

Smoke marks on ceilings can be removed if a thick paste of starch and water is made and applied to the marks with a clean cloth. Let it dry before brushing off lightly, after which the ceiling should be clean.

Jester Faces Danger

Take heed of jesting; many have been ruined by it. It is hard to jest and not sometimes jeer.—Fuller.

POST 263 JUNIORS WIN CHAMPIONSHIP

Beat New Brunswick for County Honors Monday. To Play Hudson Co. Winners Next.

Under the able directing of Morris Cohen, county chairman of the Junior Baseball league, sponsored by the American Legion, the contest deciding the county championship was played at New Brunswick last Monday evening, between the boys of Joyce Kilmer Post, 25 and Carteret Post 263. It resulted in a victory for the local boys and gave them the County Championship. On Wednesday last they won over the Passaic County champs and play Hudson county winners next. They are playing a great brand of baseball and Jerry Harrigan, their hard working manager says that with no hard luck there as good as state champs right now.

MOVIE "BIG NOISE" IS COUNT CUTELLI

There's Hardly a Noise That He Cannot Imitate.

New York.—The real "big noise" behind the talking pictures has come to light at last. He is Count Cutelli, an Italian nobleman, who can bark like a dog, cry like a baby, roar like a lion, crow like a rooster, whistle like a steamboat—in fact, there's hardly a noise that he cannot imitate. He does it by no other mechanical means than his own human mechanism—throat, nose, mouth, tongue and teeth.

When, in filming a picture, there's pressing need for a realistic snore, or perhaps the howl of a hurricane at sea, or the croak of a frog, likely as not the director will send a hurry call for the count. In his repertoire he claims to have 99 different sounds, any one of which he will make to order. He can imitate any insect and reproduce the sounds of wild beasts and birds. He can imitate motorboat, steamboat, siren, and an airplane in the distance, close to, and stunting. He imitates fireworks, telegraph, wireless, a speeding automobile, motor cycle, submarine engines, horses going into a trot, then galloping off into the distance.

"I began to imitate sounds when I was a small boy in Sicily," he says in the American Magazine. "Then I became a sea captain and learned the sounds of the sea. Later I went to war and fought on the African desert. Then I went on the stage at Palermo, just for the fun of it. I gave some of my sound" imitations, and the audiences seemed to like them. Finally I came to America. Gloria Swanson's manager called me. He had heard my imitations over the radio. He asked me to cry like a baby as I had over the radio. I did so for a screen test. It registered so realistically that I was engaged. I had found an outlet for my childhood hobby."

Watch "Waterspout" Take Cloud's Moisture

Seattle, Wash.—Pedestrians stopped and looked upward, golfers hesitated in their play, workmen put down their tools momentarily when a musical humming persisted, and then spectators saw what was generally said to have been one of the most peculiar sights ever seen in the skies hereabouts.

A queer cloud, appearing like an "aerial waterspout," descended upon a darker cloud below until the point of the cone seemed to enter the dark cloud and draw its sustenance from its interior. The spiral grew larger, while the black cloud diminished in size. Then the cone rose until it disappeared in a heavy bank of clouds. The humming sound ended with its disappearance.

Observers were unable to tell exactly what it was, but believed it was in the nature of a cyclone.

Winged Hercules

"Which race provides the strongest weight lifters?" has been asked. The insect world. A fallen bee carries twice its own weight in honey over long distances.

Woodman, Spare That Cow!

The cow tree of Venezuela contains a milky latex in its stem. This is consumed by natives as milk is consumed in other countries.—Kansas City Star.

These Good Old Days

It is the feeble and ill-nourished mind that shrinks from knowledge of what has been, and suffers from pessimistic dread of what is yet to be. It is only the mentally and spiritually hampered—prophesying of evil to come—who believe that all change in our own day must be for the worse, and who long for the "good old days" of their grandparents.—Albert Shaw in Review of Reviews.

Wrote Hymn on Window Pane

From a window pane in a little English village to the pages of millions of hymn books, printed in many languages, is the experience that befell one writer, Harriet Auber. Confined one day to her home, she composed the words of "Our Blest Redeemer," afterwards amusing herself by scratching them on the window of her room, since when they have been sung by countless voices all over the world.

First Opera in 1450

Francisco Bambrino, an Italian artist, was the first to set an opera to music. The opera, "The Conversion of St. Paul," was brought out in Rome in 1450.

Also St. Vitus Dance

Ambition keeps a lot of us moving, says an exchange. "No Parking" signs help, too.—Boston Transcript.

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CIMARRON

By Edna Ferber

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CHAPTER XII—Continued

—17—

Mrs. Wyatt, plainer, more horse-faced than ever in her expensive New York clothes, tried to patronize Sabra Cravat, but the Whipple blood was no match for the Marcy. The new money affected Mrs. Wyatt queerly. She became nervous, full of spleen, and the eastern doctors spoke to her of high blood pressure.

Sabra frankly envied these lucky ones. A letter from the adder-tongued Felice Venable to her daughter was characteristic of that awesome old matriarch. Sabra still dreaded to open her mother's letters. They always contained a sting.

"All this talk of oil and millions and every one in Oklahoma rolling in it. I'll be bound that you and that husband of yours haven't so much as enough to fill a lamp. Trust Yancey Cravat to get hold of the wrong piece of land. Well, at least you can't be disappointed. It has been like that from the day you married him, though you can't say your mother didn't warn you. I hope Donna will show more sense."

Donna, home after two years at Miss Dignum's on the Hudson, seemed indeed to be a granddaughter after Felice Venable's own heart. She was, in coloring, contour, manner, and outlook, so unlike the other Oklahoma girls—Czarina McKee, Gazelle Slaughter, Jewel Riggs, Maurine Turket—as to make that tortured, wind-deviled day of her birth on the Oklahoma prairie almost nineteen years age seem impossible. Even during her homecomings in the summer vacations she had about her an air of cool disdain together with a kind of disillusioned calculation very disconcerting to her former intimates, not to speak of her own family.

The other girls living in Osage and Oklahoma City and Guthrie and Wahoo were true products of the new raw Southwest country. They liked to dress in crude high colors—glaring pinks, cerise, yellow, red, vivid orange, magenta. They made up naively with white powder and big daubs of carmine on either cheek. The daughters of more wealthy parents drove their own cars in a day when this was considered rather daring for a woman. Donna came home tall, thin to the point of scrawniness in their opinion; sallow, unrouged, drawling, mysterious. She talked with an eastern accent, ignored the letter r, said eyether and nyther and rih'ally and altogether made herself poisonously unpopular with the girls and undeniably stirring to the boys. She paid very little heed to the clumsy attentions of the Oklahoma home-town lads, adopting toward them a serpent-of-the-Nile attitude very baffling to these frank and open-faced prairie products.

Her school days finished, and she a finished product of those days, she now looked about her coolly, calculatingly. Her mother she regarded with a kind of affectionate amusement.

"Wuat a rotten deal you've had, Sabra dear," she would drawl. "Rih'ally, I don't see how you've stood it all these years."

Sabra would come to her own defense, goaded by something strangely hostile in herself toward this remote, disdainful offspring. "Stood what?"

"Oh—you know. This being a pioneer woman and a professional

"What a Rotten Deal You've Had, Sabra, Dear."

Marcy and head-held-high in spite of a bum of a husband."

"Donna Cravat, if you ever again dare to speak like that of your father I shall punish you, big as you are."

"Sabra darling, how can you punish a grown woman? You might slap me, and I wouldn't slap you back, of course. But I'd be terribly embarrassed for you. As for father—he is a museum piece. You know it."

"Your father is one of the greatest figures the Southwest has ever produced."

"Mm. Well, he's picturesque enough, I suppose. But I wish he hadn't worked so hard at it. And Cim! There's a brother! A great help to me in my career, the men folks of this quaint family."

"I wasn't aware that you were planning a career," Sabra retorted, very much in the manner of Felice Venable. "Unless getting up at noon, slopping around in a kimono most of the day, and lying in the hammock reading is called a career by Dignum graduates. If it is, you're the outstanding success of your class."

"Darling, I adore you when you get viperish and Venable like that. Perhaps you influenced me in my early youth. That's the new psychology, you know. You used to tell me about grandma trailing around in her white ruffled dimity wrappers and her high heels, never lifting a lily hand."

"At least your grandmother didn't consider it a career."

"Neither do I. This lovely flower-like head isn't so empty as you think, lolling in the front porch hammock. I know it's no use counting on father, even when he's not off on one of his mysterious jaunts. What is he doing, anyway? Living with some squaw? . . . Forgive me, mother darling. I didn't mean to hurt you . . . Cim's just as bad, and worse, because he's weak and hasn't even dad's phony ideals. You're busy with the paper. That's all right. I'm not blaming you. If it weren't for you we'd all be on the town—or back in Wichita living on grandma in genteel poverty. I think you're wonderful, and I ought to try to be like you. But I don't want to be a girl reporter. Describing the sumptuous decorations of dandelions and sunflowers at one of Cassandra Sipes' parties."

Goaded by curiosity and a kind of wonder at this unnatural creature, Sabra must put her question: "What do you want to do, then?"

"I want to marry the richest man in Oklahoma, and build a palace that I'll hardly ever live in, and travel like royalty, and clank with emeralds. With my skin and hair they're my stone."

"Oh, emeralds, by all means," Sabra agreed, cuttingly. "Diamonds are so ordinary. And the gentleman that you consider honoring—let me see. From your requirements that would have to be Tracy Wyatt, wouldn't it?"

"Yes,' replied Donna, calmly.

"You've probably overlooked Mrs. Wyatt. Of course, Tracy's only fifty-one, and you being nineteen, there's plenty of time if you'll just be patient." She was too amused to be really disturbed.

"I don't intend to be patient, mamma darling."

Something in her hard, ruthless tone startled Sabra. "Donna Cravat, don't you start any of your monkey business. I saw you cooing and ah-ing at him the other day when we went over the Wyatts' new house. And I heard you saying some drivel about his being a man that craved beauty in his life, and that he should have it; and sneering politely at the new house until I could see him beginning to doubt everything in it, poor fellow. He had been so proud to show it. But I thought you were just talking that New York talk of yours."

"I wasn't. I was talking business."

Sabra was revolted, alarmed, and distressed, all at once. She gained reassurance by telling herself that this was just one of Donna's queer jokes—part of the streak in her that Sabra had never understood and that corresponded to the practical joker in Yancey. That, too, had always bewildered her. Absorbed in the workings of the growing, thriving newspaper the conversation faded to a dim and almost unimportant memory.

Sabra was sufficiently shrewd and level headed to take Sol Levy's sound advice. "You settle down to running your paper, Sabra, and you won't need any oil wells. You can have the best-paying paper and the most powerful in the Southwest. Bigger than Houston or Dallas or San Antonio. Because Osage is going to be bigger and richer than any of them. You mark what I say. Hardly any oil in the town of Osage, but billions of barrels of oil all around it. This town won't be torn to pieces, then. It'll grow and grow. Five years from now it'll look like Chicago."

"Oh, Sol, how can that be?"

"You'll see. There where the gambling tent stood with a mud hole in front of it a few years ago you'll see in another five years a skyscraper like those in New York."

She laughed at that.

Just as she had known that Yancey had again left her on that night of the Mescal ceremony, so now she sensed that he would come back in the midst of this new insanity that had seized all Oklahoma. And come back he did, from God knows where, on the very crest of the oil wave, and bringing with him news that overshadowed his return. He entered as he had left, with no word of explanation, so bizarre as to cause everything else to fade into the background.

He came riding, as always, but it was a sorry enough nag that he bestrode this time; and his white sombrero was grimed and battered, the Prince Albert coat was spotted, the linen frayed, the whole figure covered with the heavy red dust of the trampled road. He must have ridden like an avenging angel, for his long black locks were damp, his eyes red rimmed. And when she saw this Don Quixote, so sullied, so shabby, her blood turned to water within her veins for pity.

She thought, it will always be like this as long as he lives, and each time he will be a little more broken, older, less and less the figure of splendor I married, until at last . . .

She only said, "Yancey," quietly.

He was roaring, he was reeling with Jovian laughter as he strode into the Wigwam office where she sat at her neat orderly desk just as she had sat on that day years before. For a dreadful moment she thought that he was drunk or mad. He flung his soiled sombrero to the desk top, he swept her into his arms, he set her down.

"Sabra! Here's news for you. Jesse! Heh, Jesse! Where's that rum-soaked son of a printer's devil? Jesse! Come in here! G—d, I've been laughing so that I almost rolled off my horse." He was striding up and down as of old, his shabby coat tails spreading with the vigor of his movements, the beautiful hands gesticulating, the fine eyes—bloodshot now—still flashing with the fire that would burn until it consumed him.

"Oil, my children! More oil than anybody ever thought there was in any one spot in the world. And where! Where! On the Osage Indian reservation. It came in an hour ago, like the ocean. It makes every other field look like the Sahara. There never was such a joke! It's cosmic—it's terrible. How the gods must be roaring. 'Laughter unquenchable among the blessed gods!'"

"Yancey dear, we're used to oil out here. It's an old story. Come now. Come home and have a hot bath and clean clothes." In her mind's eye she saw those fine white linen shirts of his all neatly stacked in the drawer as he had left them.

For answer he reached out with one great arm and swept a pile of exchanges, copy paper, galley proofs, and clippings off the desk, while with the other hand he seized the typewriter by its steel bar and plumped it to the floor with a force that wrung a protesting whine and zing from its startled insides. He had always scorned to use a typewriter. The black swathes of his herculean pencil bit deeper into the paper's surface than any typewriter's metal teeth.

"Hot bath! Hot h—l, honey! Do you realize what this means? Do you understand that two thousand Osage Indians, squatting in their rags in front of their miserable shanties, are now the richest nation in the world? In the world, I tell you. They were given that land—the barest, meanest desert land in the whole of the Oklahoma country.. And the government of these United States said, 'There, you red dogs, take that and live on it. And if you can't live on it, then die on it.' God A'mighty, I could die myself with laughing. Millions and millions of dollars. They're spattering, I tell you, all over the Osage reservation. There's no stopping that flow. Every buck and squaw on the Osage reservation is a millionaire. They own that land, and, by G—d, I'm going to see that no one takes it away from them!"

"Oh, Yancey, be careful."

He was driving his pencil across the paper. "Send this out A. P. They tried to keep it dark when the flow came, but I'll show them. Sabra, kill your editorial lead, whatever it was. I'll write it. Make this your news lead, too. Listen. 'The gaudiest star-spangled cosmic joke that ever was played on a double-dealing government burst into fireworks today when, with a roar that could be heard for miles around, thousands of barrels of oil shot into the air on the miserable desert land known as the Osage Indian reservation and occupied by those duped and wretched—!"

"We can't use that, I tell you."

"Why not?"

"This isn't the Cimarron. It's the state of Oklahoma. That's treason—that's anarchy—"

"It's the truth. It's history. I can prove it. They'll be down on those Osages like a pack of wolves. At least I'll let them know they're expected. I'll run the story, by G—d, as I want it run, and they can shoot me for it."

"And I say you won't. You can't come in here like that. I'm editor of this paper."

He turned quietly and looked at her, the great head jutting out, the eyes like steel. "Who is?"

"I am."

Without a word he grasped her wrist and led her out, across the old porch, down the steps and into the street. There, on Pawhuska avenue, in the full glare of noonday, he pointed to the weather-worn sign that he himself, aided by Jesse Rickey, had hung there almost twenty years before. She had had it painted and repainted. She had had it repaired. She had never replaced it with another.

THE OKLAHOMA WIGWAM
Yancey Cravat Prop. and Editor.

"When you take that down, Sabra, honey, and paint your own name up in my place, you'll be the editor of this newspaper. Until you do that, I am."

As they stood there, she in her neat blue serge, he in his crumpled and shabby attire, she knew that she never would do it.

* * * * * *

Young Cim came home from Colorado for the summer vacation, was caught up in the oil flood, and never went back. With his geological knowledge, slight as it was, and his familiarity with the region, he was shuttled back and forth from one end of the state to the other. Curiously enough Cim, like his father, was more an onlooker than a participant in this fantastic spectacle. The quality of business acumen seemed to be lacking in both these men; or perhaps a certain mad fastidiousness in them kept them from taking part in the feverish fight. A hint of oil in this corner, a trace of oil in that, and the thousands were upon it, pushing, scrambling, nose to the ground, down on all-fours like pigs in a trough. A hundred times Yancey could have bought an oil lease share for a song. Head lolling on his breast, lids lowered over the lightning eyes, he shrugged indifferent shoulders.

"I don't want the filthy muck," he said. "It stinks. Let the Indians have it. It's theirs. And the 'Big Boys' from the East—let them sweat and scheme for it. They know where Oklahoma is now, all right."

His comings and goings had ceased to cause Sabra the keen agony of earlier days. She knew now that their existence, so long as Yancey lived, would always be made up of just such unexplained absences and melodramatic homecomings. She had made up her mind to accept the inevitable.

She did not mind that Yancey spent much time on the oil fields. He knew the men he called the "Big Boys" from the East, and they often sought him out for his company, which they found amusing, and for a certain regional wisdom that they considered valuable. He despised them and spent most of his time with the pumpers and roustabouts, drillers and tool dressers and shooters—a hard-drinking, hard-talking, hard-fighting crew. In his white sombrero and his outdated Prince Albert and his high-heeled boots he was known as a picturesque character. Years of heavy drinking were taking their toll of the magnificent body and mind. The long locks showed streaks of gray.

Local townsmen who once had feared and admired him began to patronize him or to laugh at him, tolerantly. Many of them were rich now, counting their riches not in thousands but in millions. They had owned a piece of Oklahoma dirt, or a piece of a piece of dirt—and suddenly, through no act of theirs, it was worth its weight in diamonds. Pat Leary, the pugnacious little Irish lawyer who had once been a section hand in the early days of the building of the Santa Fe road, was now so rich through his vast oil holdings that his Indian wife, Crook Nose, was considered a quaint and picturesque note by the wives of eastern operators who came down on oil business.

After the first shrill excitement of it Sabra Cravat relinquished the hope of making sudden millions as other luckier ones had done. Her land had yielded no oil; she owned no oil leases. It was a curious fact that Sabra still queened it in Osage and had actually become a power in the state. The

"When You Take That Down, Sabra, Honey, You'll Be the Editor of This Newspaper."

paper was read, respected, and feared throughout the Southwest. It was said with pride by Osage's civic minded that no oil was rich enough to stain the pages of the Oklahoma Wigwam. Though few realized it, and though Sabra herself never admitted it, it was Yancey who had made this true. He neglected it for years together, but he always turned up in a crisis, whether political, economic, or social, to hurl his barbed editorials at the heads of the offenders, to sting with the poison of his ridicule. He championed the Indians, he denounced the oil kings, he laughed at the money grabbers, he exposed the land thieves. He was afraid of nothing. He would absent himself for six months. The Wigwam would run along smoothly, placidly. He would return, torch in hand, and again set fire to the paper until the town, the county, the state were ablaze. The Osages came to him with their legal problems, and he advised them soundly and took a minimum fee. He seemed always to sense an important happening from afar and to emerge, growling like an old lion, from his hidden jungle lair, broken, mangy, but fighting, the fine eyes still alight, the magnificent head still as menacing as that of a buffalo charging. He had, on one occasion, come back just in time to learn of Dixie Lee's death.

Dixie had struck oil and had retired, a rich woman. She had closed her house and gone to Oklahoma City, and there she bought a house in a decent neighborhood and adopted a baby girl. She had gone to Kansas City for it, and though she had engaged a capable and somewhat bewildered nurse on that trip, Dixie herself carried the child home in her arms, its head close against the expensive satin bosom.

No one knew what she had used to pull the wool over the eyes of the Kansas City authorities. She never could have done it in Oklahoma. She had had the child almost a year when the women of Osage got wind of it. They say she took it out herself in its perambulator daily, and perhaps some one recognized her on the street, though she looked like any plump and respectable matron now, in her rich, quiet dress and her pince nez, a little gray showing in the black abundant hair.

Sabra Cravat heard of it. Mrs. Wyatt. Mrs. Doc Nisbett. Mrs. Pack.

They took the child away from her by law. Six months later Dixie Lee died; the sentimental said of a broken heart. It was Yancey Cravat who wrote her obituary:

"Dixie Lee, for years one of the most prominent citizens of Osage and a pioneer in the early days of Oklahoma, having made the Run in '89, one of the few women who had the courage to enter that historic and terrible race, is dead.

"She was murdered by the good women of Osage. . . ."

The story was a nine-days' wonder, even in that melodramatic state. Sabra read it, white faced. The circulation of the Wigwam took another bound upward.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Interesting Picture of Birth of Solar System

Tracing time and its changes back to the very beginning of things, Sir James Jeans of Cambridge gives, in a recently published work, a wonderful picture of the birth of our solar system as the result of a collision some 2,000,000,000 years ago.

"A second star, wandering blindly through space, happened to come within hailing distance of the sun. Just as the sun and moon raise tides on the earth, so this second star must have raised tides on the surface of the sun . . . a huge tidal wave must have traveled over the surface of the sun, ultimately forming a mountain of prodigious height, which would rise even higher and higher as the cause of the disturbance came nearer and nearer. And, before the second star began to recede, its tidal pull had become so powerful that this mountain was torn to pieces and threw off small fragments of itself, much as the crest of a wave throws off spray. These small fragments have been circulating around their parent sun ever since. They are the planets, great and small, of which our earth is one."

Poodle's Human Trait

"A poodle dog," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown, "has traits that are very human. He barks at strangers because he is sure his friends are powerful enough to protect him."—Washington Star.

Owl in Squirrel Nest

The long-eared owl is of medium size with extremely long ear tufts. They live throughout temperate North America and breed south to Virginia, Arkansas, northern Texas and southern California, spend the winter in most of their range and south to central Mexico. The nest, says Nature Magazine, may be that of some large bird or a squirrel, carelessly repaired; it is usually in a dense growth of evergreen trees and placed from ten to twenty feet up. They are very beneficial, for their food consists largely of meadow mice and other small mammals, insects, spiders, crayfish, small snakes; frogs, snails and earthworms are known to be taken as well.

Brown Smart for Town or Travel

HERE'S a sure-win tip on fashions now running—tones of brown for travel wear as well as for accessories. The shopping list might begin in this way—brown coat or jacket suit, brown suede and calf pumps, matching calf bag, also a brown straw hat, either the new rough braid or one of the exotic linenlike straws and gloves, either brown or white.

For afternoons note down a brown-and-white print frock, to which by way of a postscript add a white taffeta silk jacket, also one of brown transparent velvet just for a change. A turban of straw and white pleated silk bespeaks that which is swankiest in millinery if you do not prefer a white panama with a brown velvet or grosgrain band. It goes without saying that gloves with this outfit should be white and long loose-fitting, while shoes may be either white or white with brown.

For travel or about town wear or to serve as a spectator sports costume, the costume illustrated is patrician in its every detail. It excels in fine tailoring. The jacket is of brown silk grosgrain with a waistcoat and skirt of brown checked beige wool. A note of red is carried out in the clever side fastening on the waistcoat and in the flat crepe ascot tie.

As the days go on it is apparent that the vogue for touches of brown is more pronounced than ever. Instead of the usual black ribbon or patent leather band on the now-so-popular panamas the latest wrinkle is trim it with brown.

The same is true in regard to footwear, the newest summer sports shoes are white buck with swatches of brown leather or pipings in brown instead of black.

And have you seen the latest in the "double-date" dresses which are terribly smart and as practical as smart? They are called double-date because in the twinkling of an eye they can be changed from a sports frock to a tailored ensemble. It is simply a matter of donning or doffing the long dark silk coat which complements the white frock under it. A perfectly stunning double-date costume tops a white sleeveless flat crepe dress with a long sort of redingote coat made of eyeleted brown silk.

CHERIE NICHOLAS.

(©, 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

BLACK AND WHITE REMAINS IN FAVOR

Black and white continues to be a combination greatly in favor wherever smart women dine. The degree of taste and perfection which is used in this combination has a direct bearing on the effect of the costume. The all-white hat, the white glove and chalk-white jewelry has much to do with its success, says a fashion correspondent in the Kansas City Star.

White linen has a crispness which no one can deny, especially when it is combined with a black hat, either of coarse straw with a glazed surface or one of the crocheted straws. No one has ever known the exact percentage of white to advise in combination with black. Fashion is favoring the black satin skirt and the cream lace blouse for informal dining. This may be worn with a white or an egg-shell jacket.

Contrast is the watchword for the linen suit. The white skirt with the navy jacket has by far and away given the brown and white combinations a race for popularity, while red and white, or a cherry red linen skirt and a french blue handkerchief linen surplice blouse are in the height of fashion.

Or listen to this combination which was worn at the horse show in Tuxedo park by New York debutantes: White dresses accompanied by very short white wool capes, and a red and green sash at the belt and with these small white visca caps.

Longer Evening Coats to Return for Winter

The longer evening coats show signs of returning next winter, advises a Paris fashion writer in the New York Times. Lucile Paray favors slightly trailing evening coats, in velvet of the same color as frocks—which just escape the floor. Germaine Lecomte makes three-quarter evening coats of Lyons velvet or velveteen that contrast with the frock. A tiger-colored velveteen coat with a black frock is a striking example. Irene Dana has an attractive floor-length evening coat of pale pink velveteen.

Short jackets are by no means abandoned. Worth and Irene Dana both show white cross-barred velvet jackets barely below waistlength, and Worth's new summer and winter jackets of flat fur with fabric sleeves are among the most attractive evening wraps yet invented. They are cut with a dropped shoulder line and draped in around the waist, stopping just above the hip bones. One is of black broadtail with puffed sleeves of white satin; another of pale gray broadtail with huge sleeves in silver lame.

Cotton Dress Favored for the Six-Year-Old

Throughout fashion's realm the style prestige of cotton weaves is a matter of comment. This pretty little dress is fashioned of maize-color "pineapple mesh" durene (perfectly mercerized) cotton. Inverted pleats starting at the yoke and a novel white collar are important styling features.

Color Combinations Now Brighten the New Modes

Brown and yellow, green and crimson, gray and sapphire—these are the tints which now brighten a mode devoted to unusual color combinations instead of striking silhouettes.

Brown coats are worn with brick-red or leaf-green frocks, brown hats, gloves and belts. Brown suits are finished with lemon yellow, leaf green, or beige and copper striped blouses and chocolate hued accesories.

The woman whose suit is navy blue may choose white accessories, or a blouse of lemon yellow, while the debutante with a dark blue wool coat may wear a pastel blue or maize yellow frock with hat and shoes of dark blue. Geranium red combined with pearl gray is another favorite combination for navy.

Light green ensembles are worn with dark green chapeaux and accessories, while leaf-green frocks may be worn with black or wood brown coats, hats and bags.

In TRENTON, N. J. The STACY-TRENT HOTEL

Only a HAND-KER-CHIEF

BUT it was no joking matter to the bride. Someone had stepped on her "going away" handkerchief. The rare little bit of handed-down lace was crumpled and soiled. And it had to be washed with infinite care. Could we? We could and did.

We rather pride ourselves on our ability to take care of our guests. You'll find it reflected in rooms that have closets big enough to hold *all* your clothes—in *every* appointment which a hotel worthy of the name provides. But what you'll be sure to notice is a spirit of *extra* service, in all the little things which United Hotel employees are taught to take the time to do well!

In Trenton, N.J., the center of hospitality is The Stacy-Trent Hotel. Overlooking the Delaware River..across the street from Stacy Park and the old Colonial Barracks..one block from the State Capitol Building... The Stacy-Trent has the most historical and convenient location. Three different dining places..handy garage...golf privileges at the local club...are but a few of the features of Stacy-Trent hospitality.

REDUCED RATES AT THE STACY-TRENT

	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS
7 Rooms	$2.50	$3.50
50 Rooms	3.00	4.50
40 Rooms	3.50	5.00
35 Rooms	4.00	6.00
60 Twin-Bed Rooms	$5, 6, 7, 8.	
25 Suites	$10, 12, 15.	
10 Display Rooms	$5, 6.	

Extra service at these 25

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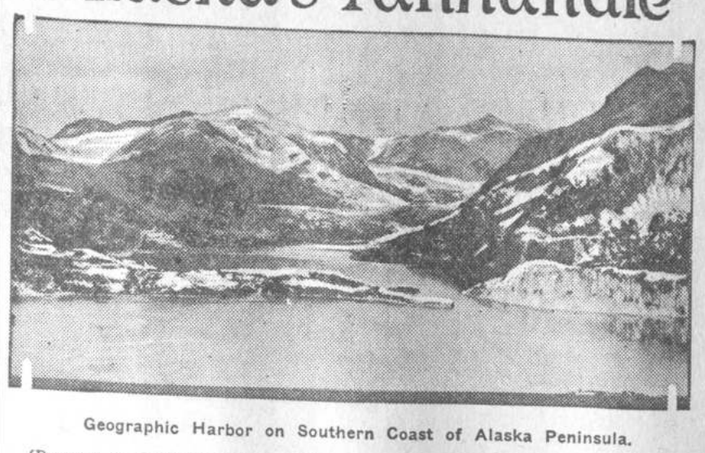
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ... The St. Francis
SHREVEPORT, LA. ... The Washington-Youree
NEW ORLEANS, LA. ... The Roosevelt
NEW ORLEANS, LA. ... The Bienville
TORONTO, ONT. ... The King Edward
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT. ... The Clifton
WINDSOR, ONT. ... The Prince Edward
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, B.W.I. The Constant Spring

UNITED HOTELS

Alaska's Panhandle



Geographic Harbor on Southern Coast of Alaska Peninsula.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

PLANS of Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh to fly to the Orient and their first reported intention to fly westward focuses attention on the air route to Asia along Alaska's southeast "panhandle," the great Alaska peninsula and the Aleutian islands, all under American jurisdiction; Kamchatka, a part of the Soviet Union; and the Kurile islands, northern extension of Japan.

The route is an ideal one as far as landing places are concerned for planes fitted with pontoons, for while most of the ground is rough, there are innumerable coves and harbors among the islands and in their indented coastlines. The route was first shown to be practicable by the group of United States army flyers who flew around the world in 1924.

The first leg of the route, after the United States proper is left, leads over the straits along the west coast of British Columbia, then over the island-studded Inland Passage of southeast Alaska. Beyond the northern end of the Inland Passage comes the open water of the Gulf of Alaska until Kodiak island is reached, south of the Alaska peninsula. It is from the tip of this peninsula that the 1,500-mile crescent of the Aleution island chain sweeps off toward Asia.

The Aleutians are volcanic, a fact made plain by the first and largest of the "stepping stones," Unimak. Although it has an area only a little larger than Rhode Island, so many craters occur on Unimak island that there is often a great deal of confusion as to the location of the various eruptions reported. Mount Shishaldin, often reported active, is the most striking and beautiful of the eleven major craters of the island. It has one of the most nearly perfect cones in the world, seeming to float suspended in the air above its cloud-girt base.

What Unimak Is Like.

Despite Unimak's size and its separation from the mainland of Alaska by only a narrow strip of water, it is of little importance. There are no good harbors around its shores and only one settlement, Cape Alsit village, is listed.

Cod fishing on the great banks to the south of the island, which are similar to those of Newfoundland, and the mining of small quantities of sulphur and pumice stone are the principal industries. The inhabitants are mostly the remnants of the original native tribes found here by the Russians in the Eighteenth century.

Like its sister islands, Unimak is in general desolate and scraggy along its rocky, grass-covered lower slopes. It is treeless, and, except for its heavy rainfall and fogs, has a delightful climate. Summers in Unimak are cooler than places farther north, while in winter the weather is milder than that of Tennessee or Kentucky, twenty degrees of latitude farther south. The warm Japan current, which creeps up the coast of Asia and around the Aleutians, gives it a January average of thirty degrees above zero.

Grasses of all kinds grow in abundance on the lowlands all year round, but the climate is too damp to mature grain. Although the soil is rich, being composed of a vegetable mold mixed with volcanic ash, the land is rugged and there are no places where farms of any size can be made. Small though the island is, the interior has never been thoroughly explored.

Unimak and other islands of the Aleutian chain, believed to be the route by which man first migrated to the Western hemisphere, should be better known to the world at large, for they are on the shortest route between our northwestern states and Japan. The great expanse of the Pacific and the curvature of the earth places Yokohama almost due northwest of Seattle, if one follows the most direct path.

The American world flyers remember Unimak as part of one of the most difficult stages in their globe-circling trip. Port Moller, the community to which Major Martin made his way on foot after his plane crashed, is about 150 miles farther east. The district presented the same pitfalls for aviators as Unimak, conical peaks and sharp ridges rising suddenly out of dreary fog-hidden tundras and marshes. Portage Bay, where a forced landing was made, is on the mainland opposite Kodiak island, but is similar to the few indentations of Unimak's shoreline, with rocky cliffs and treacherous sand shoals.

The Aleutians, however, have an added handicap in the "willie-waqs," cyclonic winds peculiar to the region and probably attributable to the meeting of the cold winds from the north and the warm breezes from the Japan current

Unalaska, a hundred miles farther east, is the second largest of the Aleutians. On it is situated Dutch Harbor, port of call for vessels plying between Seattle and Nome. This harbor has deep water at its wharves and a protected anchorage that could accommodate the largest battle fleet. The shortest sea route between Seattle and Yokohama (the great circle route) lies practically through Dutch Harbor, and it may some time become an important coaling and provisioning point. Because of the dangers from fogs and rocks, however, ships now swing well south of the Aleutians. Only a few natives and whites live at Dutch Harbor. Nearby is the village of Unalaska, a native community.

The Aleutians were born of volcanic action, and the activity is not yet spent. Bogoslof island, some 50 miles from Dutch Harbor, is continually changing its form, rearing one smoking promontory after another above the waves and withdrawing others.

Volcanoes are to be found in the Aleutians in every stage of development: young and aged volcanoes, active and dormant, not only cones whose symmetry rivals that of Fujiyama, but also the jagged stumps of mountains that have been blown to bits by recent volcanic explosions. Vulcanologists consider it one of the best known fields for the study of the problems of vulcanism.

Attu is the easternmost of the Aleutian islands, 2,700 miles from the coast of Washington state. Because the International Date Line lies just beyond Attu, an airman, rising from the island to continue his flight, plunges directly into another day without the lapse of any time. Thus, if he starts from this westernmost American station Monday morning, he will be flying a few moments later in the morning of the day that to the Eastern hemisphere is Tuesday.

Traveling in Kamchatka.

The Aleutian route strikes the main land of Asia at the coast of Kamchatka, 450 miles east of Attu. This peninsula and the country north of it to the Bering strait contains a large area of tundra or Arctic plains; soft spongy morasses during the few months of summer; frozen, snow-covered wastes in winter. In the higher land impenetrable underbrush springs up in summer. What little travel is possible at this season is done on the backs of sturdy ponies who must wade up the shallow streams or plod through the sticky swamps. In winter travel is easy. Teams of dogs and reindeer whisk laden sledges over the frozen surface of the streams and across the snow of the tundra at a rate, under favorable circumstances, of 75 miles or more a day.

In the summer the curse of the moist regions of the north strikes the Kamchatkan country; swarms of mosquitoes and flies thicken the air and make life miserable for all living things. The nomadic flee with their herds of reindeer to the sea coast, where the breezes give some relief.

The Kamchatkan peninsula proper is about 750 miles in length, and the distance from its roots to Bering strait is an equal distance. Kamchatka lies in the same latitude as the British Isles, while the country north to the Arctic ocean is in the latitude of Norway. The Kamchatkan region is bathed by cold Arctic currents instead of the warm Gulf stream, and its climate is therefore much colder than that of Britain or Scandinavia.

From the southern tip of Kamchatka the Kurile islands sweep southward to the major islands of Japan. This distant string of fog-enshrouded, storm-lashed islands is the most westerly group of the north Pacific's bridge of islands. Like the Aleutians, the Kuriles are a string of volcanic peaks, dead and alive, whose smoking heads protrude above the cold and stormy waters of the North Pacific and stake out the Sea of Okhotsk. Thus, they form a haven for the Japanese fishermen who swarm over this island-girt sea in summer. Stretching between Kamchatka and the Japanese island of Yezo, they have long been known to the Russians who exploited their valuable furs. Not until recent years have the Japanese become interested in these next door neighbors.

The desolate islands are "a cradle of blizzards," hazards to the mariner and aviator alike. Storms and squalls spring up from nowhere, low-lying fogs hug the water's surface in spring and summer, hidden rocks lie in wait for the unwary navigator and swift currents race through narrow straits. However, the lost sailor may tell when he is close by the vast fields of brown seaweed or kelp which float on the water. Old salts who can "smell the beach" when near land are not alone in this useful ability when sailing these foggy waters.

Machines That Are Almost Human

By E. C. TAYLOR

The X-Ray

THE X-ray tube, one of the wonders of modern science, has been made to perform uncanny and weird stunts. It searches through the darkness of material things in the world, disclosing their hidden defects and construction to men, enabling physicians and surgeons to correct human ills and engineers to correct faults in man-made products.

Scientists have used the X-ray extensively in the operation of many robots, those mechanical "thinking machines" that have startled the world in this age of wonders.

X-rays, or Rontgen rays, are radiations which, in the general spectrum of electric-magnetic waves, occur after the ultra-violet rays as the radiations pass toward the shorter wave lengths. They are more easily understood as "black light," light that is invisible to the human eye.

These rays go through solid objects. When they pass through gasses they make the gasses conductors of electricity. They photograph the insides of human beings, steel plates and concrete. Scientists use them to study the structure of atoms ,those energetic, minute particles of which this world of ours is composed.

X-rays were discovered in 1895 by Prof. Wilhelm Konrad Rontgen, professor of physics at the University of Wurzburg, Bavaria. He placed a black cardboard over the "black" end of a spectrum projecting machine, and discovered that these rays were visible through the wall of the next room.

Physicians and surgeons were quick to make use of these strange rays. With their aid they were able to photograph the insides of the human body, and now nearly everyone has weird photographs taken before a tooth is pulled or a surgeon operates on him for appendicitis. With X-ray tubes, doctors can see the human body at work, watch the heart beating and the stomach performing its task.

Industry has benefited as much as medical science. These X-ray tubes take photoghaphs of the insides of manufacturing materials and prevent huge waste and countless accidents. Their light can pierce a 5-inch plate of solid steel. They disclose weaknesses in welded metals, and such articles as fuzes for explosives, that must be accurately constructed inside before they can perform their function, are carefully inspected through the use of the X-ray after they are manufactured.

In the manufacture of airplane parts the X-ray tubes have saved many lives by disclosing weaknesses in construction of propellers and in the struts for wings.

During the World war they enabled engineers to cut up strange ammunition, captured shells whose explosive centers were unknown to the engineers. The shells were radiographed, that is, photographed by X-ray tubes, and then examined without risk of accident.

X-ray tubes also are in general use by jewelers. They tell real diamonds and pearls from imitation stones. Customs officers use the rays to investigate the contents of sealed packages.

The X-ray tubes recently have given to the world several paintings by old masters. They looked through pictures painted over old masters and photographed the valuable works of art underneath.

Dr. George L. Clark, professor of chemistry at the University of Illinois, has put this wonder-working tube in a camera and it has photographed atoms, which are so small that millions of them cannot be seen by the human eye.

His device takes photographs in one hour that formerly took one hundred hours, and in one-fiftieth of a second that formerly took two hours. This machine shows atoms at work in turning cellulose synthetically into artificial silk. The device opens a wide field to industrial development.

Scientists now are working with X-ray tubes to capture scenes of the past out of the air and make them visible to people living on the world today. The burning of Rome, even the crossing of the Red sea by the Israelites and possibly the flood, with Noah leading the animals into the Ark may be picked out of the air and revisualized. Scientists contend the light waves never die, although sound waves do, and that it may be possible to recapture the light waves from historic scenes of the ages and make them visible again.

(©, 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Real Loud Speaker

Residents of Berlin, Germany, recently listened to the strains of music from a loud speaker 25 miles away. The speaker's voice was said to equal the volume of an orchestra of 2,000 pieces. Placed on a roof for the test by a German electrical concern, it produced air waves that could be felt on the skin 150 feet away, says Popular Science Monthly.

A current of 120 amperes was required to operate it. Its diaphragm vibrated a full inch to produce its voice.

Cruel and Unusual

Father—Did mother punish you today, Tommie?

"Yes, dad."

"What did she do?"

"Made me stay in the house while she was taking her singing lesson."—Stray Stories.

TALES... of the TRIBES

By EDITHA L. WATSON

The Haida

A land where literal "family trees" grow before the door; where a man gives away everything except his house, yet presently becomes richer than ever; where canoes are the "horses" of the people: this is the land of the Haida, an Indian tribe who live on the islands along the northwest coast.

Haida.

The gods of wood and water must have selected this location for the Haida, and then have gifted them with the power to make the most of their environment. They are equally at home on land or sea. From the forests they have built houses and boats, and neither whale, seal, otter nor fish is safe from them, though in its native element.

Haida woodwork is marvelous. The houses, which are of the highest type of wood construction, are carved and ornamented with their characteristic designs, and great totem poles, which sometimes picturize a story, but generally give the family lineage, stand high before the door. Their boats are wonders of lightness and durability. Dugouts, sometimes 60 to 70 feet long, are made from a single log, with the addition of ornamented bow and stern pieces. Even their cooking vessels and utensils were formerly made all of wood, and much of their cloth was woven of cedar bark.

The sea is their front yard, and they live upon it and in it, with the confidence of those who know nothing else. Some of the villages specialize in whales, and they all hunt the ocean creatures for food and as a means of traffic, but modern times have added another occupation: every summer practically the entire tribe migrates to the mainland, where they work in the great salmon canneries, adding to their income some of the white man's money, and to their vocabulary some of the white man's slang.

"Potlatches" (the word potlatch means a gift) are now forbidden by the government, but when they were in vogue, they must have added greatly to the excitement (and the picturesqueness) of Haida life. At these geat winter feasts the host sometimes gave away everything he owned except his house, but as he received a share with interest at following potlatches, he eventually became richer than before.

At all ceremonies there was an abundance of dancing, by Haida painted all over and wearing grotesque masks. These wonderful disguises were sometimes so large that several men were required to wear them at one time, and they were made with movable parts, which the dancers operated in accordance with the custom of the occasion. There was also plenty of vocal and instrumental music, and while we smile at the idea of what Haida music might sound like, the Indians themselves no doubt thought it a "concord of sweet sounds."

Refreshments, also, were distinctive, although hardly what we would consider "tasty." Berries mixed with fish oil, served from boxes into which all dipped their spoons as they sat around on the floor, were an especial delicacy, and snow into which oil was whipped (a truly Indian "ice cream") was another.

Haida culture is different from all others, even that of their nearest neighbors. The grotesque, fantastic designs with which they decorate their work are easily recognized by anyone who has once seen them. Their houses have no parallel in architecture, and one is only faintly reminded of them by the houses of New Zealand. Even their folk-tales are thoroughly imbued with the Haida personality, as some of the titles show: "How Master-Carpenter began making a canoe to war with Southeast"; "Canoe people who wear headdresses"; "The man who married a killer-whale woman."

It is said that the Haida more closely resemble the Asiatic people than any other American tribe, and they are often used to point an argument for the Indian migration from Asia. There is much to be said on both sides of this question, but the Haida themselves, whether a "missing link" or not, remain one of the most interesting of American tribes.

(©, 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

During the World war, many of the supplies issued to the soldiers were derived from plants used by the American Indians. Among these were tobacco, chocolate, peanuts, maple sugar, and corn.

The well-known Thunder-bird was said to cause thunder by flapping its wings and lightning by blinking its eyes. It was supposed to carry a lake of water on its back, causing heavy rain.

Pygmies and giants were as uncommon among the Indians as they are in the white race. The average height of Indian men is 5 feet 6 inches.

The Indian tribes used incense in their religious ceremonies; in most cases it was made of tobacco, mixed with other herbs.

For Business Betterment

The Better Business bureau is an agency semipublic in character that aims to protect the public against merchants who make false or misleading statements in their advertising and against the promoters and sellers of fake stocks and other alleged securities. This organization, which is a unit only in the common purpose and methods of operations, is composed of the National Better Business bureau and local bureaus in some 40-odd cities. Each local bureau is a distinct entity supported by and owing allegiance to only its own community, and it is not a member of or subsidiary to the National Better Business bureau. The bureaus are financed by merchants, manufacturers and other financial interests. Their activities are furthered immeasurably by the co-operation of newspapers and monthly publications. The slogan of the magazine of the national organization is "To increase public confidence in business by promoting fair play in advertising and selling."

Eskimos Fond of Pictures

Newspapers with colored comics, catalogues, illustrated travel magazines and juvenile picture books are popular with Eskimos, both adult and youth, at Point Barrow, Alaska. Many fur traders win the good will of famous hunters and possessors of good furs by gifts of catalogues picturing guns, power boats, tents and such outdoor items. The women are equally interested in the large mail order dry goods and household goods catalogues. Teachers in government schools take advantage of this love for pictures in the Eskomos in teaching them to read. The natives bring a postmaster a catalogue and some money, asking him to send away for the item at the end of the stubby, greasy finger. Considerable mail order, parcel post business is conducted in this manner with business firms in Pacific cities.

Spagnum Moss in Quantity

A peat bog 700 acres in area and believed to contain a half century's supply of spagnum moss at 500,000 bales a year, has been put under production in Canada.

Old-Fashioned New Yorkers

In a city as sophisticated as New York there are still 100,000 people who put on red flannels in winter to keep rheumatism away.—Woman's Home Companion.

Sun-Tan Powder Not New

Sun-tan powder may be popular, but it isn't new. It was used by Roman ladies in the year 300 B. C.

Not Often

"Waiter, are you ever surprised at the size of a tip?"

"Yes, sir, but seldom stunned."

The fewer acquaintances a man has the less he is bored.

Take time to be kind.

IVY POISONING HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

The Griffin Silo
OREGON FIR
New low prices complete, including famous Improved Griffin Continuous Front—saves hard work and Silo. Sold thru East to large dairies. Free catalogue. Write
GRIFFIN LUMBER CO.
Box 55 - - Hudson Falls, N. Y.

RAGUL "BROWN" TABS
(FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN)
Awaken the Vigor that lies dormant in your system. Awaken this slumbering Giant of Nerve Force. Enjoy all the pleasures of life, now. 30 days treatment $5.00, Ten days treatment $2.00.
THE RAGUL COMPANY
2095 Broadway - - New York City.

BIRTHMARKS AND OTHER BLEMISHES
Concealed by "Cover Mark." Waterproof, in any shade. Gives smooth skin-like appearance, absolutely concealing all discoloration. Approved by Good Housekeeping. Vogue. Lydia O'Leary, 11 West 42nd, Long. 5-1258.

PROTEKS CONES For FEMININE HYGIENE
They are Safe, Reliable and Effective. Used by modern women, recommended by doctors. Makes use of poisonous solutions unnecessary. No water or appliances needed.
($1.00 a box. Sent in plain wrapper.
PROTEKS MED. CO. 4547 Park Ave., N.Y. City

MAKE MONEY raising fur rabbits in your backyard. Free booklet tells how. DERBY FUR FARM, DERBY, COLO.

PARALYSIS treated, home treatment, electric current. Particulars free. G. Risdon, 107 Willow Ave., Plainfield, New Jersey.

Danger flies bring disease!
Kill them quick! Spray FLIT
Largest Seller in 121 Countries

Careful

"Do you think it advisable to give your husband letters to mail?"

"Oh, I always postdate them."

Most people heed rumors because the rumor in so many instances precedes the fact.

Want what you have if you can't have what you want.

It's a mean man that isn't a hero in the eyes of his dog.

If YOU have PIMPLES or SKIN BLEMISHES
Cut Out This Ad and Mail to
CENTURY NATIONAL CHEMICAL CO.
Ward & Cross Sts., Paterson, N. J.
For a FREE Cake of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP
33 1/3% Sulphur

A young man with his socks sagging toward his shoe tops may be in the vogue, but an old man appearing thus is only slovenly.

Getting along with a fussy man can make you as tired as a hard day's work.

The ADMIRAL
CAPE MAY N.J.
One of the finest hotels on the Jersey Coast
This beautiful modern fireproof hotel is located directly on the ocean front—350 Rooms with Sea Water Baths
AMERICAN *and* EUROPEAN PLANS
Modest Rates
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Surf Bathing, Symphony Orchestra, Outdoor Sea Water Swimming Pool.
Season June 20th to Sept. 10th
CHARLES F. BOUGHTON, *President*
GEORGE M. BOUGHTON
Managing Director

THE "Opera House"
ALAMAC HOTEL ROOF-TOP
Broadway at 71st Street
Broadway's Biggest Bargain
All for $1.25 No Extras
An Exceptional Dinner 6 to 9, with DANCING, CABARET & DRAMA
Featuring Lincoln J. Carter's
FAST MAIL—*All Star Cast*
A LA CARTE SERVICE 9 p.m. to closing
● *No Cover Charge Any Time* ●

W. N. U., NEW YORK, NO. 29--1931.

WE GUARANTEE TO YOU
A ROOM & BATH (For Two) at $4.00
A ROOM & BATH (For One) at $2.50
at the Hotel
BRISTOL
48th STREET · WEST OF BROADWAY
● ● ● ● ● NEW YORK ● ● ● ● ●
One of New York's best Hotels. Convenient to all shops and theatres—where courteous attention is the watchword.
A HOTEL OF KNOWN REPUTATION

CARTERET POST HAS 93 MEMBERS

Carteret Post has signed up the largest membership since the organization of the post. It has a total of 93 members as of July 1st. This exceeds by almost fifty per cent any previous year. Its activities have been almost continuous throughout the year. it has been very highly commended by National headquarters for its relief work during the winter and is being considered for the yearly award presented to the post doing the most outstanding community service.

Middlesex County with a total of 22,680 paid up members as of July 6th, which is 3212 more than at the same date last year is second in the state for increase Hunterdon being first.

This steady increase throughout the nation has made the aim of National headquarters a reality when last month it reached its goal of one million members.

CARTERET POST TO ENTERTAIN LEGION UNITS

Continued from Page 1

The present members of the corp is as follows:

Corps President, Edward J. Walsh; Corps Commander, William B. Hagan; treasurer, Alex Skurat; secretary, John J. Kennedy.

Buglers: Walter Bayer, Henry Carleton, Maurice Cohen, Harold Edwards, John Hadam, John J. Kennedy, William Misdom, Michael Pallay, Stanley Pelscek, Fred Ruckriegel, Walter Sak, Steve Straw, Anthony Stawicki, Walter Tomczuk.

Drummers. Frank Hlub, Frank Haury, John Katushi, George Kolbe, Alex Skurat, Charles Thorne, Edward J. Walsh, Clifford Cutter.

Bass Drum—William Colgan and Henry Rossman. Cymbals: Thomas Jakeway, John Witkowski.

Color Guard: John Chomowicz, David Jacoby, Joseph Mittuch, Clarence Slugg.

C. H. ALDRICH SAILS ON BREMEN TODAY

(Continued from page 1)

practically two years, to the exclusion of practically everything else.

While Mr. Aldrich was working on the technical problems of company interests mostly in Canada during the past two years, Mr. Max A. Koeckert was in direct charge of local operations of the United States Metals Refining Company plant. With the moving up of Mr. Aldrich into the job of technical manager for the company and affiliated interests, Mr. Koeckert becomes Works Manager.

FOR NEWS AND FACTS READ EVERY PAGE

FRANK BUCKSHY IS HELD FOR ASSAULT

(Continued from page 1)

pers he was supposed to have been responsible for, that Ohlott passed the lie.

This is said to have resulted in a physical come-back on the part of Buckshy.

This version of the story is just the opposite of Ohlott's. It is reported that Buckshy and Ohlott have known each other for a considerable period. Buckshy was rather generally known in the Hill section for several years where Ohlott has been long in the barber business. He is best known among the sporting fraternity having at one time fought under the name of Young Jimmy Britt. It is understood that at that time Dave Lynch acted as his manager.

On another occasion Ohlott was the target for the pugilistic marksmanship of Soren Koed.

Buckshy was held in $1.000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury on an assault and battery charge for his setto with Ohlott. On the other hand, in the same court, Tony Brechka, of 54 Wheeler avenue was fined $50 for an alleged attack on a policeman.

DONATE CUPS FOR LEGION CONTEST

The beautiful cups and trophies which will be be awarded to the winning corps in the competition were made possible by the following men whose public spirit of civic pride prompted these expensive donations. Mayor Joseph A. Hermann, Assemblyman Elmer E. Brown, Assemblyman Joseph T. Karcher, Assemblyman John Rafferty, The Carteret News, The Carteret Bank and Trust Company, The First National Bank, Francis A. Monaghan, Sol Sokler, Joseph Mittuch, The Carteret Post Ladies Auxiliary, William B. Hagan, Edward J. Walsh and Edward J. Heil.

These trophies will be on display at the High School Field during the contests in the afternoon.

Saturday morning this end of the county was the scene of the raiding activities of the prosecutor's office, and in one place five bottles, each, containing alleged alcoholic beverage were found. The place raided was at the corner of Hudson street and Roosevelt avenue, and the alleged proprietor, Steve Tentsel, was directed to appear in New Brunswick next Monday morning prepared to furnish bail.

Bruce and Raymond Farr, of Lowell street, left last Sunday to spend two weeks at the Boy Scout Camp, Camp Burton-at-Allaire.

Patronize Our Advertisers

GOLD STAR MOTHERS LEAD LINE OF MARCH

Carteret Gold Star Mothers will be in the lead of the parade and will be honored by an escort composed of officers of the 311th Infantry, 78th Division Reserve. Both Musical units of the local Fire Departments will be in the leading element of the column, as well as the Police department, the Mayor and Council, State Legion officials, including Department Commander Theodore M. Chrichton, Vice Commander of the State, Holger G. Holm, Fred Hauser, and Richard C. Allen, County Commander Harry Kraemer and a long list of Legion officers from various parts of the State.

The colors of the local post, just recently presented to them by the Ladies' Auxiliary will head the parade followed by the massed colors of all corps in line.

The Legion and other official guests will attend a banquet to be held at the Town Grill at 5 P. M.

LOCAL RESIDENT SAVED FROM DEATH

Continued From Page 1

tie up the row boat. As he made Bellock climbed to the barge to the deck of the barge the heavy tide pitched the boat and Gilmore went overboard. Bellock was unable to swim. He, however, got assistance of William Walters of Water Street, Perth Amboy, and started down the sound in a motor boat.

As they got well on their way they met Leonard O'Bertz, of 8 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, in a row boat, who had discovered the body floating in the vicinity of Outerbridge Crossing. The body was brought into the foot of Commerce Street.

Coroner Eugene Mullen viewed the body and had it removed to the morgue. Gilmore formerly worked for the Raritan Copper Works. He is survived by his parents and several brothers and sisters.

MISS EVELYN SPRINGER ENTERTAINS AT CARDS

Miss Evelyn Springer, of Heywood avenue, entertianed in her home last Wednesday night at cards. Refreshments were served. Those present were: The Misses Ethel Mittleman, Gussie Kapusy, Elsie and Evelyn Springer, Stanley Richards, Joseph Nederburg, Herbert Springer, of Carteret; Miss May Langdon, of Georgian Court; Rose Carrigan, of Perth Amboy and John Brennan and Victor Jolly, of Woodbridge.

William F. Lawlor, Edwin S. Quinn and Harry Rock attended a banquet given by the Shepherds of America in the Hotel Plaza, Jersey City, on Tuesday night. The Carteret men went as delegates of Court Carteret No. 48, Foresters of America.

COUNCIL MINUTES

Regular meeting of the Council of the Borough of Carteret, held in the Council Chambers on July 6th, 1931 at 8 o'clock P. M.

Present: Mayor Joseph A. Hermann. Councilmen, Conrad, Dolan, D'Zurilla, Young. Absent, Ellis and Lyman.

The Minutes of June 16th, were read, and approved on motion by D'Zurilla and Dolan.

A letter was read coming from the U. S. M. R. Company asking that Robert Winters be given a permit as Special officer. Motion by Young and Dolan that same be granted, was carried.

A letter was read coming from the C. R. R. of N. J., unfavorable to a crossing at Sharot Street; This on motion by D'Zurilla and Conrad was referred to the attorney to take further action on.

A letter was read coming from the Kiddie Keep-Well camp, John E. Toolan, pres., thanking the officials for the appropriation and asking them to visit the camp. This on motion by Dolan and Conrad was ordered filed.

The Poor report was on motion by D'Zurilla and Dolan, ordered filed.

Mayor Hermann's report on the finances of the borough, and the advisability of a bond issue, was read and on motion by D'Zurilla and Dolan, ordered filed.

The treasurer's report for six months ending June 30th., was on motion by D'Zurilla and Dolan, ordered filed;

Motion by D'Zurilla and Conrad to suspend the rules and take up the reading of bills, was carried, all bills found correct were ordered paid, all voting yea on roll call.

COMMMITTEES

Finance—Progress.

Streets and Roads—Conrad said that the roads were being put in good condition. D'Zurilla spoke of having calcium chloride put on the streets soon.

Police—D'Zurilla spoke of the stop signs, Conrad said that it was of no use to mark the streets as the drivers did not stop for them. He was instructed to mark them, and then it would be up to the police to see that they were observed.

The Mayor spoke of the good work of the committee and the police on the sale of fireworks.

Fire and Water—Dolan spoke of work done on No. 1 Firehouse, such as painting, wiring and siren tower.

Lights—Progress.

Buildings and Grounds—Progress.

Poor—Progress.

Law—Progress.

The Mayor then appointed Robert Winters special officer in and for the United States Metals Refining Co., for one year without compensation.

Resolution by D'Zurilla—To raise the salary of the clerk in the Collector's office to $2,300.00 per year was adopted, all voting yea on roll call.

Resolution by D'Zurilla, to draw a check for ($250.00) in favor of the American Legion, was adopted, all voting yea on roll call.

Motion to adjourn was carried.

HARVEY O. PLATT,
Borough Clerk.

Near Relatives

A Philadelphia man married a girl and his grown son married her mother. The great convenience of this, as we see it, is that a child of either couple will be its own uncle.—Exchange.

Grinding Human Values

This age of mechanics will not have reached its zenith until human vitality, too, may be restored by having the valves ground and the carbon removed.—Charlotte News.

Church Notes

SUNDAY MASSES
ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH
Rev. Joseph Mulligan, Pastor

6:15 - 8:00 and 10:30 A. M.
(Summer schedule)
Benediction after late Mass
Week day Mass, 8:00 A. M.
Confessions Saturdays, 4:00 to 5:00 and 7:00 to 8:00
At the same hours on the eves of Holy Days and First Fridays

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ZION
Rev. Carl Krepper, Pastor

Service, 9:00 A. M.
Sunday School; German and English Classes at 10:20 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Edwin and Essex streets
Rev. Reed, Pastor.

Sunday School—10:30 A. M.
Morning Service—11:30.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Rev. J. W. Foster, D. D.

Church School, 10 o'clock.
Other services as arranged.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Rev. Daniel E. Lorentz, Minister

Sunday School,9:45 A. M.—Walter Colquhoun, Superintendent.
Morning worship, 11:00 A. M.
Christian Endeavor, 7:00 P. M.—Ben Smith, President.
Vespers, 7:45 P. M.
Junior Christian Endeavor—Tuesday, 3.30 P. M.—Mrs. Wilda Doody.
Boy Scouts, Tuesday 7:40 P. M.—Merril B. Huber, scoutmaster.

MYSTERY VESSEL SEEKS TREASURE

Only Owner Knows Destination as Ship Leaves on Secret Quest.

London.—When the salvage craft Reclaimer passed the hailing station of the Sutherland docks recently the only reply to the customary cry from the hailing station of "Where ahoy?" was "At sea."

The Reclaimer is indeed a mystery ship, although it is rumored that its closely secreted quest is for $5,000,000 worth of gold which went down in the North sea in 1916 with the Dutch liner Tubantia. Only one man knows its destination, and he is pledged not to reveal it. The members of the crew, all Sutherland men carefully chosen for the voyage, know neither how long they will be away nor to what part of the world they are going. They know only that four expert divers are aboard, and provisions for five months are carried.

Under Sealed Orders.

The Reclaimer is sailing under sealed orders in the pocket of the captain. The vessel is owned by Lindsay, Swan and Hunter, and Alfred Lindsay is the one man who knows the nature of the voyage, and he has guarded his secret through all the weeks in which the preparations were being made and in the face of the wide publicity surrounding the voyage. All those ashore know is that the ship headed northward out of the port and then turned southward.

The sinking of the Tubanita was one of the tragedies of the war, from the German point of view. Repeated attempts to locate the boat and regain the gold have proved unsuccessful. The ship was originally sent out from Rotterdam with gold bullion for Buenos Aires. The money was to have been used to bolster up Germany's credit in South America.

Gold in Dutch Cheeses.

The gold was carefully packed away in hundreds of big Dutch cheeses, and the voyage was kept a close secret by Germany. So secret was it, in fact, that even the German submarines did not know of it, and so it came about that one overzealous submarine commander torpedoed the ship.

If the Reclaimer is really seeking the Tubantia and retrieves the gold, the members of the crew will come home relatively wealthy men. Salvaged gold becomes the property of the government, which receives a percentage of it and makes an award to the finders, usually a generous one.

Stowaway Hides 9 Days Without Food or Drink

San Francisco.—For nine days and nights a sixteen-year-old South Sea island native boy lay without food and water in a canvas-covered lifeboat, a stowaway aboard the liner Makura, bound from Papeete to San Francisco.

The boat docked. Deckhands began inspection of the lifeboats. When they lifted the cover which concealed him, the stowaway was too weak to escape, too exhausted even to give his name. Much of the time he had been in the boat a blistering tropic sun had beaten down on his canvas sealed, cramped quarters.

He was removed from the ship on a stretcher and taken to Angel Island immigration depot. He was sent back to Papeete when the Makura made its return trip.

Honor Paid Designer of Confederate Flag

Montgomery, Ala.—Gov. B. M. Miller has accepted for the state a marble tablet, designating Nicola Marchall, Marion, Ala., as the designer of the first Confederate flag.

The tablet was presented to the state by the women of the Alabama division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Jean Hopkins, Montgomery, a great-granddaughter of Mrs. Napoleon Lockett, Marion, who suggested the design of stars and bars to Marchall, unveiled the memorial.

The flag was raised first on the capitol here March 4, 1861, following its adoption by the Confederate congress.

Seize Four as German Spies on French Border

Strasbourg.—The French police have arrested three German spies, claiming that the culprits were caught in the act of obtaining plans of the new French fortifications along the frontier.

The arrested Germans, the French police allege, have confessed that they have in the past successfully carried to Stuttgart a number of such reports. The French police are now searching for a score of the accomplices of the men already under arrest.

Thirteenth Infant Born on Thirteenth

Wheeling, W. Va.—The stork brought the thirteenth child to Mr. and Mrs. Norman Peabody on the thirteenth of the month. Little No. 13 was a boy.

The stork's selection broke a tie of six boys and six girls in the Peabody family.

ROBERT CHRISTENSON GIVEN BIRTHDAY PARTY

Robert Christensen was given a birthday party at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. M. Peterson, of Woodbridge avenue, in honor of his ninth birthday last Wednesday evening.

The rooms were decorated in yellow and green. aMny games were played, an dprizes were won by George and William Jamison and David Ryder. Refreshments were served. Many beautiful gifts were received by the honored guest.

Those present included Carol and David Ryder, Holger and Henry Peterson, Peter Bakus, Frederick Greisheimer, Robert Christensen, Caroline and Lorraine O'Brien and George and William Jamison.

More Than a Cur-Sory Glance

As Elsie and her mother walked down the street the child observed a dog gazing hungrily into a butcher's shop where meats were displayed. "Oh, look, mother," she cried, "he's window-shopping."

Founded on a Rock

As a nation we are fundamentally sound because the average American family is a going concern.—Woman's Home Companion.

Test of Poetry

The true test of poetry is the substance which remains when the poetry is reduced to prose.—Goethe.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR RENT—Garage, 181 Pershing Avenue.

ROOM AND BOARD—with American family. 147 Edgar street. 2t

FOR SALE—4 rooms of furniture. In very fine condition; wil sacrifice. Inquire, 115 Emerson Street.

FOR SALE—Wayne Oil Burner. Two years old, very cheap. Inquire at "News" Office.

The IMPERIAL Hat Cleaning and Shoe Shining Parlor
FOR LADIES' and GENTS
TOM
The Bootblack
97 Roosevelt Avenue
Near Hudson
CARTERET, NEW JERSEY

IS LOVE stronger than THE LAW?

A beautiful woman and The Law—reached for the same man at the same time—and out of this came a clash of human emotions—strange, fierce, amazing!

"The Law," Mary cried at Bob White, "I saved you—from Death—Death that defies all law of man. You may have been a bandit—an outlaw—but now you're mine—mine! I'll fight—The Law—nothing can take you—ever—EVER!" she screamed—WHEN—at the door—there came—a crash—another man—on his chest—the gleam of a sheriff's star! . . .

Here, in this terrific climax of clashing human emotions, what could Mary do to save Bob White from that relentless Arm of The Law which would drag him away to prison—crush her heart—and wreck forever her only hope for love and happiness?

You must read for yourself this amazing true-life story HIS OWN LAW—of how a beautiful woman fought with all the madness of a tigress—used all the subtle wiles a woman knows—to hold her man whom she had claimed from the very jaws of Death and defied the mightiest Law of the land to take. Read HIS OWN LAW—complete in August TRUE STORY MAGAZINE. Your copy—get it—read it today!

True Story hour is now broadcast every Monday night over WEAF and N. B. C. Red Network, 10:00 o'clock New York time.

IN AUGUST True Story OUT TODAY WHEREVER MAGAZINES ARE SOLD

WELCOME BUDDIES

SOL SOKLER

RITZ THEATRE
WASHINGTON AVE., CARTERET, N. J.

Western Electric SOUND SYSTEM

SATURDAY
LAUGH AND GET RICH
with EDNA MAY OLIVER, DOROTHY LEE
"Heroes of the Flames"—Episode 3
Comedy News Reel Novelty

SUNDAY and MONDAY
A TAILOR MADE MAN
with WILLIAM HAINES
Special Sunday Matinee at 2:15 P. M.
Rambling Reporter
Comedy Novelty

TUESDAY
JOHN BARYMORE
in
SVANGALI
Comedy Novelty

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
SECRET SIX
Comedy Novelty

FRIDAY
ALL STAR CAST
in
TOO YOUNG TO MARRY
Comedy Novelty Reel

COMING
DONOVAN'S KID
INDISCREET
SEED DADDY LONG LEGS

THE NEWS REACHES EVERY HOME

The Carteret News

Has More Readers Than Any Paper Circulated In Carteret

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS ON PAGE SIX

ESTABLISHED IN 1908 AS THE ROOSEVELT NEWS

CARTERET, NEW JERSEY, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1931

THREE CENTS

DISAPPOINT MANY WHEN RAIN HALTS LEGION CONTESTS

With More than Three Thousand Visitors in the Borough, Continual Downpour of Rain Makes Postponement Necessary.

With more than 3,000 persons in attendance to witness the Legion Day celebration, sponsored by Carteret Post, No. 263, American Legion, which would have been the greatest event in the history of the borough, a steady drizzle which later turned into a downpour of rain, caused the postponement of the program.

Every available parking space surrounding the high school and near vicinity was filled with the hundreds of cars from all over the state. Spectators jammed onto the spacious athletic field and until 3 o'clock in the afternoon history was in the making for Carteret. However, Ol' Man Weather let go with an oversupply of rain and the festivities were halted.

Competing organizations that were present with their drum majors included Bayway Post 260, Elizabeth, Arthur L. Hedley; Woodbridge Post 87, Woodbridge, Vincent J Weaver; Morristown Post 59, Morristown, Ralph Udall; East Orange Post 73, East Orange, Ernest Clemence; Alexander Hami. Po[illegible]9, V. F. W., Paterson, Wilfred Morrison; Shrewsbury Post 168, Red Bank; Perth Amboy Post 45, Perth Amboy, H. C. Kalquist; George P. Vanderveer Post 139, Toms River, Oscar Loeser; Joyce Kilmer Post 129, New Brunswick, James Reeves; Daniel F. Sharkey Post, V. F. W., South Amboy, Frank Wasewicz; Hurden-Looker Post 59, Hillside, F. LaTora; Montclair Post 34, Montclair, W. W. Brown; Ruth[illegible] Post 16[illegible], Rutherfo[illegible]; Spotswood Post 253, Spotswood, Walter Lettau; Paterson Post 77, Paterson, M. Barkalow; Elkins Olphant Post 93, Trenton, Louis C. Salz and Goldingay Guards Post 10, Newark, Thomas Dungen.

The judges of the contest who came here were: Captain Brown and Lieutenant Herte, 16th Infantry, Fort Jay, Governor's Island, N. Y.; Lieutenant Stoughton, Lieutenant Griffin and Lieutenant Dombrowsky, 18th Infantry, Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and timekeepers Captain Edwin C. Miller and Lieutenant Herbert C. Taylor, 131th Infantry, 78th Division.

Members of the various committees who aided with the monster affair were: Citizens' committee, Joseph A. Hermann, Edward Dolan, Joseph Young, William D'Zurilla, Charles Conrad, Hercules Ellis, John J. Lyman, T. J. Nevill, Philip Turk, Edward J. Heil, John H. Nevill, George Bradley, Dennis Fitzgerald, Thomas Cheret, Thomas Mulvihill, Rev. D. E. Lorentz, Abe Durst, Samuel B. Brown, William Duff and Henry Harrington.

Legion general committee: William H Hagan, Edward J. Walsh, John J. Kennedy, Walter Tomczuk, Frank Haury, Thomas Jakeway, Morris Cohen, Alex Skurat, Harold Edwards, Charles Thorn, Nat Jacoby, Francis Monaghan, Harry Glecner, Emil Stremlau, Leo R. Brown and Joseph Mittuch.

John J. Kennedy, William B. Hagan and Frank Haury made up the finance committee; Edward J. Walsh, printing; William B. Hagan, John J. Kennedy and Edward J. Walsh, reception; Edward J. Walsh, William B. Hagan, Joseph Weisman, John Kennedy and Edwin Casey, contests and Thomas Jakeway, William B. Hagan, Edwin Casey and Harry Gleckner, parade.

Refreshment committee: Morris Cohen, Walter Beyer, Walter Tomczuk, Philip Turk, Harold Edwards, Frank Haury, John J. Kennedy, David Lasner, Clifford Cutter, George Golbe, Louis Ruderman, Anthony Stawicki and John Hadam.

Block dance committee: Harry Gleckner, James Johnson, Thomas Jakeway, Charles Thorn, Clifford Cutter, Alex Skurat, Steve Straw and John Katushi.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Road stand, fully equipped. Roosevelt avenue, at old Carteret ferry. Apply to Phil Turk, 528 Roosevelt avenue, Carteret, N. J.

SCOUT SAVES LAD FROM DROWNING

Prompt Action and Knowledge of Artificial Respiration Is the Means of Saving Boy's Life.

The prompt action of Balaris Biri, of 52 Heald street, a member of Boy Scout troop, No. 84, last Friday, saved Andrew Julik, of this borough, from drowning, when the latter, who was swimming near the Foster-Wheeler dock, became frightened and went under twice.

However, his cry for help was heard by Biri and another youth named Zimmerman, but before anyone else realized what was taking place, Biri was in the water and was dragging the stricken boy to shore.

Zimmerman and Biri rendered artificial respiration to the lad and a half hour later the boy was able to go home.

G. O. P. IN SHORT BUSINESS MEETING

A short business meeting was held by the Roosevelt Republican clubs at the fire hall No. 1 on Friday night, followed by a card party.

Non-players prizes went to Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. John H. Nevill, Mrs. Violet Vornbaum, Mrs. Amy Reid. In pinochle, to Mrs. John Abel, Mrs. Elizabeth Staubach, Roscoe Levi, Mrs. Amanda Kirchner, Mrs. Mary Teats, Mrs. Fred Lauder, Mrs. T. J. Mulvihill, Peter Goderstadt, Fred Hansen. Euchre, Mrs. Lillian Saunders, Mrs. John Shufflin, Mrs. Sam Bishop and Mrs. William Doody.

Hand embroidered pillow cases, donated by Mrs. Mulvihill went to Mr. Adams. Delicious refreshments were served at the conclusion of the games.

BOY BREAKS INTO MARY STREET STORE

A burglary in Mary street was cleared up in a little more than an hour last Thursday by Sergeant J. J. Dowling, who arrested the thief, obtained a confession and recovered the stolen goods. A candy store, at 44 Mary street, conducted by Mrs. Edward Prokop, o fJersey street, was robbed of several cartons of cigarettes, a box and a half of Cremo cigars and eight boxes of candy, some time Wednesday night. Dowling arrested Stanley Potoniac, 17, of Catherine street. Police say that Potoniac admitted the theft, and said he gained entrance by using a plank to reach a rear balcony on the building and forcing a door. He had not had time to dispose of any of the loot and returned it intact.

POSTPONED

Due to conflicting dates of outings of various organizations, the picnic that was scheduled to be held by the employees of the Copper Works—The United States Metals Refining Company—on Sunday, July 26th, has been postponed.

No definite date has been set for the holding of this affair.

CARD OF THANKS

We, the undersigned, wish to express our sincere thans to our friends for their kind words of sympathy, and to all who sent floral pieces; to the Woodbridge Police Dept., the Hibernian Club, the Mexican Petroleum Corp., and to Undertaker Frank Burns for their help in the recent bereavement of our dear son.

Signed,
MR. AND MRS. JOHN P. DONOGHUE.

PROTESTS AGAINST POOR DEPARTMENT

Councilman Conrad Makes Complaint Against Overseer of Poor for Lax Methods.

Councilman Charles A. Conrad, chairman of the Poor Committee, told the members of the Council and Mayor Hermann at the meeting of the Council Monday night, that he was not satisfied with the manner in which the business was transacted in the office of the Overseer of the Poor.

Laxity in the investigation of poor cases, failure to cooperate with the poor committee, absence from the borough hall most of the day, and failure to make out proper reports, were some of the charges hurled at Mrs. Carrie A. Drake.

Conrad said heavy bills are coming in and the appropriation for this year is rapidly being absorbed. He suggested that proper changes are badly needed. He also said that poor of the borough seeking aid are constantly visiting him, because of the inability to meet the overseer of the poor at the borough hall. He felt that the Overseer should have set hours, so that people would know where to find her.

In the discussion, Mrs. Drake was questioned as to what she was doing in the way of investigations of poor cases. No reports as to her visits are on file, it was charged. Councilman Hercules Ellis came in defense of Mrs. Drake, saying that she was on the job and that her work keeps her outside the borough hall most of the time.

As chairman of the street and road committee, Mr. Conrad reported that several curb boxes had been installed by the water company years ago when there were many watering troughs in the borough. The troughs are gone but the boxes remain and stand several inches above the ground. The water company will be asked to remove them.

Councilman Hercules Ellis reported that he had seen a street cleaner in Chrome avenue pushing the street sweepings into a catch basin instead of hauling them away as he is supposed to do. The result, Mr. Ellis said, is that the street is flooded when there is rain.

Councilman Edward Dolan reported that since the big German Howitzer has been placed in the lawn of the borough hall children swarm over the gun and play around it, and damage shrubbery there. He proposed that "Keep off the Grass" signs be placed there. The Mayor said that the gun is something new and will attract the children for a few weeks until the novelty wears off. He did not appear to favor the keep off signs and the matter was dropped.

REPORTS 16 YEAR OLD GIRL MISSING

Sixteen-year-old Edith Philips, of 19 Lefferts street, who is described by police as an attractive girl with a fair complexion, wearing a blue flowered dress, disappeared from her home Saturday. When she left home she carried a purse with $4.00, her parents told police. A description of the girl was broadcast when the girl failed to return to her home Sunday.

FLAT TO LET—5 rooms, sun-parlor; all improvements, garage, 153 Emerson street.

EX-COMMISSIONER SPENDS WEEK HERE

Former Member of Board of Education Returns to Canada After Week's Vacation.

Former School Commissioner Alber Welblund, of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, spent the past week in the borough, visiting friends. Mr. Welblund is an employee of the United States Metals Refining Company and was sent to Canada as Master Mechanic for the Ontario Refining Company.

Although it was thought that at the time he went to Canada the arrangement was only temporary, but recent developments have led Mr. Welblund to believe that he will remain in his new position indefinitely.

TO MAKE CANVASS OF DOG OWNERS

Board of Health to Make Effort to Have Every Dog in Boro Registered as to Law.

A house to house canvass in an effort to make a check of all dogs will be made beginning next Monday by the Board of Health.

After the task is completed, notice will be given the owners of the animals to secure a license or otherwise subpoenas will be issued.

Since the first of the month only 54 dog licenses were issued. A total of eighty-seven animals were rounded up by the dog warden, of which seven were redeemed.

The health board proposed to enforce the ordinance regulating the licensing of dogs.

PATROLMAN GETS ESTATE BY WILL

Is Heir to Estate Left by Uncle. Will Making Bequests Probated Last Tuesday.

Patrolman Daniel J. O'Rourke, of Carteret, receives the residuary of the estate left by the late Michael O'Rourke, who died at Carteret on May 18, last, according to the will probated by Surrogate Charles Formann Tuesday. The deceased lived for a great deal of time at the National Soldiers' Home.

A bequest of $100 is left to a niece, Nora McNamara, of England, and $100 is given to a son, living in Ireland. The patrolman is a nephew of the deceased.

The will was drawn April 16, 1931, and witnessed by Leo Rockman and John H. Nevill, both of Carteret.

CARD OF THANKS

We, the undersigned, wish to acknowledge with grateful appreciation the sympathy shown at the recent bereavement of our son, and wish to thank our relatives and friends; to Rev. Father Chany, John Debrei, organist; Undertaker Lyman, and all those who donated floral pieces and attendance at the funeral.

MR. AN DMRS.
JOHN SOTAK AND FAMILY.

BUY IN CARTERET

Now is the time, is ever, to patronize those who sell quality goods at a fair price in your home community.

Your home community is Carteret.

This is Carteret's home newspaper.

This paper urges you to try Carteret First. This paper urges you to buy in Carteret The way to help build Carteret is to buy in Carteret where you get quality goods at a fair price.

There are enough stores now in Carteret to give variety and enough competition to assure a fair price. All that is necessary for one to do is to check up a little and make comparisons.

By buying in Carteret you help yourself as well as your neighbor. Your neighbor who has things to sell pays taxes in Carteret. Vacant stores do not help the tax situation. The more vacant stores there are the larger is your share of taxes. More stores means more opportunities for everyone.

If Carteret is to hold its own, Carteret people should consider patronizing Carteret Shops.

TRY CARTERET FIRST.

TO DISCUSS BOND ISSUE FOR TAX REDUCTION PROPOSAL IN SPECIAL SESSION OF COUNCIL

Mayor Hermann Announces That Plans Will Be Discussed At Special Meeting ---Action Necessary For Economy

Mayor Hermann's plan to further reduce the burden of the taxpayers will be produced in detail at a meeting of the Council within the next week, when a session will be called to take up the matter of issuing bonds to take up outstanding notes.

In a report submitted by Mayor Hermann at a meeting several weeks ago, he said:

"If we can negotiate a bond issue of $194,115.27 at an interest rate not to exceed four and one-half per cent per annum, to mature in yearly installments over a ten-year period, a saving of about $2,300 per year for two or three years, with a yearly decrease thereafter will be made for account of the assessed improved property. Assuming that the borough will pay its share first and give the assessed property owners the advantage of the additional time, this means that the borough will have to means that the borough will have at least three years in which to pay its $38,603.55 and will save $579 the first year and proportionate amounts during the second and third years.

"I am sure that the property owners who have been and are as yet unable to pay their improvement assessments will appreciate the additional time and the lower interest rate, provided you agree with the plan and will authorize me to proceed and report back to you after learning exactly what can be done to put it into realizable form.

"Another thought toward lessening the burden of the taxpayer is presented to you at this time. Please consider the advisability of lowering the interest on delinquent taxes from the present rate of 7 per cent to the rate of 5 per cent.

"Many taxpayers, who have paid taxes promptly in former years, find themselves in a position not of their making, which prevents them from doing so at present. They should not be penalized because of bad business conditions. They should be made to feel that we are doing everything we can to lighten the burden of taxation and to help them through the period of depression which is affecting all of us.

"I fully realize my responsibilit[illegible] to the citizens of the borough [illegible] placed me in office for the purpo[illegible] of reducing expenses and bringing about economies. I realize further that I cannot bring them about without your cooperation. I feel that I have lived up to my pledges in pointing out to you the best means in my judgment for solving the problems at hand and that the further responsibility now rests with you.

BAIRD WILL MAKE TRIP TO BOROUGH

To Stop Here in Making Tour of Middlesex County, Wednesday, July 29th.

Every section of Middlesex county will have an opportunity to see and hear David Baird, Jr., Republican candidate for governor, on July 29.

The Camden man will come here to discuss personally with the voters of Middlesex the issues of the state campaign. His party will arrive in the borough at 5 P. M. next Wednesday.

Tax reduction—particularly the unprecedented return to the taxpayers by the state government of a portion of money already paid by them for taxes, a refund which was brought about by Senator Baird—will be stressed by the nominee in his various addresses in this county, as he believes that relief from the economic troubles of the state is a necessity.

Senator Baird will enter Middlesex county at Kingston at about 9 o'clock in the morning of July 29. The morning will be given over to visits to Monmouth Junction, Deans, Dayton, Cranbury, Jamesburg, Prospect Plains, Helmetta, Spotswood, Old Bridge and Madison township.

He will go to New Brunswick for lunch, arrangements having been made to serve luncheon at the Raritan River Rest on the Raritan Township end of the super-highway bridge, and he will meet the leaders and workers of New Brunswick and Highland Park.

Tour in Afternoon

The afternoon will be given over to the completion of his tour of the county. Stops will be made at Stelton, Dunellen, New Market, Iselin, Woodbridge, Fords, South Amboy and intermediate points, and every effort will be made to meet the people of the various sections of the county personally and to talk over with them all the problems which affect their particular sections.

The evening will be devoted to a monster political rally in the high school auditorium in Perth Amboy, and the down-river G. O. P. leaders are planning to stage an even bigger demonstration than that which was given in New Brunswick recently when 2,000 voters jammed the Y. M. H. A. auditorium there to meet Senator Baird.

COMPLIMENT RICHARDSON

County Chairman Frederick F. Richardson of the Republican county committee has been warmly praised by Baird workers for his accomplishments in this county. Before Mr. Richardson took over the reins in Middlesex, the state leaders were privately conceding the county to A. Harry Moore, but since he has begun his aggressive campaign here they admit that Mr. Richardson has given the G. O. P. more than a fighting chance. Senator Baird is confident that he will carry Middlesex.

Every faction of the party has united behind Mr. Richardson, and the campaign this year will be one of the most united and aggressive which the Republicans have waged in years. The lure of expected victory in presidential year, which comes just 12 months from now, as well as the new energy imparted to the G. O. P. by Mr. Richardson has brought out many workers who have not been active for some time.

The Baird tour will be not only an opportunity for the Senator to meet the voters of the county—and the Camden man is a great believer in face-to-face campaigning methods—but it will also be in the nature of a test of strength. The Republicans are planning to make a showing which will demonstrate clearly all over the county that their party organization is again functioning at full strength.

NOTICE

We have purchased a 30 passenger semi-deluxe bus for special parties. Your patronage is solicited. ....

CARTERET BUS SERVICE, Inc.

NEW DATE SET FOR LEGION DAY

August 30th Only Day Open for Visiting Posts. Saturday an Indication of Success.

Announcement has been made this morning that the Legion Day celebration, which was scheduled for last Saturday and had to be postponed on account of rain will be held on Sunday, August 30th.

An effort had been made to have that date set for August 22nd, but due to previous arrangements made by Legion Corps who had accepted the invitation of the local Post this date had to be set back to the following Sunday.

MANAGER KOECKERT AT CANADA PLANT

Local Copper Works Head on Inspection Trip to Ontario Smelter and Refinery.

Mr. Max A. Koeckert, Works Manager for the local Copper Works, the United States Metals Refining Company plant, has been on an inspection visit during the week to the giant refinery of the Ontario Refining Company. He is expected back during the coming week.

The Ontario Refining Company is Canadian controlled. It has its refinery at Copper Cliff and refines the copper by-products from the mines of the International Nickel Company. The International Nickel Company is a substantial owner in the Ontario Refining Company

The local Copper Works is interested in the Ontario Refining Company only from the standpoint of refinery methods and management, it is understood.

In this connection the local management has laid out the plant at Copper Cliff and use part of the local staff and personnel to train and instruct those who the Ontario Refining Company elects to put in charge of operations. It is understood that the selection of the operators is largely with the Ontario Refining Company and the local outfit will simply remain in an advisory capacity, although still retaining a stock interest as payment for its design and management contribution.

The local company is highly rated for its knowledge of copper smelting and refining. It is understood that some foreign companies are attempting to make similar arrangements and it is in connection with a survey of that kind that Mr. C. H. Aldrich, now Technical Manager, has gone abroad. With Works Manager Koeckert on his flying trip to the North is Mr. W. H. DeHaven, Chief Accountant of the local works.

TWO MEN CHARGED WITH RADIO THEFT

Two colored men walked down Hudson street in a leisurely manner at 12:15 o'clock Monday morning, carrying a good-sized package.

When a police officer passed them by, they talked about the good times both had in the south. On investigation, it was revealed that the package contained a nine-tube RCA radio set which was stolen from M. Page, also of Hudson street.

The men, Edward Prisan, of 40 Hudson street, and Henry Bryant, of 38 Hudson street, were locked up and will be given a hearing in police court.

CHARGE 3 YOUTHS WITH CAR THEFTS

An automobile owned by Stephen Kubizka, of 29 Lafayette street that was stolen from in front of his home late last Monday night was recovered early Tuesday by Acting Rounds Sergeant John Connolly on a country lane on the east side of town.

Three youths found in the machine will be charged with the theft of the vehicle.

The driver of the machine, who gave his name as John Stone, 21 years old, of 13 Christopher street, will also be charged with operating a motor vehicle without a license. The others found in the automobile were Alex Phillips, 23 years old, of 19 Leffert street and Walter L. Lesyeck, 19, of R. F. D. No. 1, East Rahway.

MARRIED MEN WIN

A team of married men of St. Joseph's Church defeated the St. Joseph Athletic Club team at baseball Sunday, 8 to 6. The game was played on the high school athletic field.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Colton spent Sunday at Point Pleasant.

General Pershing's Story of the A. E. F.

By Gen. John J. Pershing

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—WNU Service

CHAPTER XXXV —Continued

It was a source of real regret to me not to command the First division in person, and this, coupled with the fact that its entry into the battle was of considerable moment, led me to speak a word of confidence and encouragement. When the officers, about 900 in all, were assembled in the grounds of the chateau occupied as division headquarters they formed a rare group.

These splendid-looking men, hardened by the strenuous work of the fall and by two months in winter trenches, fairly radiated the spirit of courage and gave promise that America's effort would prove her sons the equals of their forefathers.

The First division saw its first major offensive some six weeks later, a brilliant counterattack at Cantigny, in the Amiens sector.

Wanted the A. E. F. United.

That afternoon I motored to Sarcus to see General Foch and sound him out regarding the prospects of uniting our divisions in a sector of our own. I told him that the secretary of war when in France had expressed an earnest desire to hasten the formation of an American army and that this was also the wish of the President.

It was my opinion, I said, that early action would be of great importance in stimulating the morale of our troops and of our people. Now that the First division was to go into line the people at home would expect soon to hear that an American army was engaged on its own front. I suggested the possibility that the corps might be assembled near the First division as a beginning.

General Foch agreed in principle to the suggestion, but was uncertain when the other divisions could be spared, which I, of course, fully appreciated. He pointed out that the enemy was very aggressive and referred to the severe attack against the British on the Lys between Lens and Ypres, which began on the 9th and was still in progress. But looking beyond, I insisted that the Twenty-sixth and Forty-second divisions might be withdrawn at any time from quiet sectors, to be followed by the Second and the Thirty-second and also the Third a few days later.

I pointed out that this force of six divisions, including the First, would equal twelve French divisions, and gave it as my opinion that it would be better to use this American group for active operations than to detain the units in quiet sectors and send French divisions to the battle front.

My understanding after this discussion was very definite that the plan would soon be carried out, leaving the exact time and place to be determined. It was immaterial to me just where it should occur, the point being to get it done.

Hard Fighting on the Lys.

The German offensive on the Lys was another formidable effort to break the British line. The attack was made to the north and south of Armentieres on a front of 24 miles by 27 German divisions. The exhausted British, though they fought with most commendable courage and skill, were forced again to yield with heavy losses to themselves and the Portuguese, consisting of two divisions, who were with them.

Several French divisions were hurried to the Lys front, but it was a week after the attack began before they were put into the line. They then relieved British divisions at the famous Kemmel hill, only to be surprised and defeated themselves April 25, much to their chagrin. The battle was practically ended by the last of the month, with a gain by the Germans of ten or eleven miles and the capture of important territory from the British, but with failure to take Hazebrouck.

CHAPTER XXXVI

It was always stimulating to one's morale to visit the headquarters of the Canadians, where one soon caught the fine spirit of that superb body.

I made such a visit in the spring of 1918 and talked with their corps commander, Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Currie; his chief of staff, Major General Weber; his chief of engineers, Major General Lindsay, and others and had tea with them.

The alertness and confidence of these neighbors of ours and the excellent record they had made and were still making gave us as much gratification as though they had been our own. I remember this visit with much pleasure and recall the prediction of the Canadians that Americans would soon play an important part in the war.

General Currie deplored the fact that the British had so easily given up Paschendaele ridge, which the year before he had been told must be taken at all costs and for which the Canadians made the tremendous sacrifice of 16,000 casualties.

Calls at British G. H. Q.

At the invitation of Sir Douglas Haig, British commander in chief, I went to the British general headquarters April 20 to discuss the training of our troops with the British and study operations in progress.

We were always made welcome at British headquarters. It so happened that on the day of our arrival Lord Derby, who had just been relieved as minister of war by Lord Milner, was there en route to Paris as British ambassador. During dinner the conversation ran along freely, as though we were members of the official family. At length Lord Derby and Sir Douglas drifted to the subject of British politicians.

It would betray no confidence to say that there was considerable criticism of some who held prominent places. The coalition government came in for its share because of its attitude toward the military high command.

I took advantage of the opportunity while on the British front to visit the Nordaques area to inspect the advance elements of the Seventy-seventh division, one of the divisions selected for training with the British. We took luncheon with Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, then temporarily in command, and his staff officers. He praised the soldierly qualities of the men, but said they were very much behind in their training.

Makes Agreement With Haig.

At Sir Douglas' headquarters he and I reached an understanding as to the training and administration of our troops that were to be temporarily with the British. In the first place, they were to be allocated by regiments to British skeleton divisions under such a schedule as might be agreed upon. The training staffs of British divisions were to be at the disposal of these regiments, especially for instruction in the use of the rifle and machine gun and the handling of gas.

After that, and with the approval of their American division commander, the regiments were to be attached to a British division in line, so each of the three battalions of the regiment would have the opportunity to serve with one of the three brigades in each British division. These battalions were to be commanded by their own officers as a part of the British brigade, while the staff of the American regiment was to be attached to that of the brigade.

In the next stage the American regiments, with their three battalions united under the regimental commander, were to act as a brigade in a British division. The final stage would find the four American regiments of each division united as such under its own officers, the artillery being British until the arrival of its own artillery brigade.

In carrying out this scheme the tendency at first was for British officers actually to assume command of our units in training. Our officers in most cases permitted this to be done until it was checked by my orders that "American units must be commanded in training by the officers and noncommissioned officers who are to command them in battle," and that American troops would in all cases be commanded in battle only by Americans.

Talks Shipping in London.

Following a suggestion by Lord Milner, I went to London April 22, 1918, to consider further the shipment of American troopers. At our first conference there were present Lord Milner and Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, who had succeeded General Robertson as the chief of the general staff; Harbord and myself. The main point of difference that had developed in previous conferences as to just how far the Americans should be committed to serve in active operations was again considered.

I stated that the main thing was to get our units trained, and that while I was opposed to amalgamation, yet if during the period of instruction the units with which they were serving should be attacked or, if another great emergency should arise, of course, our men would go in. Naturally the British wanted unlimited infantry and machine-gun units, but I would consider nothing further than a limited extension of the six-division plan.

During the conference a cable from Lord Reading to the prime minister was brought forth, which stated that the President had agreed to the amalgamation of Americans with the British. I had nothing official at hand later than the President's conditional approval of joint note No. 18 of the supreme war council as suggested by Secretary Baker, so I promptly said that it could not be possible that any such concession had been made and that the classes of our troops to be shipped over and their disposition must be left to me.

Agree on Troop Shipments.

As a result of these discussions we reached an agreement which provided for the shipment in May by British and American tonnage of the infantry, machine gun, engineer and signal troops, together with the various unit headquarters, of six divisions for training with the British army. It was provided that any shipping in excess of the amount required for this number of troops should be utilized to transport the artillery of these divisions; also that such personnel as might be required to build up corps organizations should then follow, it being understood that the artillery regiments would train with the French and join their proper divisions when this was completed.

To meet any emergency that might require an excess of infantry after the completion of this program, it was agreed that all the American and British shipping available for the transportation of troops was to be used under such arrangement as would insure immediate aid to the allies, and thereafter as far as possible provide other units necessary to complete the organization of our divisions and corps.

It was further agreed that the combatant troops mentioned in connection with May shipments should be followed by such services of supply and other contingents as we ourselves might consider necessary, the shipment of a large number of these troops should be utilized at my discretion, except that the six divisions which the British were to transport would be trained with them.

Washington Makes Concession.

Reaching Chaumont, I found that a cablegram dated April 26 had been received, transmitting a memorandum dated April 19, that had been sent by direction of the President to the British ambassador at Washington in conformity with his approval of note No. 18. In this memorandum the shipment of 120,000 infantry and machine-gun units per month for four months was conceded, with the understanding that their assignment for training and use should be left to my discretion.

It went on to say that the United States, until the situation changed, had no intention of departing from as full compliance with the recommendation of the permanent military representatives as the nature of the case would permit.

This was the first official information I had received that the administration had agreed to send any specific numbers of infantry and machine-gun units to France.

This concession went further than it was necessary to go and much further than I had expected. Realizing the complications that might arise from commitments so far in the future and the delay in forming an American army that would follow, I did not agree in later discussions at the supreme war council with all that the allies now felt justified in demanding. I was opposed to the action of the supreme war council in assuming the power under any circumstances to dispose of American troops. It was not in any sense a prerogative of the supreme war council.

There can be little doubt that Lord Reading received the distinct impression from President Wilson that infantry and machine-gun units would be sent to France at the rate of 120,000 men per month for four months, beginning with April. That the President agreed to this "in principle" is practically certain. It need not be further emphasized that such a concession, even though prompted by the most generous impulse, could only add to the difficulties of our task of building up an army of our own.

It is probable that Lord Reading, skilled advocate that he was, did more while ambassador at Washington to influence the administration to grant allied requests than any other individual.

CHAPTER XXXVII

I left London April 25, 1918, and crossed to France in a British destroyer. Colonel Moltz was at Boulogne with a request for me from General Foch to come to Sarcus. I learned then that the Twenty-second division, at Seicheprey, had repulsed a severe trench raid on the night of April 20-21, and had suffered considerable loss.

Arriving at General Foch's headquarters I found Generals Bliss, Harbord and Weygand already there, and after dinner we entered into a general discussion about American troop shipments. The conversation ran as follows:

Foch—On March 28 you came to offer the services of American troops. I have a vivid recollection of the occasion. As to the American divisions, in what order do you think they should be employed?

Pershing—The order would be the Twenty-sixth, Forty-second, Second. (The First had already been sent to an active front near Amiens.) The regiments of the Thirty-second will be ready by May 1.

Foch—I do not think they can be used before May 5, but the more we put into the line the better it will be. Your Seventy-seventh division has arrived, I see. What about the Third and Fifth?

Pershing—The infantry of the Third has arrived, and that of the Fifth will soon follow.

Pershing Stands Firm.

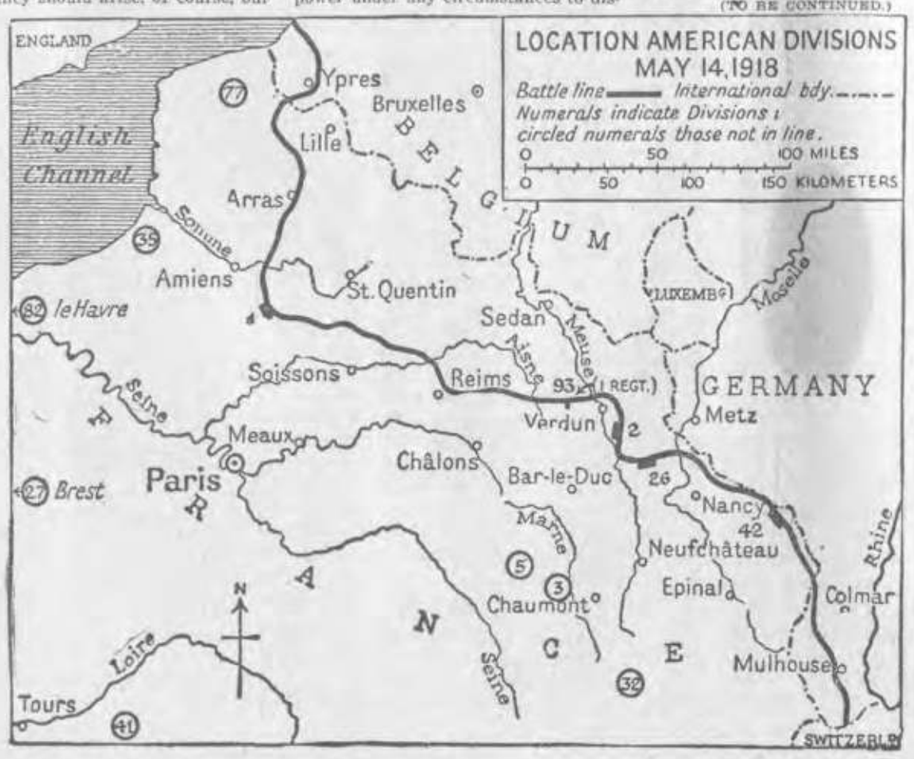
Foch—What we need now is infantry, especially the British, on account of the present crisis. That is why the supreme war council at Versailles recommended that all tonnage be devoted to that purpose for the time being. I hope that America may send over as much infantry as possible during the next three months. The other arms to complete your divisions can come afterward. What do you think of that plan?

Pershing—I cannot commit myself to such a proposition. If nothing but infantry and machine gunners are brought over, to the total of 360,000, it will be October or November before the artillery and auxiliary troops could arrive, and we could not foresee the formation of an American army until next spring.

Foch—I think your calculation is rather pessimistic, for we could begin bringing your other troops in August, but without considering that point we can furnish you with artillery and its personnel and you can have your divisions reconstituted beginning with October. What would you propose in this connection?

Pershing—I think we should limit the transportation of infantry to May, and that the artillery and auxiliary troops should come in June. They should not arrive more than a month later than the infantry. Under what conditions would you employ the American infantry units?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



News Review of Current Events the World Over

Germany's Financial Plight Worries All Other Nations—Hearings on Railway Freight Rate Increase Begun.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

George W. McGarrah

WHILE all the world looked on with anxious interest, Germany was plunged into a financial crisis that threatened the country with utter economic collapse and made possible even the subversion of the government. Delay in acceptance of the Hoover moratorium by France had resulted in the withdrawal of vast sums from the German banks, the conversion of these funds into foreign currency and its removal from the country. The big Darmstaedter und National bank closed its doors, primarily because of heavy losses sustained through the failure of Germany's largest wool-combing concern. Dr. Hans Luther, president of the Reichsbank, rushed from Berlin to London and thence to Paris, seeking aid. The French government refused to participate in a loan to the Reichsbank unless Germany would agree to conditions which Berlin regarded as impossible of acceptance. These included suspension of the pocket battleship building program, abandonment of the Austro-German customs union, further credit restrictions in Germany and relinquishment of any hope of regaining Danzig and the Danzig corridor. President von Hindenburg and his ministers said they would resign rather than submit to these demands.

Luther then flew to Basel and laid the case before the Bank for International Settlements and representatives of American, British and French banks. Gates W. McGarrah, American president of the B. I. S., announced that the directors of that institution had agreed to renew its participation in the rediscount credit of $100,000,000 accorded to the Reichsbank June 25 and due on July 15. This credit was advanced jointly by the Federal Reserve bank of the United States, the Bank of France, the Bank of England and the world bank. The sum was welcome to Luther but it was only a drop in the bucket which he had to fill.

Hans Luther

MEANWHILE the German government ordered all banks closed for two days, shut up the stock exchanges for a week and decreed a two-day moratorium. It thus checked the exodus of capital and the transfer of marks into foreign currencies or securities, for the time being. There was some rioting, but in general the German people exhibited the calmness of despair. The authorities cannot believe that America and the other nations of Europe would permit the insolvency of Germany, and the decree issued by President von Hindenburg stressed the fact that the crisis was largely metaphysical and due to lack of public confidence.

At the suggestion of the French government, an important conference was held in Paris Saturday and Sunday, the chief participants from other nations being Chancellor Bruening and Foreign Minister Curtius of Germany, Foreign Secretary Henderson of England and Secretary Stimson of the United States. This was a preliminary to a conference in London called for July 20 by the British government. To represent the United States at the latter President Hoover designated Secretaries Stimson and Mellon. It was understood they would not concern themselves with matters of European politics, and Mr. Stimson already had explained that this government could not participate in a loan to Germany, that matter resting entirely with the federal reserve and private banks.

President Hoover kept in close touch with the German situation but it was the official view in Washington that Germany must help herself by strong measures and that in the matter of outside assistance Europe must take the lead. Mr. Hoover took the position that in bringing about the moratorium he had done all that he legitimately and properly could do.

France refuses to be abashed by the attacks on her apparent harshness toward Germany. She holds that her demands are fully justified and that they tend to promote the cause of world disarmament and to assure security for Europe in general and France in particular.

CHARLES G. EDWARDS, Democrat, representative in congress of the First Georgia district, died suddenly of cerebral hemmorhage in Atlanta. He was fifty-three years old and his home was in Savannah. Mr. Edwards' death restores to two the Republican majority in the house. He was the seventh member of that body to die since the election. The Republicans now have 215 members to 213 for the Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite. There are only six vacancies for that caused by the death of Aswell of Louisiana has been filled by the election of another Democrat, John Overton.

INVESTIGATION was ordered by Secretary of Commerce Lamont into charges made by Dr. Ray O. Hall that he had been dismissed from the department for protesting against falsification of the recently issued report on the "balance of international payments." Hall, who prepared most of of the report, alleged figures were juggled and deletions made to suit "political expediency." He said particularly that a comment to the effect that impending tariff legislation possibly was in part responsible for merchandise imports holding up relatively well during the first half of the fiscal year 1930 had been omitted in the publication.

The point he had endeavored to bring out and which, he said, was omitted, was that, in anticipation of higher tariff rates later, foreign shippers had sent greater quantities of goods to this country during the first part of the fiscal year than otherwise would have been the case.

Ezra Brainerd, Jr.

RAILWAY officials, shippers and other interested persons gathered in Washington for the hearings before the Interstate Commerce commission on the application of the railroads for an increase of 15 per cent in rates on all freight traffic. It is one of the biggest questions that Chairman Ezra Brainerd, Jr., and his fellow commissioners have had to handle for some time. There was no disposition to question the fact that the railroads are in a sad financial plight. The problem is to find the remedy. In the first five months of this year the class one railroads had a net railway operating income of $188,387,587, or 2.10 per cent on their property investment, and 44 of the 171 roads operated at a loss, of which 14 were in the eastern, 6 in the southern, and 24 in the western district.

Conforming to the wish of President Hoover, that existing wage scales be maintained, the roads are seeking an increase of revenue in increased rates, but their executives have made it plain that if this is not granted, wages will have to come down. Many shippers have let the commission know that they favor the latter alternative, asserting that they cannot bear higher transportation charges. President Hoover has taken no part in the controversy, but Secretary of Agriculture Hyde has publicly asked the commission to take into consideration the fact that while the revenue of the railroads dropped 16 per cent last year, the revenue of the farmers dropped 20 per cent; that farm prices are down to pre-war levels, while freight rates are relatively high; that with many products taxes, manufacturing costs, and railroad rates can be passed on to the consumere, but that the farmer cannot pass his costs on.

Two security holders' committees appeared before the commission to set forth the danger that many millions of dollars of rail securities may become ineligible for life insurance, savings bank and other investment unless the freight rate increase is granted. One of the committee represented life insurance and savings bank interests and the other trust and fire insurance companies and institutions.

In an effort to determine whether certain practices of the railroads are consistent with "economical and efficient management," the interstate commerce commission announced that it would conduct an investigation on its own motion into practices of carriers which affect their operating revenues and expenses.

Among the practices the commission is investigating are prices paid for railroad fuel and the handling of coal at tidewater ports, lake coal, private freight cars, the spotting of cars at industries and the construction and maintenance of sidings for shippers.

CAPTS. GEORGE ENDRES and Alexander Magyar of the Hungarian army made a remarkable nonstop flight from Harbor Grace, N. F., to within 14 miles of Budapest. That city was their goal but their fuel ran out just before it was reached.

Joseph Lebrix and Marcel Doret, two famous French aviators, set out on a non-stop flight from Paris to Tokyo, hoping to make the 6,000 miles in 62 hours. They were making good progress when they were forced down in Siberia 310 miles from Irkutsk. The plane was ruined and Lebrix was slightly injured.

SOVIET Russia has taken another step in its return toward old-time ways. It has been decreed by the people's commissariat for agriculture that payment to workers on Russia's collective farms shall henceforth be made only on the basis of quality and quantity of work performed. The measure is designed to increase the "material interestedness" of the farmers and thus enlarge production.

Heretofore collective farmers have been paid partly in money from farm earnings and partly in produce, according to the size and needs of their families, many taking their share of produce at the outset of the harvest. These factors, combined with inadequate organization and management of farms, were cited in the decree as responsible for a break in labor discipline and consequent losses from the harvest.

THREE independent investigators, after a tour of the Pennsylvania-Ohio coal fields, where the miners are on strike, declared that "the people of Pittsburgh are entirely unappreciative of the gravity of the situation. If they do not awaken soon they will shortly find themselves faced with a civil strife unparalleled in the coal industry.

The investigators were Dr. Colston E Warne of Amherst college, Dr. William L. Nunn of New York university and Mauritz Hellgrin, associate editor of the publication The Nation.

CHILE has a new cabinet headed by Pedro Blanquier who, besides being premier, is minister of finance. Blanquier was formerly finance and public works minister, as well as director of the state railways. He is regarded as an efficient technical man and it is believed in Santiago that he can find the remedy for the precarious state of Chilean finances.

FROM the White House came an official reply to the attacks on the tariff commission that have been made by Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas and other Democratic leaders. The statement represented the tariff commission as a most industrious body which had completed investigations of 110 different articles under the flexible provisions of the tariff act and has investigations of 119 articles still under consideration. In 22 investigations completed and reported to the President, it was pointed out that on only 10 of the 46 articles involved had there been an increase proclaimed. On 12 articles the duty was cut. On 20 there was no change; on 4 others there were no change.

It was also explained that in addition to its duties under the flexible clause, the commission had been called on by congress for reports on 10 subjects, four of which have been completed. On its own initiative the commission undertook and completed an investigation of leaf tobacco.

"The cases brought before the commission are being handled expeditiously," the White House statement declared. "The tables presented herewith reveal that the commission is disposing of the cases at a rate of one per week."

ONE more report from the Wickersham commission has been made public. It deals with methods of criminal procedure, and an interesting paragraph denounces as "shocking to one's sense of justice" the laws under which the famous Mooney-Billings case was conducted. The commission cites the case arising from the 1916 preparedness day bombing in San Francisco as one in which motions for a new trial "were held inadequate to prevent injustice." It makes no direct recommendation, however, that the case be reopened.

In the body of its report, signed by ten of the eleven members, the commission concludes that blame should be laid at the door of "incompetent, or politics-ridden judges" for much of the general complaint against this country's criminal procedure.

Monte M. Lemann, New Orleans lawyer who declined to sign the commission's prohibition report, likewise refused to sign this document. He charges that the report was made without sufficient research to back up the conclusions reached.

Gen. Foulois

VIRTUALLY the father of the army air service, Brig. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, will next December, reap the reward of his long and earnest labors. The War department announced his promotion to succeed Maj. Gen. James E. Fechet as chief of the army air corps, effective December 20, when General Fechet's term expires. Foulois will then become a major general. He was one of the pioneers in the development of aviation through association with the Wright brothers. He flew the first airplane and the first dirigible balloon purchased for the army, and in 1910, when the appropriation for the air service was only $150, he contributed $300 from his own pay to make up a deficit. He organized the first flying unit the army ever had. As assistant chief of the corps he supervised the gigantic air maneuvers along the Atlantic coast last May.

ALBERT B. FALL, former secretary of the interior, was ordered by the Department of Justice to be committed to the New Mexico penitentiary to serve out the term to which he was sentenced on his conviction in the Elk Hills bribery case. In order that Fall, because of incipient tuberculosis, might serve his term in the Southwest, his sentence of a year in jail was changed to a year and a day by Justice Jennings Bailey of the District of Columbia Supreme court.

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PETER THE GREAT

By FANNIE HURST

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(WNU Service.)

THE thing that broke Peter Tarbell's spirit was a ringing blow across the right cheek, administered to him, within full view of a crowded back-stage, by an extravaganza queen then in the full glory of her monarchistic reign.

As doorkeeper and general guardian of the constant runnel of traffic of one sort or another through the small office that led to the wings of the theater, Peter constituted a one-headed cerberus who stood guard against claimants for the attention of the high-handed musical comedy despot of the moment, Hilda Taypay.

A riot of colorful naughtinesses, temperamental outbursts, generosities, tempers, affabilities and nonsense of a brand that had captivated Broadway, to be in her troupe or associated in any way with her in the theater, was to be victim of her despotisms as well as recipient of her repentant favors.

Those who played with her, however, feared her more than they loved her, and it could not be said, even in the indulgent mood of wildest charity, that Hilda was kind to the lesser people about her. Impressed by greatness, she was capable of paying constant homage to those whose professional rank towered above hers. Little people she despised because, apparently, to be able to express her contempt emphasized her sense of power.

Thus it happened that on a spring morning during a rehearsal, Peter, admitting to the wings a young man whom he had been instructed by the great Taypay never to deny admission, found himself suddenly the public victim of her great wrath.

"How dare you," she screamed at Peter, hurling a distaff which she had been carrying in a dance number at him—"how dare you admit that swine in my presence? I never want to see him again!" and there in the full view of the assembled company, swung out an arm, full width, and let her hand bang resoundingly against the young doorkeeper's cheek.

It was one of those events that can come to a sleeper during nightmare; it was public humiliation of a sort that can cause the throat to close and the eyes to flash into blindness. There, in the presence of at least sixty people, many of the stage hands his personal friends, a woman, without the slightest just provocation, had slapped him in the face.

For an instant his impulse had been to leap at her and crush his fingers into her ornamental throat, but that impulse died almost as it was born. Aside from the impregnable solidity of her throne, and the power of her slightest word, there was only further indignity and humiliation and self-abasement to be gained by letting go of his wrath.

Peter Tarbell, then thirty, well salaried, ambitious, eager for advancement, turned without a word on his heel and walked out, while to the strain of the interrupted melody, extravaganza's darling, prancing distaff in hand, resumed rehearsal of the dance number she had been practicing.

There were fifty dollars for a half month's wages due Peter, which he never claimed. There were personal objects, books, papers, small baggage lying about the office which he never returned to collect. The one idea was to get away securely, permanently, quickly from the scene of his humiliation, to forget, if possible, the fiendish onslaught against his dignity and his peace of mind.

The theater and everything pertaining to it became anathema to the quiet-faced, unobtrusive young man, who from that day, for many a year to come, was to carry the sting from a woman's hand across his face and heart, and whose fingers, throughout the years, were to itch to throttle the white neck of Hilda Taypay.

It is, of course, difficult to hypothesize what would have been the destiny of Peter Tarbell had he remained in the atmosphere of the theater. It is, however, fair to assume he had been on the way to higher position, since his rise had been steady from call-boy to general manager of affairs of rear stage.

Be that as it may, from the day Peter walked out, his destiny fell along lesser lines. At forty he was superintendent of a huge apartment house on the residential upper west side of New York. Eleven men worked under him, electricians, janitors, elevator boys and furnace-room men, but in reality, Peter's position, while the salary was practically that of the stage-door regime, was little above that of a managing janitor. His jobs were chiefly menial chores. Locks to be repaired on apartment doors; foyers and elevators to be kept in show state; vacant apartments to be shown to prospective tenants and altercations of one sort or another to be adjusted between his help.

There were compensations, of course. He had married, meanwhile, a quiet, enormously strong and quite personable girl who had been employed as housemaid in one of the apartments of the building in which he was employed. There were no children. Peter would have liked it, had there been. With the strange pride of the frustrated, strong Tessa would never admit her disappointment.

At fifty, Tessa, with one of those quick corrosive changes which can sometimes attack the strong, began to succumb to a cruel form of rheumatism which knotted her joints so that within a period of two years she became practically bed-ridden. It was terrible to be forced to behold the slow disintegration of the magnificent body that had been Tessa's, and with the physical, there began slowly and surely to sink into desuetude the mental. A companionable, sweet-natured and helpful woman began to slump into a querulous, bed-ridden invalid, half frantic most of the time with pain; intolerant of it, all of the time.

Poor Peter! The spectacle of Tessa, slipping into her invalidism was one which he could only watch with a sense of helpless despair. More and more, her predicament became a drain upon his time and energies.

At fifty-five he had lost the position of superintendent over the large upper west side apartment house, and on smaller pay, and in quarters much more cramped, was presiding over the tawdry destinies of a six-story tenement house on the lower east side. This time his living quarters were two rooms below the level of the sidewalk, and his monthly stipend less than half of what it had been in the larger building. And yet in some ways life was easier. The little apartment he shared with the now completely bed-ridden Tessa, meant fewer hours to devote to the chores of keeping the household moving.

And yet, there was about the environment of this house something so depressing that it seemed to Peter, struggling always with the problem of keeping afloat the sinking spirits of Tessa, as if the rows of days were simply too drab to face. It was not alone his own plight, but day after day there marched before his troubled eyes the woes of the poverty-stricken, the lame, the halt, the blind, who dwelt around them. Evictions, for reasons of poverty or sickness, were not unusual in the house where he acted in the capacity of janitor-of-all-work. Usually this unsavory task fell to him.

It was a grim, bitter job, this business of being janitor to the poverty-stricken families of the building. Sickness lurked under that roof, crime, grime and sometimes even hunger. One old woman, as a matter of fact, had been found dead in her rear apartment of a simple complaint easily diagnosed. Hunger. Little wonder that Tessa, who had always been sensitive to pain of others, lay there not only drenched in her own misery, but seeming to feel, with the antennae of her intuition, the poverty that lay everywhere around her.

Babies cried in the tenements at night. Late unsteady footsteps lurched upstairs. Women in labor pains cried out in the agony of bringing more life into these lusterless homes. From time to time there sped in horror through the dank and narrow house news of a child run over by a truck; the wage-earning head of a household falling from a scaffolding; the son of a household turning gangster and facing the death house—

Lean mean years filled with terror of one sort of another, but through it all Peter and Tessa clinging fast to the murky nest of the two rear rooms they called home and as time moved on Peter becoming more and more obsessed with the fear of losing his job through having to give more and more time to the task of tending Tessa.

The night that he found a ruin of a woman propped up against the door as he was about to enter his apartment proved a memorable one. She was a gin-fogged creature with deep ruts of suffering and dissipation down the still white flesh of her face. A wreck of a woman with a strange suggestion of splendor left to her.

It was while he was picking her up to carry her out to the curb and turn her over to the mercies of the corner policeman, that recognition came to Peter. Recognition, and a flash of anger so blinding that it seemed to him for a moment that here, now nothing could prevent his digging talons into the throat of the creature before him. Pent up in him, all through the years, were passions about to be released. Here in his arms a derelict, a remnant, a skeleton of comic opera, was the object of his lifetime of hatred. . . .

Somehow again, once more, it did not work out that way. Peter's talons did not sink in to blemish that last remnant of the beauty of Hilda's throat. He has given her roof, and in her befogged way she knows that a janitor, whom at heart she despises for being a menial has come to her succor.

There are two women for Peter to tend now. The helpless Tessa and the curious temperamental derelict whom they have taken into their home. Sometimes she sings and creates the furore of cracked melody and pitiful dance in the little tenement they all share together.

Sometimes she rises in wrath and strikes the old janitor whose humble lot she shares.

Splendor for Dogs

Dogs that are paraded by women owners along Park avenue, and other thoroughfares are usually clad in coats of many colors, brushed and groomed to the nth degree. The latest in sartorial elegance, recently observed, is a dog's coat having a small side pocket from which, neatly folded, protrudes a monogrammed handkerchief. Its utility is puzzling.

All God's Chil'un Get a Ducking

The old-fashioned gospel and the waters of the Potomac washed colored folks' sins away as eighty candidates were baptized at Washington. Rev. Lightfoot Michau was the pastor in charge of the colorful ceremony.

World Follows Lindy's Exploits

Plans for Trip to Orient Interest All Peoples

Washington.—Where Lindbergh goes the world's imagination follows—an axiom of American journalism—has received new confirmation incidental to announcement of the aviator's plan for a flight to Japan and China.

Over four years have elapsed since Lindbergh "hopped off" from Roosevelt field for the first successful non-stop flight to Paris. The tremendous interest that attended his trans-Atlantic flight has persisted during successive years, owing to a well timed series of aerial accomplishments. These have belied any possibility that the first transcendental exploit was merely the result of luck.

In four years since he startled the world he has been the object of attempted exploitation in every field, despite which he still is best identified for his contributions to aviation.

After his return to the United States in 1927 he soon embarked on a nation-wide tour, under auspices of the Guggenheim foundation, which aimed to build up popular interest in aviation—in a word, to help make the public "air minded." This eventful and safe tour was estimated of great importance as an encouragement to commercial aviation.

His next great effort, semidiplomatic in character, was a "good will trip" to Mexico and countries in the Caribbean region.

Lindbergh's next important contribution to the progress of aviation was as consultant engineer in the projection of transcontinental joint air and mail service, which was inaugurated successfully.

In 1929 Lindbergh piloted the inauguration of an air line down the Antilles to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, on the north coast of South America.

In the next year Lindbergh had a new thrill in store for the country, a feat which he shared with his wife, Mrs. Ann Morrow Lindbergh, soon to participate in his fortunes on the far eastern flight.

The couple left Los Angeles in the morning, stopped at Wichita, Kan., in the afternoon for refueling, and the same night hurtled into Roosevelt field, N. Y., for a new transcontinental record. The flight of about 2,700 miles was made in 14 hours 45 minutes and 20 seconds, at an average of 180 miles per hour, beating the previous record of Capt. Frank M. Hawks by 2 hours 52 minutes and 44 seconds.

The Lindberghs' transcontinental flight was made at high altitude, from 10,000 to 15,000 feet, and for the announced purpose, "to test the theory that airplane speed and efficiency are to be sought above storm areas, in rare atmosphere."

This achievement kept the Lindberghs at the peak of national esteem, from a technical as well as popular standpoint. It proved to aviation authorities that Lindbergh was not inclined to "stand still" in his profession, but disposed to press onward for new successes which would be of practical value to aviation.

Aviation experts now are convinced that Lindbergh's far eastern flight aims at specific technical results of which the public has not yet been fully apprised. The flight, therefore,

Decathlon Winner

Jess Mortensen of the Los Angeles Athletic club, captain of the 1930 University of Southern California track and field team, former national AAU javelin throw champion and a stellar football halfback, won the Southern Pacific AAU decathlon title and scored 8,193.29 points. This not only set a new American record but topped the official Olympic games and world record by 140 points. Mortensen is shown here walking away with all honors.

"Lady Nicotine"

Baroness Edith von Winterfeld, a member of Berlin's smart set, who, during a recent law action, admitted that she smoked more than a thousand cigarettes a week.

POTPOURRI

Heat

Heat results from the agitation of molecules of which every substance consists. Most of this earth's heat comes directly or indirectly from the sun, and all life depends on it. The sun has an estimated temperature of 10,000 degrees (F.) and if it should cool all life would eventually cease to exist and the earth would become cold like the moon.

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ANCESTORS

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK
Dean of Men, University of Illinois.

A genealogist with an imaginative and clever brain has recently demonstrated quite beyond question that anyone of English birth if he will pursue the investigation assiduously enough can readily trace his ancestry back to William the Conqueror — who wasn't such a worthy ancestor at best—and this ancestry would naturally include the riffraff that came over with the Pilgrim fathers and those ne'er-do-wells who ultimately developed into the first families of Virginia. I've never gone into the matter, but that's what he said, and I have no doubt that it is true, though I can't see that it is any credit to us.

I've never been interested in any great degree in my own ancestry. So far as I have known they were ordinary hard-working people all of whom escaped jail and the poorhouse, though the margin of safety, as they say in mechanics, was in some cases no doubt rather slight.

Jones, after two years of easy going in an eastern institution, has been "given the air," as the undergraduate puts it, and is asking admission to the institution with which I am connected. He has ancestors and he is proud of them, and he brings them forward at once as collateral. I am called up over the long-distance telephone. A lawyer of prominence is speaking to me.

"Young Jones," he tells me, "is applying for admission to the university. He's had a little trouble at Brown. He comes of a wonderful family. His grandfather was one of our most influential citizens. His father is president of the Jones Manufacturing company, and his mother, the daughter of the head of our leading bank here.

"And the boy?" I ask. "What about the boy?"

"Why, I don't know so much about the boy. I guess he's all right."

"But you see it's the boy we have to do business with; it isn't his ancestors."

"Well, I hope you'll give him a chance."

And the boy himself, though he has made a failure of a very easy job, some way feels that because his grandfather was a successful business man he should be given special consideration. He looked upon his ancestors as an asset and not as an obligation.

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Smart Afternoon Frock

A smart informal afternoon frock consisting of a white satin blouse heavily embroidered in the Russian manner, with a sash to match the green of the skirt, whose pleats rise in an upward line.

Bloodroot juice was sometimes used by Indians when they painted their faces for war dances or fighting.

Saints for Carpathian Passes

These heroic figures of Saints Methodius, at the left, and Cyril, right, designed by Albin Polasek, head of the sculpture department of the Art Institute of Chicago, have been erected at Frenstat pod Radhostem, Czechoslovakia, to keep watch over the passes of the Carpathian mountains.

Gotham Falls for Bargain Swindles

New York.—"Say, buddy, wanta buy a good fur cheap. Gotta get rid of it cheap."

Cheap, to be sure. But not cheap enough.

Beware of the individual who tries to prey on your hidden impulse to get something for nearly nothing.

Look straight ahead or shake your head firmly when one of them halts a delivery car and speaks down at you hoarsely from the corner of his mouth.

Or better yet, write down the license number of his car.

The wonderful bargain the driver offers you, with the intimation that it is stolen or smuggled through the customs, 99 times out of 100 is a swindle.

Lieut. John E. Mahoney, in charge of the 23 uniformed men in Commissioner Henry B. Cocheau's Long Island division of the state motor vehicle bureau, has just issued a warning that this type of swindling is expanding.

One of the gangs Lieut. Mahoney has been chasing sells old tires, doctored and painted so that they look usable.

Another swindling gang have a truck carrying a radio which is hooked up and plays fine. Sets are offered for sale which are supposed to be identical with the one playing.

When you get your purchase home you find the tubes are dead and the set as a whole worthless.

It is hard to convict such swindlers. Take the case of the man who sold a piece of cat fur worth $2 to a lady for $7, hinting it was stolen. He was brought before Mahoney, who got the woman's money back.

If the case had gone to court it would have been one person's word against another, with the truck man maintaining that he had not misrepresented, and the chances of conviction would have been negligible.

It may be better to be happy than to be rich, but no poor man ever derived any satisfaction from that thought. He'd take a chance.

STRANGE AS IT SEEMS—By John Hix

(WNU Service.)

SUCH IS LIFE—Sounds Reasonable

By Charles Sughroe

The Carteret News

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

ESTABLISHED IN 1908 AS THE ROOSEVELT NEWS

—::—

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M. E. YORKE, Publisher

TELL THE TRUTH

Different representatives of those, who are either on the Board of Education, or pull the strings—use the dummies—have come to the office of the Carteret News with all kinds of suggestions and threats that this paper suppress the news.

They would have this paper tell the public nothing.

They would have the wasteful, inefficient methods which have been bleeding the public here go on forever.

They should worry. It is not their money. Some of them pay next to no taxes and get plenty more back.

The most mystifying thing in the world is why membership on the Board of Education in Carteret, which pays "nothing", should be so bitterly fought about.

One duck, who has had a pretty party of it for a good many years and who was afraid to present himself to the voters is quite excited.

We wonder why? Why should he worry if there is nothing in it?

There is hardly a day we do not hear from one of his lieutenants with some of their plain, petty propaganda.

They work on the basis that all the people in Carteret are ignorant. They delude themselves that they can tell the people of Carteret "anything" and they will believe it.

When you see any of them coming, and you know who they are you will know that propaganda is coming from their mouth before they open it.

They are out for more. You know for whom they want more.

The bellyaching Bills who have made a nice thing out of it for a good many years for themselves do not need to think that the people of Carteret are ignorant and fall for their self-serving propaganda.

Instead of smoke-screens, bluffs and idle threats, let them state the facts. Let them tell the truth.

Anyone who tells the truth can always defend their position with the facts. The trouble has been here in Carteret that the affairs of the Board of Education have been surrounded with silence and secrecy.

Why?

For whose benefit was this?

Who is afraid to let the public know?

Why were they afraid to let the public know?

Why is not the public entitled to know the facts?

We challenge those who bellyache in private but who are afraid to stand up in public to give the fullest publicity to all the Board of Education's affairs past and present.

Incidentally, we challenge either the dummies or the boy or boys who pull the strings to point to one statement of fact in the Carteret News that is untrue.

MORROW

Dwight Morrow has rendered notable public service.

He did much to untie the transportation tangle in the World War making it possible to get our troops and supplies across with dispatch.

He was on various committees that had to do with finances during the World War.

Mexico, always a sore spot from a diplomatic standpoint, had its attitude greatly changed once Morrow got on the job. The seizure of American property was stopped.

The religious strife was mitigated.

The whole attitude of suspicion and hate towards Americans was greatly modified. It was regrettable in a way he had to leave that country.

Mr. Morrow was drafted to go to the London Naval Conference with the Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson. This was regarded as a successful affair largely due to Mr. Morrow's efforts.

Then the people of New Jersey selected him to be one of their representatives in the United States Senate.

Recently, although the United States Senate is not in session, Mr. Morrow was called to Washington to help the President draft memorandums to be sent to France on the question of debt moratorium.

This New Jerseyman is an outstanding figure in America.

BAIRD FOR LOWER TAXES

David Baird, Jr., told an Elizabeth audience last week that if elected Governor it would be his earnest effort to bring about a reduction in the volume of taxation. This has a familiar sound. Memory recalls no candidate for Governor in the last half-century who has not made similar promises, and yet taxes have continued to mount higher and higher. This is no reflection upon the sincerity of those making the promises. We have no doubt that if elected Mr. Baird will do everything in his power to make good his pledge.

He may be able to reduce the cost of the state government, but this will be of little aid to the general taxpayer, since the direct state tax is a minor item in his tax bill.

If Mr. Baird can devise some method of checking the money spending madness of municipal governing bodies, not excluding some boards of freeholders and board of education, he can bring relief to the groaning taxpayers and not otherwise.

The report of the Tax Survey Commission very clearly points out in how many ways the taxes are improvidently expended. It is municipal extravagance exhibited in over-ambitious schemes of public omprovements, community luxuries, costly public buildings, unnecessary public employees and high salaries that account for high taxes.

Just now there is a swelling tide of public sentiment demanding a halt in this reckless waste of public revenues to be reflected in a visible lowering of taxes. The depression in business brought with it a keener realization of the tremendous burden that high taxes impose on industry and how detrimental they are to the general walfare. Mr. Baird does well to stress this condition and to assure the people that it is his purpose to give them relief is possible. Doubtless later on he will present a definite program.

BETTER LUCK NEXT TIME

The Legionnaires of Carteret were all set to act as hosts to the Legionnaires of other New Jersey Posts.

Unfortunately we were not favored here in Carteret with suitable weather for such an affair on Saturday, the day apointed.

Of course, the local Legionnaires, who had worked hard to entertain others and to put their Post on the map, were disappointed. They were not the only ones. The whole Borough was interested in having the affair a success.

Better luck next time.

HAPPY DAYS

It is surely happy days in the county when it is learned that the Board of Freeholders were able to finance their bond issues at a comparatively low rate. Fortunately the Freeholders had many bids. The resolution of the Board authorized the sale of $1,006,000 of road and bridge bonds to the Liberty Bank of New Brunswick.

Both the road issue and the bridge issue bonds bear 4¼%.

STAY ON THE JOB

It has been alleged that the holder of an office that is very important at this time of depression is difficut to locate. This happens to be the occupant of an office that ought to be easily located at a time like this.

If this allegation is true, there can be no excuse for not being on the job these days in that office.

There is no good reason in the world why people who are paid out of public funds should not put their time in and be available to the public.

The public is entitled to service at all times from all those who get money from the taxpayers' pocketbooks. Anyone on the public payroll today is a very lucky devil, man or woman, whether they know it or not. Most of the people on the public payroll have not the slightest idea of what the depression is. The other fellow, who is hard hit, has to find money for himself as well as those on the public payroll.

Therefore, it is doubly essential that those who get paid by the public be on the job in the public's behalf.

There is another alternative. If they do not care to be on the job, let them quit the job. The only danger, then, will be that many may be killed in the rush to get it.

WHEN?

Sometime ago the local municipal authorities, the Mayor and the Borough Council, saw fit to have stop signs placed in several parts of the borough.

It appears those stop signs have been placed in places that were essential for moving vehicles to stop before turning into the main traffic stream. In other words, the signs seemed very well placed. They were placed not only to aid the traffic situation but to promote safety.

Both these things good citizens ought to be interested in. It appears, either out of habit or carelessness, that no few not only are passing stop signs as if they did not exist, but are cutting in on the wrong side of blinkers. This cannot go on without causing accidents. It is usually the fellow who is the cause of an accident who sets up the biggest howl after an accident.

This very matter was brought to the attention of the Council by one of the Councilmen a few meeting ago. It is time there was some action on it. Let the police get on the job with warnings at least. If warnings do not go, then the next step should be an order, regardless of who the offender turns out to be.

GOOD NEWS

The announcement of Mayor Hermann that he has been working quietly on a better plan of financing of the non-school indebtedness is good news for the taxpayers.

Every dollar saved now is doubly welcome.

The present children growing up, too, if they then live in Carteret and all who expect to continue to live in Carteret, will reap the benefits of this as the years go on.

This is constructive work. Let us have no backsliding and complete publicity on the method of handling financing of all borough matters.

ABOLISH CHILDISH OGRES

By RABBI NATHAN KRASS, New York.

Fear and worry are the great curses of the human race, and human beings, rather than allow themselves to be mastered by them in times of adversity, should place their trust in God. Most of our fears have their origin in infancy, and to eliminate them we must banish from the nursery the old assortment of ogres, gnomes, bogeymen and all the other devices that instill fear into the heart of the child.

We must train our children along religious lines—along real religious lines. We must train them along those lines which connect men with God and the finite with the infinite. You talk about the lost radiance of religion and spirituality. You cannot regain this lost radiance except by that type of education which in this befuddled age can lead back man's mind to think in terms of the universe. If you are going to fail, fail fighting courageously. If you are defeated, then be defeated as was Cyrano de Bergerac, fighting heroically, sword in hand.

ADVERTISING PAYS OWN WAY

By WALTER STRONG, Publisher Chicago Daily News.

The more money that is intelligently spent in advertising a worthy product suited to the wants and needs of the people, the cheaper you can lay the product down to the consumer. While this may seem an apparent paradox, there is no black magic about it—only a marvelous economic paradox which makes it possible to "have your cake and eat it, too."

The answer appears to be that advertising pays its own bill by stimulating consumption and speeding up production, thereby creating enough additional wealth to pay the bill and many times over.

In these days of purely temporary depression there is one Moses who can lead us out of the wilderness of fear, and that is advertising. It has persuaded the people of the United States by educational influence to attain a higher standard of living than any other peoples.

It has taught people what clothes they should wear, what foods they should eat, the sort of homes they should have, what cleanliness means, what books they should read, the value of swift transportation and the necessity for good roads. Advertising has stressed the value of education; has persuaded people to go to church. It has pointed out the roads that lead to health, happiness and prosperity.

CHANGED ASPECT OF RELIGION

By REV. DR. FREDERICK B. FISHER, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Just as politics has faded out as a distinct entity, but is merged with economics and practical commerce, likewise religion no longer is a pure science. We used to regard politics a special department of life. This is not so today. Politics has merged with economics, practical commerce and many other things, so that its identity is all but lost. Even religion as a pure science has passed. It is more than worship of one kind or another, it is more than prayer, it is social co-operation, or to put it plainly, it is fellowship.

Christianity, Buddhism, and Mohammedanism are finding a great deal in common. All are now seeking universal social progress and are searching for points of contact and co-operation, while within each religion great social movements are taking place.

Like Christianity, Buddhism and Mohammedanism are tackling industrial, educational, and racial problems. Each is rapidly becoming more than a religion in the old sense of the word. Today shows a significant blending of political, social, educational and religious goals.

MOST PROSPEROUS NATION IS FRANCE, FIGURES SHOW

Dr. Julius Klein Assembles Data Revealing Remarkable Progress in Past Few Years.

New York.—France is today the most prosperous nation in the world, according to figures assembled by Dr. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of commerce.

"In a world harassed by depression and economic anxiety, France's well-being is conspicuously impressive," Doctor Klein writes in Collier's Weekly. "Measured by almost every index, she has stood forth in the past few years as the most prosperous of nations.

"Until recently her unemployment has been practically nil, whereas the jobless armies in America, England, Germany and Italy, totaled this winter at their peak some 14,000,000 or more. Her per-capita gold holdings at this writing are about $67, as against $42 for Switzerland, $39 for Argentina, $34 for the United States, with England, Germany and Italy straggling far behind. In iron and steel exports, that great staple indicator of power in world trade, she has in the past five years stood at the head of the exporting nations.

"In telegraph wire mileage, her people are now better equipped than any in Europe, with a per-capita average nearly three times that of Germany or Italy and 70 per cent greater than that of England. Her roads in proportion to population are likewise far and away the most adequate on the globe; her improved road mileage per 10,000 of population is 90, whereas that of the United States is 51, England 39, Germany 34 and Italy 28."

Hers is the second greatest colonial empire on the globe and it is worth noting that practically all of it has been acquired since her debacle in 1871. The vital significance of that empire as an element in her present-day economic pre-eminence is all too frequently overlooked; indeed, her colonial commerce is the most important single factor in her external trade, outranking that of any other geographic entity both as a market and as a source of supply for the mother country.

New Data Discovered in Ancient City of Ur

Philadelphia.—Historically important tablets, one of which provides the first evidence that the ancient cty of Ur of Chaldees was inhabited as late as 324 B. C. in the reign of Alexander the Great, have been unearthed by the joint archeological expedition of the University of Pennsylvania museum and the British museum.

Announcement of the discovery of the tablets was made by Horace H. F. Jayne, director of the university museum, following receipt of a report describing the find from the expedition.

"During the last few months we have been excavating the residential section of the town belonging to the patriarchal age, from 2000 to 1900 B. C.," C. Leonard Woolley, field director of the expedition, said in his report.

"Above the residential quarter we have encountered only a few disjointed fragments of walls of a later date. At the lower level we found mud brick buildings lying some ten feet above the level of the well-preserved houses of the Abrahamic period and separated from them by a stratum containing burnt brick walls of about 1400 B. C.

"Inscribed tablets found in the ruins afforded accurate dating evidence. The houses were occupied, one tablet showed, down to the twelfth year of Alexander the Great. This is the first real evidence we have that proves that Ur survived down to the Greek age."

Vet Is Awarded Twice for Same Heroic Deed

Pittsburgh.—The same heroic deed did double duty for James Lavery, Erie, earning him a distinguished service cross and, more recently, an automobile.

Lavery saved many lives in skirmish while serving with the American troops on the Mexican border. He made repeated trips to the scene of the attack and carried off the wounded in an automobile. He was cited for his bravery.

In a national essay contest Lavery described his experience in which the performance of the car, despite the fact it was riddled with bullets, was given credit for bringing the men to safety. The entry was adjudged the best in thousands submitted from all parts of the United States and Lavery was awarded first prize—a new automobile.

New Precious Metals Mine Believed Found

Okemah, Okla.—Gold and silver, believed to be in paying quantities, have been discovered near here. The gold bearing quartz is deposited about 23 feet under the surface. Traces of platinum and iron also were found in the ore. Laboratory tests are to be made to determine adviseability of mining the metals.

Will Draft Natives

Rome.—The new law just promulgated by the Italian cabinet enables Italy to conscript men in the colonies into the military service, just as though they were living in Italy.

Novel "Change of Air"

Mr. Bata, Czechoslovakian boot manufacturer, is a very busy man, and his time is valuable. When his doctor told him that he must go to a mountainous district for a change of air, he decided that he could not spare the time. Instead of going to the mountains, Mr. Bata bought a balloon, anchored it to his factory chimney, and used it as an office. Thus he was able to enjoy the pure air of the heights and carry on his business at the same time.

Symbols of Jewish Faith

A phylactery is a reminder. It is, in reality, a small leathern box containing slips of parchment on which are written Scriptural passages. Two such boxes are worn by Jews, one on the head and one on the left arm, during the time of prayer on all mornings except those of Sabbaths and holy days. The passages are Exodus, 13:1-10, 11-16 and Deuteronomy, 6:4-9 and 11:13-22, and are reminders of obligation to keep the law.

Your 'BOY' wants a Remington Portable

EVERY youngster likes to operate a typewriter. If there is one in your home, your boy will do his homework on it . . . and get better marks. It helps him learn spelling and punctuation . . . gives him another means of self-expression. Full instructions on the "Touch System" with each machine.

Write to

Standard Typrewriter Exchange

845 Broad Street,
Newark, N. J.
or Phone Carteret 8-0300

THE SAVING HABIT leads to the forming of many other good habits of living. Get the SAVING HABIT. It will help to make you, win influence for you, gain wealth and happiness for you. We invite you to put one of our pass books in your pocket and

DEVELOP THE HABIT OF BANKING YOUR MONEY IN AN ACCOUNT WITH US

THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

CARTERET, N. J.

3½% Interest on Savings

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION

HOW'S TH' OLD BANK ROLL?

Kind of Flat and Sickly?

Well then, what you and it both need is a trip to rest and recuperate

Why not motor down to the Nation's Capitol?

You will find the following Maddux-operated Hotels so cozy and comfortable and inexpensive

The Cairo, The Hamilton, The Martinique, The Fairfax, The Cavalier, The New Amsterdam

For reservations or further information, address James T. Howard, General Manager Maddux Hotels, 1409 L Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., or the manager of the individual hotel.

WHAT A DIFFERENCE—

One of the wonderful new "Quality" Gas Ranges will make in your kitchen and in your cooking, and you can buy it on easy payments, too.

It would be difficult to mention everything you want to know about these splendid Gas Ranges. You must see them yourself, examine them, ask questions, and compare them with other Gas Ranges costing many dollars more.

COME TO OUR SHOWROOM—

ad inspect these ranges at your leisure. It's a pleasure to show such fine equipment, and, when you are ready to buy, we have a budget plan which makes it very easy to pay for any model.

PAY ONLY 10% DOWN—

—Balance over one Year

THE PERTH AMBOY GAS LIGHT CO.

222 SMITH STREET PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

Phone 3510—Perth Amboy.

Enraged South African Natives on the Warpath

Two thousand furious natives in South Africa, armed with assegais, went on the warpath to avenge the death of members of their tribe. They were attacked by Amabomvu braves in the dead of night at a wedding feast in the Mtamo location, near Kranskop, Natal. The avengers burned down huts within 100 yards of Kranskop and the police were seriously alarmed. Europeans living in the neighborhood concentrated in a central farmhouse in case further trouble should arise. Some of the South African tribesmen are shown armed with assegais.

MY NEIGHBOR SAYS—

GET a cheap teapot to melt paraffin in and always keep it for this purpose. Once tried, you will never do without it. The melted paraffin pours easily just where it is wanted and need not be used all at one time.

—

Keep loose matches in a covered tin box or covered glass jar. Around outside of jar paste a strip of sandpaper on which to scratch matches.

—

Old phonograph records are excellent to keep irons polished. Rub iron over record occasionally.

—

When hardwood floors are worn, give a coat of white shellac the day before waxing. Floors will then be more easily polished.

—

Gilt frames can be cleaned with the white of an egg gently rubbed on with a camel's hair brush.

—

Fruit juices should always be saved. Combined with tapioca, which does not have to be soaked, or with gelatin, which is not flavored, they make delicious desserts.

—

To remove the shell of an egg quickly after it has boiled the required time, place it in a basin of cold water for two seconds and the shell will come off without difficulty.

—

When boiling ham, salt beef or tongue, which is to be eaten cold, you should leave the meat in the liquor until it is cold. The flavor is very much improved.

—

Large sheets that have become worn in the middle should be torn in halves and what were the two outer edges joined together. The shabby part, which is now outside, should be trimmed away and the raw edges neatly hemmed.

—

When cleaning gloves, ribbons, etc., with gasoline try this way: Take a pan or pail of hot water out of doors and warm the gasoline by placing the can in the water. Then take a piece of white soap and after wetting with gasoline whatever is to be cleaned, apply it and use the soap and wark gasoline as if it were water. The warm gasoline is much pleasanter for the hands, and with the soap washes cleaner.

—

The best thing with which to rub irons is a fairly large pad of folded brown paper. This will also serve to test their heat. In addition a cloth should be kept at hand on which to wipe off any flakes of soot or dirt. A small piece of wax is excellent for producing a gloss when rubbed on the iron. Paraffin has the same effect.

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The Children's Corner

Edited by DOROTHY EDMONDS

The Land of Milk

Patty just didn't like milk. One bright sunny day she sat in the garden playing. A big fat bee droned by and settled on a nearby blossom. Soon two more joined him.

"What a funny buzzing sound they make," thought Patty. "Wouldn't it be funny to be a bee and fly from flower to flower looking for honey? Then I wouldn't have to drink milk, or do anything at all but fly around and buzz and buzz."

Just then she noticed some one walking about under the trees. He seemed to be wringing his hands and looking for some one. He looked like a great big Milk Bottle. "But he can't be," mused Patty, "because Milk Bottles don't have legs and arms and heads. And besides he's talking."

He was quite near now and Patty saw the troubled look on his face and could hear distinctly what he was saying. "I wonder where she is, and I wonder why she doesn't like me when I like her so much." Then, catching sight of Patty, he hurried toward her.

"Patty dear," he called, "won't you come and play with me?"

He really was a Milk Bottle, and because his arms were short he had a hard time reaching for his cap. He tipped it ever so little.

"I'm glad he didn't bow," thought Patty, "he'd spill if he did." Aloud she said, "Go away, please. I don't like you."

"How do you know that you don't like me? Let me introduce some of my friends to you."

And sure enough there they were. They looked like Brownies; some wore brown, some blue, some white and some red.

"My friends," he began in a very important tone of voice, "this is Patty. Tell her what you can do for her."

Then taking hold of hands they danced near and Patty noticed that they were lettered A, B, C, and D. They took off their caps, bowed low before her and said, "We are the Vitamins."

"Keeping eyes well and strong," sang A.

"Scaring illness away," cried B.

"Making you grow," sang out C.

And D in a high-pitched, squeaky voice piped, "Plenty of me, strong bones will be."

All this time four little blue ones had been whispering off to one side, with their heads together. Not until they faced her did she notice that they had their names written on white strips of paper, too.

"I'm Iron," said the first one, "and very important!"

"I'm Phosphorus," said another, standing beside little Iron.

"I make your teeth firm and strong," sang gay Calcium, dancing into place.

And then Sulphur pulled his cap down over one eye, and with his hands in his pockets and his feet spread very wide apart, squeaked in his queer little voice, "I'm here, too, and my work is important for you."

Patty laughed until her sides ached at the way they fell over each other when they tried to form a pin-wheel.

One little odd red Brownie bowed before Patty as the others had done. "I am Protein, a perfect building-block for you, Patty!" And then he pulled his little red cap down tight on his head and turned cartwheels until he was quite out of breath.

All the while Mr. Milk Bottle smiled and nodded and looked very much pleased. By this time, too, Patty was feeling very much ashamed of the way she had spoken to him when he first came up to her. "Oh, Mr. Milk Bottle," she apologized with her prettiest smile, and her very deepest curtsy, "I do like you, and I do like your friends. They are all so happy and gay and so very polite. Won't you come to see me often?"

"We will come as often as you want us to," he smiled, "we live in every glass of milk you drink."

(Copyright.)—WNU Service.

DIDN'T KNOW HIMSELF

"This, I presume, is the portrait of one of your former admirers."

"Don't be foolish, hubby. That is a photograph of yourself when you had hair."

Machines That Are Almost Human

By E. C. TAYLOR

The Wireless Light

IT WILL not be many years, scientists predict, before we will go home, press a button, and a crystal globe, having no wires inside or out, will cast a pleasant light in our homes.

This wireless light is now a fact, and is used in several robots that surprise us by their human-like performances.

The new wireless light loooks like a crystal sphere when not lighted. It has no filament inside it to burn up and break, and has no metal inside or out. It contains gases rendered highly luminous by a high frequency electric current in a near-by coil of wire. In homes of the future mechanical age, these coils could be placed in the walls, and no lighting apparatus or wires, only the crystal lighting globes, would be exposed.

One of these wireless lights, a huge one, operated by radio, recently was mounted on a tower in Schenectady, N. Y., and it threw off sufficient light to read a newspaper two miles away. These wonder lights cost little and give off almost no heat.

The new magic lights are similar to the neon tubes used for the new type of outdoor advertising lights, but cast a soft glow instead of the glaring red or blue of the neon outdoor tubes. The neon tubes need wires, but the magic light has no wires, and the crystal globes could be carried from one place to another and set down where one wants it.

This magic wireless light utilizes the principle of the ordinary electric doorbell, where by pressing a button, a current of electricity is sent through a coil which repeatedly pulls a hammer that rings the bell.

Scientists discovered that in the neighborhood of a rapidly changing magnetic field, electrons in a gas-charged bulb started first one way and then another, thus producing light.

The wireless light can be used only in proximity to changing magnetic coils. For home lighting these coils would be placed in walls, and they could be started agitating by pressing a button, just as the doorbell is made to ring.

This principle of magnetic coils is used to make a robot work in the United States government assay office in New York city. That robot literally picks gold out of the air.

A considerable quantity of gold formerly was lost in the fumes that passed off during the smelting process in the assay office.

Now these fumes are forced to rise between two metal plates. These plates are charged with a high voltage electric current. The gold particles in the fumes become electrified and settle on the near-by electrodes. Then they are shaken into a collecting chamber below.

Hundreds of ounces of gold, worth many thousands of dollars, have been recovered in this way by the robot.

Another magnetic robot now used by railroads detects broken rails and prevents accidents.

The robot is housed on a small car resembling a handcar, that is towed slowly over the rails. As it passes along the rails it sends an electric current through the rails directly beneath the car.

When a break in a rail is encountered, the current is interrupted, and the robot squirts a dab of paint on the spot where the break is indicated.

This device detects flaws of so minute a nature that they could not be seen by the human eye. Countless railroad accidents have been averted by the use of the robot.

The magic light is helping to perfect television, that remarkable device that brings pictures of actual events along with sound over the radio. Scientists have progressed so far in this, that six-foot screens have replaced the fourteen-inch screens of a short time ago, and many more persons now can see the radio talkies and movies than formerly. With a development of the new magic light, it is predicted that two-way television will be speeded. Demonstrations already have been made, showing both parties to a telephone conversation, and it will not be long, say scientists, before you can see the person you are talking to over the telephone. You also will be seen, though.

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Best Wood for Chessmen

The forest products laboratory says that the best chessmen are probably made from genuine boxwood. This wood is imported in relatively small quantities because of its scarcity and high price. It probably can be readily had, however, in the small sizes required for chessmen. West Indian boxwood should also be suitable for chessmen. The wood is much more common and is considerably lower in price. Among American species holly is probably best suited for chessmen. This wood is light colored, rather heavy, and quite hard. It carves well and takes a smooth finish.

Opera Stars' Pay Limited

Opera stars of Germany are to receive not more than $160 a night nor more than $6,500 a year, according to a recent decision of the German Stage society. This limitation of compensation is caused by the bad financial condition of most German operas. It is feared, however, that famous foreign artists will refuse to appear in Germany at these rates.

Unhappy Wives

HUSBANDS frequently neglect their health—become "run-down" and irritable. You who love him best of all, are usually first to note when he looks and acts older than his years.

Don't merely be unhappy about his health. Help him to new strength and vitality by giving him Fellows' Syrup. For men, and women too, it promptly improves appetite. It banishes "nerves." It aids in rekindling new interest in living.

This wonderful tonic is famous 'round the world, as Nature's assistant in building up weakened systems. Most likely your own doctor is among the many thousands of physicians who regularly prescribe it. Get genuine Fellows' Syrup at your druggist's.

FELLOWS' SYRUP

The Southwestern Prospecting Club offers the person of average means an opportunity to share in development of oil and mineral resources of Southwest. Planning operation in newly discovered East Texas fields. Possible for values to advance. Your interests carefully safeguarded. Send $3.00 for membership reservation and particulars of our new and equitable club plan to Postal Box 367, PARIS, TEXAS.

PROTEKS CONES For FEMININE HYGIENE
They are Safe, Reliable and Effective. Make use of poisonous solutions unnecessary. Recommended by doctors. Sent in plain wrapper. $1 a box. PROTEKS FEMALE PILLS, $2.00 a Box. PROTEKS MED. CO. 4547 Park Ave., N.Y. City

Gallant Indeed

The Grand Duke Boris contended, at a Hollywood charity sale, that the American man surpasses all others in gallantry and wit.

"And I just overheard a conversation," said the grand duke, "that bears me out.

"That pretty girl over there selling toys said to a young man who stopped to admire her booth:

"'What do you think of my scheme of decoration—holly leaves and berries over laurel?'

"'Well, to be frank,' said the young man, 'I'd much prefer mistletoe over yew.'"

Devastating Rejoinder

"I would lay the world at your feet!" exclaimed the impassioned lover.

"Really," replied Miss Cayenne, "it's very good of you to suggest it, but you needn't trouble yourself. It's there already."—Washington Star.

Home at Last

"How did you like your travels?"

"Awful—bad weather, bad hotels—and when I got home two fleas jumped out of my trunk."

"How glad they must have been to get home again."—Lustige Kolner Zeitung, Cologne.

Undesirable

"Hey, you'll have to get out of our town. Move on to the next town."

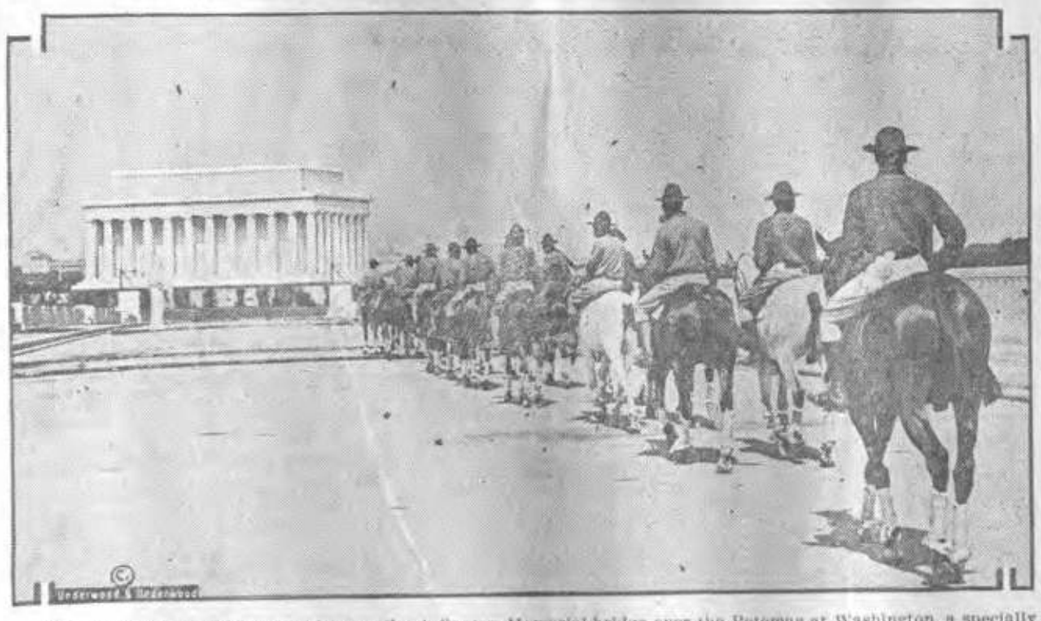
"They sent us over here."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

You Know the Violet

"May I print a photograph of your prize-winning violet?"

"No, it would shrink away."

Arlington Bridge Open, but Only for Polo Ponies



Although work is not yet complete on the Arlington Memorial bridge over the Potomac at Washington, a specially privileged class of traffic is now using it. But it is not official limousines which pass over it, but polo ponies, used by army officers and stabled at Fort Myer, which use the new span so their slow cavalcade will not delay traffic on the heavily crowded Highway bridge.

How It Started

By JEAN NEWTON

"AS SIMPLE AS COLUMBUS' EGG"

Here is a phrase, as old as the discovery of America, and one which would probably never have come into the language but for this epochal incident.

The expression had its inspiration in the court of the queen of Spain who had invited scientists and others to stand an egg on one of its ends—a balancing feat hitherto, presumably unaccomplished.

None could do the trick till Columbus, with an air of nonchalance tapped it on the table, held it for a moment and then gently released his hold, when it balanced itself neatly and completely.

Ever since, any problem which is apparently puzzling but in reality simple has been referred to as being as simple as Columbus' egg.

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Huge Eagle Killed

Tazewell, Va.—John Murray, a farmer, killed an eagle at Horsepen that had a spread of 78 inches from tip to tip. It is believed that it was the same eagle that attacked a child recently. The bird was found drinking from a creek when shot.

LIGHTS OF NEW YORK

By WALTER TRUMBULL

There is a New York woman of wealth and position who never has had a high regard for regulations of the order which appear to her a bit stupid and unnecessary. Up to recent times, of course, men have made laws and women have made customs, and the fact is that the average women, being really much more independent of thought than any man, is governed mainly by her own sense of the fitness of things rather than by any legal code. That may not be clear to you, but I know what I mean.

At any rate, for various reasons, this woman had not been abroad in rather a long time, but decided to spend a season in Europe. She discovered that she had to obtain a passport. Used to special consideration, she did not see why she had to take out such a document, she being a nice person whom any country should be glad to entertain, and, if she did have to take it out, she didn't see why there was so much red tape to be unraveled. Finally she got the passport and showed it to her husband. He, being a man, was considerably startled when he looked it over.

"This picture is you, all right," he said, "but they must have made a mistake. The description doesn't fit you in the least. Your eyes, for example, are light blue. This describes them as hazel."

"Yes," said his wife calmly. "I always have wanted hazel eyes."

"What has that got to do with it?" said the man. "Your eyes are blue."

"Don't be silly," said his wife. "When they insisted upon my describing myself, I thought of just how I had always wished to look, so I just pretended I looked that way. It's a very good description."

When last seen, the husband looked as if he were about to have apoplexy.

* * *

It has become really dangerous to sit around with your friends. A lot of them appear to have succumbed to an educational complex. They want you to play spelling games, one of those games where somebody mentions a letter, and the next one adds a letter, and so on around the room until somebody completes the word. When you complete a word, you drop out. In the first place, certain of my friends have charged that I keep my spelling in my wife's name, and in the second place, I don't like spelling games and never did. And, if they don't start a spelling game, they begin on definitions. That's just as bad. Who cares about the difference between biennial and biannual? And, by the way, what does "moiety" mean?

(©, 1931, Bell Syndicate.)—WNU Service.

KNEW HIS WIFE

"The mistress says she will be ready in five minutes."

"All right. I'm going to lie down for a while. Call me in an hour and a half.

The KITCHEN CABINET

VARIETY IN THE MENU

For a luncheon menu after preparing the salad of crisp lettuce, french dressing with a few sections of grapefruit or pineapple, sprinkle it with a handful of good nuts—peanuts, almonds, pecans or hickory nuts—any nut will be good and supply the protein which is needed for the well-balanced menu. With a slice of whole wheat bread and a glass of milk, this makes a good meal.

French Potato Soup.—This has appeared before, but is such a favorite that one hopes to find a few new ones to become its advocates. Slice a large potato or two, an onion or two—one may vary the proportions depending on the number to be served. Slice the onions and put them to cook in two tablespoonfuls of butter. When a golden brown add them to the potatoes which are covered with boiling water, cook until soft. Season, add hot milk and serve.

Creamed Finnan Haddie. — There should be one and one-half cupfuls of the fish, flake or break into small bits, after soaking in water. Remove all bone and skin. Make a white sauce as usual, add the fish and simmer for ten minutes. Halve crosswise large, fresh, green peppers and remove the seeds and veins. Scald with boiling water and drain well. Fill with the creamed fish, cover with buttered crumbs and place the peppers in gem pans to hold their shape. Bake ten minutes or until well heated and the crumbs well browned. Salmon, tuna or cooked fresh fish well seasoned may be used in place of the haddie. Garnish with riced, hard-cooked egg and chop the whites and use as a border around the edge of the pepper for a more fancy and nutritious dish.

Use the fruit left in the bag when draining for jelly to make jam. If carefully looked over and the fruit is fresh, it will make most acceptable jams. By adding an orange, a few nuts, one will have a nice tasty conserve.

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The Home Censor

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another night's sleep gone!

Flit kills mosquitoes quick!

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Dr. J. D. KELLOGG'S REMEDY

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS

BRIDGE - SHOWER GIVEN MISS WEISS

Honor Bride-to-Be at Home of Miss Rose Glass. Friends Present Beautiful Gifts.

Miss Rose Glass, of upper Roosevelt avenue, entertained at a delightful bridge shower at her home Tuesday night in honor of Miss Mathilda Weiss, whose marriage to Louis Lebowitz will take place on Sunday, August 2. Miss Weiss received a large collection of handsome and valuable gifts.

Among the guests were the Misses Sadie Berson, Blanche Brown, Rose Golosoff, Hazel Loewry, Sylvia Russkess, Anna Richairds, Rose Schonwald, Mamie Schwartz, Carol Wolf, Tilly Yuckman, Evelyn Weiss, Edith Ulman, Sadie Ulman, Sarah Segal, Eda Segal, Dorothy Brown.

Mrs. M. Glass, Mrs. I. Weiss, Mrs. Segal, Mrs. L. R. Brown, Mrs. A. Greenwald, Mrs. H. Greenwald, Mrs. M. Gross, Mrs. R. Brown, Mrs. L. Ruderman, Mrs. J. Drourr, Mrs. J. Friedman, Mrs. Klein, Mrs. A. Lebowitz, Mrs. J. Weisman, Mrs. M. Brown, Mrs. M. Ulman, Mrs. J. Brown, Mrs. A. Gardner and Mrs. N. Gross.

BODY RECOVERED FROM SOUND WATER

Foreman of Consumers Chemical Co. Sees Body Floating in Sound. Police Take Charge

Shortly before seven o'clock last Sunday evening, Mr. Way, foreman at the Consumer Chemical Company, here, saw the body of a man floating in the Staten Island Sound, near the New Yor side. He notified the local police who went to the waterfront to investigate.

Upon arriving at the scene three boys, Julius Kovacs, seventeen years old, 62 John street; John Raskulinecz, twelve years old, 69 John street, and Walter Kucaba, twelve years old, 79 John street, all of the borough, who were afloat in a rowboat, went to the body, dragged it to the Island shore and tied it to a tree. The body was nude.

Local police notified the New York authorities and shortly after a police boat from New York city arrived and took the body away.

HEALTH BOARD HOLDS CLINIC

The semi-monthly clinic for tubercular patients was held at the rooms of the board of health Wednesday afternoon. In attendance were Drs. E. Doran, of the state board of health, Miss A. Nielsen, of the Middlesex county tuberculosis league, and Mrs. J. Bodnar, borough nurse.

HUNGARIAN OUTING

Final plans have been completed by the Hungarian American Citizens' Club for an outing to the seashore on Sunday, August 2. Buses will leave the clubrooms at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The arrangement committee includes George Yuronka, Louis Huber and Mrs. Fabian.

SAIL FOR EUROPE

Carteret and Woodbridge residents sailed aboard the North German liner "Europa" for a vacation to Europe where they will visit relatives and friends.

The group includes: Charles Kopick, of Grant avenue; Mrs. Anna Yaworsky, of Randolph street, and Joseph Backs and son, William, of Europe.

Travel arrangements were made through the office of Yuronka and Nagy, of Roosevelt avenue.

HOME FROM CAMP

Bruce Farr, of Lowell street, a Boy Scout, who is staying at Camp Burton-at-Allaire, the scout camp, came home Wednesday. He injured his left elbow in a fall at the camp this week, but an X-ray examination revealed that the bone was not fractured.

BOWLING ALLEYS ENTERED

Burglars who gained entrance to the Slovak Sokol Bowling Alley, on Wheeler avenue, sometime Sunday night by removing a pane of glass from the door, stole five boxes of cigars, eight cartons of cigarettes and six boxes of candy, it was reported to police.

Housewarming Party at Charles Street Home

Mr. and Mrs. A. Handleman gave a house warming party at their home in Charles street last Friday evening. Cards were played and refreshments were served.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Polensky, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fried, Mrs. Samuel Stamm, all of Perth Amboy; Mrs. Samuel Levine, New Brunswick; Mrs. R. Rustig, Mrs. Dora Jacoby, Mr. and Mrs. David Venook, Mrs. Louis Chodosh, Mrs. Samuel Wexler, Mrs. A. Weisman, Mrs. M. Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Firot, Mrs. M. Novak, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wachter, Mr. and Mrs. M. Isenberg, Mrs. J. Zimmer and Mrs. Joseph Rodine.

WOMEN DEMOCRATS ARRANGE CARD PARTY

The Women's Democratic Club is making extensive preparations for a big card party to be held on September 23 in the auditorium of the Nathan Hale School. All games will be in play. There will be more than 200 prizes in cards. The door prize is $5 in gold. There will be a book prize of half-ton of coal.

Mrs. John Adams, president of the club, is chairman of the general committee. Mrs. William V. Coughlin is chairman of the committee on prizes. Mrs. Andrew Chrstensen is chairman of the committee in charge of tables and cards. Play will start at 8 o'clock.

MAGYAR SCHOOL TO EXTEND THRU AUGUST

Summer School will be continued by the Magyar Reformed church at the Columbus school until the latter part of August, Rev. Alex Hegyi, pastor of the church and teacher of the summer classes, announced recently.

A total of 109 pupils are registered for the season. Morning sessions are attended by adults and the afternoon is devoted to children.

At the commencement exercises in August various prizes will be distributed.

LUNCHEON AND CARDS

Mrs. Norwald Peterson, of Emerson street, entertained a group of friends at luncheon and cards Wednesday.

The guests were: Mrs. Helen Dunster, Mrs. Edward Wohlschlager, Mrs. E. Hanson and son, Roy, Mrs. Charles Knorr, Mrs. Eggert Brown, Mrs. Thomas Larkin and daughter, Charlotte, Mrs. C. Doody, Miss Vivian Luck and Mrs. Norwald Pederson.

COURT ACTION STARTED

Papers were served recently by the Sheriff's office in a Carteret court action.

Anna Willus of Carteret, brought suit against Jacob Gerns, of 4 Grant avenue, Fords; Joseph Bartos and Stanley Albis, of Linden, seeking damages of $10,000 for injuries sustained on June 13 last. Her parents Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Willus, ask $1,000 for medical care. Anna was an invited passenger in the Albis car, driven by Bartos, which collided with the Gerns machine.

VISITING HERE

Miss Margaret McShaffry, of New York City, is spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. James McCann, of Washington avenue.

AT ASBURY PARK

Mrs. John H. Nevill and grandson, James Dunne, left for Asbury Park yesterday, where they will remain for six weeks.

The famous old Tremont house in Chicago has been torn down because its income will not pay taxes. If taxes keep on rising, some of our modern office building owners may wish they had started parking lots instead.

Severity toward women characterized the attitude of a feminine magistrate in New York. The kind motherly heart of a woman is not always in working order outside her own family.

A survey shows several courts in 1930 decided that the motorist is responsible for the safety of his guests. This would be in addition to gas, and roadhouse dinners for five.

Our idea of a professional is a sports writer who sells a piece to Harper's Magazine every other month on "What Is an Amateur?"

Preparedness in the Kitchen

No emergencies exist for the woman who is prepared to meet them.—Woman's Home Companion.

CHURCH PICNIC TO BE HELD SUNDAY

Final details for the picnic to be held Sunday at St. Elizabeth grove for the benefit of St. Joseph's church were completed at the meeting of Carey Council, Knights of Columbus held at the paroichial school on Tuesday night.

There will be dancing in the afternoon and in the evening, with a six-piece orchestra furnishing the music. A baseball game between St. Joseph's A. C. and the Ideals will feature the afternoon program.

The committee for the affair comprises William Lawlor, sr., Joseph Whalen, James Dunne, Joseph Shutello, Michael Sullivan, Patrick Coomey, Francis and Leo Coughlin, J. T. McBride, Daniel and John McDonnell, Frank Kementz and Frank Ward. The refreshment table will be incharge of Mrs. Arthur McNally and Mrs. Mary Teats.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY HOLDS CARD PARTY

Many Beautiful Prizes Are Presented at Affair Held in the Church Parish House.

The Girls' Friendly Society of St. Mark's Episcopal Church held a card party recently in the parish house. A hand-embrodiered pair of pillow cases donated by Mrs. Walter Vonah was won by Mrs. Elizabeth Greenberg. Non-players prizes went to Mrs. Clarence Dalrymple, Miss Helen Carson and Miss Elsie Wachter. Winners in pinochle were: Mrs. William Rapp, Mrs. Elizabeth Fritz, Mrs. John Abell, Mrs. M. Hollingshead, Mrs. Laura Crane, Mrs. D. Kirchner, Mrs. Amy Reid, Mrs. Fred Lauter, Elmer Hobb and Mrs. John Adams. Fan tan—Mrs. A. Collins, Amy Reid, Mrs. Stella Edmunds, and Mrs. William Carney. Euchre, Mrs. Fred Stillman, Mrs. Thomas Larkins, Mrs. Sam Bishop, Miss Adeline Donovan, Mrs. Florence Mann, Miss Hele Mann. Bridge—Mrs. C. A. Sheridan, Mrs. Elmer Hobb, Mrs. J. Hawitt, Miss Lillian Donnelly, Mrs. Elizabeth Greenberg, Mrs. Thomas Misdom and Mrs. E. T. Smith. Refreshments were served.

Methodist Church Notes

The Methodist Sunday School excursion and picnic will be held at Surprise Lake next Tuesday. Buses will leave the church at 10:00 A. M. sharp. The picnic will be free to those connected with the school. Friends and their children will be charged a small admission fee.

The Boy Scout Troop No. 87 have had several requests to play ball with boys from 11 to 15. The first team to be played will be at Port Reading. Other contests have been booked with the Sewarens, Sacred Heart and others.

SUNDAY SERVICES

Sunday School will be held ta 10.00 A. M. If you are not connected with any other school, come with us.

Preaching and Praise services at 7:45 P. M., conducted by Reese M. Turner, his subject will be "Can you Drink the Cup?" The music will include Special Selections by the Senior Choir. A welcome awaits you. The auditorium will be cooled with electric fans.

MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

The marriage of Miss Mathilda Weiss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isidore M. Weiss, of Roosevelt avenue, to Louis Lebowitz, of this borough will taek place on Sunday evening, August 2nd.

The ceremony is planned at the Pythian Temple in New York City. A reception will also be held there.

SPENDING WEEK AT ASBURY

Mrs. John McCarthy, of Emerson street, is spending a week at the Hotel Pontiac in Asbury Park.

RETURNED FROM VACATION

Mrs. Elizabeth Staubach and Mrs. Otto Staubach have returned home after spending a week at Guilford Park.

TENNIS MATCH POSTPONED

The match between Bonnell-Richards and Green-Goderstad, of the Carteret Tennis league, which was postponed Tuesday evening because of rain was played Wednesday evening with the Bonnell-Richards duo winning the two sets, 9-7 and 8-2.

" TIMES ARE BAD"

Although three weeks have elapsed in July, not one couple walked into the office of Registrar Mrs. Johanna O'Rorke, for a marriage license.

Mrs. O'Rourke said today that no licenses were issued for matrimonial ventures so far this month. Several borough couples were married earlier this month, but obtained licenses elsewhere.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilgus and family left last Sunday for a week's visit with relatives in Lehighton, Pa.

About 125 Republicans were at Sea Girt Thursday to attend Governor's Day for Middlesex County. Autos were provided by the local G. O. P. organiation and assembled at the Borough Hall. The return trip was made late that night.

Mrs. Quell is confined to the Perth Amboy General Hospital in a serious condition following an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. James McCann, of Washington avenue, spent yesterday at Far Rockaway.

Mrs. Andrew Christensen, Mrs. Laura Crane, Mrs. John Adams, of Carteret and Mrs. Charles Kreidler, and son, Edward of Hillside, were the guests last week of Mrs. Harry Morecraft, of Rahway, at her cottage at Seaside Park.

Miss Vera Skeffington is enjoying a few days' stay in New York City

At a meeting of the Lady Druids held in fire hall No. 1, Monday night, plans were completed for an outing to Rockaway Beach on August 2nd. The trip will be made by bus.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Yetman, of Atlantic street, are spending a few days at Point Pleasant.

Mrs. Anna Donovan and family, of Atlantic street, spent the week-end at Gloucester, N. J.

Miss Emma Christensen and Miss Julia Kasha are visiting at Barnegat Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Gerominus and son, Fred, of High street, spent Wednesday at Coney Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Grohman and son, Paul, of High street, spent Wednesday at Pittstown.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Gerrick, of New York City, are spending a few days with Mrs. John Shufflin, of Carteret avenue.

Mrs. Harper Bailey, of Pershing avenue, and Mrs. George Elko, of Charles street, are surgical patients at the Perth Amboy General Hospital.

Miss Eleanor Harris and Miss Thelma Carlisle, who are touring California, were the recent dinner guests of Mrs. J. Jones and Mrs. Gilbert Cooper, former borough residents, now living at Venice, Cal.

Mrs. A. Oleander and son, Thomas, are spending a week at Hazelton, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Jervis Nevill and children, Jack, Mary Carol and Ann, are spending the summer at Ocean Grove.

Former Councilman and Mrs. Frank Andres, and son, Francis, of upper Roosevelt avenue, are at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Lawlor, Jr., of Washington avenue, entertained a group of youngsters in honor of the fourth birthday anniversary of their daughter, Marion. Games were played, music enjoyed and refreshments served.

The guests included Eileen and Irma Cutter, Louise Bishop, Joyce Garber, Margaret and Lillian Knorr, Dorothy Coughlin, Mary Theresa Bonner, Mildred Sokler and Marion Pluta.

Mrs. Sam Harris, of Pershing avenue, entertained a group of friends at luncheon and bridge recently.

Her guests were: Mrs. Marshall Stone, Mrs. James Burns, Mrs. Robert Carlisle, Mrs. Cornelius Doody, Mrs. Sam Ritchey, Mrs. Roscoe Levi, Mrs. Frank Bareford, Mrs. Charles Morris, Mrs. Edward Strack, Mrs. D. O. Pruitt, Mrs. Daniel Reason, Mrs. Morton Gunderson and Mrs. William Everett.

ON MOTOR TRIP

Dennis Fitzgerald is on a motor trip through the New England States and Canada.

ORGANIZATION HAS 20 NEW MEMBERS

Youg Men's Democratic Organization Grows. Plans to Have Permanent Meeting Place.

Twenty new members were enrolled during the past few days, according to a report submitted at the meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club held in Rockman's annex Monday night. It was announced that the drive for new members will be continued.

Alphonse Beigert, chairman of the house committee advised that efforts are being made to select permanent meeting quarters. The next regular session of the club wil be held at the Polish Citizens Club rooms on Union street on Monday, August 3rd. Until permanent clubrooms are selected, meetings will be held at fire hall No. 2, it was said.

Joseph Shutello, chairman of the recent dance, reports that the event was a social and financial success. Plans were discussed to hold an outing in the near future. Michael Shutello was directed to submit suggestions for the affair at the next meeting.

Sidney J. Brown, president of the club, presided.

POLICE COURT HAS ACTIVE SESSION

One Defendant Agrees to Move Away from Neighborhood of Indignant Complainant.

The case of Mrs. Anna Bogash, of 515 Roosevelt avenue, against George Dorn, of 517 Roosevelt avenue, was settled in police court Monday when Dorn agreed to move out of the neighborhood by Friday. Mrs. Bogash charged him with malicious mischief, the specific charge being that he sprinkled her garden with some powerful acid that ruined the vegetables there and burned holes in her stockings when she went to investigate.

Police are investigating the ownership af a car that was driven in a reckless manner through Mercer street Tuesday evening. According to testimony of several persons, the driver of the machine chased pedestrians off the sidewalks on both sides of the street, narrowly missing several of them.

The identity of the driver and two other occupants was not established but a pedestrian made a note of the of the registration. The car had disappeared when police arrived and a search of the borough was fruitless.

PLAYING AT PINES

Ted Huber, a well known banjo player has joined the Dixie Ramblers an orchestra that plays at the Hotel Pines, near Metuchen.

VISITING IN NEW YORK CITY

Miss Mary Koepfler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Koepfler, of Pershing avenue, spent Sunday in New York City.

DELEGATES SELECTED

The Women's Auxiliary to Division No. 7, A. O. H. elected delegates to the State convention to be held in Atlantic City in September at a meeting held last Monday night in the Hibernian Club. The delegates selected are: Mrs. Howard Burns and Mrs. Morton LeVan. The alternates are Mrs. A. J. Bonner and Mrs. Daniel McDonald. Other routine business was transacted.

VACATIONING IN BOROUGH

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Harrington and children, Mary, Grace, Anita and Jack, and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Parr and daughter, Virginia, of New York, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Francis Coughlin, of Emerson street.

Work will be started shortly on painting the station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey on upper Roosevelt avenue.

During the past few days workmen have been engaged in making repairs to the exterior of the wooden structure, raising the foundation several inches higher and laying a new floor in the waiting room.

What Vacations Do

A vacation generally breaks more than the monotony.—Ft. Wayne News-Sentinel.

Jr. Democratic Club Sport Dance Successful

The summer sport dance of the Young Men's Democratic Club held in the auditorium of the Nathan Hale school Thursday evening was a complete success both socially and financially. Joseph Shutello was chairman of the committee in charge of the affair.

Nearly 200 people attended and danced to the melodies provided during the evening by Connie Atkinson and his Rythm Boys.

CHURCH SOCIETY AT PICNIC WED.

The Girls' Friendly Society, of St. Mark's Episcopal church held an outing last Wednesday to Keansburg. The trip was made in a bus that left the church at 6:45 P. M. The chaperones were: Mrs. Walter Vonah, Mrs. Amanda Kirchner, Mrs. Elizabeth Kathe.

The others on the outing were: Walter Woodhull, Miss Amelia Mudrak, Harold Cromwell, Julius Kertz, Fred Springer, Paul Nederburg, Joseph Nederburg, Alfred Woodhull, Anthony Brechka, Frank Pirigy, Dorothy Vonah, Lillian and Evelyn Graeme, Katherine Scally, Mary Ginda, Myrtle and Alice Barker, Helen and Elsie Wachter, Marion Kathe, Martha Amundsen, Juliette and Emily Brown, and Marie and Louise Rapp.

ON FISHING TRIP

John H. Nevill, Peter Lewer and James J. Lukach, returned home last Wednesday night with 118 fish. They spent the day fishing at Barnegat Bay. This was one of the largest hauls made by fishermen in that vicinity.

Apparently encouraged by this display, former Mayor Thomas J. Mulvihill, Postmaster Tim Nevill and William Walling left for Beach Haven on a fishing rip.

CLARA LUKASIUK

Clara Lukasiuk, of 76 Mercer street, this borough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lukasiuk, died at her home here Thursday morning.

Funeral services will be held in the Holy Family Polish Catholic church tomorrow morning, followed by interment in Rosehill cemetery. The Rev. Father Joseph Dziadosz will officiate.

Besides her parents, the deceased is survived by ten brothers and sisters.

The career of Gandhi has developed rapidly. Almost immediately after hearing expressions of the fullest confidence, his people let him understand that he has a mutiny on his hands. India remains true to the descriptions often given of it as a mysterious land where great events take place suddenly.

Connecticut has employed a corps of Yale engineers and psychologists to psychoanalyze motorists with an oral questionnaire. It will be instructive to learn whether business leaders and professional men or chauffeurs make the better grades, since it has been stated that the former have the most accidents.

A new kind of record is apparently being sought by Lindbergh. The average man with so spectacular a start in fame would have tried to be continually in the spotlight. Lindbergh retains the capacity for studious silence that made his achievement complete and unexpected.

Central American citizens have become accustomed to revolutions. A new system of affairs is expected in the near future which will bring about the desirable result of causing governments to be taken with absolute seriousness.

Chinese do not hesitate to shoot at American boats in the Yangtze river. When a Chinese patrol decides that there is a war on hand, he is likely to proceed without official preliminaries and pick the nearest stranger as an enemy.

It is the privilege of poets to refer constantly to Nature's beauty and beneficence. An effort toward service to humanity may seek to induce a lyrical forgetfulness of earthquakes, tornadoes and persistent drought.

Russia has been figuratively described as "the bear that walks like a man." Under some conditions the immense country might deserve to be described as "the man who has the manners and disposition of a bear."

LOCAL BOYS GAIN AVERAGE 3 POUNDS

Result of Carefully Planned Meals, Rest and Recreation at Kiddie Keep-Well Camp

The average boy who came to the Kiddie Keep-Well camp in Metuchen, the Middlesex County camp for undernourished children which is operated by the Middlesex County Recreation Council, on Monday, June 29, was seven and a quarter pounds underweight.

Monday, July 2th, was weighing day and the hundred and twenty boys who are spending the month of July at the camp were found to have made an average gain of three pounds and three ounces each since June 30th. This is a very satisfactory demonstration of the good which will result from a carefully planned daily program, which includes plenty of rest, and well balanced meals.

On Monday, July 20th, representatives from the various Social Service organizations of the county had luncheon at the Kiddie camp. Among those present were Mrs. J. B. Bodnar, and Mrs. E. M. McHose, from the Carteret Board of Health; and Mrs. C. A. Drake, Overseer of the Poor. At the conclusion of the luncheon the meeting was addressed by John Toolan, former County Prosecutor, who is the President of the Middlesex County Recreation Council. The party then made a tour of the camp grounds.

On Wednesday, July 17th, Julius Kloss, of Carteret, a member of the Board of Directors, Middlesex County Recreation Council, visited the camp.

NEW SCOUT TROOP IS FORMED HERE

Another new troop has been added to the official family of the Raritan Council Boy Scouts of America, it is troop 87 Carteret, recently organized at the Carteret Methodist church.

The scoutmaster is Clayton W. Harriell, and the members of the troop committee are Samuel E. George, chairman; Arthur Taylor, and M. S. Stuart.

This troop was organized under the direction of District Scout Commissioner Abraham Durst of the Carteret district and the preliminary training has been done by local scoutmasters of the other troops of Carteret.

The nine scouts who are charter members of this troop are: Walter Colgan, Edward George, Frank Hoilroski, Herbert Malwitz, Otto Malwitz, Alfred Haas, William Haas, Edward Mantie and Arthur Mantie.

This brings the total Boy Scout troops in the Raritan Bay district to 29, not including the Cub division for younger boys.

Additional troops are now in the process of organization at Fords and Hopelawn and in the fall an intensive program of troop organization will be carried on in general in all districts.

MISS GRACE BARKER HOST TO CLUB MEMBERS

Miss Grace Barker, president of the G. A. O. Club, entertained a group of the club members at her home in Washington avenue last week. Cards and dancing were enjoyed. A delightful supper was served at midnight.

Those present were the Misses Emily Brown, Elsie and Helen Wachter, Marion Kathe, Anna Galvanek, Juliette Brown, Alice, Grace and Myrtle Barker.

LOCAL GROUP AT BELMAR

A group of local residents formed a party an dwent to Belmar Monday where they spent the day. In the party were: Mrs. Al Handelman and children, Muriel, John and Mae; Mrs. Abe Weitzman and children, Ruth and Florence, and Mrs. Weitzman's guests, Mr. and Mrs. M. Underwitz, of New York; Al Wadiak, Theodore Niemiec and Michael Terebetsky.

VISITS SISTER

Mrs. S. Czaja, Miss Rosalie Czaja, Adolf Czaja, Joseph Czaja, Mrs. A. Czaja; the Misses Jennie and Bertha Czaja, Eugene Czaja, Joseph Sarzillo, Mrs. F. Cap, Mrs. P. Balewicz, Miss Helen Wnukowska visited Sister Mary Pauletto, daughter of Mrs. S. Czaja, at the Bernadine Sisters Convent, in Reading, Pa., Sunday.

NAVY TO EXCEL IN AIR COMBAT

United States Can Launch More Planes Than Any Other World Power.

Washington. — The United States navy now is in a position to place more planes in sea combat than any other world naval power.

From the decks of three great aircraft carriers, and from the catapults of cruisers and battleships, hundreds of fighting, scouting, bombing, and torpedo planes can take off for an aerial offensive so powerful that navy experts hesitate to prophesy the effect of a concentrated attack.

This development of navy aircraft strength comes as the result of a carefully planed and well executed five-year building program inaugurated in 1926 and reaching its climax at the end of the present fiscal year.

Cost $53,000,000.

The program has been effected at a cost of approximately $53,000,000, nearly $25,000,000 less than the original estimates approved by congress. In the brief space of five years the navy has raised the effective force of its aircraft by over 200 per cent and has increased the number of its planes from 350 to over 1,000.

However, the completion of the program will find no letup in navy aeronautical activities.

Navy officials are hopeful of securing additional appropriations from future congresses for at least 500 more planes and four new aircraft carriers.

In recent public anouncements, Assistant Secretary Ingalls has stated the aircraft carrier is the most efficient and powerful weapon of offense and defense yet developed by the navy.

Admiral Moffett in a recent speech declared that "surface vessels that put themselves within range of aircraft will assuredly be obliterated unless adequately protected by aircraft."

Authoritatively representing the views of a large section of naval experts, Admiral Moffett later declared that "our navy should have the maximum possible number of aircraft on its ships. Aircraft had a comparatively minor role in the last war, but it will profoundly change the methods of all future wars to an infinitely greater degree than we can vision today."

Gas Bag Expansion.

Naval officials also are wholeheartedly in favor of rapid expansion in lighter-than-air craft. They point out that with the virtual monopoly of helium, nonexplosive lifting gas, this country is in a position to seize dominance in the military dirigible field.

The favorable showing of the veteran dirigible Los Angeles in the recent war game off Panama greatly heartened navy officers who were losing faith in the military value of the airship.

An integral part of the five-year building program is the construction of two additional dirigibles. One of these, the Akron, is rapidly nearing completion, and is expected to be ready for trial flights in July. The second, designated as the ZRS-5, will be assembled by the Goodyear-Zeppelin corporation as soon as the Akron has been formally accepted by the navy.

The Akron and its sister ship will be equipped as the most powerful fighting aircraft the world has ever seen. They will be in a position for combat as well as scouting and observation work, carrying powerful batteries of supermachine guns and five fighting aircraft.

Policemen in Seattle Have Variety of Duties

Seattle, Wash.—Policemen are called upon to do all sorts of things, from settling family arguments to starting furnaces, and the Seattle police department considers extra special service a part of its routine duty.

Included among unusual calls recorded in the police report book are requests for help in redeeming a strayed chicken from a neighbor's yard; assistance in dealing with a husband who was about to be notified of the price his wife paid for a hat; help in buttoning up the back of a woman's dress; assistance in starting an elderly woman's furnace each morning; a police car and guide to show some honeymooners the city.

Two Sisters, Separated for 53 Years, Reunited

Syracuse, N. Y.—After a separation of 53 years two sisters, Mrs. Walter C. Orr of Syracuse, N. Y., and Mrs. Luelia McCraw of Lakeland, Fla., have been reunited here.

In the village of Russell, N. Y., the family of Orsemus Murray was broken up 53 years ago by the death of his wife. Mrs. Orr, then eight months old, was adopted by a neighbor family, and the father and three other children left for Lisbon, N. D.

Politeness Causes Man to Break Leg

Toronto, Can.—Politeness resulted in a broken leg for Frank Twining, thirty-five, of Owen Sound. Stepping off a plank sidewalk at the edge of an excavation to allow two women to pass, Twining slipped into the ditch, broke his leg and bruised his hip.

WITCHCRAFT PERSISTS IN PARTS OF RURAL AMERICA

Pennsylvania Dutch Cling to Belief in Magic Powers of "Hex" Doctors.

New York.—Most persons believe that witchcraft and ignorant superstition have passed from American life, yet in many districts medieval beliefs in voodoo and witchery persist. In some sections of Pennsylvania, for example, spells cast by pow-wow men are relied upon by simple folk to cure rheumatism, falling fits and other ailments, according to Detective Ralph W. Keech, of the York (Pa.) police department, who in an article in the "The Master Detective" Magazine, exposes the workings of the "hex" doctor. ("Hex" is German for witch.)

Three years ago an old man was found murdered in his home in Shewsbury, a small town a few miles outside of York, relates Detective Keech. Oil had been poured over him and apparently an attempt was made to conceal the crime by burning up the house. Although the body was herribly burned, the house, because of lack of draft, did not burn down. Investigation by Mr. Keech disclosed the fact that three young men had visited the old man on the night of the crime. They were arrested and their story of the extensive belief of many persons in the community in the witchery powers of the old man rocked the state. It developed that the widow of a farmer had declared that she had been bewitched by the old man, and the boys went to secure a book called "The Seventh Book of Moses," the possessor of which could cast magic spells. The old man refused to give up the book and he was murdered for his refusal.

The murder and the subsequent trial of the three perpetrators of the crime, who were found guilty, opened up an astounding story of the widespread belief in witchcraft which has prevailed in three Pennsylvania Dutch counties, York, Lancaster and Berks for many years. "It is a survival of medieval German magic, brought originally from Holland and Germany by pioneers," writes Detective Keech. "It is related to the vast store of such superstition amassed in every land—from the weird 'voodoo' rites of Africa and Haiti to the 'medicine man' of the American Indian and the magic works of the Hindu fakies."

"The belief in the power of pow-wow to cure illness or to drive off bad luck still persists in this section of Pennsylvania," continues Mr. Keech. "For two centuries children have shivered around fireplaces at night, as they listened to the tales of living magic told by their elders. From the outskirts of York far back into the hills, old women still mutter strange prayers as they glance over their left shoulders. Bacon, they claim, is effective in curing warts, when the right spell is said by a pow-wow man to whom the prayer has been handed down. Objects can be found by second-sight and the 'Seventh Book of Moses'—a volume of quaint incantations still to be found in many an attic of the Pennsylvania Dutch. A jumble of old prayers, signs and other magic formulas, probably introduced in the Thirteenth century, still goes the rounds in the country sections."

Train of Gay Colors Takes British to Work

London.—Toot, toot—clear the track for the "Spectrum Special," the train designed to keep commuters in good humor in the morning dash from the suburbs to the city.

Railway carriages in color schemes to suit every mood are the latest thing here. Chic little stenographers may choose a carriage in rosebud pink, dignified stock brokers a carriage in sedate buff and gray, and boys on their way to school a carriage in deep blue.

Every morning the "Spectrum Special" flashes like a rainbow out of Hampstead, a suburb, bound for Charing Cross, the heart of the metropolis. It has six coaches in colors ranging from violet to crimson and is guaranteed to meet the vagaries of the most variable temperament.

Railway officials drew the idea for the "Spectrum Special" from an old principle of psychology. Scientists long have known that a man's mood throughout the day may be determined by the color of the room in which he awakens.

Unfortunately the "Spectrum Special" is only an experiment to determine which color suits most of the people most of the time. A year hence the most popular color will be applied to all the cars on the line.

Many Dangers Lurk in Home, New Survey Shows

Hartford, Conn.—The dangers of remaining at home are described in a statistical report of the Travelers' Insurance company on personal accidents.

The statistics show more than 44 per cent of the adults injured in home accidents in 1930 were victims of falls, 21 per cent were cut and 6 per cent suffered burns. The familiar "I walked into a door in the dark" is more than just an alibi for a black eye, for the survey shows 7 per cent were hurt in such collisions.

Figures for five years show one-fifth of all accident victims have been injured at home.

HITCH-HIKES TO KILL HER RIVAL

Woman Travels 300 Miles to Slay Spinster; Climax of Years of Hate.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Five years of brooding over being called a "misfit wife" by a spinster neighbor gave birth to the belief that the spinster was her love rival and so Mrs. Frances Thomsen beat the elderly woman to death with a bottle, then almost hacked her head off with a bread knife.

Mrs. Thomson, twenty-nine, college graduate and former school teacher, made an amazing confession to this effect after many hours of grilling upon the killing of wealthy Miss Minnie Dilley, seventy-four, in her palatial home overlooking the Susquehanna river here.

The confession came from lips twisted with emotion when, in a final determined effort to break her, police took her to the scene of the murder and resumed their questions.

"I did it, I did it," Mrs. Thomsen fairly screamed after only a few minutes. "I had to do it. I had to. It couldn't be avoided."

Calmly Relates Details.

After the first, semi-hysterical outburst, she regained her composure and calmly related details of the murder and the events preceding it.

Wearily Mrs. Thomson inferred a story of a jealousy, that had smoldered for years before flaring into violent resentment.

She told of a hitch-hike journey from her Pittsburgh home, 300 miles distant, to Wilkes-Barre. She told of gaining admission to the Dilley mansion after her first attempt had failed.

Without faltering, she told of striking down the aged woman with a ginger ale bottle and, in a frenzy of beating her into unconsciousness as the spinster lay writhing in agony on the floor.

Then, she said—and she told it calmly—she took a bread knife and slashed at the throat of her victim.

Police officials, horror struck, recalled Miss Dilley's head was nearly severed from the torso.

Blamed Upon Phobia.

No motive was actually named in the confession. But authorities were quick to ascribe it to a phobia of Mrs. Thomsen that the slain woman had exercised an "influence" over Carl Thomsen, the former school teacher's husband, and that the confessed slayer believed the spinster desired him to head a "love cult."

She seemed relieved when the confession was finished. She acquiesced readily as detectives led her away, but turned once with a docile question:

"My three children, in Pittsburgh—do you know how they are? I would like to see them."

Her incoherent story led authorities to order tests in the belief she is mentally unbalanced.

Gradually the story of the long smothered hate was patched together to form a startling example of the twistings to which the mind sometimes is subject.

Began Five Years Ago.

Five years ago Miss Dilley, living in Forty-Fort, a suburb of Wilkes-Barre, criticized the housekeeping methods of Mrs. Thomsen, then her neighbor, and declared she was a misfit wife.

Mrs. Thomsen resented Miss Dilley's criticism mildly at first and ceased visiting the aged woman with whom she had spent hours previously discussing books, art and literature.

Later when the Thomsens moved to New York the grievance slowly began taking the form of hate and she began writing the spinster fantastic letters—letters filled with references to a love cult for old women seeking to regain their youth which her hallucinations led her to believe Miss Dilley was attempting to establish. In some of her letters she accused the aged spinster of wielding "an unholy influence" over Carl, her husband, and "of casting an evil spell" over the man to bend him to her queer desires.

Vanishes From Home.

Three weeks ago Mrs. Thomsen vanished from her home in Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. A few days later the lifeless body of Miss Dilley was found in her heavily barricaded home. Her head has been battered and her throat slit. A blood-stained ginger ale bottle and bread knife were found at her side.

Luzerne county authorities in their investigation of the crime discovered the bundles of fantastic letters describing the "Love Cult" and the making of a "king" for the colony for old women seeking their youth. Each bore the signature, "Frances."

Working on this name, the authorities learned that a former neighbor of the slain spinster—Mrs. Frances Thomsen—had been seen in the neighborhood prior to the discovery of the battered body. Four days later Mrs. Thomsen was arrested in her home in Pittsburgh and accused of the crime. She was slow in admitting her guilt, however.

Killed Her With Bottle.

She said she left her three children with neighbors in Pittsburgh and hitch-hiked 300 miles to Forty-Fort. Arriving there she failed, on the first day, to gain entrance to the heavily barred Dilley mansion and returned to Wilkes-Barre.

The following morning she returned to Forty-Fort, at which time she gained entrance to the Dilley home and told Miss Dilley that she wished to discuss the "Love Cult," which was breaking up her home and to inform her high priest, as planned.

The woman told authorities in her confession:

"I sat on a sofa and Miss Dilley on a chair by the fireplace. I could sense in greater degree than ever before the mental power of this woman that had enslaved my husband and was reaching out for me. It was then I decided that only physical force could free me from a living death. I then rendered her unconscious with a ginger ale bottle, and then to make sure, I cut her throat with a bread knife I had concealed in my umbrella."

After the crime the former school teacher said she returned to her home, where she said she slept soundly for the first time in many months.

Attorney Lois D. McBride, retained by graduates of Wellesley college, is preparing to fight for her detention in an asylum.

Carl Thomsen, the woman's husband, in aiding in the fight for the mother of his three children, told of how his wife had harbored the hatred for Miss Dilley.

"She was a model mother to the children, but became suddenly suspicious of me recently," he said. "At the same time she started receiving strange messages out of the air. If I went to a movie and a woman sat next to me, Frances would get up and leave the show. If we went out to play bridge and I had a woman guest as a partner, she was suspicious.

Started Cult Story.

"Six months ago she started the story of the love cult. She said I was destined to be the leader of the cult, which was to give old women new youth. In her mind, Miss Dilley was to have been the financier of the cult and was to move to New York to establish it."

Relatives of the woman, in preparing their defense, say that should the woman be found sane by a lunacy commission they are seeking, they will set up the famous "irresistible impulse to kill," which failed to save Irene Schroeder, the blond trigger woman, from the electric chair.

WOMAN MAYOR RULES BY DIRECT ACTION

Wields Effective Axe When Axe Is Necessary.

Pacific Grove, Calif.—Mayor Julia B. Platt, seventy-three, oldest woman mayor in the United States, may rule this seaside community with scientific logic and she may rule it with a crusading axe.

She smilingly admitted recently that, though she regards the task of city government just another scientific problem, she has known the expediency of direct action and would not hesitate again to employ it. She referred to two occasions—once when she protested against an attempt to aggrandize public beach property for private gain by smashing a bathhouse barrier with an axe; another time, when she urged beautification of a scenic spot and, failing to get quick action, led a crew of volunteers with spades and wheelbarrows until the littered spot was cleaned and planted in flowers.

Trained Biologist.

Miss Platt was a practicing biologist in Germany and Naples before settling here 31 years ago.

"My training in the laboratory," she said, "gave me a fondness for a problem. I find this training very valuable on this new job. I hope to work out this town's problems as I would any problem arising in the laboratory. Sometimes that can't be done; then we'll try something else." She laughed.

She ran for mayor, she said, because politicians were threatening to undermine her favorite reform, the city manager form of government, established here four years ago, mainly through her efforts.

Staunch Humanitarian.

She doesn't mind seeing anyone take a drink, but hates to see anyone get drunk. She does not object to women smoking, though she feels it is unhealthful in excess. She is a staunch humanitarian and her arch hate is the "eye for an eye" theory of punishment. She believes that many are thus penalized for hereditary and environmental accidents beyond their control. She believes instead in correctional and educational methods, which are, she said, in their infancy.

She is a New Englander, born in Burlington, Vt. She was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1882.

Sunburn Is Blamed for $1,400,000 Annual Loss

New York.—Hope that a realization of the great economic loss resulting from the sun tan fad might discourage the fashion was expressed today by Dr. Charles F. Pabst, chief dermatologist of Greenpoint hospital, Brooklyn, in his annual warning against the dangers of overexposure to the summer sun.

The doctor estimated that an annual loss of 200,000 working days was caused by illness from sunburn, in many cases "deliberately and intentionally acquired." Placing the money loss from this source at $1,400,000 a year, he predicted the waning of the fashion and with it a reduction in the number of cases of severe sunburn.

Mathematically Stated

Out of every three domestic quarrels, four are about money.—American Magazine.

Fake Apaches Put in Cells by Paris Cops

Paris.—The Paris police authorities have made up their minds to clean up all fake Apache dens. For some years many tourist agencies have included visits to the Apache quarters in their itineraries. On the arrival of the "innocents abroad" unemployed actors and actresses have been giving "thrills" in the form of fights and brandishings of knives and daggers.

The other day M. Priollet, the commissary of the Brigade Mondaine, walked into the district with his fifteen plain clothes police officers and gathered in 200 of these fake male and female Apaches.

Playful Cockatoo Costs Theater Owners $350

Syracuse, N. Y. — A cockatoo's "lunge" was worth $350 to Mrs. Julia Chambers, Judge B. B. Parson decided. Mrs. Chambers, in her suit against the Salina Jefferson corporation, operators of a theater here, alleged that the cockatoo lunged at her while she was watching it in the lobby of the theater; that she fell backward; that she suffered a severe head injury and fracture of a wrist.

Patronize Our Advertisers

Scattering His Father's Ashes Gives Him Estate

St. Louis.—Had Samuel Burke failed to scatter the ashes of his father on a creek here his share in the estate would have been forfeited and the estate gone to the Salvation Army.

The will of Thomas F. Burke provided for cremation and casting of the ashes on the creek. "From there my ashes may perchance float on the sea through those grounds my son and I enjoyed hunting over together," the will said.

Burke left $1 to another son and the same amount to a daughter.

Buffalo Councilman Seeks Repeal of 200 Blue Laws

Buffalo, N. Y.—Among the 200 "blue laws" which Councilman Frank E. Freedman seeks to have repealed from the Buffalo city code are those prohibiting beer drinking on Sunday; prohibiting the parking of bicycles within five feet of a street intersection, and defining the proper method of hitching horses on public streets.

Try This Test

One test of great literature is whether or not it induces action.—American Magazine.

Queen Mary's House Opened

Queen Mary's house, famous as the scene of the memorable and tragic visit of Mary Stuart to Jedburgh, Scotland, has been opened to the public. It was purchased by popular subscription, and Sir James Barrie, the author and playwright, took part in the campaign. A cannon once owned by Mary Queen of Scots and engraved with the arms of France and Scotland and a monogram "M," has been placed in the house.

Ancient Anniversaries

Among the ancient Greeks and Romans, almanacs or calendars were not written for the general public, but were preserved as part of the esoteric learning of the priests, whom the people had to consult not only for the dates of the festivals but for the proper times when various legal proceedings might be instituted.

Dear Dollies

The big brother of a little brother, who refused to be bossed by the party of the first part, appeals to a Brooklyn editor for moral support: "Ought not we men," he asks, "discourage little boys from playing with dolls?" "Well," opines the editor, "it's all right for little boys, but its very expensive for big boys."

Let us SHOW you why Firestone TIRES are better!

FIRESTONE do not manufacture special brand tires for others to distribute—but they do make a complete line of tires for us, bearing the Firestone name and guarantee, that not only meets the prices but beats any special brand tire distributed by mail order houses or others in Quality and Construction, giving greater values.

Firestone have invested $25,000,000.00 with Firestone Dealers in establishing the most economical distributing and servicing system in the world.

Come in today—let us show you the INSIDE FACTS from cross sections—that you may understand the EXTRA VALUES in Firestone Tires.

COMPARE CONSTRUCTION and QUALITY

Firestone Gives You	4.50-21 Tire: Firestone Oldfield Type	4.50-21 Tire: *A Special Brand Mail Order Tire	6.00-19 H. D. Tire: Firestone Oldfield Type	6.00-19 H. D. Tire: *A Special Brand Mail Order Tire
More Rubber Vol., Cubic Inches	172	161	298	267
More Weight, Pounds	16.99	15.73	28.35	26.80
More Width, Inches	4.75	4.74	5.98	5.84
More Thickness, Inches	.627	.578	.840	.821
More Plies at Tread	6	5	8	7
Same Price	$5.69	$5.69	$11.40	$11.40

COMPARE PRICES
FIRESTONE OLDFIELD TYPE

MAKE OF CAR	Our Cash Price Each	*A Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Our Cash Price Per Pair
4.40-21 Ford, Chevrolet	$4.98	$4.98	$9.60
4.50-20 Chevrolet	5.60	5.60	10.90
4.50-21 Ford	5.69	5.69	11.10
4.75-19 Ford, Chevrolet, Whippet	6.65	6.65	12.90
4.75-20 Erskine, Plymouth	6.75	6.75	13.10
5.00-19 Chandler, DeSoto, Dodge, Durant, Graham-Paige, Pontiac	6.98	6.98	13.60
5.00-19 Roosevelt, Willys-K	$6.98	$6.98	$13.60
5.00-20 Essex, Nash	7.10	7.10	13.80
5.25-18 Marquette, Oldsmobile	7.90	7.90	15.30
5.25-21 Buick	8.57	8.57	16.70
5.50-18 Auburn, Jordan, Reo	8.75	8.75	17.00
5.50-19 Gardner, Marmon, Oakland, Peerless, Studebaker	8.90	8.90	17.30
6.00-18 Chrysler, Viking	$11.20	11.20	$21.70
6.00-19 Franklin, Hudson, Hupmobile	11.40	11.40	22.10
6.00-20 LaSalle, Packard	11.50	11.50	22.30
6.00-21 Pierce-A	11.65	11.65	22.60
6.50-20 Stutz	13.10	13.10	25.40
7.00-20 Cadillac, Lincoln	15.35	15.35	29.80

*A "Special Brand" Tire is made by a manufacturer for distributors such as mail order houses, oil companies and others, under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "best quality" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name on every tire he makes.

DALTON BROS.

37 Cooke Avenue Carteret, N. J.

They're Trying to Convert America to Buddhism

BUDDHISM has gained a good many converts in the United States, especially in Boston and vicinity, and now it appears that determined missionary effort is on foot to win members to the religion throughout the country. Yekun Furukawa, head of the Rinzai sect of Buddhists, has come from Japan to give five years to the work in America. He has served as a priest for forty years. Yukun is shown in the center of the illustration.

Above is seen the consecration, in San Francisco, of Margaret Ledson, the first and perhaps the only white girl in this country to become a Buddhist nun. While a monk, Nyogen Senzaki, held a razor that signified her head must be shaved, Margaret repeated the words:

"My devotion is to Budda, the enlightened one. My devotion is to the norm of Buddha, the task of emancipation from selfishness. I am with Buddha now. I am a member of his holy family." Thus she abandoned her country, her relatives and even her name. Henceforth she is known as Un-Kan, which means "Cloud in the Valley."

"I expect to sail for Japan before the year is out," she said. "I don't know yet how my fourteen-year-old son, Robert, is to be cared for in my absence. I am expecting they will make him a chela to serve on the altar of the temple in San Francisco."

Mother's Cook Book

"He spent his health to get his wealth,
And then with might and main
He turned around and spent his wealth
To get his health again."

FOR SUMMER DAY MEALS

THE old-fashioned dish which has been called various names, comes down to us as the

Squaw Dish.

Cook together small new potatoes, new onions, carrots and peas, adding each in time so that they will all be tender at once. Add one-half cupful of diced browned salt pork cut into small cubes with the fat, a pint of milk and pepper and salt if needed. Serve in vegetable dishes.

Codfish a la Mode.

Make one cupful of codfish that has been soaked in cold water. Mix the fish with two cupfuls of mashed potatoes, two cupfuls of rich milk and add two well-beaten eggs. Season well and pile into a well-greased baking dish. Bake 25 minutes. To brown, brush with melted butter the last five minutes of baking. Serve hot from the baking dish.

Cook a fried egg in a greased frying pan, adding a tablespoonful of water; cover and steam in the pan.

Eggs in Peppers.

Cut a thin slice from the stem end of peppers and take out the seeds. Drop an egg into each and bake until the eggs are set. Serve well seasoned with butter, salt and pepper, on buttered toast.

For a quick luncheon on a hot day beat the yolk of an egg, add a glass of orange juice and serve very cold.

Tongue and Spinach Salad.

Mix two cupfuls of cooked spinach with one cupful of diced cold boiled tongue, one-half cupful of diced celery, salt and cayenne to taste. Place in small molds, mixing with enough boiled dressing to moisten. Unmold and serve when chilled with a spoonful of mayonnaise dressing on each.

(©, 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Dixie Tie-About Liked by Majority of Women

The idea for this popular wrap-around apron-frock came from Georgia, and has been spreading rapidly around the country. It is simple to make, and its edges are all bound with bias tape. The ties at the waist make over-the-head maneuvers unnecessary. There is a certain flavor of style in the molded lines and subtly full skirt. All the materials can be bought for less than a dollar.—Woman's Home Companion.

The Leyden jar was invented in the city of Leyden in 1746.

OUR COMIC SECTION

Our Pet Peeve

THE FEATHERHEADS — Felix Would Like to Belong

FINNEY OF THE FORCE — Well—?

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

GLUTTON AND THE TRAPPER

PETER RABBIT couldn't sit still. You know how full of curiosity he is and how dearly he loves a story. He had listened quite breathlessly while Honker the Goose told how Glutton the Wolverine had found all the traps of the trapper up there in the Far North where Honker was spending the summer. "What did the trapper do when he found that all his traps had been pulled out in plain sight and all the bait taken," asked Peter eagerly.

Honker chuckled. It was a deep throaty chuckle. "He lost his temper," said he. "I've seen Buster Bear lose his temper," said he. Honker looked over at Buster, and Buster looked foolish. "But Buster is nothing to what that man was when he lost his temper. He talked to himself in a very loud voice. Of course, I don't know what he said, but I can guess. He went from one trap to another, and the farther he got the angrier he grew. But getting angry didn't do him any good. It never does any one any good. So at last he stopped getting angry. Anyway, he stopped showing his anger, and went to work to set the traps over again and again, and this time he took more care than ever to set them. Then he got a piece of meat and around it he hid a lot of stout traps. I guess that was just for Glutton. I suppose he thought that if Glutton found one there he would think that that was all and might step

He Went on Hunting for Traps Until He Had Found Every One.

into one of the others while he was eating the meat.

"I just hung around where I could watch. The very next day along came Glutton. My, but that fellow is smart! I just had to laugh. The first thing he did was to hunt for a trap. When he found it he pulled it out. Then what do you think he did?"

"Gobbled up that meat and stepped in one of the other traps and was caught" cried Peter excitedly.

"Nothing of the kind," replied Honker. "He didn't even look at that meat. He went right on hunting for traps until he had found every one. It was just as if he had seen that hunter set those traps, but he hadn't. When he had found the last one he just walked over to that piece of meat and ate every scrap of it. Then he went on pulling out the traps which had been set for other little people just as before, and when he had eaten so much that he couldn't eat another mouthful he just spoiled the rest of the baits so that no one else would eat them.

"When that trapper found that Glutton had played that trick on him again he didn't set his traps again right away, but spent a lot of time with his terrible gun looking for Glutton. While he was off looking for him Glutton came to his house and with his stout claws tore a hole in the roof and got inside. Of course, I don't know what he did in there, but I have an idea that when that trapper came back he didn't find any food fit to eat there. Anyway, the next day he took his canoe and went away, and I did not see him again until the day before I left, when he came back with a lot more things, food, I guess.

"I'm just wondering if Glutton will get those things or if he will get Glutton, or if Glutton has gone somewhere else. Served the man right for trying to trap the little people who wear fur. I don't like Glutton. No one does. But I certainly was glad to see that he was smarter than that trapper."

(© by J. G. Lloyd.)—WNU Service.

BIG BASE STEALER

Every time Ben Chapman, outfielder of the New York Yankees, catches sight of a base he has an uncontrollable desire to steal it; and he knows just how that feat should be performed. Consequently he has been leading all players in both the American and National leagues in the number of purloined bases.

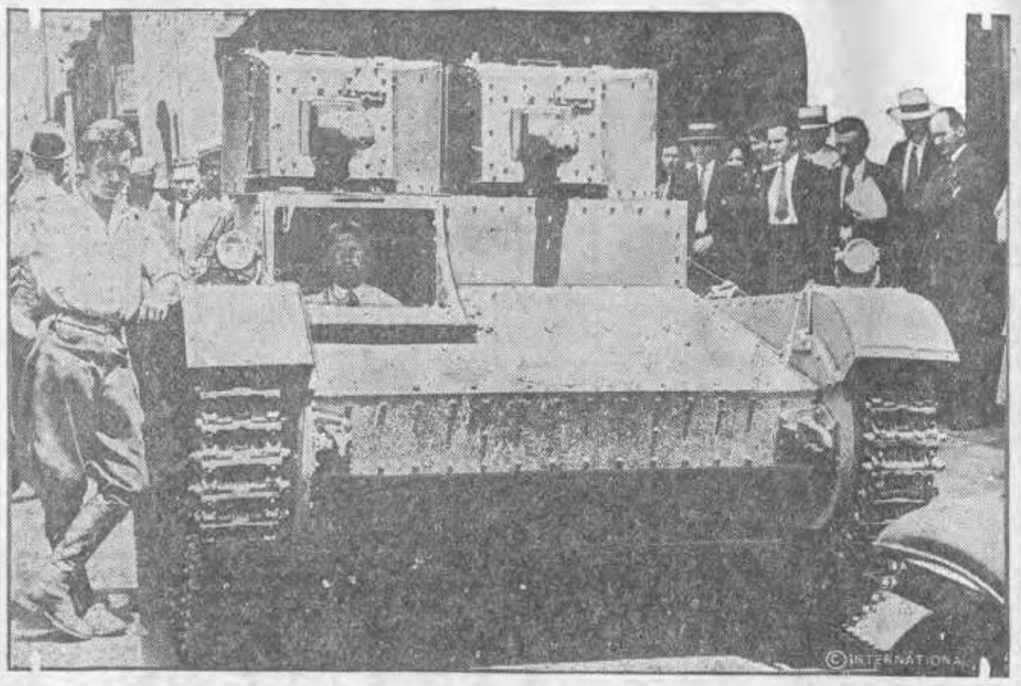
"If they call it a lover's quarrel," says Pertinent Polly, "they aren't married yet."

(©, 1931, Bell Syndicate.)—WNU Service.

Make Pact With Spirit

On the west coast of Africa, as soon as a child is born his parents drive a bargain for him with an unseen spirit. The child binds himself by proxy to keep some tabu, such as not to eat when he is on the water, or to abstain from the flesh of some animal, and in return the spirit binds himself to take care of the child.

British Army Tank Is Touring the United States



ONE of Great Britain's best army tanks, a Vickers Armstrong six-ton machine, is in the United States making a tour of the principal cities and giving demonstrations before American officials. It is seen above as it appeared in Baltimore, with the driver at the controls beneath the two gun turrets.

BOYS CLUB TOPS TWILIGHT LOOP

Beat Pastry Boys in Close Game to Keep Slate Clean. Smolenski and Hart Star at Bat.

CARTERET TWILIGHT LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pc.
Boys Club	2	0	1,000
Pastry Boys	1	1	.500
Foresters	0	1	.000
Falcons	0	1	.000

The Boys Club, undefeated during the first half of the Carteret Twilight Baseball league, won its second consecutive contest in the last half of the league, this week by stopping the Pastry Boys, 3 to 2, at the high school field. From all indications the first division champions are bound for a clear title of the league.

The Pastry Club was out-hit 7 to 5. A run in the first inning and two more in the second made up the total of points scored by the winners, and two runs in the fourth accounted for the losers' total.

Smolenski and Hart worked best at the plate for the Boys Club with a pair of hits each. Poll and Skurat starred for the Pastry tribe with two hits each. Poll's two drives were triples.

The box score.

Boys Club

	AB.	R.	H.	E.
Casey, ss.	3	0	1	0
Galvanek, cf.	3	1	0	0
Smolenski, 3b.	3	0	2	0
Stutzke, c.	3	0	1	1
Szelag, 2b.	3	0	0	0
Hart, rf.	3	0	2	0
Thatcher, lf.	3	0	0	0
Siekerka, 1b.	3	1	1	0
Mullen, p.	1	0	0	0
	25	3	7	1

Pastry Boys

	AB.	R.	H.	E.
Mayorek, rf.	3	0	0	0
Patocnig, 3b.	2	1	0	1
J. Sullivan, cf.	3	0	0	0
H. Sullivan, 1b.	3	0	0	0
Poll, 2b.	3	1	2	0
Skurat, ss.	3	0	2	0
Bubel, lf.	1	0	0	0
A. Galvanek, lf.	2	0	0	0
Trosko, c.	1	0	1	0
D'Zurilla, rf.	0	0	0	0
Viater, p.	2	0	0	0
	23	2	5	1

The score by innings:

Boys Club	1	2	0	0	0	0	x	—3
Pastry Boys	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Two base hits—Smolenski, Siekerka. Three base hits, Poll (2); Stutzke. Struck out—by Mullen, 5; by Viater 1; by Sullivan 4. Bases on balls, off Mullen, 1. Umpire, Donovan.

PUMP LICKS FAST LEAGUE LEADERS

Pull Off Unexpected Victory; the Condenser Boys Unable to Solve Rossman's Slants.

The Pump baseball club of the Foster Wheeler league, here, pulled an unexpected win over the league-leading Condenser nine Monday by tripping it 4 to 0, at the same time moving up the ladder to within three games of the toppers.

Rossman, the circuit's brilliant no-hit, no-run pitcher, continued his sensational pitching by allowing only five well scattered hits, while his partners came through with eight bingles to score two runs in the third stanza and another pair in the fifth.

Dziak led the stick work for the winners with two safeties in three times at bat.

The box score:

Pump

	AB	R	H
Albane, c.	3	0	1
Poll, 3b.	3	1	0
Jakeway, lf.	3	1	1
Dziak, 2b.	3	2	2
Nolan, rf.	3	0	1
G. Rogers, ss.	3	0	1
Menda, 1b.	3	0	1
Rossman, p.	3	0	0
Balaris, cf.	3	0	1
	27	4	8

Condenser

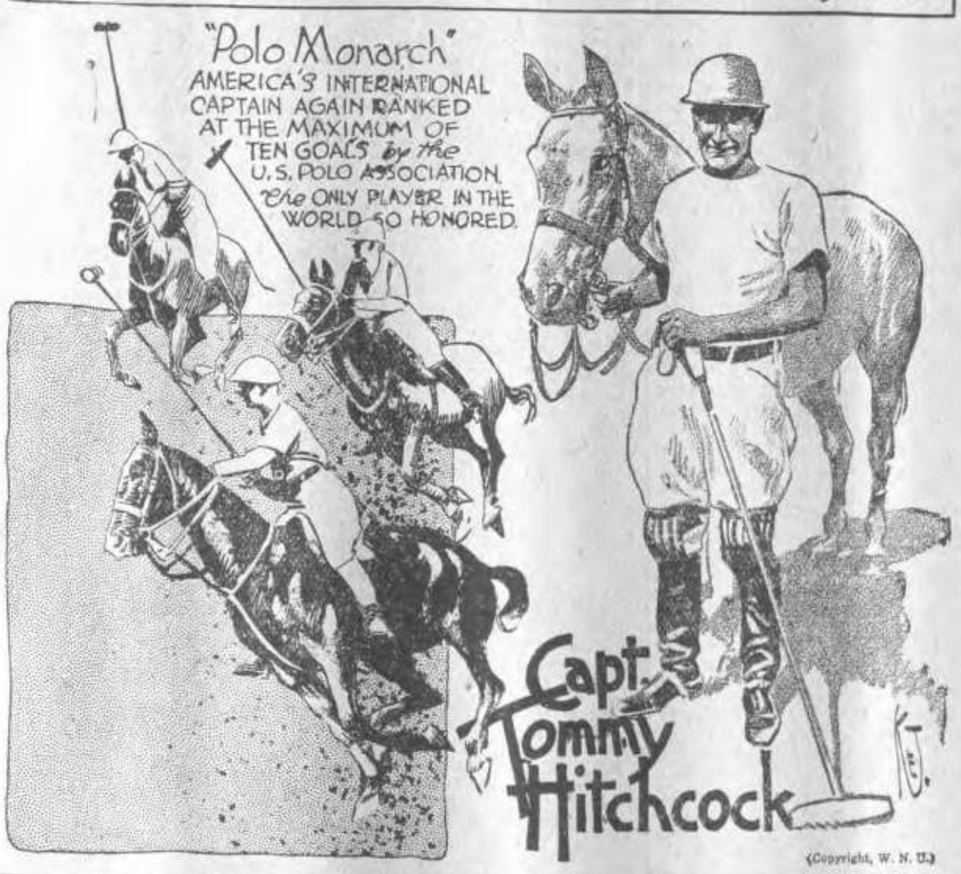
	AB	R	H
Cheslak, lf.	2	0	1
Sharkey, cf.	2	0	1
Galvanek, ss.	2	0	0
Kara, 3b.	2	0	1
Godmestad, 2b.	2	0	0
Pencotty, c.	2	0	0
Martin, 1b.	2	0	1
J. Edgie, p.	2	0	0
Scally, rf.	2	0	1
	18	0	5

Score by innings:

Pump	0	0	2	0	2			—4
Condenser	0	0	0	0	0			—0

The News is only $1.50 a year.

TOPNOTCHERS by KET



CONDENSER TAKES MEASURE OF LATHE

Galvane Favored by Breaks in Tight Pitching Duel. Only 4 Hits in the Entire Game.

Taking the jump on 'Ol Man Weather and his load of drink that he has been so liberal with this week, the Condenser and Lathe ball clubs of the Foster Wheeler League managed to sneak in five innings of baseball Tuesday with the result that the Condensers tripped the Lathes 2 to 1.

Both the winners' runs were registered in the second frame, while the losers scored their lone tally in the opening stanza.

Galvanek, hurling for the Condenser, allowed but one hit. His offerings kept the defeated crew swinging without much danger. On the other hand the winners didn't do so well against the deliveries of Neder. Only a trio of safeties were chalked up.

Cheslak, Kara and Penncotty were credited with the three bingles slapped out by the Condensers, while Godlesky accounted for the lone hit of the losers.

The box score.

Condenser

	AB	R	H
Cheslak, lf.	3	0	1
Sharkey, cf.	3	0	0
Galvanek, p.	3	0	0
Kara, 3b.	3	0	1
Godmestad, 1b.	2	1	0
Penncotty, ss.	2	1	1
Martin, c.	2	0	0
J. Edgie, 2b.	2	0	0
Scally, rf.	2	0	0
	22	2	3

Lathe

	AB	R	H
Bodnar, 3b.	2	0	0
Nemish, c.	2	0	0
Donovan, ss.	2	1	0
Neder, p.	2	0	0
Bellock, lf.	2	0	0
Lasky, 1b.	2	0	0
Gerke, rf.	2	0	0
Gaul, cf.	2	0	0
Godlesky, 2b.	2	0	1
	18	1	1

Score by innings:

Condenser	0	2	0	0	0—2
Lathe	1	0	0	0	0—1

Mamelukes

A mameluke is a slave. The word is derived from the Arabic. The name is sometimes applied to a corps of cavalry formerly existing in Egypt, the chiefs of which were long the sovereign rulers of the country. The following passage is quoted from Curzon's "Monasteries in the Levant": "In Turkey it was the custom in the houses of the great to have a number of young men who in Egypt were called mamelukes, after that gallant corps had been destroyed."

No Place for Secrets

One of the most extraordinary echoes in the world is to be heard by the side of a small lake in Bavaria. On one side rises a tall cliff and on the other side a dense forest. A pistol fired across the lake creates a faint echo that diminishes almost to nothing. Then it is picked up by the cliff and thrown back like thunder.

Cheer Up!

Brother, be yourself and undismayed. Always remember that it is physically impossible for anybody to turn more than one cold shoulder on you at a time.—Toledo Blade.

PLENTY OF ACTION IN TENNIS LEAGUE

Matches Are Played in Local Tournament on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings.

The Carteret Tennis League, which is being promoted by Andrew J. Hila, provided plenty of action on the high school courts the past week. In the first match, Ray Goderstad and Henry Green defeated Mike Skiba and Joe Brandon, 6-2 and 6-3. Last Thursday evening, the match between Coughlin and Turner, and Skiba and Brandon, resulted in the most exciting contest yet seen in the league. The Coughlin-Turner duo copped the match, 6-3, 6-8 and 6-3.

The league is seen in action every Tuesday and Thursday evening at the high school courts with several hundred fans in attendance. There are five teams of doubles, Richards and Bonnell, Green and Goderstad, Hila and Knorr, Coughlin and Turner, and Skiba and Brandon.

At present the Green-Goderstad pair is leading the circuit, but plenty of surprises and upsets are in store before activities are concluded.

LATHE OUTHITS PUMP TO WIN

Neder Holds Pump to Three Hits While Team-mates Account for Four Runs.

Timely hitting by the Lathe team won their game against the Pump aggregation in the Foster Wheeler soft ball league yesterday. Neder pitching for the Lathemen kept the Pumpers hits few and far between, seven times.

The box score:

Lathe

	AB	R	H
Bellock, ss.	3	1	1
Turner, 1b.	3	1	1
Donovan, 2b.	3	1	1
Neder, p.	3	1	1
Nemish, c.	3	0	2
Way, lf.	3	0	1
Demish, cf.	3	0	0
Lasky, 2b.	2	0	0
Mesaros, rf.	2	0	0
	25	4	7

Pump

	AB	R	H
Albani, c.	2	0	1
Poll, ss.	2	0	0
Latter, 3b.	2	0	0
Jakeway, lf.	2	0	1
Dziak, 1b.	2	0	0
G. Rogers, 2b.	2	0	1
G. Balaris, cf.	2	0	0
Rossman, p.	1	0	0
Nolan, rf.	1	0	0
	16	0	3

Score by innings:

Lathe	2	0	2	0	—4
Pump	0	0	0	0	—0

Stains on Metal

Cork dipped in melted paraffin can be used for cleaning rusty metal or stains on a tiled floor or hearth. Use the cork dry to remove marks from polished metal, wall paper and windows. Dip the cork in damp salt to remove burn marks from chinaware or stains from aluminum and enameled saucepans.

MACHINE - LATHE GAME, CLUBFEST

Hammer Out Thirteen Hits from Delivery of Butch Neder. S. Godlesky Has Perfect Day.

The Machine ball club of the Foster Wheeler baseball league hammered out thirteen hits off the deliveries of Neder, pitching ace of the Lathe nine, Wednesday to sink the latter crew 10 to 4 in a regular league contest at the plant's diamond.

Opening the drive in the first inning, the Machines belted out hit after hit to register four runs. Three more were sent across the plate in the second frame, two more in the third and another in the fourth.

To account for the four runs credited to the losers, S. Godlesky was nicked for only a quartet of safeties, which chalked up two runs in the third stanza and another pair in the fourth.

S. Godlesky led the batting attack of the winners with a trio of bingles. Damin, F. Godlesky and Gaul followed with two each. Lasky hit twice for the losers and Bellock and Bodnar one each.

The box score.

Machine

	AB	R	H
Mitroka, ss.	3	3	1
Irwin, 1b.	3	2	1
F. Edgie, 3b.	3	2	1
S. Godlesky, p.	3	2	3
Damin, 2b.	3	0	2
F. Godlesky, c.	3	0	2
Shultz, cf.	3	0	1
Gaul, lf.	3	0	2
Kondas, rf.	3	1	0
	27	10	13

Lathe

	AB	R	H
Way, cf.	2	0	0
Nemish, c.	2	0	0
Neder, p.	2	0	0
Bellock, lf.	2	1	1
G. Rogers,	2	0	0
Bodnar, 3b.	2	1	1
Lasky, 1b.	2	1	2
Mackay, rf.	0	1	0
Balaris, ss.	1	0	0
	15	4	4

Score by innings:

Machine	4	3	2	1	—10
Lathe	0	0	2	2	—4

Wrong Department

A young North side matron stopped in at the library and asked for a book called "Kegs and Nails," which she said had been recommended to her by a friend. No such book being at hand, it developed that the friend had been suffering from a cold when she mentioned the title over the telephone, and the volume in question was really "Cakes and Ale."—Indianapolis News.

More Than a Cur-Sory Glance

As Elsie and her mother walked down the street the child observed a dog gazing hungrily into a butcher's shop where meats were displayed. "Oh, look, mother," she cried, "he's window-shopping."

Childhood Sweetness

We approach all problems of children with affection. Theirs is the province of joy and good humor. They are the most wholesome part of the race, the sweetest, for they are fresher from the hands of God.—Herbert Hoover.

HEAVIER ARMOR IN NEWEST CRUISERS

Savings in Weight Allow for More Protection.

Washington.—The last of the ten eight-inch gun 10,000 ton Washington treaty cruisers to be built by the United States under the London treaty will have the most formidable armor deck protection ever built into a vessel of this type. These vessels will have an armor deck skin thick enough to stop the eight-inch gun projectile up to ranges of 25,000 yards.

The sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth eight-inch gun cruisers of this class may have even greater deck protection than the seven building. One element in the navy now favors giving the vessel an extra deck armor thickness at the cost of speed. The navy high command, however, is understood to favor retention of the present speed of better than 37 knots an hour.

Increase Armor Protection.

Every new batch of cruisers built of the eight-inch gun treaty type have been given greater deck and side armor protection than their predecessors. Each batch also has been equipped with a greater number of anti-aircraft weapons. The first vessels were designed for four five-inch gun anti-aircraft weapons. The next group had eight. Now the last ones to be built are to be armed with an increased number of anti-aircraft machine guns.

The first eight-inch gun cruisers had so little armor protection they were referred to by high ranking flag officers as "tin clads."

Had the naval designers known as much as they do today, the first eight eight-inch gun cruisers could have been as well protected as the last ten are going to be. Investigations have shown that the first eight are each about 1,000 tons under weight. The total lost tonnage for the eight vessels is 7,100 tons. This unused tonnage could have been used up in armor protection had not designers made the weight safety factor too high.

Bonus Offered Builders.

In designing the new ships bonuses were offered those builders who saved tonnage. Electric welding was employed to a hitherto unknown degree. Lightweight metals and aluminum were used where possible. A high safety factor was used because of fear that the finished vessels might be over the 10,000 ton displacement permitted by the London naval treaty.

Figures discovered today place the tonnage of these 10,000-ton class vessels at slightly more than 9,000 tons. Their displacement is as follows: Chester, 9,200; Houston, 9,050; Northampton, 9,050; Pensacola, 9,100; Salt Lake City, 9,100; Chicago, 9,300; Louisville, 9,050, and Augusta, 9,050. All of these vessels could have been 10,000 tons displacement.

The lost tonnage cannot be built into eight-inch gun cruisers, as the United States is limited to 18. Whether it can be transferred to six-inch gun cruiser tonnage is a moot question.

War Hero's Body Found 13 Years After Armistice

Oshawa, Ont.—Fourteen years of wondering where her soldier son lay buried is believed to have been ended for Mrs. Jane Wilson, with identification of a gold signet ring on the hand of a body in a new-found grave near Vimy Ridge. Initials on the ring were "J. B. W.," those of Mrs. Wilson's son, Private John Buchanan Wilson, who had won the military medal.

Wants Brother Missing 33 Years Declared Dead

Utica, N. Y.—If a man has not been heard from for 33 years, he should be legally dead, Mrs. Elizabeth Casey believes. Her brother, Henry Cregg, left home in 1898 to get work on the Great Lakes. Mrs. Casey wants him declared legally dead so she can collect a legacy of $609.91 which is now held by the county treasurer.

Oklahoma Farmer's Calf Has "Three in One" Leg

Stigler, Okla.—Three legs in one gives a calf owned by a prominent dairy farmer near here the distinction of having seven legs. From the right shoulder of the calf there grows a large leg about the size of a cow's leg. At the end of the leg are three separate and distinct feet with divided hoofs, bones, and joints.

Advertising brings quick results.

Father of Marathon Dancing

Rupert Hughes tells us that George Washington was the first American to establish a dance marathon record. In camp at Morristown, with Mrs. Greene as his partner, the great George danced three hours without rest. General Greene is himself the authority for the feat. He writes: "His excellency and Mrs. Greene danced upwards of three hours without once sitting down. Upon the whole we had a pretty little frisk."—Kansas City Times.

Flower Arrangement

Cut flowers with short stems are rather difficult to arrange in a shallow dish. When moist sand is used instead of water, the flowers will look just as fresh as they do in water and any desired effect in color scheme or general arrangement can be obtained with the certainty that it will last as long as the flowers.

But Then He Wouldn't Try

A Pennsylvania bank cashier argued a gunman out of compelling him to open the bank's vault. That cashier, says the office misogynist, must have been married a long time.—Worcester Daily Telegram.

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CIMARRON

By

Edna Ferber

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CHAPTER XII—Continued

—18—

"Some day," said Osage, over its afternoon paper, "somebody is going to come along and shoot old Cimarron."

"I should think his wife would save them the trouble," some one suggested.

If Yancey's sporadic contributions increased the paper's circulation it was Sabra's steady drive that maintained it. It was a gigantic task to keep up with the changes that were sweeping over Osage and all of Oklahoma. Yet the columns of the Wigwam recorded these changes in its news columns, in its editorial pages, in its personal and local items and its advertisements, as faithfully as on the day of its first issue when Yancey had told them who killed Pegler. Perhaps it was because Sabra, even during Yancey's many absences, felt that the paper must be prepared any day to meet his scathing eye.

Strange items began to appear daily in the paper's columns—strange to the eye not interested in oil; but there was no such eye in Oklahoma, nor, for that matter, in the whole Southwest. Cryptic though these items might be to dwellers in other parts of the United States, they were of more absorbing interest to Oklahomans than front-page stories of war, romance, intrigue, royalty, crime.

"Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company swabbed 42 barrels in its No. 3 Lizzie in the northwest corner of the southwest of the northwest of 11-8-6 after having plugged back to 4,268 feet, and shooting with 52 quarts.

"The wildcat test of McComb two miles north of Kewoka which is No. 1 Sutton in the southwest corner of the southeast of the northeast of 35-2-9 was given a shot of 105 quarts in the sand from 1,867 feet and hole bridged. As it stands it is estimated good for 450 barrels daily."

The paper's ads reflected the change. The old livery stable, with its buggies and phaetons, its plugs to be hired, its tobacco-chewing loungers, its odor of straw, manure, and axle grease, was swept away, and in its place was Fink's Garage and Auto Livery. Repairs of All Kinds. Buy a Stimson Salient Six. The smell of gasoline, the hiss of the hose, lean young lads with grease-grimed fingers, engine wise.

Come to the Chamber of Commerce Dinner. The Oklahoma City College and Glee Club will sing.

Osage began to travel, to see the world. Their wanderings were no longer local. Where, two years ago, you read that Dr. and Mrs. Horace McGill are up from Concho to do their Christmas buying, you now saw that Mr. and Mrs. W. Fletcher Busby have left for a trip to Europe, Egypt, and the Holy land. You knew that old Wick Busby had made his pile in oil and that Nettie Busby was out to see the world.

Most astounding of all were the Indian items, for now the Oklahoma Wigwam and every other paper in the country regularly ran news about those incredible people who in one short year had leaped from the Neolithic age to Broadway.

The Osage Indians, a little more than two thousand in number, who but yesterday were a ragged, half-fed and listless band, squatting wretchedly on the reservation allotted them, waiting until time, sickness, and misery should blot them forever from the land, were now, by a miracle of nature, the richest nation in the world. The barren ground on which they had lived now yielded the most lavish oil flow in the state. Yancey Cravat's news story and editorial had been copied and read all over the country. A stunned government tried to bring order out of chaos of riches. The two thousand Osages were swept off the reservation to make way for the flood of oil that was transmuted into a flood of gold. They were transported to a new section called Wazhazhe, which is the ancient Indian word for Osage.

Agents appointed. Offices established. Millions of barrels of oil. Millions of dollars. Millions of dollars yearly to be divided somehow among two thousand Osage Indians, to whom a blanket, a bowl of soffica, a mangy pony, a bit of tobacco, a disk of peyote had meant riches. And now every full blood, half blood, or quarter blood Osage was put on the Indian roll, and every name on the Indian roll was entitled to a head right. Every head right meant a definite share in the millions. Five in a family—five head rights. Ten in a family—ten head rights. The Indian agent's office was full of typewriters, files, pads, ledgers, neat young clerks all occupied with papers and documents that read like some fantastic nightmare. The white man's eye, traveling down the tidy list, with its story-book Indian names and its hard, cold, matter-of-fact figures, rejected what it read as being too absurd for the mind to grasp.

Clint Tall Meat, $523,000.
Benny Warrior, $192,000.
Ho ki ah se, $265,887.
Long Foot Magpie, $387,942.

The government bought them farms with their own oil money, and built big red brick houses near the roadside and furnished them in plush and pianos and linoleum and gas ranges and phonographs. You saw their powerful motor cars, dust covered, whirling up and down the red clay Oklahoma roads—those roads still rutted, unpaved, hazardous, for Oklahoma had had no time to attend to such matters. Fifty years before, whole bands of Osages on their wiry little ponies had traveled south in the winter and north in the summer to visit their Indian cousins. Later, huddled miserably on their reservation, they had issued forth on foot or in wretched wagons to pay their seasonal visits and to try to recapture, by talk and song and dance and ritual, some pale ghost of their departed happiness. A shabby enough procession, guarded, furtive, smoldering.

But now you saw each Osage buck in his high-powered car, his inexpert hands grasping the wheel, his enormous sombrero—larger even than the white man's hat—flapping in the breeze that he made by his speed. In the back you saw the brilliance of feathers and blankets worn by the beady-eyed children and the great placid squaw crouched in the bottom of the car. The white man driving the same road gave these Indian cars a wide berth, for he knew they stopped for no one, kept the middle of the road, flew over bridges, draws, and ditches like mad things.

Grudgingly, for she still despised them, Sabra Cravat devoted a page of the Wigwam to news of the Osages, those moneyed, petted wards of a bewildered government. The page appeared under the title of Indian News, and its contents were more than tinged with the grotesque.

The Osages were Wigwam subscribers. They read the paper, or had it read to them if they were of the older and less literate generation. Sabra was accustomed to seeing the doorway suddenly darkened by a huge blanketed form or to look up, startled, to behold the brilliant striped figure standing beside her desk in the business office. If Yancey chanced to be in the occasion became very social.

"How!"

"How!"

"Want um paper."

"All right, Short Tooth. Five dollars."

The blanketed figure would produce a wallet whose cheeks were plump to bursting with round silver dollars, for the Osage loved the sound and feel of the bright metal disks. Down on the desk they clinked.

The huge Osage stood then, waiting. Yancey knew what was wanted, as did Sabra.

"Me want see iron man. Make um name."

Whereupon Yancey or Sabra would conduct the visitor into the composing room. There were three linotype machines now, clanking and chattering away. Once Yancey had taken old Big Elk, Ruby's father, back there to see how the linotype turned liquid lead into printed words. He had had Jesse Rickey, at the linotype's keyboard, turn out old Big Elk's name in the form of a neat metal bar, together with the paper slip of its imprint.

There was no stopping it. The story of the iron monster that could talk and write and move spread like a prairie fire through Wazhazhe. Whole families subscribed separately for the Oklahoma Wigwam—bucks, squaws, girls, boys, papooses in arms. The iron monster had for them a fascination that was a mingling of admiration, awe, and fear. It was useless to explain that they need not take out a subscription in order to own one of these coveted metal bars. It had been done once. They always would do it that way. Sabra, if she happened to be in charge, always gave the five dollars to her pet charity, after trying in vain to refuse it when proffered. Yancey took it cheerfully and treated the boys at the new Sunny South saloon, now a thing of splendor with its mahogany bar, its brass rail, its mirror, chandeliers, and flesh-tinted oil paintings.

The Levy Mercantile company had added a fancy grocery and market department to its three-story brick store. It was situated on the street floor and

Millions of Barrels of Oil.

enhanced with a great plate-glass window. In this window Sol displayed a mouth-watering assortment of foods. Juicy white stalks of asparagus in glass, as large around as a man's two thumbs; great ripe olives, their purple-black cheeks glistening with oil; lobster, mushrooms, French peas, sardines, mountainous golden cheeses, tender broilers, peaches in syrup, pork roasts dressed in frills. Dozens of chickens, pounds of pork, baskets of delicacies were piled in the cars of homeward bound Osages. Often, when the food bills mounted too high, the Indian agent at Wazhazhe threatened to let the bill go unpaid. He alone had the power to check the outpouring of Indian gold, and even he frequently was unable to cope with their mad extravagances.

"It's disgusting," Sabra Cravat said, again and again. "What are they good for? What earthly good are they? Ignorant savages who do nothing but eat and sleep and drive around in their ridiculous huge automobiles."

"Keep money in circulation," Sol Levy replied, for she often took him to task after seeing a line of Indian cars parked outside the Osage Mercantile company's store.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"Now, now, Sabra. Not so grand, please. I don't do like dozens of other merchants here in town. Make out bills for goods they haven't bought and give them the money. Or charge them double on the bill that the Indian agent sees, and return them the overcharge. They come in my store, they pay what the article is marked, and they get what they pay for. Inez Bull comes in and gets a silk step-in, or Sun Maker he buys twelve pounds of chicken and ten pounds of pork. I should tell them they can't have it! Let the President of the United States do it. The Big White Father."

Not only did Yancey agree with Sol, he seemed to find enormous satisfaction in the lavishness with which they spent their oil money; in the very absurdity of the things they bought.

Donna came home from a bridge party one afternoon, the creamy Venable pallor showing the Marcy tinge of ocherous rage. She burst in upon Sabra, home from the office.

"Do you know that Cim spends his time at the Big Elks' when we think he's out in the oil fields?"

Sabra met this as calmly as might be. "He's working near there. He told me he had seen them."

"Seen them! That miserable Gazelle Slaughter said that he's out there all the time. All the time, I tell you, and that he and Ruby drive around in her car, and he eats with them, he stays there, he—"

"I'll speak to your father. Cim's coming home Saturday. Gazelle is angry at Cim, you know that, because he won't notice her and she likes him."

She turned her clear appraising gaze upon this strange daughter of hers. She thought, suddenly, that Donna was like a cobra, with that sleek black head, that cold and slanting eye, that long creamy throat in which a pulse sometimes could be seen to beat and swell a little—the only sign of emotion in this baffling creature.

"I'll tell you what, Donna. If you'd pay a little less attention to your brother's social lapses and a little more to your own vulgar conduct, perhaps it would be better."

Donna bestowed her rare and brilliant smile upon her forthright mother. "Now, now, darling! I suppose I say, 'What do you mean?' And you say, 'You know very well what I mean.'"

"You certainly do know what I mean. If you weren't my own daughter I'd say your conduct with Tracy Wyatt was that of a—a—"

"Harlot," put in Donna, sweetly.

"Donna! How can you talk like that? You are breaking my heart. Haven't I had enough? I've never complained, have I? But now—you—"

Donna came over to her and put her arms about her, as though she were the older woman protecting the younger. "It's all right, mamma darling. You just don't understand. Life isn't as simple as it was when you were a frontier gal. I know what I want and I'm going to get it."

Sabra shrugged away from her; faced her with scorn. "I've seen you. I'm ashamed for you. You press against him like a—like a—" Again she could not say it. Another generation. "And that horse you ride. You say he loans it to you. He gave it to you. It's yours. What for?"

She was weeping.

"I tell you it's all right, mamma. He did give it to me. He wants to give me lots of things, but I won't take them—yet. Tracy's in love with me. He thinks I'm young and beautiful and stimulating and wonderful. He's married to a dried-up, vinegary, bitter old hag who was just that when he married her, years ago. He's never known what love is. She has never given him children. He's insanely rich, and not too old, and rather sweet. We're going to be married. Tracy will get his divorce. Money does anything. It has taken me a year and a half to do it. I've never worked so hard in all my life. But it's going to be worth it. Don't worry, darling. Tracy's making an honest woman of your wayward daughter."

Sabra drew herself up, every inch the daughter of her mother, Felice Venable, nee Marcy. "You are disgusting."

"Not really, if you just look at it without a lot of sentiment. I shall be happy, and Tracy, too. His wife will be unhappy, I suppose, for a while. But she isn't happy anyway, as it is. Better one than three. It'll work out. You'll see. Don't bother about me. It's Cim that needs looking after. He's got a streak of—of—" She looked at her mother. Did not finish the sentence. "When he comes home Saturday I wish you'd speak to him."

CHAPTER XIII

—

But Cim did not come home on Saturday. On Saturday, at noon, when Sabra and Yancey drove from the office in their little utility car to the house on Kihekah street for their noonday dinner they saw a great limousine drawn up at the curb. A chauffeur, vaguely familiar, lounged in front. The car was thick with the red dust of the country road.

A vague pang of premonition stabbed at Sabra's vitals. She clutched Yancey's arm. "Whose car is that?"

Yancey glanced at it indifferently. "Somebody drove Cim home, I suppose. Got enough dinner for company?"

Donna had gone to Oklahoma City to spend the week-end. It must be Cim.

"Cim!" Sabra called, as she entered the front door. "Cim!" But there was no answer. She went straight to the sitting room. Empty. But in the stiff little parlor, so seldom used, sat two massive, silent, figures. With the Indian sense of ceremony and formality old Big Elk and his squaw had known the proper room to use for an occasion such as this.

"Why—Big Elk!"

"How!" replied Big Elk, and held up his palm in the gesture of greeting.

"Yancey!" cried Sabra suddenly, in a terrible voice. The two pairs of black Indian eyes stared at her. Sabra saw that their dress was elaborate; the formal dress reserved for great occasions. Side by side the two massive figures sat like things of bronze.

Those dull black unsmiling eyes, that weaving fan, moved Sabra to nameless terror. "Yancey!" she cried again, through stiff lips. "Yancey!"

At the note of terror in her voice he was down the stairs and in the room with his quick light step. But at sight of old Big Elk and his wife his look of concern changed to one of relief. He smiled his utterly charming smile.

"How!"

"How!" croaked Big Elk.

Mrs. Big Elk nodded her greeting. She was a woman younger, perhaps, by thirty years than her aged husband; his third wife. She spoke English; had even attended an Indian mission school in her girlhood. But through carelessness or indifference she used the broken, slovenly English of the unlettered Indian.

Now the two relapsed into impassive silence.

"What do they want? Ask them what they want."

Yancey spoke a few words in Osage. Big Elk replied with a monosyllable.

"What did he say? What is it?"

"I asked them to eat dinner with us. He says he cannot."

"I should hope not. Tell her to speak English. She speaks English."

Big Elk turned his great head, slowly, as though it moved on a mechanical pivot. He stared at his fat, round-faced wife. He uttered a brief command in his own tongue. The squaw smiled a little strange, embarrassed smile, like a schoolgirl—it was less a smile than a contortion of the face, so rare in her race as to be more frightening than a scowl.

"Big Elk and me come take you back to Wazhazhe."

"What for?" cried Sabra, sharply.

"Four o'clock big dinner, big dance. Your son want um come tell you. Want um know he marry Ruby this morning."

She was silent again, smiling her foolish fixed smile.

"God A'mighty!" said Yancey Cravat. He looked at Sabra, came over to her quickly, but she waved him away.

"Don't. I'm not going to—it's all right." It was as though she shrank from his touch. She stood there, staring at the two barbaric figures staring so stonily back at her with their dead black Indian eyes. It was at times like that that the Marcy in her stood her in good stead. She came of iron stock, fit to stand the fire. Only beneath her fine dark eyes you now suddenly saw a smudge of purplish brown, as though a dirty thumb had rubbed there; and a sagging of all the muscles of her face, so that she looked wattled, lined, old.

"Don't look like that, honey. Come. Sit down."

Again the groping wave of her hand. "I'm all right, I tell you. Come. We must go there."

Yancey came forward. He shook hands formally with Big Elk, with the Indian woman. Sabra, seeing him, suddenly realized that he was not displeased. She knew that no formal politeness would have prevented him from voicing his anger if this monstrous announcement had shattered him as it had her, so that her very vitals seemed to be withering within her.

"Sugar, shake hands with them, won't you?"

"No. No." She wet her dry lips a little with her tongue, like one in a fever. She turned, woodenly, and walked to the door, ignoring the In-

Two Massive, Silent Figures.

dians. Across the hall, slowly, like an old woman, down the porch steps, toward the shabby little car next to the big rich one. As she went she heard Yancey's voice (was there an exultant note in it?) at the telephone.

"Jesse! Take this. Get it in. Ready! . . . Ex-Chief Big Elk, of the Osage nation, and Mrs. Big Elk, living at Wazhazhe, announce the marriage of their daughter Ruby Big Elk to Cimarron Cravat, son of—don't interrupt me—I'm in a hurry—son of Mr. and Mrs. Yancey Cravat, of this city. The wedding was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents and was followed by an elaborate dinner made up of many Indian and American dishes, partaken of by the parents of the bride and the groom, many relatives and numerous friends of the young . . ."

Sabra climbed heavily into the car and sat staring at the broad back of the car ahead of her. Chief Big Elk and his wife came out presently, unreal, bizarre in the brilliant noonday Oklahoma sunshine, ushered by Yancey. He was being charming. They heaved their ponderous bulk into the big car. Yancey got in beside Sabra. She spoke to him once only.

"I think you are glad."

"This is Oklahoma. In a way it's what I wanted it to be when I came here twenty years ago. Cim's like your father, Lewis Venable. Weak stuff, but good stock. Ruby's pure Indian blood and a magnificent animal. It's hard on you now, my darling. But their children and their grandchildren are going to be such stuff as Americans are made of. You'll see."

"I hope I shall die before that day."

The shabby little middle-class car followed the one whirling ahead of them over the red clay Oklahoma roads. Eating the dust of the big car just ahead.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Influenza Plague Once Held Fashionable Cold

The word "influenza" came into vogue in English-speaking countries in 1890. The disease had been epidemic in St. Petersburg in 1889, and it spread over Europe and to England and the United States. In the following spring it was severe in India and Australia. In most of these countries it was known as "l'influenza," or "influenza," though in Paris "la grippe," a term used in the middle of the last century, was revived. The word "influenza" was given in Italy toward the middle of the Eighteenth century to an epidemic of febrile catarrh. It was in use in England as early as 1762. In that year Mrs. Montague, the "blue stocking," wrote: "Mr. Montague . . . returned to London quite well, though he has been much pulled down by the fashionable cold called l'influenza." A general epidemic of influenza took place toward the close of the World war, passing over western countries in three waves, the first appearing very suddenly in May and June, 1918, the second in September and October, declining in December and the third in March, 1919. Its origin was attributed by France to Spain, whence came its most frequently used designation of "Spanish influenza." Spain, in turn, attributed the outbreak to France, and this continent thought it started in eastern Europe. Virtually all the western nations were heavy sufferers. It was most virulent in the second wave.—Montreal Family Herald.

Early Life Insurance

The earliest life insurance policy of which anything definite is known was issued in 1583 in London, insuring the life of William Gybbons for a twelvemonth. This policy was underwritten by 13 persons acting individually and the premium was $80 a thousand.

"As You Like It"

Various commentators have advanced different theories as to why Shakespeare's play was given the name "As You Like It." Braithwait, however, in his "Barnaby's Journal," speaks of "As You Like It" as a proverbial motto, and this seems more likely to imply the true explanation of the title of Shakespeare's play. The title of the comedy may on this supposition be exactly parallel with that of "Much Ado About Nothing." The proverbial title of the play implies the freedom of thought and indifference to censure which characterizes the sayings and doings of most of the actors in this comedy of human nature in a forest.

Smartly Frocked in Pretty Prints

WHEN in doubt, wear your prettiest print frock and you will always be well dressed. In the mind of many women this season, the term "prettiest print" means a fine-grained pure-dye aura crepe in mandarin yellow with little figures in black, white and gray sprinkled all over it. The frock in the picture (two views of which are given) is fashioned of a crepe which answers this description to a nicety.

In this instance an exceedingly pretty print is made prettier with tiny frills of white organdie on the sleeves and at the front waistline also about the soft collar of self-organdie which buttons at the back. The rather wide black velvet belt is also a style item of note.

At the most fashionable Paris restaurant gatherings the endorsement of prints is most noticeable. Small discreet patterns are given special emphasis such as handsome black crepe printed alternately in green and white notched dots. Coin-spot crepes, by the way, of every coloring are ever so chic. These are often used in reverse such as pink dots on black in combination with black dots on pink. White motifs scattered on blue, black, brown or green grounds are also highlighted in the printed silk mode.

The above applies for the most part to tailored crepes, for when it comes to evening and garden-party types the fluttery flower chiffons still hold sway, the most noticeable feature about the frocks made of them being that their skirts nearly reach the ankle which together with semifitted princess bodices, which are belted at the waistline, and intricacy of floating draperies and graceful capelets about the shoulders form the basis of design for the majority of these enchanting styles.

Most every printed frock whether of formal or informal type is supposed to have its own jacket. Of even more importance is the two-jacket dress, which is to say that the dress has a jacket of its own self-same material as well as one of monotone crepe or taffeta, or that which is of infinite attractiveness—a jacket of transparent velvet in some one or other of this season's enchanting colors.

These cunning jackets are often styled very simply and quaintly. Then again, especially for ultra formal evening wear they glory in sophisticated details which involve elaborate shirring and tucking and various other complicated treatments.

CHERIE NICHOLAS.

(©, 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

TREND TO LIGHT WOOLENS FOR FALL

Especial interest is attached to the early fall fabrics because of their diversity in color and weave. Lightweight woolens of every type have succeeded the heavy stiff weaves of years ago, writes a Paris fashion correspondent in the New York Times. Three groups are shown for coats and suits. One includes an assortment of rough, pebbly woolens of featherweight that Schiaparelli, Regny and Bruyere will present in their sports and topcoats for travel. These are woven in solid colors and mixtures, in dark tones of brown, green and wine. A new shade is blue fox, which is delightfully accented by trimming with fur of the same name.

A new phase in tweeds is a weave in "conservative" yarn-dyed effects in simple, small patterns combining dark colors with beige. They are also seen in the solid rich tones of greens, browns and reds.

More lightweight woolens than have been shown in some time will be used thir season for dresses, ensembles and wraps. These in wool crepes, finely woven, are being used by the French couturiers in their advance collections.

Canton crepe-faille, a heavy silk of dull surface, will be very fashionable for both daytime and evening. The colors in which it will be seen are named in the order of their popularity—brown, olive green, yellowish in tone; copper-beech, red-brown, seal-brown and bronze. The new silvery bronze is a heavenly shade in which Chanel is making some striking afternoon and evening gowns.

Corduroy Sports Skirts Are Easily Laundered

Designed to wear with the slip-on or lisle shirt the cardigan or chamois jacket is a skirt of white corduroy, practical because it is washable. An attractive ensemble for such active sports as golf combines a dark flannel skirt with a pastel colored suede cardigan, a beret to match the skirt and a scarf of striped jersey in the two colors.

Late Paris Wrap Will Fit in Milady's Purse

A late fad in daytime wraps in Paris is a jacket small enough to put in milady's purse.

The jackets are tiny affairs of soft crepe or wool, generally sleeveless and falling only a few inches lower than the shoulder blades.

They generally match the gown in color and may be tucked into the purse when the wearer wishes to discard them.

Sheer Ninon Used for Milady's Summer Gown

Distinctly Empire in feeling is this afternoon gown of sheer ninon. It is worn over a taffeta slip which is gathered at the hem petticoat-wise and which is a few inches longer than the dress.

Printed Crepe, Chiffon or Georgette Favored

Solid colors and contrasts come and go, but the royal favorite for summer afternoons and evenings as seasons pass is the printed crepe, georgette or chiffon frock. And by reason of the shadowy colorings, designs for dressy frocks grow large and larger. Even cabbage roses look "swell" when soft tones are imposed on light backgrounds. Something new is a rose print on white in soft yellow with a hint of blush. It suggests a frock fitting a golden blond, or a very deep brunette. It might even be worn by a brown-haired lass.

Gravure prints are very alluring for the young and mature when in the chiffons and artificial silk voiles. Such patterns are equally as charming in silks like flat crepe, which incidentally is a popular fabric with textile designers for summer afternoon and evening dresses.

In PHILADELPHIA *The* BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL

SOME-TIMES WE ARE surprised

BUT we try not to show it ...This time a husband said his wife was arriving in 10 minutes, and could we help him arrange a surprise dinner party for her? Here was a list of 12 guests ... would we telephone them and "fix things up" while he dashed to meet his wife at the station? There were 14 at that dinner ... and his wife *was* really surprised!

It's our belief that a hotel should do *more* than have large, airy rooms, comfortable beds, spacious closets. Beyond that, we daily try to meet the surprise situation *(without surprise)*, no matter what the guest wants.

At The Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia we follow the ideas of Benjamin Franklin himself—the ideas of courteous service, hearty hospitality and giving guests their money's worth. The Benjamin Franklin has 1200 larger-than-average rooms, each with bath. Its location, on Chestnut Street, is convenient to trains, bus routes and every part of Philadelphia's business section. Three restaurants where the food cannot be excelled.

New BENJAMIN FRANKLIN Rates

NO. OF ROOMS	1 PERSON
746 Double-Bed Rooms	$ 4.00 to $ 7.00
224 Twin-Bed Rooms	$ 5.00
52 Parlor Suites	$12.00 to $15.00

Rates for 2 Persons $2.00 to $3.00 extra

Extra service at these 25

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.....The Benjamin Franklin
SEATTLE, WASH.....The Olympic
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TRENTON, N.J.....The Stacy-Trent
HARRISBURG, PA.....The Penn-Harris
ALBANY, N.Y.....The Ten Eyck
SYRACUSE, N.Y.....The Onondaga
ROCHESTER, N.Y.....The Seneca
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.....The Niagara
ERIE, PA.....The Lawrence
AKRON, OHIO.....The Portage
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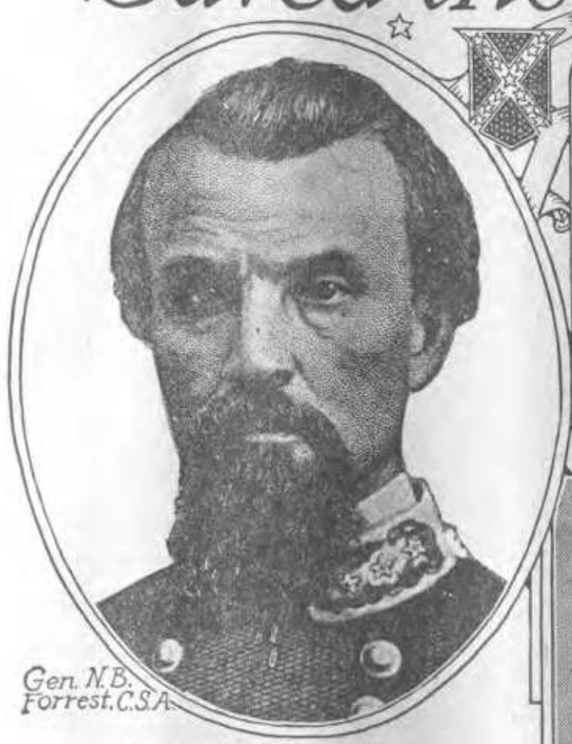
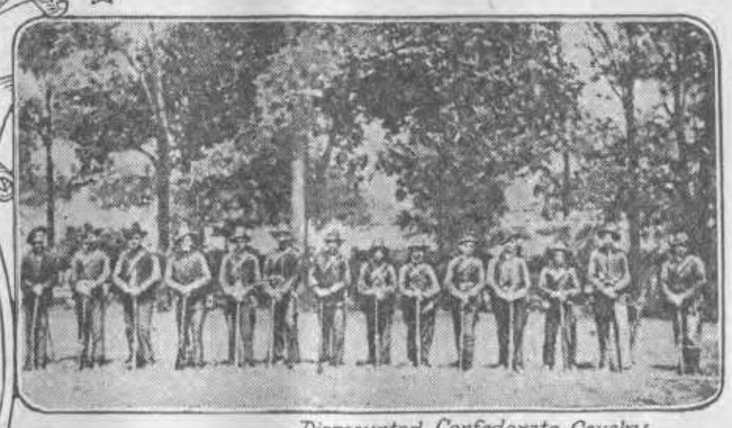
KANSAS CITY, MO.....The President
TUCSON, ARIZ.....El Conquistador
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.....The St. Francis
SHREVEPORT, LA.....The Washington-Youree
NEW ORLEANS, LA.....The Roosevelt
NEW ORLEANS, LA.....The Bienville
TORONTO, ONT.....The King Edward
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.....The Clifton
WINDSOR, ONT.....The Prince Edward
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, B.W.I. The Constant Spring

UNITED HOTELS

The Man Who Might Have Saved the "Lost Cause"

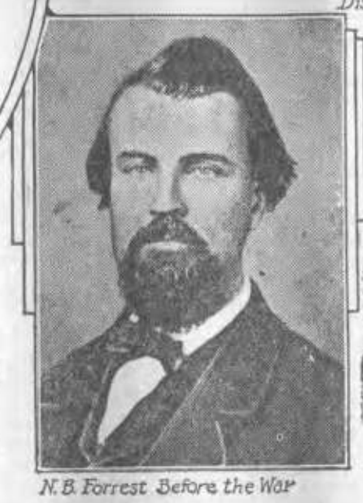


Gen. N.B. Forrest, C.S.A.



Dismounted Confederate Cavalry

Forrest and His "Critter Company"



N.B. Forrest Before the War

Gen. Braxton Bragg

Pictures from "Bedford Forrest and His Critter Company." Courtesy Minton, Balch & Company.

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

TO MOST Americans the name of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, Confederate cavalry leader, means the synonym for the author of a famous epigram on how to win battles. His method was to "git thar fust with the mostest men." But what they do not realize is that Forrest was more than just the maker of a historic phrase, a picturesque character personally and an unusually successful cavalry leader. If the estimation of a recent biographer is correct, Forrest takes his place among the greatest of all American military leaders, a master strategist as well as a master tactician and the man who, had it not been for the jealousy of a superior officer, might easily have saved the "Lost Cause." The biographer is Andrew Nelson Lytle and his viewpoint is presented in the book, "Bedford Forrest and His Critter Company," published recently by Minton, Balch and company.

Mr. Lytle has ample justification for his estimate of Forrest. Gen. Robert E. Lee had a great cavalry leader with his forces—the dashing "Jeb" Stuart. But at Appomattox, when somebody asked Lee who was the greatest soldier in his command, he answered instantly, "A man I have never seen, sir. His name is Forrest." A similar tribute was paid to Forrest by Jefferson Davis twelve years later. The former president of the Confederacy and Governor Porter of Tennessee were riding in the funeral procession which was carrying "Old Bedford" to his grave. Turning to Davis, Porter said, "History has accorded to General Forrest the first place as a cavalry leader in the war between the states and has named him as one of the half dozen great soldiers of the country." To which Davis, graduate of West Point and a professional soldier before he was called to head a new American republic, replied, "The trouble was that the generals commanding in the southwest never appreciated Forrest until it was too late. Their judgment was that he was a bold and enterprising partisan raider and rider. I was misled by them, and I never knew how to measure him until I read his reports of his campaign across the Tennessee river in 1864. This induced a study of his earlier reports, and after that I was prepared to adopt what you are pleased to name as the judgment of history."

But to realize to the full the greatness of Forrest one should turn to the words, not of his friends, but of his enemies. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman who campaigned against him in the Western campaigns never made the mistake of underestimating his ability and Sherman once exclaimed, "I am going to get Forrest if it costs 10,000 lives and breaks the treasury! There will never be peace in Tennessee until Forrest is dead!" But he never did get him, and the "Wizard of the Saddle," as the adoring Southerners called him, went through four years of spectacular leadership in war without a defeat, a record almost unparelleled in history.

As for "critter company" it is the Tennesseean's name for Forrest's cavalry. Early in the war, while Union troops were occupying Tennessee Forrest "became overnight their particular ideal of what a soldier could be. They could not understand strategic gains but they could understand his particular kind of fighting. It was as plain and as heartening as sow-belly and corn bread. The women now felt that they had a defender. They began to threaten tyrannical Union officers with 'Forrest will get you for this' and 'I'll tell or Forrest on you.' They soon learned that he was a bogey man they all believed in."

The same adoration given him by the people was given by the men who followed him. They referred to him as "the old man" just as Jackson's "foot cavalry" did to that leader. They also called him "Old Bedford" in the same sense that Jackson's men referred to "Old Jack." In return he looked after them as a father looks after his children. Nothing made Forrest more furious than a useless waste of lives in a battle, especially if the lives were those of "his boys." He was the ideal cavalryman in his judgment of horseflesh and of how to take care of the mounts in his command.

Nathan Bedford Forrest was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, in 1821. Little is known of his life as a boy but what is known is mainly a record of conflict, of fights with wild animals, with bullies of the neighborhood and other evidences to prove that Nathan Bedford was a born fighter. In his early manhood he started to Texas to help fight for Texan independence but arrived there only to find that there was no need for his services. Penniless, young Forrest split enough rails at fifty cents a hundred to pay his way back to Tennessee. Then he became a horse trader and later, moving to Memphis, became a broker in real estate and finally a slave trader, in all of which occupations he prospered.

He next became an alderman in Memphis after he had distinguished himself by daring, as a private citizen, to save the lives of two murderers when a mob threatened to storm the jail and when no one else dared to face the would-be lynchers. Forrest planted himself in front of the jail holding a six-shooter and calling out to the mob in a clear firm voice, "If you come by ones, or by tens, or by hundreds, I'll kill any man who tries to get in this jail." The result of this firm statement was that the mob of three thousand quickly melted away. They knew that Forrest meant exactly what he said.

After serving one year as an alderman Forrest resigned in 1859 and became a cotton planter. He was thus engaged when the Civil war broke out and in June, 1861, instead of using his influence to get a commission he enlisted as a private in White's Tennessee Mounted Rifles. But his friends did what he would not do for himself. They decided that the ranks were no place for Forrest. So they prevailed upon the Confederate authorities to give him a commission as lieutenant colonel and the authority to raise a battalion of mounted rangers. Going up into Kentucky (both because he could secure excellent horses there and because every man which he brought out of that state, which was neutral but was a recruiting ground for both governments, would weaken the enemy's armies just that much) he returned to Memphis some eight weeks later, having raised eight companies, 650 strong. Then began his amazing career as a cavalryman par excellence, as a natural military genius whose exploits far outshown those of many trained soldiers and as a thorn in the side of one Union general after another.

Forrest knew nothing about military tactics and cared less. In that regard he was an ideal leader for the independent-spirited men under his command. Drills and guard mounts were obnoxious to them but their officers managed to get results from them even without the formality of giving commands in the prescribed manner. Such expression as "Men, tangle into fours! By turn around! Git!" would shock an army-trained drillmaster speechless, but when such commands were given to Forrest's men they knew what was wanted and they obeyed.

Forrest had a fine contempt for West Point-trained officers who fought according to rule of the thumb. On one occasion, after a battle which had been disastrous to the Southern forces and which had been fought according to a plan to which Forrest had been oppposed, Gen. Stephen D. Lee called a council of war. Lee asked Forrest if he had any ideas. "Yes sir," said the cavalry leader. "I've always got ideas, and I'll tell you one thing, General Lee. If I knew as much about West Point tactics as you, the Yankees would whip hell out of me every day."

As for the thesis that Forrest might have saved the Confederacy from defeat, it is based upon the fact that, as Lytle says, "the government which first realized that the war would be decided ultimately on western battlefields would have a decided advantage," and the premise that if Forrest's genius had been recognized soon enough by the Confederate government, if he had been given a sufficient force and had not been thwarted by a jealous superior he might have held the West indefinitely and turned the scale in favor of the Confederacy. But President Davis and his cabinet, their attention concentrated upon the Eastern theater of war and upon holding Richmond, which was strategically relatively unimportant, failed to see until it was too late that if they lost the West they lost the war. And Forrest, even though he won victory after victory, was forced to see his efforts repeatedly nullified by the inefficient Gen. Braxton Bragg, to whose weaknessess Davis seems to have been strangely blind even though they were soon enough recognized by other Confederate generals and by the people of the South.

The story of Forrest's campaigns would take a volume for the telling. He served brilliantly at Fort Donelson and led his own forces safely through the encircling Union lines to Nashville. He could have done as much for Buckner's entire army had that general listened to him. But Buckner didn't listen and the result was what Lytle calls "a tragedy of errors"—the loss not only of the fort but of Buckner's entire army. Forrest captured a large Union force at Murfreesboro and made it possible for Bragg to take the initiative away from Buell in the Kentucky campaign.

He served gallantly at Shiloh, at Hog mountain, and at Chickamauga and in innumerable other actions where he was unhampered by the orders of his "superiors" he proved repeatedly that here was one Confederate leader who knew how to win battles. But always there was the hand of Braxton Bragg to minimize or nullify his success. Finally one day he stamped into Bragg's tent and declared, "You may as well not issue any more orders to me, for I will not obey them. And I will hold you personally responsible for any further indignities you try to inflict upon me. You have threatened to arrest me for not obeying your orders promptly. I dare you to do it, and I say to you that if you ever again try to interfere with me or cross my path, it will be at the peril of your life. And Bragg did not take the dare.

The closing days of the war found Forrest a lieutenant general (a recognition which had come too late) and placed in charge of all the cavalry in the West—the last organized Confederate forces in that section. But by this time his efforts were futile so far as the outcome of the war was concerned. Lee surrendered to Grant and Johnston to Sherman and there was no further need for Forrest to lead his "critter company" on those swift dashes which had made him the nightmare of more than one commander in blue. His men begged him to lead them to Mexico to avoid surrendering. But he knew the game was up and surrendered to General Canby.

After the war Forrest went to Mississippi to become a planter again—taking as his partner a Federal officer! Later he sold his plantation and moved to Memphis. He was a delegate to the first post-war Democratic convention and when he went to New York he "attracted so much attention that he could not move about the streets without drawing a crowd"—such was the fame of "the Wizard of the Saddle" in the North. When the dark days of the Reconstruction period came upon the South and the Ku Klux Klan was organized to save it from the Scalawag-Carpetbagger regime, Forrest was offered the command of the new movement and accepted it. It had previously been offered to Robert E. Lee but although he refused, he approved of the idea, saying that his approval must be "invisible." So the Ku Klux Klan became the "Invisible Empire" and when the name for a commander was brought up some one suggested "Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, the Wizard of the Saddle." So he became "the Grand Wizard of the Invisible Empire."

By 1870 the work of the Ku Klux Klan had saved the South and Forrest disbanded it. There were only a few more years of life left for him. He died in Memphis October 29, 1877, and was buried in Elmwood cemetery. Later his body was removed to a park set aside to his memory in Memphis and an equestrian statue raised over it. So Bedford Forrest still rides in the South—in material form in this statue and in spiritual form in the hearts of the people of Tennessee who still tell their tales of "Old Bedford, the Wizard of the Saddle."

(© by Western Newspaper Union.)

LOOKING BACK ON OLD TIMES

The country was mostly trees and stumps. Wild pigeons, during the spring flights, darkened the sky and are now extinct. Not a single bird is left. . . . All farm fields were full of stumps, which required cutting the grain with hand scythes and cradles. Oxen were used for all purposes. In winter they were shod by slinging up the animals with a windlass. The covered wagons were still going to the Golden West. It was the exception when overland coaches were not held up in going to the coast. White desperadoes were quite as dangerous as Indians.

For many years buffalo bones were used for making glue and bone charcoal at the American Agricultural Chemical works here in Detroit. Robes, smoke-tanned and of the best quality, were bought for $5 apiece. All building timbers were hewed and scored and raised in bents by all neighbors, invited to the bee for the jollification. Neighbors were far apart and work was exchanged where needed. All fires were of wood. A crude stove was in use with a huge fireplace. Stone coal (which was hard coal) came into use with the baseburner about 1860. Sleeping rooms were always cold. Ashes were saved and bleached for lye, making soft soap, which was in general use. The only light was tallow dips. Money was in shillings and fractions of shillings. There were log schoolhouses. Homes were comfortable, with inside finish and walls of black walnut. The furniture was horsehair. In the attic were trunks, covered with calfskin and large-headed brass tacks, containing old letters that were mailed without envelopes. They were wax-sealed, and 25 cents postage was paid by the receiver. Pens were made of quills. Fine, black sand in pepper boxes was used for blotting paper.

Beds were high-posted, with rope cords. Ticks were filled with corn husks and sometimes straw. Spinning wheels were in use. Socks were knitted at home. Cloth was purchased, and clothes were made by anyone at home. Screens were unknown. The first oval screen was to cover the butter. In case of company, some member of the family with a brush would keep the flies off the table during the meal. Only preserved fruits were canned; otherwise they were dried (In fly time!) —W. P. Holliday, in Detroit News.

Prehistoric Mining

Evidences that man had reached a well-developed stage of mining activity even when mastodons and other prehistoric animals roamed the earth have been found through reports of the discovery of a series of ancient mine workings in Natal, South Africa. The character of the mine workings, as reported to Assistant Trade Commissioner Du-Wayne Clark at Johannesburg, indicates that they were being operated before the arrival of the Zulu nations in South Africa.

Vegetarian Meat

Revival of propaganda on behalf of vegetarian diet is predicted as a result of the discovery of a new "meat powder" which is made of the gluten from white flour. It imparts a red-meat flavor to vegetables, and Collier's Weekly reports that it has been such a success in the Orient that it is expected to meet with a wide acceptance as soon as it is introduced in America.

Thrifty Chap's Lament

"I wish you were a doll, dear."

"Sir?"

"A doll's satisfied with sawdust."

Cities are satisfied if every year shows some new beauty added, even if a whole splendrous program is not put through.

Sunday Is Mother's Holiday!

Take off a week-end and come to New York —It isn't expensive!

ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH
$2.50 for One—$4.50 for Two
$6.00 for Three—$7.00 for Four

BREAKFAST—$.30
LUNCHEON—$.65
DINNER—$.85

Garage Accommodations. Road maps sent on request.

Rooms Reserved Are Choicest

HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER
ONE OF NEW YORK'S FINEST HOTELS
West 45th Street
Times Square
NEW YORK
Direction of EDWARD B. BELL

TELESCOPING BIT BRACE EXTENSION SHANK, 12 to 18 inches, $1.25; 18 to 30 inches, $1.50. Strongest on market. Introductory price only. G. E. CARTER, BOX 210, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Hotel WALTON
BROAD at LOCUST ST. PHILADELPHIA PENNA.

Modern, luxurious, hospitable, conveniently located 5 minutes from Reading and Penna. Terminals. Direct subway connections with North Philadelphia stations.

With Both—
Single $3.00 to $5.00
Double $5.00 to $8.00

Running Water, Use of Bath
Single $2.50 & $3.00
Double $3.50 to $5.00

Close to stores. In the heart of Philadelphia's business district.

Roof Garden and Coffee Shop on Lobby Floor

Charles Duffy, Jr., *Manager*

BIRTHMARKS AND OTHER BLEMISHES
Concealed by "Cover Mark." Waterproof, in any shade. Gives an oth skin-like appearance, absolutely concealing all discoloration. Approved by Good Housekeeping. Vogue. Lydia O'Leary, 11 West 42nd, Long. 5-1258.

THE "Opera House"
ALAMAC HOTEL ROOF-TOP
Broadway at 71st Street
Broadway's Biggest Bargain
All for $1.25 No Extras
An Exceptional Dinner 6 to 9, with DANCING, CABARET & DRAMA
Featuring Lincoln J. Carter's
FAST MAIL—*All Star Cast*
A LA CARTE SERVICE 9 p.m. to closing
● *No Cover Charge Any Time* ●

Add-A-Unit Stake
and Plant Support
[Patent Applied for]
No string required. Simply pass wire tie around plant and snap to stake. Tie adjustable to size of plant. Slip two units together for tall plants. Units consist of 36-inch rust proof tubular stake and wire tie. Lasts a life-time. Ten Units, $1; 25, $2; 100, $7, prepaid.
BAUER GREENHOUSES
Naperville - - Illinois

W. N. U., NEW YORK, NO. 30-1931.

Mail Collector's Car

The British postal department is experimenting with a car designed to facilitate the collection of mail matter. It is built low and open on both sides and has the appearance of being a cross between a small car and a dairy delivery wagon. The tests so far have shown that it speeds up the work very greatly.

Big as a House

He—I have a big surprise for you.
She—What is it?
He—A St. Bernard dog.

A brickbat will carry farther than a bouquet.

Shampoo Regularly with Cuticura Soap
Preceded by applications of Cuticura Ointment
This treatment will keep the scalp in a healthy condition and the hair soft and lustrous.
Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Proprietors: Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, Malden, Mass.

WE GUARANTEE TO YOU
A ROOM & BATH (For Two) at $4.00
A ROOM & BATH (For One) at $2.50
at the Hotel
BRISTOL
48th STREET · WEST OF BROADWAY
● ● ● ● ● NEW YORK ● ● ● ● ●
One of New York's best Hotels. Convenient to all shops and theatres—where courteous attention is the watchword.
A HOTEL OF KNOWN REPUTATION

OCEAN ZEP LINE TO BE READY IN 1933

Eckener Says Plans for Service Are Completed.

New York.—Scheduled airship service, for passengers and freight, across the Atlantic between New York and Friedrichshafen, will become a reality early in 1933, Dr. Hugo Eckener, pilot of the Graf Zeppelin, said recently on the eve of sailing for home. The average running time will be two days for the eastward passage and two and a half days for that to America, he said.

Passengers and freight will be loaded and unloaded at a stub mast in the vicinity of New York city, probably at one of the established airports such as Roosevelt field or Newark airport, and the American hangar, equipped with movable mast, will be in the Chesapeake bay region at a site not yet determined, Dr. Eckener revealed.

Finds Rising Public Interest.

Studies on both sides of the Atlantic have convinced him, he said, that interest in dirigible service and confidence in airships of the Zeppelin type has waxed and not waned in the year since the formation of the International Zeppelin corporation was announced. In the year the globe trotting Graf Zeppelin has made 100 flights, of which 60 have involved intermediate landings where no trained ground crew was available. In two years the veteran airship has made 159 flights for a total of 145,000 miles in 2,321 hours, carrying safely 6,722 passengers.

This performance has greatly enhanced confidence in this mode of travel abroad, Dr. Eckener said, and in this country he has found that the interests identified with the project, including the National City company, the Goodyear Zeppelin corporation, Lehman Brothers, the United Aircraft and Transport corporation, the Aluminum Company of America, and the Union Carbide and Carbon corporation, were more anxious than ever to put the service into operation.

During his visit here Doctor Eckener consulted with associates at Akron, Ohio, where the huge airship Akron is nearing completion for the United States navy, and considering the best sites for a dock for the still larger ships which will go into the commercial service. The LZ-129, the dirigible now being built at Friedrichshafen, which will be first in commission on the transatlantic line, will be the largest dirigible yet constructed.

Fares $800 to $1,000.

The great vessel will be of 7,070,000 cubic foot capacity, using helium gas. It will be 812 feet long, have a diameter of 135 feet and be 145 feet high from the bottom of her control gondola to the top of her shell. She will use Diesel type, oil burning engines of a number not yet determined. Not only will the use of crude oil as fuel eliminate entirely the fire hazard, but it will effect a saving of some seven to eight long tons of fuel.

Asked concerning costs and fares for the transatlantic service, Doctor Eckener replied:

"Study has convinced us that with two ships the operation will be at least profitable. With four ships, which we shall have in ten years, it should be decidedly so. Fares will be about 50 per cent higher than average fares on express steamers today. That is to say, between $500 and $1,000. At such rates we are assured of plenty of patronage. We need but a fraction of the present steamship travel to fill our cabins.

"In order to bring down costs the design of the ships must be standardized. And this is something on which we are working. The capacity of the LZ-129 will be 50 passengers, 35 in crew and at least 10 tons of additional payload under any conditions, with 18 tons additional as a maximum. If necessary, passenger accommodations can be increased to give quarters for 75 to 80 persons."

With 80 mile an hour speed the crossing from coast to coast will be made in from 40 to 42 hours in the easterly direction and westerly in an average of 60 to 65 hours. Doctor Eckener predicted two sailings a week in each direction inside of ten years.

Prehistoric Village Is Discovered in Arizona

Tucson, Ariz. — Attention of the scientific world has been focused on Tucson following substantiation by Dean Cummings of the Unversity of Arizona of the fact that a prehistoric village inhabited by Indians 2,500 years ago had been discovered near the historic Xavier mission.

Extensive ruins were located by archeologists aided by Indians.

Individual dwellings, he said, were massive structures of adobe, with walls varying in thickness from two to five feet.

Scores of skulls were found in the ruins. Doctor Cummings said they belonged to a tribe of Indians who vanished centuries ago. There were fortifications to protect the villages from attack.

Much decorated pottery was found and taken to the state museum for analysis.

Glass Removed From Brain

Boston.—Several fragments of glass were removed from the brain of seven-year-old Alex Tomaso in one of the most delicate operations ever performed at City hospital. Dr. Donald Monroe, who performed the operation with an electrically-heated scalpel, referred to the feat as "just another operation."

WHILE ON SUBJECT OF "HARD" CURRENCY

Numismatists attending the regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Coin club were mildly amazed at the arrival of their fellow member, Ragnar Cederlund, who with some unsteadiness made his way into the clubroom, lugging a black satchel which he deposited, not without difficulty, on the speaker's table.

The numismatists glanced dubiously at one another. Their worst fears were confirmed when their brother pointed to the bag and announced triumphantly, "I got three dollars in there. Lift it." The members tried, but the satchel evidently contained something more substantial than coins.

"Now," continued Mr. Cederlund, "I'll show you what makes it so heavy." He produced three immense slugs of metal, the smallest weighing 20 pounds.

"Three ancient Swedish dollars," he explained. "I picked them up at an auction sale a week ago."—Chicago Evening Post.

Small Town Might Be Housed on Ocean Liner

It is difficult for the landsman to realize the immense size of such vessels as the Majestic, the Berengaria, and the Leviathan. Here are some interesting facts concerning these huge ships: Fifty thousand ton ships have —Length, 900 to 960 feet—about a sixth of a mile; speed, 30 miles an hour—equal to that of a greyhound; leave wash astern for miles; over 4,000 rooms; carry 4,000 to 5,000 people; thousands of tons of cargo; engines 100,000 horse power; boilers covering area of five acres; funnels rising from engine room to height of 180 feet—35 feet higher than Nelson's monument in Trafalgar square; each ship has nine decks; walk around deck from bow to stern and back, half a mile; 9,000 switches and 15,000 electric lamps.—London Mail.

GARNERED GEMS

He who is penitent is almost innocent.—Seneca.

And many a man who isn't married has his troubles, too.

Hate no one—hate their vices, not themselves.—Brainard.

Treading on other people's toes won't get you very far.

To live in happiness we must be honest, reasonable and just.

Man is only miserable so far as he thinks himself so.—Sannazaro.

To know how to wait is the great secret of success.—De Maistre.

The virtues of the young are increased by praise.—Theophrastus.

Men often make up in wrath what they want in reason.—W. R. Alger.

Wickedness is a kind of voluntary frenzy, and a chosen distraction.—Tillotson.

To have joy one must share it—happiness was born a twin.—Charles Kingsley.

Friendship is a great consoling boon, but the links must be forged on the anvil of time.

If we wish ourselves to be high, we should treat that which is over us as high.—Trollope.

The weather is balmy in summer and so are people, but in winter the weather isn't balmy.

The devil tempts us not; 'tis we tempt him, beckoning his skill with opportunity.—George Eliot.

Quacks Invade Europe

Many of the older generation will remember the old-time Indian medicine man who sold his cure-all concoctions from a red wagon under a sputtering oil light on city street corners and village squares.

He has almost vanished from the West, but his tribe hasn't died out. It has only gone to Europe. In Berlin, Paris, Vienna and other continental cities, you can find Big Chief What's-His-Name crying his wares to curious knots of citizens. In his feathered headdress and quaintly colored clothes, he is a novelty to the Europeans, who are taking his hokus-pokus claims seriously.

Only Two Names for Kings

An investigator has just learned that all the kings of Denmark in the last 300 years have been Frederick or Christian, alternately. Since 1560 this unity was obtained by giving the names of Frederick and Christian to all sons of the Danish royal family. The present king is Christian X. His predecessor was Frederick VIII.

Solving an Old Problem

Conjurer—Will you so kindly tell ze audience if ze rabbit is now in ze 'at?

Impromtu Assistant—Ain't you a marvel; it's disappeared! I wonder if you'd 'ave a go at a bundle of old razor blades I've got?—London Opinion.

Every Guilty Person

His mischief shall return upon his own head, and his violent dealings shall come down upon his own pate.—Psalm 7:16.

Every guilty person is his own hangman.—Seneca.

Has a Fighting Chance

"What happens when doctors disagree?"

"Then the patient has a fighting chance."—Detroit News.

What, Installments There?

St. Peter—And here is your golden harp.

Newly-Arrived American—How much is the first payment?—The Pathfinder.

Deadly Virtues

There are certain virtues which, unless checked by a strong sense of genuine values, become deadly.—Woman's Home Companion.

Human Pity

More helpful than all wisdom is one draught of simple human pity that will not forsake us.—Eliot.

Alabama Man of 110 Defies Centenarians

Birmingham, Ala.—Lonnie Boutwell, one hundred and ten years old, who lives near Dublin, Ala., is challenging all the neighboring communities to bring out their centenarians and let him tell them a thing or two that happened before they were born.

Boutwell was born in August, 1818, a year before Alabama was admitted into the Union as a state. He can tell of events which took place more than 100 years ago, and is an interesting conversationalist. He was born in South Carolina, but his parents moved to Alabama when he was an infant, driving all the way in an ox wagon. He lives with his son, Isaac Boutwell.

Boutwell is the father of eight children, six still alive. Those living are Mrs. V. S. Rowells, seventy-three, of Greenville, Ala.; W. B. Boutwell, sixty-nine, of Selma, Ala.; Isaac Boutwell, sixty-seven, of Dublin, Ala.; Henry Boutwell, sixty, of Farmersville, Ala.; Mrs. Clarissa Johnson, fifty-five, of Pritchett, Texas, and Mrs. P. H. Philpot, eighty, of Gladwater, Texas.

Boutwell farmed until the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company M, Sixth Alabama regiment, and served under Gen. Stonewall Jackson.

He recalls seeing Jackson, when the general was shot by one of his own men, throw up his hand with his cap in it and say, "Boy, you wounded me badly." During his service in the war Boutwell received a wound in the thigh from which he never fully recovered.

After the war, Boutwell returned to Alabama and resumed farming. His wife died five years ago.

Royal Air Force Raises Speed of Its Planes

London.—The huge fleet of the Royal air force is now undergoing the process of complete re-equipment for the benefit of speed and as a result of the lessons learned from the research which led to Great Britain's victory in the Schneider cup races.

Roughly, the Royal air force now is passing from the 150-mile per hour stage to the dizzy pace of 180. The classes of aircraft concerned are the single seater fighter, the interception fighter, the fleet fighter and the day bomber. It will not be long before these four important classes are ready for service with their new equipment.

The Bristol "bulldog" is the new fighter with which four squadrons of the R. A. F. will be equipped, a type which with full service load has a speed of 174 miles per hour at 15,000 feet. It takes this machine but 27 minutes to reach 26,500 feet, at which height it is still below its ceiling.

Spends Time in Bed to Escape Colds

Berlin.—Because he feared contracting a cold, Fritz Babel, living in a German village, spent the greater part of his life in bed. He finally died of a broken blood vessel when a visitor raised a window in the stuffy room in which he lay.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR RENT—Two six room houses, with garages. Tile kitchen and shower bath. Inquire, 133 Edgar street, or Chrome Real Estate Exchange.

ROOM AND BOARD—with American family. 147 Edgar street. 2t

FOR SALE—4 rooms of furniture. In very fine condition; wil sacrifice. Inquire, 115 Emerson Street.

FOR SALE—Wayne Oil Burner. Two years old, very cheap. Inquire at "News" Office.

Church Notes

SUNDAY MASSES
ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH
Rev. Joseph Mulligan, Pastor

6:15 - 8:00 and 10:30 A. M.
(Summer schedule)
Benediction after late Mass
Week day Mass, 8:00 A. M.
Confessions Saturdays, 4:00 to 5:00 and 7:00 to 8:00
At the same hours on the eves of Holy Days and First Fridays

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ZION
Rev. Carl Krepper, Pastor

Service, 9:00 A. M.
Sunday School; German and English Classes at 10:20 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Edwin and Essex streets
Rev. Reed, Pastor.

Sunday School—10:30 A. M.
Morning Service—11:30.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Rev. J. W. Foster, D. D.

Church School, 10 o'clock.
Other services as arranged.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Rev. Daniel E. Lorentz, Minister

Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.—Walter Colquhoun, Superintendent.

Morning worship, 11:00 A. M.

Christian Endeavor, 7:00 P. M.—Ben Smith, President.

Vespers, 7:45 P. M.

Junior Christian Endeavor—Tuesday, 3.30 P. M.—Mrs. Wilda Doody.

Boy Scouts, Tuesday 7:40 P. M.—Merril B. Huber, scoutmaster.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY

Between ANNA MAKELONE, PETITIONER and WILLIAM PETER TITUS, DEFENDANT:

TO WILLIAM PETER TITUS;

By vistue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey made on the 17th day of June, 1931, in the cause wherein Anna Makelone is the petitioner and you are the defendant, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the petitioner's petition on or before the 18th day of August, next, or in default thereof, such decree will be taken against you as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just.

The object of such suit is to obtain a decree of annulment of the marriage had between you and the said petitioner.

Dated: June 17th, 1931.

ELMER E. BROWN
Solicitor of Petitioner,
576 Roosevelt Avenue,
Carteret, N. J.

WHAT'S WRONG AND WHERE?

How good are you at finding mistakes? The artist has intentionally made several obvious ones in drawing the above picture. Some of them are easily discovered, others may be hard. See how long it will take YOU to find them

NOTE NOT EXACTLY WHAT HE EXPECTED

Perkins, the waiter, gazed at the picture postcard that had just arrived for him. Then a wave of purple ascended his rotund neck and spread over his face. The hallboy who had brought him the card burst into fits of laughter.

"You little hooligan!" gasped Perkins. "What the—"

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Matter!" spluttered Perkins. "Do you remember that bragging, swanking American who left here last week? I waited on him hand and foot, and when he left he said he wouldn't insult me by offering me a few paltry shillings, but would send me a note when he got to town."

"Has he sent you a banknote, then?" asked the boy.

"Not much!" gasped the infuriated waiter. "It's a picture postcard of a monkey, and the note underneath reads: 'Thy bright smile and winning ways haunt me still!'"—London Tit-Bits.

Odd Source of "Profit" Seen by Business Men

"We lawyers," said Elihu Root, at a luncheon given in his honor by the Authors' league in New York, "could give you writers many a tip on human nature. The legal profession sometimes brings one in contact with very queer types, as you can well imagine. For instance:

"A friend of mine was drawing up papers of partnership for two manufacturers. He went over the papers before the final signing, but he found them incomplete.

"'There is no mention here,' he said, 'of fire or bankruptcy. These must go in.'

"'Quite right,' said the partners, speaking together; 'put them in, but the profits are to be divided equally in both cases.'"

Hairless Rabbits

Russian hairless rabbits may yet appear on the scene, pursued by the already familiar—perhaps too familiar—Mexican hairless dogs. In the Journal of Heredity, D. A. Koslovsky of the State Institute for Experimental Veterinary Medicine of Russia tells of several hairless young rabbits that appeared among normal litters in hutches of his experimental animals. Some of them were partly clothed, having hair on their noses, ears, shoulder blades and other bits of their anatomy. So far, however, all the hairless young ones born have died without issue. The breed is therefore not established, and may be difficult to make a permanent one, even if it is considered desirable to do so.

Quake-Proof Homes

Japanese engineers are developing new styles in architecture through their efforts to erect structures that will be proof against earthquakes, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. By an inner-truss system of bracing, and other innovations, a steel building has been made to withstand shocks twice as great as the last most serious temblor there, when the "vibrating width" was placed at four and one-half inches. It is said that this new building can stand vibrations having an amplitude of ten inches.

Kisses at Altar Ordered

One of the most popular clergymen in Belfast, Ireland, is Rev. John McCaffery, since his recent announcement that after a marriage ceremony performed in his church the bride and groom must kiss at the altar. "It is a good way to start married life," said the priest. "It is becoming that the ceremony should be sealed in this way, and invariably the couples carry it out with enthusiasm."

Speed

Mr. Jimpson was hurrying because he was late for dinner. He stumbled on the doormat and fell sprawling into the hall.

"Mamma," exclaimed son William, "papa came in before he got here."—Life.

Don't Seem Reasonable

Mazie—It tells here of a jane suing a man for $5,000 damages because he kissed her!

Daisy—Can you tie it? One kiss couldn't damage a complexion that much, no matter how rough the big boy got!

How It Sounded to Him

"Papa?"

"Well?"

"What did teacher mean today by reading to us about the short and simple animals of the poor?"

The Proper Place for It

Mr. Knagg—I wish you wouldn't start a quarrel right here in the hotel lobby.

His Wife—Then why don't you provide a home for me?

Women Pilots

There are only 70 women airplane pilots in this country. Seven of these qualify as transport pilots. Ten have commercial licenses. There are about 7,500 men pilots.—Capper's Weekly.

Scoops Up Ocean's Floor

To aid scientific study, a scoop has been built in California to bring up samples of the ocean's bottom from depths impossible for divers to reach.

Accounting for the Deficit

The trouble is most of us know hundreds of ways to spend money and only one way to make it.—Life.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Education of the Borough of Carteret, Middlesex County, New Jersey, at the Carteret High School, on the 12th day of August, 1931, at 8:00 o'clock, P. M. (Daylight saving time) for transportation by motor bus of pupils of the School District of the Borough of Carteret, as follows:-

84 pupils more or less to and from the schools of the Borough, and West Carteret (sometimes known as East Rahway as far as the Blair Road.

36 pupils more or less to and from Carteret, and the Pennsylvania Station in Rahway, New Jersey.

A seat must be provided for each pupil and buses must supply reasonable comfort and heating facilities in the winter.

Specifications and covenants to be contained in said contract for transportation of said pupils may be secured from George Yuronka, chairman of the transportation committee at his office at 75 Roosevelt Avenue, in the Borough of Carteret, County of Middlesex and State of New Jersey by applying there for the same.

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

Dated this 17th day of July, 1931.

W. V. COUGHLIN,
District Clerk.

C. A. CONRAD,
President.

A Good Place To Eat

Roosevelt Diner
528 Roosevelt Ave.
Carteret, N. J.
Phone 1029

Tel. 331-M
If You Have the Lots and Want to Build,
See Me
LOUIS VONAH
BUILDER
257 Washington Ave.
Carteret, N. J.

Why People Read Ads

Advertising is the shortest way to learn of the best and the newest.—Woman's Home Companion.

Has No Ear for Humor

He who laughs last may laugh best, but he will be suspected of having no ear for humor.—Toledo Blade.

RITZ THEATRE
WASHINGTON AVE., CARTERET, N. J.
Western Electric SOUND SYSTEM

SATURDAY
WINNIE LIGHTNER
in
GOLD DUST GERTIE
Comedy News Reel Novelty

SUNDAY and MONDAY
SPENCER TRACEY
in
QUICK MILLIONS
Comedy -Novelty

TUESDAY
JOHN HALLIDAY
in
CAPTAIN APPLEJACK
Comedy Novelty

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Matinee Wednesday Afternoon 2:15 P. M.
Comedy Novelty

FRIDAY
CHARLES MURRAY and GEORGE SIDNEY
in
CAUGHT CHEATING
Comedy Novelty Reel

COMING
INDISCRETE—August 5 and 6
SED—August 12 and13
TRADER HORN—August 19 and 20
DADDY LONG LEGS—Sept. 2 and3

THE NEWS REACHES EVERY HOME

The Carteret News

Has More Readers Than Any Paper Circulated In Carteret

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS ON PAGE SIX

ESTABLISHED IN 1908 AS THE ROOSEVELT NEWS

CARTERET, NEW JERSEY, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1931

THREE CENTS

GOV. LARSON GUEST AT CAMP BURTON

President of Raritan Council Boy Scouts, Howard W. Thorn Greets Governor at Camp.

With an attendance of over 3,000 visitors "Governor's Day" was celebrated at Camp Burton-at-Allaire on Sunday.

Camp Burton is the official camp of the Raritan Council, Boy Scouts of America, and is in the midst of its most successful season in history.

Governor Morgan F. Larson, accompanied by his staff arrived at the camp in the afternoon and was greeted by Warren W. Barbour, the chairman of the Executive Board of the Monmouth Council; Arthur Brisbane, of the "New York American"; Frederick Housmann, President of the Monmouth Council; Howard W. Thorn, President of the Raritan Council; Harold P. Hayden, Chairman of the Camp Committee of the Raritan Council; and Scout Executives Frank C. Cobb of the Monmouth Council; Herbert W. Lunn of the Raritan Council; and Donald H. Moyer of the Union Council.

An elaborate program of activities was carried out in the presence of the Governor and guests at which Warren Barbour was chairman.

The exercises were held in the avenue of trees near the Camp headquarters and made a wonderful setting for such an occasion.

Arthur Brisbane, expressed, in a few words the pleasure he was experiencing by making it possible for the old "Deserted Village of Allaire." to be used for such a worth while purpose as Scouting for boys. He expressed a hope that large numbers of Boy Scout Troops from this section of New Jersey would make use of Camp Burton, not only during the summer season, but all year round.

Governor Larson who was the chief speaker on the program stated in part" during the past months, those of us who have been in places of authority have been considerably concerned over the large numbers of young men and boys who have been brought into our Courts and in numerous cases committed to penal institutions, but it is when we come to such a place as Camp Burton, and we see these hundreds of boys, members of the Boy Scouts of America, it gives us new hope for the future. The Boy Scout movement is one of the greatest assets that America has and I, for one, am intensely interested in seeing it extended so that all the boys of America may eventually become Scouts." The Governor also paid tribute to Mr. Brisbane for making it possible to establish Camp Burton in the "Deserted Village of Allaire" and said "that with due consideration to the splendid editorials that Mr. Brisbane writes daily, his generosity in making Camp Burton available for the training of boys in scouting is one of the greatest things that Mr. Brisbane has ever done."

Following the speeches, Governor Larson presented 12 Eagle Badges including four boys of Perth Amboy. The new local Eagles Scouts are Wallace Culton and Wakeman Wilson of Troop 10, Perth Amboy; John Dryhyniecz of Troop 14, and Sea Scout Damon Tyrrell of the S. S. S. "Commodore Kearny" of Troop 1, Perth Amboy.

Each of these young men received the personal congratulations of the Governor for achieving the highest award in the Boy Scouts of America.

After the formal exercises the entire assembly proceeded to the swim-

Continued on Page 12

POSTAL CLERKS ARE ENJOYING VACATIONS

Vacation schedules are in full swing at the post office here.

John J. Kennedy, clerk, is spending his vacation at Beechwood. Phillip Foxe and Frank O'Brien, letter carriers are away on their vacation Jervis Nevill, clerk, returned to his duties after spending two weeks at Asbury Park.

Miss Ruth Burke, of Emerson street, is spending the week in Brooklyn with relatives.

Miss Genevieve O'Brien, of Washington avenue, is spending a week at Budd Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Harrington have taken a cottage at Belmar for the summer.

COUPLE CELEBRATE 12TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Staubach, celebrated their twelfth wedding anniversary with a dinner party at their home on Pershing avenue recently. The table was beautifully decorated with cut flowers. Music was enjoyed and a supper was served.

The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lausmohr and children, Ellen and Girard, Mr. and Mrs. Frank O'Brien and daughters, Lorraine and Caroline, Mrs. Walter Overholt and family, John Overholt, Mr. and Mrs. William Jamison, Mrs. Elizabeth Staubach, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Staubach and children, Robert, Otto and Ruth.

$2000 BAIL FOR STABBING MATCH

Recorder Jacoby Holds Willard Bradford for Grand Jury on Assault - Battery Charge.

Following an argument James Brown, colored, of Bergen street, was stabbed with a knife by Willard Bradford, colored, of 12 Mercer street, at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Brown is in a critical condition at the Perth Amboy General Hospital suffering with a knife wound in the abdomen, cuts on the shoulder, which required seven stitches to close and a deep gash over the head. At the hospital it was said that Brown's condition was "fair."

Sergeant John Andres and Patrolman Donoghue were informed by a woman who gave her name as Beatrice Brewton, of 12 Mercer street, that her husband was assaulted with a knife. The officers later came upon Brown, accompanied by two companions, and immediately obtained medical attention for him. From Brown and his companions police learned that the cutting was done by Bradford.

Bradford was placed under arrest He will be held pending outcome of the man's injuries. The Brewton woman, who claims to be Bradford's wife, was also locked up as material witness.

Recorder Nathaniel A. Jacoby, in the police court Tuesday morning, held Willard Bradford, colored, of 12 Mercer street, in $2,000 bail for the action of the grand jury on a charge of atrocious assault and battery.

RECORDER JACOBY METES OUT FINES

In the police court last Thursday night,three men of this borough were held for the action of the grand jury in $500 bail each. They are Louis Orosz, Peter Mejewsi and Steve Gunz. They were charged with assault and battery by Joseph Santos.

A fine of $50 was imposed on Frank Barnai, who was charged with assault on Mary Kasikow.

Peter Dinda, of Rahway, was fined $5 for driving a car without a license.

COURT CARTERET MEET

Court Carteret, No. 48, Foresters of America, held a regular meeting last Tuesday night in Odd Fellows Hall. On account of the heat the session was cut short, only routine business being transacted. The attendance was smaller than usual.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Fitzgerald and daughter, Marion, at attending a convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernian lodges at Providence.

Mrs. S. Edmunds, of Heald street, spent Sunday at Nutley, where she was the guest of her daughter.

Harry Rapp, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rapp spent the week-end with his parents. He is a student at Rider's College.

NOTICE

Mrs. L. Baeloff (nee Martha Klug) Kindly get in touch with Mrs. H. Hurt, 79 Emerson street—Have news of interest.

DR. LOUIS DOWNS TO PRACTICE HERE

Former Pastor's Nephew Will Locate With Offices in Simons Building. Well Known Here

Dr. Louis Downs, nephew of Rev. Father John O'Connor, of Cape May, formerly Rector of St. Joseph's parish here, will open offices here, in the practice of medicine, in the Simons' building, this week.

Dr. Downs received his education in St. Benedicts Preparatory School in Newark, N. J., and his degree of Doctor of Medicine at St. Louis Medical College. His internship was served in the Atlantic City Hospital.

IS GUEST OF BOY SCOUTS AT CAMP BURTON-AT-ALLAIRE

GOV. MORGAN F. LARSON

ATTEND COUNTY G. O. P. SESSION

Among those from here who attended the meeting of the Republicans at Perth Amboy last night, following the county tour made by David A. Baird, Jr., Republican candidate for governor were:

Joseph Jomo, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Vonah, former Mayor T. J. Mulvihill, Mr. and Mrs. John Nevill, Mrs. John Dunne, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bradford, Emil Stremlau, Recorder Nathaniel A. Jacoby, Mrs. Mary Teats, Postmaster T. J. Nevill, William Walling, Abe Glass and Joseph Trefinko.

'BEST FRIEND' LANDS IN ADJOINING CELL

When Willard Bradford, colored, of Mercer street was arrested on Sunday for stabbing James Brown, he handed the keys to his room to Howard Jones, of 10 Bergen street. "It's my best friend", he told police.

Jones learned that Bradford is in for "a long stretch" and consequently went to the Bradford room and helped himself to a breakfast set. He further thought out a scheme of how to obtain his suit of clothes from a tailor on which he owed $5.00.

Jones took an old suit belonging to Bradford and went to the tailor. He ordered the pants of the suit lengthened. In the meantime he secured from the tailor his own suit, leaving Bradford's suit as collateral.

Police Sergeant Thomas McNally recovered the suit and the breakfast set. Jones now occupies a cell adjoining to that of Bradford.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Legion Day committee announce that they will receive sealed bids on the entire concessions in connection with the day which will be held at the High School Field on Sunday, August 30th. The bid will include refreshments to the visiting corps at an agreed amount. Bids must be accompanied by a certified check of 10 per cent, and will be accepted up to the closing date, Tuesday, August 11th, at which time they will be opened at a special meeting of the committees at the post rooms. The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

THOMAS JAKEWAY,
14 CHARLES STREET,
CARTERET, N. J.

VACATIONING WHILE OPPONENT MAKES TOUR OF STATE

A. HARRY MOORE

REDUCE ASSESSMENT

The Botany Worsted Mills of Passaic, received a reduction of $1,000,000 in tax assessment in 1931. This was announced Wednesday by Henry C. Whitehead, director of revenue and finance.

This measurably reduces the assessment of the giant Botany Worsted Mills, known the world over, and gives them a chance to compete with outside concerns.

LOCAL GIRL WINS BEAUTY CONTEST

Miss Evelyn Bracher One of Bathing Beauties to Get Prize at Lake Hopatcong Contest

Miss Evelyn Bracher of 115 Emerson street, was one of the winners of a bathing beauty contest held at Nolan's Point, Lake Hopatcong, on Wednesday, July 29th. Miss Bracher was selected from a large entry of beautiful girls from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Since having been adjudged winner of the recent contest Miss Bracher has received many flattering offers for the future,

Miss Bracher is very well-known in the borough, she having made appearances in amateur theatricals in the borough. Miss Bracher has also an abundant musical knowledge and is a dancer of exceptional ability.

MAN ARRESTED ON ASSAULT CHARGES

Dominick Puto, of 28 Mercer street, was arrested on a charge of assault and battery Tuesday night on complaint of Mrs. William Fedkow, a neighbor. The woman said he threw a brick at her and struck her in the back, causing her a painful injury.

BUS TRIP TO HOPATCONG

Members of the German Lutheran League connected with the German Lutheran church, left Sunday morning in a bus for Lake Hopatcong, where they spent the day. Miss Helen Stutzke was chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Foxe and family and Thomas Foxe spent last Friday at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Rock, of Emerson St., is spending a few days with their daughter, Mrs. Harry Morecraft at Seaside Park.

Mrs. Estelle Jamison and sons, William and George, of Washington avenue, are spending the week at Keansburg.

PICNIC

Given by

Sodality Girls of the

HOLY FAMILY CHURCH

at

Markwalt's Farm

EAST RAHWAY

SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1931

ADMISSION - - 25 CENTS

S. ROCKMAN SAVES DROWNING WOMAN

Training as Scout Stands Rescuer in Good Stead. Dives for Lady Sinking 3rd Time.

Word reached here Monday that Sidney Rockman, a boy scout, member of Troop 83, rescued a woman at Esterg Beach, Friday. The lady was going down for the third time when the boy saw her. He swam to the spot, dived down and brought her to the surface and then swam with her to shore. Rockman is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Rockman, of Pershing avenue.

JUDGED ONE OF WINNERS IN BATHING BEAUTY CONTEST

MISS EVELYN BRACHER

BUMPER RIDER IS INJURED IN FALL

Patsy Renaldi, of 93 Roosevelt avenue, was driving home along Cliff road from a beach in Sewaren Sunday night when the car struck a bump in the road and an 11-year-old boy, who was stealing a ride on the rear bumper of the car, was jolted off and injured. He had cuts on the back of his head and bruises on the back.

The boy gave his name as Mathew Unzielak, of Marion street in the Hagaman Heights section of Port Reading. Renaldi told police of Woodbridge Monday that when he started to leave Sewaren the same boy tried to hitch-hike a ride home on the bumper. Renaldi stopped his car and chased the boy away. The boy must have gotten on the bumper after he started, Renaldi said.

AUTO DAMAGE SUIT IN DISTRICT COURT

Damages of $25,000 are asked in a suit instituted by Allen Wachter, of this borough, through his attorney, David T. Wilentz, against Leo R. Brown and Sidney J. Brown, also of Carteret.

The boy is alleged to have been injured by the Brown car at Roosevelt and Pershing avenues, December 12, last. He asked for injuries, and the mother Elizabeth, wants $5,000 for medical expenses.

ENJOY K. C. PICNIC

Over 750 persons enjoyed the picnic held by Carey Council, Knights of Columbus, for the benefit of St. Joseph's church at the grounds of St. Elizabeth church Sunday afternoon.

General merriment prevailed. There were games for young and old. A fine orchestra furnished the music for dancing in the afternoon and evening. Men and women of the church helped at the refreshment stands.

Mrs. Mary Kuehne and son, Rudolph, of Philadelphia, were the week-end guests of former Councilman and Mrs. Walter Vonah, of 94 Heald street.

Mrs. William Clifford and family, Thomas, Eugene and Alfred Nolan, Anna Buckley, Ella and Edna Maloney, of New York, are the guests for two weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Conlon, of Thornall street.

RETURNS FROM CANADIAN TRIP

Mr. Clarence Slugg has returned to the borough during the past week after spending four months at Copper Cliff, Ontario, Canada. Mr. Slugg went there on business for the United States Metals Refining Company.

During their stay at the Copper Cliff Refinery, Mr. and Mrs. Slugg made their home in Sudbury, Ontario.

FEDERAL AGENTS MAKE RAID HERE

Seize 500-Gallon Still in Operation at Chrome Address. Destroy Hootch Machinery.

Federal agents, assisted by police of this borough, raided a moonshine distillery at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

When the three men of the Newark prohibition force, Sergeant Thomas McNally and Patrolman Louis Kovacs entered the premises in the rear of 29 Roosevelt avenue, they found a completely equipped liquor factory.

Although the 500-gallon still was in full operation when the raiders visited the place, they could find no one around. It would appear that those in charge slipped out unnoticed as the federal men arrived.

The equipment on the premises included a 150-gallon cooler and coil, seven 500-gallon galvanized iron drums filled with mash, 200 pounds of granulated sugar, 125 copper containers, one fifteen-horsepower boiler and ten cases of gin, each case containing twelve bottles.

A wrecking crew of the Newark force destroyed the still equipment poured out the mash into the sewer and obtained samples of the finished product.

It was indicated at the prohibition bureau's office that an arrest or arrests may be made shortly.

The Roosevelt avenue address is situated at the entrance to the borough in the Chrome section. Shipments to and from the place ware apparently made through the rear, leading into a Hagaman Heights street.

An inspection of the equipment would indicate that it was in operation for only a brief time.

SHOTS FIRED IN LIQUOR GANG WAR

Disturbance Follows Federal Prohibition Officers Raid on Still in the Chrome Section.

Police are investigating the report that several shots were fired in a bootlegging fued here Wednesday night.

The fracas is said to be an aftermath of a fist fight Wednesday morning, in which two bootleggers were the participants. One of them receiving a black eye, is said to have gone "hunting" for his sparring partner.

No complaints have been filed with the police, Chief Henry Harrington said today. The fist fight and the shooting are common talk on the streets.

The trouble is said to have been caused as a result of the raid on a still at 29 Roosevelt avenue, made by federal agents and police on Tuesday.

Mrs. Andrew Christensen, Mrs. George Swenson, Mrs. Laura Crane, and Mrs. Charles Crane were the luncheon guests of Mrs. Albert Seaman, in Rahway, recently.

The Daughters of America held a short business meeting last Friday night in Odd Fellows hall in Pershing avenue. Only routine business was ransaced.

FLAT TO LET—5 rooms, sun-parlor; all improvements, garage, 153 Emerson street.

BATHING POOL IS MADE SANITARY

Mayor Orders Installation of the Shower at Suggestion of Members of Board of Health.

A change put into effect at the wading pool on Union and Burlington streets Wednesday, has converted the spot from a dirty unsanitary condition into one of the finest showers in the state.

The pool has been erected several years. It has been used by children during the summer months, but there have been constant complaints as to the unsanitary condition, because of the stagnation of the water.

Dr. J. J. Reason and other members of the board have watched the pool for the last week and came to the conclusion that it was unfit for use by the children.

Taking up the matter with Mayor Joseph A. Hermann, a suggestion was advanced that the pool be cleared of all the water and that a nine-foot shower be erected in the center. This plan was heartily endorsed by the Mayor, who immediately communicated with the street and road department and authorized the changes as suggested as outlined by the board of health.

"The plan of the board of health is an excellent one" said the mayor. "The popularity of the wading pool with the new shower is expected to increase daily. It also eliminates the danger of bathing by kiddies in the filthy and stagnate water.

BAIRD STOPS IN BORO WEDNESDAY

As Part of Schedule Including Every Municipality in County. Ushered In With Band.

David Baird reached Carteret at about 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon in a tour of the county. There was a band and private cars bearing "Baird for Governor", signs in the party. After a visit to the borough hall, where the band played, Mr. Baird accompanied by some local Republican leaders, went about meeting Carteret people.

The party then moved to the Carteret section near Firehouse No. 1. Here another stop was made and Mr. Baird was taken about and introduced. The final stop was made in the Chrome section where the same program was repeated.

Postmaster Timothy J. Nevill, Recorder N. A. Jacoby and other prominent Republicans took turns introducing the candidate.

Previous to visiting Carteret Mr. Baird had visited nearly every town in the county. He spoke in most of them. Wednesday night Mr. Baird was the principal speaker at a big rally in the Perth Amboy high school. Among those who attended from here were: Former Mayor Thomas J. Mulvihill, Mr. and Mrs. John Nevill, Mrs. James Dunne, Jervis Nevill, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Bradford, Emil Stremlau, N. A. Jacoby, Mrs. Mary Teats, T. J. Nevill, William H. Walling, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Vonah, Joseph G. Jomo, Abe Glass and Joseph Trefinko.

DRAWS COURT FINE

A fine of $25 was imposed on John Zeleznik, of 651 Roosevelt avenue, by Recorder Nathaniel A. Jacoby in the police court Wednesday. He was charged with atrocious assault and battery on Richard Donovan, of 74 Atlantic street.

SURROGATE SETTLES ESTATE

Surrogate Charles Foreman, last Saturday granted letters of administration to Mary Toth, of Carteret, on the estate of her husband, Peter, who died July 2, leaving $1200.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Olger and son, Joseph, of Madison, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. James Dunne.

Miss Jeannette Campbell and Miss Nellie Hawkins, of Orange, spent the week-end with Mrs. F. Simons, of Washington avenue.

Rev. Father John O'Connor, former pastor of St. Joseph's church, here, but now of Cape May, visited his nephew, Dr. Louis Downs, this week.

General Pershing's Story of the A. E. F.

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By General John J. Pershing

CHAPTER XXXVII —Continued

Foch—A final decision cannot be made on that subject. That will evidently depend upon the degree of instruction of the units. In the crisis that actually confronts the allied armies it is effectives that we lack. The method of employing these units is a question to be handled in due course and according to their efficiency.

Pershing—I would like to have the conditions under which these units are to be employed determined now, and to fix the time during which the regiments and brigades will be used separately.

Foch—Make your proposition on that subject.

I then explained the details of the system that was being followed where our divisions were in training with the French and the plan agreed upon with the British. I added that it was fully understood that if an emergency should arise while our troops were in training they would go into battle as part of the divisions with which they were serving.

Pershing Refuses to Consent.

General Foch then said:

"I do not doubt the excellence of the method, but in the crisis through which we are passing I return to the decision of the supreme war council, and I ask you to transport during May, June and July only infantry and machine-gun units. Will you consent?"

Pershing—No, I do not consent. I propose for one month to ship nothing but infantry and machine-gun units, and after that the other arms and service of the rear troops to correspond.

Foch—If you adopt the plan I propose you would have by July 31, 300,000 more American infantry.

Pershing—You said just now that you would furnish the artillery, and even artillerymen, which would be joined with our infantry to complete our divisions. Then why not consent to transport our artillery personnel along with our infantry?

Foch—I repeat that it is the infantry of which we have the greatest need at this time. I would like to have General Bliss tell us the considerations which led to the decision taken by the supreme war council at Versailles.

Bliss—The collective note recommended to the United States to send only infantry until the surpeme war council should give instructions to the contrary. The government of the United States, in conformity with this note and with the recommendation of Secretary Baker, consented to this plan. As far as the employment of the units on the front is concerned, the question should be decided by General Pershing according to agreement with the commander in chief to whose army they may be attached.

Foch Fears Disaster.

Pershing—I have been discussing this question of training our units for the last eight months, first with General Petain and then with Marshal Haig. The method agreed upon leads naturally to the formation of constituted American divisions.

General Foch said he wished to see American divisions constituted and an American army formed as large as possible, but the policy he was then advocating would have made it impossible to form an American army without serious delay, if ever. Continuing, he said:

"But do not forget that we are in the midst of a hard battle. If we do not take steps to prevent the disaster which is threatened at present the American army may arrive in France to find the British pushed into the sea and the French driven back behind the Loire, while it tries in vain to organize on lost battle fields over the graves of allied soldiers."

He was assured that it was fully understood that if an emergency should arise while our troops were in training with the British or French they would go into the battle and do their part. I then gave him the numbers to be shipped during May and told him that it had been agreed between the British and ourselves to consider the question for June later. I informed him that the British shipping authorities now thought it would be possible within the next three months to transport to France 750,000 men.

Our Troops Surprised.

With reference to the German attack at Seicheprey on the Twenty-sixth division the night of April 20-21, mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, that point was the focus of a German raid covering a three-kilometer front extending west from the Bois de Remieres. It came during a heavy fog and was a complete surprise to our troops, who were considerably outnumbered. Seicheprey was taken by the enemy, but co-operation was re-established throughout the division and the original front was recaptured on the following day.

In this affair we lost one officer, 80 enlisted men, killed; 11 officers, 176 enlisted men, wounded; 30 officers, 211 enlisted men, gassed, and five officers, 182 enlisted men, missing and prisoners.

The losses of the enemy in killed and wounded were reported as even greater.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

The question of the shipment of American troops, and particularly their allotment to the allied armies, had assumed very great importance in the minds of the allied leaders.

Accordingly a session of the supreme war council was called at Abbeville May 1, 1918, and Premier Clemenceau opened the meeting by referring forthwith to the previous recommendation of the council's military representatives as to the disposition of American troops.

"The military representatives," he began, "expressed the opinion in their joint note No. 18 that only infantry and machine-gun units should be sent to France for the present. Since then the agreement between Lord Milner and General Pershing, signed at London April 24, 1918, has intervened. This agreement makes a change.

"It had been understood at Versailles that America would send 120,000 men per month, which the French and English armies would share equally. Under the Milner-Pershing agreement it appears none go to France. The French have not been consulted. We might suppose that in compensation the American troops arriving in June would be given to France. But it now appears they are also to join the British. I wish to protest that this is not satisfactory.

"I am not discussing the figure of 120,000 men; I am prepared to accept that these men go to the British in May. I am asking to receive the same number of troops in June. There are close to 400,000 Americans in France at present, but only five divisions, or about 125,000 men, can be considered as combatants. That is not a satisfactory proportion."

Milner Defends Agreement.

Lord Milner arose, much incensed at M. Clemenceau's statement, which he considered quite unjust.

"M. Clemenceau has intimated," he asserted, "that there was something mysterious about the London agreement. I believe that an explanation is necessary. He appears to believe that the agreement we signed is a reversal of the supreme war council's decision. I know only of a joint note embodying the recommendations of the military representatives, but it is of no value without the approval of the governments.

Balloon Observer Aloft.

"Besides, M. Clemenceau seems to be under the impression that half of the American troops were to go to France and the other half to England. I do not recollect any such decision. All that General Pershing and I have urged is that infantry and machine gunners should be sent to France. We had no intention of depriving France of any American troops. I do not know that anything has been said regarding their allotment on arrival in France. We simply wanted to hasten their coming."

Pershing Upholds Independence.

"In making the agreement with Lord Milner," I interposed, "I had in mind bringing troops as rapidly as possible to meet the existing situation. Lord Milner is quite correct in stating that there was no agreement as to the allocation of American troops either to the British or French armies. There is no agreement between my government and anybody else that a single American soldier shall be sent to either the British or French.

"There is in existence an agreement between Mr. Lloyd George and myself that six divisions should be brought to France. M. Clemenceau will remember that I spoke to him about going to London to arrange for the shipment of American troops to France and that he approved because it would expedite their arrival. I also spoke to General Petain about it."

Clemenceau Is Insistent.

M. Clemenceau remembered my speaking of it, but disregarding his previous approval continued his objections, saying:

"We have been informed that nothing had been decided on at Versailles, but something has been decided on at London, and France was closely concerned in this. It was decided that six divisions should go to the British. Well, I will not argue about that. You announce to us artillery for the month of June.

"Where four are in alliance, two of them cannot act independently. Nothing has been provided for France in June.

"The appointment of General Foch as commander in chief is not a mere decoration. This post involves grave responsibilities; he must meet the present situation; he must provide for the future.

"I accept what has been done for May, but I want to know what is intended for June."

M. Clemenceau said the French had not received certain specialists they had asked for, and also quoted from the conversation I had held with General Foch with reference to sending over troops in May and June.

Mr. Lloyd George then said:

"I am of M. Clemenceau's opinion. The interests of the allies are identical; we must not lose sight of that, otherwise the unity of command has no meaning. We must consider what is best for the common cause.

"What is the situation today? The British army has had heavy fighting and has suffered heavy losses. All available drafts have been sent to France and we shall send all who are available in May and June. This would be the case even if all the Americans who arrive in Europe during these months should be assigned to the British army.

"At present certain British divisions have been so severely handled that they cannot be reconstituted. General Foch will remember the number."

"Yes, ten," Foch answered.

"As we cannot again put them in line," Mr. Lloyd George continued, "they must be replaced by new units. The Germans are now fighting with the object of using up our effectives. If they can do this without exhausting their own reserves they will sometime deal us a blow which we shall not be able to parry.

"In the meantime, I suggest that the decision for the allotment of the American troops for June be taken up when that month arrives. In May, in fact, either of our two armies may be hard pressed. That is the one which should be re-enforced. It is not desirable now to decide how troops arriving in June should be allotted."

Foch Also Cites France's Need.

To this, Foch replied:

"It is undeniable that the British army is now exhausted; so let it receive immediately re-enforcement in May. But lately the French have had grave losses, notably at Montdidier, and both during the last few days have been fighting shoulder to shoulder. So American aid is now needed almost as much for France as for Great Britain. Above this question of aid to the French or to the British is aid to the allies.

"We are agreed that the American army is to re-enforce the British army at once; in June we, too, shall need infantry and machine-gun units. So let us make the agreement for June at once by saying: the same shipment of infantry and machine guns as for May. If there is tonnage available we shall devote it, after that, to the elements necessary for filling up the American divisions. I am sure that General Pershing, with his generosity and his breadth of view, will grant the fairness of this view and will extend for June the agreement decided upon for May."

Whereupon Mr. Lloyd George gave support to the principle, saying that British recruits would not be available until August and he understood it was the same for France, when both would be able to furnish their own recruits. He then asked that the May program be extended over June, in which M. Clemenceau joined.

Pershing Insists on Own Army.

In reply, I said:

"I do not suppose that we are to understand that the American army is to be entirely at the disposal of the French and British commands."

M. Clemenceau said that of course this was not the intention.

Continuing, I said:

"Speaking for my government and myself, I must insist upon our intention to have our own army. The principle of unity of command must prevail in our army. It must be complete under its own command. I should like to have a date fixed when this will be realized. I should like to make it clear that all American troops are not to be with the British, as there are five divisions with the French now and there will be two more in a short time.

"As to the extension of the May agreement to June I am not prepared to accept it. The troops arriving in June will not be available for the front before the end of July or the middle of August. So we have the whole month of May ahead before deciding whether an emergency is likely to arise in June. I have explained to Lord Milner and General Foch why I do not wish to commit the American army so long in advance. If need be, I shall recommend the extension into June. I can see no reason for it now."

CHAPTER XXXIX

"I am commander in chief of the allied armies in France," said General Foch, "and my appointment has been sanctioned by the signature not only of the British and French governments but also by the President of the United States. Hence, I believe myself in a position to insist.

"There is a program signed by Lord Milner and General Pershing at London. I ask to be made a party to this arrangement, since America has given me the strategic direction of the war, or else I have no reason for holding the position.

"So I ask that an agreement be made this evening among Lord Milner, General Pershing and myself, extending to June what has been decided on for May.

"I cannot forget the responsibilities weighing on me, because of the fact that the allied governments have intrusted to me the direction of operations in France."

Of course all present knew that no authority to dictate regarding such matters had been conferred upon him and his remarks only showed that the allies were ready to go to almost any length to carry their point.

Clemenceau Makes Plea.

Premier Clemenceau then said he agreed with General Foch and favored an American army, but that the Germans were at Villers-Bretonneux, and if the lines were broken there the enemy might quickly arrive under the walls of Paris, and liaison between the allied armies might have to be established on the Loire, or if the lines were pierced at Hazebrouck the enemy could reach the sea.

"What is important for the morale of our soldiers," he said, "is not to tell them that the American soldiers are arriving but to show them that they have arrived."

In my opinion the plan proposed was entirely unsound, and I thought that the best and quickest way to help the allies would be to build up an American army. Moreover, the implied presumption that the council might dictate to us either as a council or through the allied commander in chief in the arbitrary manner indicated set me more firmly than ever against American units serving in allied armies. The day's discussion made it quite clear that both allies intended to get commitment to the proposed schedule as far into the future as possible.

Saw Pershing Opposing Wilson.

A telegram sent by the British secretary of state for foreign affairs April 8, 1918, to Lord Reading, British ambassador at Washington, said:

"It is evident from the brief account of the conversation that General Pershing's views are absolutely inconsistent with the broad policy which we believe the President has accepted. The main difference, of course, is that we interpret it as meaning that 480,000 infantry and machine guns are to be brigaded with French and British troops in the course of four months. General Pershing admits no such obligation and does not conceal the fact that he disapproves of the policy.

"A second and minor difference is that, while the British government quite agrees as to the propriety of ultimately withdrawing American troops brigaded with the French and British so as to form an American army, they do not think this process could or ought to be attempted until the end of the season for active operations this year draws to its close, say, in October or November.

"I am unwilling to embarrass the President, who has shown such a firm grasp of the situation, with criticisms of his officers. But the difference of opinion is so fundamental and touches so nearly the issues of the whole war that we are bound to have the matter cleared up."

Three Meet Privately.

At M. Clemenceau's suggestion the meeting of the council was adjourned at this point that Foch, Lord Milner and I might meet and examine the question and see if some agreement could not be reached. Whereupon we repaired to an adjacent room and went over the whole subject again.

My proposal was more liberal than the circumstances or my own views on the subject really warranted. It conceded priority for a limited number of the infantry and machine-gun units, but generally it contemplated the shipment of artillery for divisions and corps and railways troops, mechanics and labor troops for the service of the rear, all of which were badly needed.

It was the distinct understanding, however, as already promised by Foch, that if we would consent to make the concession as to infantry and machine-gun units the French would help us out with artillery when the time came to form an American army. But, of course, they could not furnish men for other services, nor for the services of supply, without which we could not function as an army.

Others Insist on Program.

When we met Milner, and especially Foch, insisted that the war would be lost unless their program was carried out. I repeated the arguments already presented to the council and added that I full realized the military emergency, but did not think that the plan to bring over untrained units to fight under British and French commands would either relieve the situation or end the war.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Statesmen at London Conference Try to Pull Germany Out of Financial Morass—President Hoover Offers Plan.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Prime Minister McDonald

FOUR resolutions or recommendations, devised by the committee of finance ministers and adopted by the seven-power conference in London, comprised the total results of the parley, and it was the opinion of experts that little if anything had been done for the actual relief of Germany. The plan includes the suggestions of President Hoover, which Secretary Stimson said were really both American and British in conception. Here, briefly summarized, are the recommendations adopted:

First—That the central banks and the World Bank for International Settlements extend the $100,000,000 German credit for a further period of three months.

Second—That private banks be urged to leave their credits now in Germany in German hands for the present.

Third—That a world bank committee be appointed to consider the questions of short-term loans to Germany and the conversion of existing short-term loans to long-term loans.

Fourth—That the conference "note with satisfaction" the action of German industrialists in creating a reserve of approximately $125,000,000 on the German gold discount bank.

After the conference adjourned, Chancellor Bruening and Minister Curtius consulted the American delegates concerning the possibility of arranging a new long-term loan. If France refused to participate, they thought the loan might be made by America, Great Britain and several other countries.

Herr Bruening also conferred with Premier Laval of France on the possibility of the latter visiting Berlin within the next three months.

That France is not at all in sympathy with the Hoover credits proposal was made clear by Premier Laval when he informed the conference: "Our country saved herself in 1926. That is an example which Germany should meditate upon."

Prime Minister Ramsay McDonald presided over the sessions of the conference, and at its opening he sought to impress on the delegates the imperative need of speedy and decisive action. "If we cannot find a solution of the present crisis," said he, "no one can foretell the political and financial dangers that will ensue. It will be difficult to stay the flood before it has overwhelmed the whole of central Europe, with consequences social and political, as well as purely financial, which no man can estimate.

"Time is against us. Every day adds to the risks of a collapse which will be outside of human control."

FRANCE took advantage of the international confabs to start a campaign for putting teeth in the Kellogg pact and in the League of Nations covenant. A memorandum issued at the Quai d'Orsay, replying to the league's request for information on armed strength, contained the official view that disarmament cannot be accomplished unless an international armed force is set up under the negis of the league, or reciprocal obligations are undertaken to prevent aggression by a military force. The document gave no precise figures on France's armaments, but did declare that those armaments have been reduced to the lowest possible point "under present conditions in Europe and the world." National security is still the slogan of France, and she insists on guarantees if her armaments are to be modified.

The memorandum finally contends that insecurity for one state means insecurity for all, and the idea of neutrality is incompatible with the notion of solidarity of states.

Dr. Rottenberg

WHILE statesmen in London were trying to reach conclusions that might result in the complete abandonment of the projected Austro-German customs union by the German government, the World court in The Hague opened a hearing on the proposal that has been so dear to the hearts of the officials in Berlin.

Before the court took up the case President Adatci of Japan installed Judges de Bustamente of Cuba and Wang of China, who were not present at the last session.

After this preliminary, the full court, including Frank B. Kellogg of the United States, began the hearing, with the governments of Germany, Austria, France, Italy and Czecho-Slovakia as parties to the case. They were represented by an army of agents, counsels, advocates, and assistants. The Austrian agent, Prof. Eric Kauffmann, was accompanied by an American, A. S. Feller, of the New York bar.

Dispatches from Vienna indicate that Austria is not nearly so eager for the customs union as she was before the present financial crisis hit Germany. Indeed, the Austrian government may drop the plan entirely. It is now engrossed in trying to extricate Austria from its own financial difficulties. Dr. Franz Rottenberg, who, until recently was director general of the Bank of Austria, has been called on for help and has been made director of the Austrian credit bureau. It will be his task to arrange a national credit and budget system which, it is hoped, will pull the nation out of the hole.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by the insurgent government at Canton, China, that it will begin operations against the Nationalist government on August 1, when Gen. Chang Fat-Kawi will lead an army into Kiangsi province, which is nominally Nationalist territory.

This decision followed the announcement that Gen. Shih Yu-San, an anti-Nationalist, had begun hostilities in northern China. General Shih's operations north of the Yellow river caused the declaration of martial law in Peiping and Tientsin and the invocation of a news censorship by Nationalist authorities.

TRANSPORTED from El Paso, Texas, in an ambulance, Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, entered the New Mexico penitentiary at Santa Fe to serve a sentence of a year and a day for bribery in federal oil leases. He was put in the prison hospital, where he is expected to serve his time. The usual photographing, finger printing, classification and numbering routine was dispensed with until Fall is reported by the prison physician, Dr. E. W. Fiske, as able to stand these details.

Interviews by the press with Fall were forbidden by the United States Department of Justice in a letter of instructions to Warden Ed Swope of the New Mexico penitentiary.

Gov. Murray

SHOULD "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, governor of Oklahoma, seek any other office, it is likely he would receive a large part of the motorist vote of the state. He has been engaged in a contest with Gov. Ross S. Sterling of Texas over toll and free bridges across the Red river, which separates the two states, and for a time at least the result was that automobiles crossed the river on free spans, excepting the one at Denison, Texas, and the owners of toll bridges were doing no business. At the south end of the Denison free bridge Texas rangers were stationed by order of Governor Sterling to stop traffic after Oklahoma officers had torn down a barrier that had been erected. In retaliation, Governor Murray had highway crews tear up the approaches to toll spans that are near two free bridges. The Denison toll bridge was blocked at the Oklahoma end, forcing traffic to make a 30-mile detour to the free bridge at Preston.

Oklahoma highway employees said they had received orders to begin tearing up a section of road near Achille, Okla., leading to K. O. & G. railroad bridge at Carpenter's Bluff, eight miles east of Denison. The railroad bridge has a toll runway for vehicles.

Involved in the controversy are a federal injunction and a contract with toll bridge owners. J. J. Loy, Texas state senator, prominent in highway affairs, informed Governor Sterling that he considered the Texas executive had overstepped his authority in sending rangers to block the Denison free bridge. "The bridge was closed by a federal injunction and keeping it closed was a matter for federal officers," Loy said.

Lieut. Bushnell

BAD weather conditions marred the 1931 national balloon elimination race which started at Akron, Ohio, and the contest was decidedly unsatisfactory. First place was won by the United States navy bag which was piloted by Lieuts. T. G. M. Settle and Wilfred Bushnell. Second place went to the Goodyear-Zeppelin Goodyear VIII., piloted by Frank Trotter, and third honors to the W. J. R. of Detroit, guided by Ed J. Hill and Arthur Schlosser.

The navy balloon landed at Marilla, N. Y., after covering a distance of 215 miles. The Goodyear came to earth about two hours later at Stevensville, Ont., 190 miles from her starting point, while the W. J. R. came down at Wesleyville, Pa., near Erie, after covering only 115 miles.

The army balloon No. 1, piloted by Capt. Karl S. Axtater and Lieut. H. S. Couch, had to cover only about 80 miles to take fourth place in the contest. This bag came down at Custards, Pa., after runing into a storm. The same storm forced down L. F. Furculow and John Rieker, the Akron balloon pilots, who landed four miles north of Ravenna to take fifth place after traveling only about 20 miles.

A second army balloon, piloted by Lieuts. Edgar Fogesonger and John A. Tarro, was last, with a flight of only 35 minutes. It covered only 12 miles before coming down. As a result of the contest, the navy and Goodyear balloons will represent the United States along with W. T. Van Orman of Akron in the International Gordon Bennett race.

NICARAGUAN insurgents have "busted loose" again and are giving the national guard so much trouble that United States marine patrols went to the rescue from Managua.

A large party of rebels armed with pistols and machetes entered the town of Rama on the Escondido river and, after sharp fighting, was driven back by national guardsmen. Three of the invaders and one guardsman were killed.

About the same time 250 men under Pedro Altamirano, Sandinista chieftain, sacked the small mining town of Santa Domingo in Chontales department, according to official reports. Police killed one of the insurgents. A national guard patrol was ambushed on both sides of the Chico river at Kisalaya by 40 insurgents, the government has been informed. Three of the insurgents were killed and one guardsman was wounded.

OUR eight new 10,000-ton cruisers, it has been found, roll so badly in rough water that the effectiveness of their gunfire is impaired. Therefore they are to be altered. Already anti-rolling tanks and larger bilge keels are being put in the Pensacola and the Northampton and if these changes are successful the other cruisers also will have them. Navy officials said the seriousness of the roll had been exaggerated. The seven cruisers now building have been so modified in design, it was said, that the tendency to roll will be eliminated.

Amos W. W. Woodcock

WHAT was said to be the largest prohibition investigation ever undertaken came to a climax in Baltimore when a federal grand jury returned three indictments charging 53 corporations and individuals in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan and Ohio with conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws.

The investigation was begun in August, 1929, after the seizure in Baltimore of three big stills used for cracking and re-distilling commercial alcohol for beverage purposes. More than 130 witnesses, including Prohibition Director Woodcock, Dr. James M. Doran, former director and officials of the attorney general's office appeared before the inquest, which cost the government $500,000.

Among those indicted were the United States Industrial Alcohol company, and its subsidiary, the United States Industrial Chemical company of West Virginia and Maryland, the largest industrial alcohol company in the country.

According to the charges, the conspiracy was started in 1927, and corporations were formed for the purchase of industrial alcohol so it could be resold to other individuals for conversion into beverage channels. It was said the ring operated plants at Cleveland, Erie, Pa., Paterson, N. J., and Fredonia, and Florida, N. Y.

WHEAT continues to be a live topic for a considerable part of the country's population, and scarcely a day passes without either an attack on the policy of the farm board or a defense of its way of doing business. The price having dropped to 25 cents a bushel or even lower in the Southwest, the growers are using their grain in ways heretofore unknown. In the Texas panhandle it is accepted as admissions to theaters, and by dentists and newspapers in lieu of cash. Many of the southwestern farmers are feeding wheat to poultry, cattle and hogs and using it for fuel. A judge in Dodge City, Kan., offers to marry couples for ten bushels of the grain, and in several cities motor companies take it in exchange for used cars at the rate of 50 cents a bushel.

SYNDICALISTS are causing a lot of trouble in Spain, and it is a question whether the new republic will be able to survive. Riotous demonstrations in Seville resulted in the death of nearly a score of persons, and martial law was proclaimed there.

It was predicted that when the assembly was formally constituted the cabinet would resign immediately, that Alcala Zamora would be elected president and that he would summon either Manuel Azana, present war minister, or Alejandro Derroux, foreign minister, to the premiership.

The proclamation declaring martial law in Seville set forth that troops would fire on the slightest warning and that, therefore, residents had best keep off the streets and out of balconies. Resistance to the military will result in immediate court-martial. The troops were ordered to use heavy artillery to destroy houses from which sniping has been going on.

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Novel Invitation to President

Children of the Los Angeles municipal playgrounds sent to President Herbert Hoover a great big invitation, attached to a great big sombrero, asking him to attend La Fiesta, Los Angeles' one hundred fiftieth birthday anniversary celebration, September 4 to 13. The photograph shows Gloria Valdez, daughter of a pioneer Los Angeles family, with the invitation, the huge pen with which she signed it and the 10-gallon sombrero designed to carry the spirit of the fiesta to the President. The invitation was dispatched to the White House by regular mail.

Oil Well Accident Started Post on Way to Renown as an Aviator

New York.—A man who "didn't give a hang" about anything but aviation and another whose earliest life had been bent toward charting difficult courses, have flown into world renown because of an oil well accident.

Wiley Post and Harold Gatty—born on different sides of the world and to different modes of living—were friends mainly through the fact that both lived and suffered through the cause of aviation in the last few years.

Wiley Post lost an eye in an oil field accident in Oklahoma. That gave him $2,000 compensation, and his first airplane—the start of his flying career that brought this famous flight.

Harold Gatty trained in the Australian naval academy as a navigator, charted courses on the South seas as a youth in his teens, became interested in aviation and after one unsuccessful transoceanic attempt joined Post in this around-the-world undertaking.

Post was born at Grand Plain, Texas. In his youth he moved with his family to Maysville, Okla., a small town outside of Oklahoma City, where the elder Post built up a farm. But Wiley wasn't much good on the farm. He disliked it. His father often remarked that Wiley "just didn't give a hang."

But that was in the days of the oil boom in Oklahoma. Jobs beckoned from the rich oil fields. Wiley tried them. He worked on a number of such jobs, the while completing his early education.

Then on one oil job there was an accident. A piece of metal struck Wiley in the eye. He lost the sight of that member. The oil company gave him $2,000 compensation and with that Post bought a "crate" and started barnstorming with Burrel Tibbs and Dorsey Askew.

For three years he was a "barnstormer" and his adventures and experiences were many—just as they were with other barnstormers of that period, including such famous flyers as Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Never has Post been hurt, although he has taken all sorts of chances.

F. C. Hall, backer of this sturdy Oklahoman, takes up Wiley's story from there.

"One day he came into my office with a leather cap in his hand and said he wanted to be my pilot," Hall remarked. "He said he'd be heartbroken if he didn't get the job. What was I to do but let him have it."

Wiley got the job. Subsequently through Hall he got the plane now the Winnie Mae. It was named the Winnie Mae after Hall's daughter and cost $22,000. And in that plane he won the Los Angeles-Chicago air derby in 1930 with an average speed of 192 miles an hour.

But a world flight was his goal. His young wife—May Lane of Sweetwater, Texas, whom he married in 1927—when he was twenty-eight—was in favor of it. Hall agreed to the flight and established refueling bases. And so the start was made in a search for a navigator with Post going down to Oklahoma one day with Harold Gatty, a navigator from Los Angeles.

Hall didn't know who Gatty was, but said:

"If Wiley wants him, all right."

The navigator was born at Campbelltown, Tasmania, January 5, 1903.

At thirteen he entered the Jervis bay naval school, the royal Australian school which corresponds to the United States Naval academy.

For four years Gatty studied navigation. He learned the intricate charting of the South seas. He served four years as a merchant marine navigator, then went aboard a private yacht as a navigator.

Max Still Is Champ

Max Schmeling of Germany, who retained the heavyweight championship by defeating Willie Stribling of Georgia, in a 15-round battle in Cleveland, Ohio.

Police Stumped; Cannot Silence Croaking Frogs

Winchester, Mass. — Police Chief William H. Rogers, accustomed to restraining dogs, rescuing cats and performing kindred services just recently received a complaint which, officially speaking, is still "on the table." It was the appeal of a woman who wanted the police department to keep the frogs from croaking at night in the Mystic lakes. Thus far the chief has been unable to discover a satisfactory frog silencer.

Revolting Youth

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK
Dean of Men, University of Illinois.

I suppose most of us would like to do as we please, if that were possible, though we should strenuously object to other people's having the same privilege. And most of all youth dislikes to be handicapped by rules and regulations. It wants to choose for itself, and though it has always desired this privilege, perhaps now more than at any other time for generations it revolts against law and regulations, snapping its fingers at the experience of age which sees how necessary regulations are if we are to have respect to the advantage of the greatest number. In no place is this revolt from regulation more evident than in our schools and colleges where the adolescent chafes under any rule which tends to inhibit his free and untrammeled action.

In a city in the Middle West not many weeks ago the whole high school body went on a strike because, forsooth, a few negro children, whose parents were citizens and taxpayers and who were quite as much entitled to an education as were the strikers themselves were in the school.

Down in Oklahoma the students have been recently all "het up" and threaten to pack their dishes and doll clothes and go home to mother because they are not permitted to dance as late as they please, drive an automobile when and where they want to, and have "dates" seven nights in the week. As if these things would infere with their studying!

And here in my own fair state one excited youth in the columns of one of our greatest dailies asks this pertinent question:

"Has the University of Illinois, then, any legal right to prevent students, especially tuition-paying citizens of this state, from doing whatever they please when they please, so long as they obey the laws of the state and federal governments and the laws of the locality in the jurisdiction of which the students are living?"

The answer is yes.

Any educational institution, like any other great business enterprise, has not only a right, but it is its duty to make such regulations as will make the work done most effective and to the intellectual advantage of the greatest number. So the courts have always held.

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SMILES

GABBY GERTIE

"The girl who travels on her face eventually wears out her ticket."
(WNU Service.)

POTPOURRI

Venus

Venus, most brilliant of the plants, is 67,200,000 miles from the sun. It comes nearer the earth than any other heavenly body except the moon. Its diameter is 7,700 miles and its reflecting power is three times greater than the moon, reflecting more than half the light which falls upon it.

(©, 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Some fishes of the tropics eat only at night.

STRANGE AS IT SEEMS—By John Hix

(WNU Service.)

Latest in Hat Brims

The newer hat brims are styled in a manner to set off the facial features this season, instead of hiding them. In the black straw hat in the picture, the brim flares away from the face, accentuating the model's features.

Empire Slips

Many of the new slips are cut on empire lines which adapt them to the smooth svelte lines of today's frock.

Boxer Knocks Out a Fleeing Bandit

Berlin.—A would-be pay roll bandit, who took $275 from a girl cashier of a suburban laundry as she came from a bank, made just one mistake. In his flight he tried to make his getaway across an athletic field where a group of amateur boxers were working out.

The boxers heard the girl's cries. One of them knocked the bandit out and turned him over to the police.

Larger Crop of Wool Is Forecast for 1931

Washington.—Production of wool in the United States this year is expected to surpass last year's because of the increased stock and more favorable weather conditions, the bureau of agricultural economics here announced, but the world's wool crop is expected to be smaller. This, it was pointed out, will increase the value of domestic wool clips.

Wool production in the southern hemisphere fell off from its abnormally large supple of last year and is now just below normal, the bureau said. The wool production of the British possessions continue slightly above normal.

Father Sage Says:

What a noiseless world this would be if women were always as still as when telling their age.

"The Optimist" Looks at Herself

Miss Sarah Dover of London, England, looking at the statue of herself done by E. Whitney-Smith and which is seen at a local exhibition under the title of "The Optimist." The subject's complacent demeanor and apparently cheerful look on life are clearly seen in the features as transferred by the artist from his subject to the finished bit of sculpture.

Chayote Favored as Vegetable for Table

Delicate in Flavor and Resembles Summer Squash.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.

A "new" vegetable for the American table but one which has been a staple food for centuries in some Central American countries is the chayote, sometimes called vegetable pear, mango squash, or mirliton. In the last few years there has been increasing interest in the growing of chayotes for home use and local markets in the lower South, the United States Department of Agriculture reports, and chayotes are now appearing in season in northern as well as southern markets.

The adaptability of the chayote as a table vegetable is one of its outstanding characteristics. It may be eaten plain boiled, mashed, fried, stuffed and baked, used cold in salads, in fritters, or made into sweet pickle. Unlike most squash, the chayote holds its form perfectly after being cooked. Its flavor is delicate and resembles summer squash. To some people it tastes like stewed oysters. The root, which becomes tuberlike after the first season, is starchy and may be boiled and eaten.

Botanically the chayote is related to the squashes and cucumber. It usually fruits in the fall, though when early vine growth from old roots is not injured by spring frost it may produce a crop in the spring. The fruits of different varieties of chayote vary in weight from three ounces to three pounds.

Lime Phosphate Profitable to Use on Legume Crops

Lime phosphate may be used for growing either legume crops or grain crops. When used for grain crops, some thought must be given to the liberation of phosphorus by the acids in plants or by those formed in the decomposition of organic matter. When there is enough decomposition in a soil to provide more nitrogen than is needed in proportion to phosphorus, lime phosphate will be beneficial when applied without fresh organic matter. There is not much land in this condition, however, as most soils are in need of some fresh organic matter occasionally for the purpose of liberating various kinds of plant food; and it is best to use lime phosphate in connection with active organic matter, such as legumes or manure.

Strong Smelling Mixture Will Repel Bot Flies

To protect our horses from bot flies we use a mixture of equal parts of turpentine, kerosene and linseed oil, applied with a cloth to all parts of the horses when the flies lay their eggs. One application usually will keep the bot flies away for from 48 to 72 hours. However, if applied lightly each morning it is a protection against other bothersome flies as well, writes R. E. Grubbs of Brown county, Indiana, in Capper's Farmer.

It is not necessary to use a large amount of this oil, just enough to moisten the ends of the hairs. This mixture has a strong odor which seems to be disliked by flies.

Fertilize Strawberries

Applications of nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia are best made when plants are dry, broadcasting with care and using very finely divided nitrate or sulfate. Care should be taken not to allow the crystals to accumulate on the foliage. If desired, the nitrate or sulfate can be applied at the base of the plants in water solution, using two ounces to the gallon. This is a safe way to make the application and is practical where water and spray pump equipment is available.

FARM NOTES

Complaint is being made that the growing of alfalfa in young orchards deprives the trees of needed moisture.

* * *

Hay made of mixtures of vetch and oats, field peas and oats, or the clovers will reduce the grain bill next winter.

* * *

Young cabbage plants may be protected from cutworms by placing around each one a collar or stiff paper or tin.

* * *

Where economy in feeding is necessary, and present-day conditions certainly require this, then the silo must be considered.

* * *

It usually takes a transplanted tree or shrub a year to develop enough leaves to utilize any amount of concentrated fertilizer.

* * *

Cutworms are the most pesky and annoying insect enemies of the gardener. Like most thieves, they work at night and lie low during the day.

* * *

Most of the sour cherries grown in this country are of the Montmorency or Early Richmond varieties, and most of the crop is used in the canning industry.

* * *

Probably no more popular fruit is grown today than the strawberries, but you must have them fresh from the vines to know how good they really can be. The culture of this berry is not difficult.

POULTRY

SEPARATE SEXES IN CHICK FLOCK

Pullets and Cockerels Do Better Apart.

Separate the pullets and cockerels as soon as the sexes can be told apart, says the poultry department of the New York state college of agriculture. Male chicks are likely to be larger, stronger, and more vigorous than the females so the pullets have less opportunity to grow when brooded with them.

Chicks of the Mediterranean breeds, such as Leghorns, can be separated easier and earlier than others, but the separation should also be made with all breeds to insure a more rapid and uniform growth of both pullet and cockerel flocks. It reduces the size of the flocks and gives more feeding and drinking space for the birds left.

Keep the cockerels which develop fastest as breeding males, and start with three or four times as many of these at broiler size as will be needed for breeding. Send the broilers to market as soon as they are salable, for prices go down rapidly as the season advances. Since chicks make the most rapid growth during the first few weeks of their lives, it costs more and takes longer to put on weight after they have reached a pound in weight. According to the college of agriculture chicks increase their weight 54 per cent the first week, 65 per cent the second, 55 per cent the third, 44 per cent the fourth, 32 per cent the fifth, 28 per cent the sixth, 20 per cent the seventh, and 16 per cent the eighth week.

Feeding Chickens Wet Mash During Summer

It has become a regular practice on many poultry farms to feed a wet mash to the old hens during the summer and early fall months, according to the New York State College of Agriculture.

The regular dry mash is moistened with skimmilk or water. From four to six quarts of the wet mash are fed to each 100 hens, or as much as they will eat in fifteen or twenty minutes. The wet mash is usually fed late in the afternoon. Dry mash, of course, is constantly kept before the birds.

On the college farm very little, if any, scratch grain is fed in the morning. The hens are given all the grain they will eat after the night feeding of wet mash. Usually this amounts to eight or nine pounds for each 100 birds.

Hens that fail to respond to good feeding and management during the summer should be sold promptly, they advise. Hens of all ages should be carefully culled until September 1.

Poor Egg Layers Molt Early During Summer

At least once during the summer or early fall the poultry flock should be culled to get rid of the birds that are not paying for their keep. Health and vigor are of the first importance in culling poultry. Hens in good laying condition have bright red combs and wattles. Good layers have combs that are waxy in texture. In yellow-shanked breeds, the beak and shanks of the heavy layers are ordinarily pale yellow or white. The pelvic bones of a good layer are thin and flexible and when the hen is in laying condition they are wide apart. The skin of a good layer is soft, pliable, and of good texture and the back is wide and long.

Poultry Hints

There is no known way to control blood spots in eggs.

* * *

During a period of low prices is the logical time for a systematic and thorough culling of the farm poultry flock.

* * *

Culling not only improves the breeding quality of the flock, but if done early enough will save feeding costs.

* * *

Ducks must have clean water in pans deep enough to cover the holes in the nose as they drink. Notice how they blow out food when drinking which otherwise might clog their nostrils and choke them.

* * *

A few years ago very little was known about the mineral requirement of poultry.

* * *

Early molting hens are usually poorer producers and late molters are the better producers.

* * *

Probably the easiest way to check up on the weight of the pullets is to color band a few birds in each pen and weigh these occasionally.

* * *

The day is coming when the most successful poultrymen, even on general farms, will raise their chickens inside of fences like they raise their hogs and cattle.

* * *

For one who wishes to raise and feed ducks for market purposes, the possibilities in late hatched ducklings should not be overlooked.

SUCH IS LIFE—Pop Speaks His Mind!

By Charles Sughroe

The Carteret News

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—::—

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M. E. YORKE, Publisher

FINE WORK

At the insistance of the President of the Board of Health, Dr. J. J. Reason, a change has been made in the method of feeding water to the wading pool at Union and Burlington Streets.

It appears there have been complaints of unsanitary conditions there in the past.

It does not take much intelligence to appreciate that a small pool that is much used, where the run-off is none too rapid, is a menace to health rather than otherwise. It is highly questionable whether the average small pool used in communities is a good thing. It is a vastly different thing at the beach and bathing in a small pool where the speed of run-off of used water is limited. Such a situation may well be inviting disease and at times like this possibly an epidemic.

The present provision is for a shower. This gives the relief desired and at the same time makes for sanitary conditions. The protection of the health of the children of the community in this far seeing way does credit to the Board of Health and the Mayor and Council who promptly approved Dr. Reason's suggestion.

It is a fine thing for the community to realize there are such men as Dr. Reason who actually have an interest in things besides their own pocketbook. We cannot have too many of these interested citizens who want to know why things are the way they are. When the people of Carteret get interested in Carteret as a community and not boosting the political fortunes of somebody who is using them as a pawn, the community will go forward. It does not cost must to do a thing like this. It does mean, however, a certain amount of unselfish interest.

Unselfish interest is rather a rare thing around here. The battle cry is always "What Do I Get Out of It." There may be a temporary smoke-screen but that is the basis behind most everything.

.. Congratulations Dr. Reason—Keep it up.

BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

Naturally enough those who have never really worked but lived on others all their lives do not relish the suggestion that the free spending of public moneys be halted.

Contracts, land grabs, etc., are music to their ears.

This is music the taxpayers have to pay for.

Incidentally, the taxpayers do not have the soft berths of those on the public payrolls.

The taxpayers have to work for a living and then earn enough more to carry on their backs those who are on the public payrolls in hard times as well.

There is, of course, a limit to this sort of stuff.

In Chicago they have had to let thousands of employees on the public payroll out.

Teachers have not been paid since April.

Those remaining on other departmental payrolls are uncertain they will get paid.

Certain rings here, who have lived on others all their lives are quite upset that there should be any suggestion of reducing public expenditures.

Let us hear what someone on the ground—the head of a big business in Chicago says:-

> "Evidence of what can and does happen in communities when expenditures are not closely controlled is vividly pictured by the situation which Chicago now presents.
>
> "City Hall employes here have been put on a 5-day week, thousands dismissed from service and the city's financial position is such that the employees retained do not know whether they will be compensated when the next pay day comes.
>
> "School teachers have not been paid since April and do not know when they will be.
>
> "It is evident here that a wise conservative policy of spending benevts everyone whereas the contrary lines the pocnets of only a few. Some of the "Pay-Rollers" elsewhere might provtably read current accounts of what is happening to their brothers in Chicago and Cook county."

Seemingly this policy is not good for anyone.

Before it is too late Carteret must call a halt.

NOT QUITTING

From the statements of candidate David Baird and County Chairman Richardson, the Republicans have no intention of hopelessly conceding Middlesex County to Moore.

Baird made a whirlwind swing around the county on Wednesday, and seemed much pleased with the results.

Ten days ago he talked to an enthusiastic group of party workers at the county seat—New Brunswick.

He gave a fighting talk then and apparently has not let up since.

Whatever the situation may have been before, it can not help but have been bettered by his practical political moves.

Politics is a three meal menu in Middlesex county all year around. Public service is usually an incidental—to be discussed by citizens who really are foolish enough to believe that government exists to serve the public and not the politicians.

But Mr. Baird is not unacquainted with these methods and knows how to get the boys in good humor.

His erperience along these lines is gaining ground in Essex according to press reports.

In Bergen the rift may not be so easily healed in the ranks of the organized Republicans. However, if Morrow takes the stump in his home county he may bring out enough independents to regain much lost ground.

If South Jersey does what it is alleged it will do for its native son, the expected swamping party by the Democrats may not be the success they expect.

At least it seems clear David Baird is not quitting and is lik to be after every vote up until the last bell.

NEW JERSEY ON THE MAP

In the recent moratorium negotiations at Paris, the central figures were Andrew Mellon and Ambassador Walter E. Edge of New Jersey. Mr. Mellon's standing and position in finance is unquestioned. He is something of a politician, too. Edge has had some business experience. He has been successful in business. He is not without experience in politics either. They made a good pair.

According to press reports they were constantly in communication with the White House. According to some reports the President had summoned Senator Dwight Morrow of New Jersey to aid him in the formulation of replies and instructions to the American representatives abroad. According to newspaper accounts Dwight Morrow has just left Washington for his summer home in Maine.

So that New Jersey in the personage of Walter E. Edge and Dwight W. Morrow was very much in the picture and very much on the map.

COSTS PLENTY

It costs plenty for Carteret to be listed as a Middlesex County town.

Just how much you and your neighbors pay to belong to Middlesex County may not be fully appreciated.

Carteret paid Middlesex County $135,561 in 1930.

In 1931 our Borough pay $123,296.

In other words, in two years over a quarter of a million dollars went to the county—for what?

In the past year Mr. E. J. Heil has had a county road job. In the previous year Mr. T. J. Mulvihill had the clerkship of the Board of Freeholders. Surely the taxpayers here ought not to be called upon to pay a quarter of a million dollars in two years to the county for this alone.

What else has our town gotten from the county?

A few yards of county highway was repaired near the high school last year. The then Mayor and Council complimented the Freeholders. What for?

We paid the county $135,561 out of our pockets in 1930 and got in return a hundred dollars or so of repairs to a county road.

It is time Carteret got something from Middlesex County beside a job for someone who is already well-heeled.

A quarteret of a million dollars is a lot to pay in two years for county government to spend with a free hand elsewhere.

SOUND REASONING

When President Hoover demanded that economy be the watchword at Washington, he served notice, as well, on the American people that drastic reductions in the expenditure of public funds will be the order of the day. His plea for economy in the face of the present treasury deficit was right beyond question.

What he needs must do now is to prevail upon Congress when it reassembles for the fall or special session, if there is one, that there must be extended curtailmens in expenditures.

No doubt many representatives have been spending the summer thinking up ways in which to bring back prosperity by federal projects of one kind or another.

Nothing could be worse at this time.

We cannot bring back improved conditions by increasing taxation.—Perth Amboy News.

ON THE GROUND

If there was ever a time in America that the average person needs to do a little thinking and keep his feet on the ground, now is that time.

The coming winter will probably be one of the worst in generations.

Politicians all over the country do not like these kind of statements. They want optimistic statements. Optimistic statements are simply playing in a fool's paradise for the average individual. If people realized what conditions are today and are going to be, it would not take them long to clamp the lid down on the politicians who are extracting money from their pocketbooks in the way of taxes to buy more land, to fix up more contracts and to put more political favorites on the payrolls for the taxpayers to carry.

A realization that conditions are adverse means curtailment of expenditures for government, too. They do not want this. They want to "kid" you, tell you business is fine so the sky will be the limit for their expenditures which you will eventually have to pay. You will have to pay for their expenditures and the salaries of their friends with easy jobs and nice vacations. You will have to do this regardless of how you are fixed.

America wil get nowhere unless there is some real curtailment of public expenditures.

It is time for the cards to be put on the table regardless. Some people have made a fine thing of it all their lives, just living on the public. That of course, is the public's own fault.

The situation today is much worse than the average man realizes. It is probably going to get very much worse. Surely if the income of individuals and businesses are cut down, they cannot pay more and more in the way of taxes. As a matter of fact they cannot pay as much.

years. This can happen only so long. Then they close down. When they close down the individual is out of luck entirely. Many businesses and industries have closed down all over America. Many more have closed down than most of us realize. We have been fortunate here that there have been no complete shut-downs for months at a time as elsewhere.

However, it is clear that many industries locally have just been dragging along fro mday to day. Business with a majority of them over the past two years has been getting steadily worse. None of them have held their own. They cannot continue to borrow money to keep operating in the hope that business will turn up. In many places throughout the country they have shut down and waited for better times.

Now with incomes generally reduced to some extent and with no income whatever for businesses as a whole is certainly the time when public expenditures have got to be trimmed.

It must be remembered in the las t analysis that the individual who actually works, and the local business on which he or she depends, both of whom are not in any too good straits, have to pay the bill for the local public expenditures.

It is not possible to have less at one end and spend more at the other.

THINKS WELL OF IT

While some see nothing gained in the recent parley on international war debt suspension, Mr. Mellon views things differently.

Much of what he says at times may be a bit political. Even so, his opinions are worth-while. He has the following to say—

> "I am satisfied. The conference has achieved results which will be most helpful in restoring the financial stability of Germany. That stability has been shaken by a lack of confidence which is not justified by Germany's internal situation.
>
> "Germany's industries are well organized, and given time and reasonably favorable conditions, they will again assert themselves and show the inherent strength of Germany's industrial life.
>
> "In proposing a year's suspension of war debts and reparations, President Hoover has provided a necessary breathing spell, and in carrying his proposal into effect the creditor nations have relieved the German budget of a heavy burden during the period of recuperation.
>
> "The machinery set up by the conference will greatly assist the German Government in meeting its immediate difficulties. It will also permit a study as regards further capital and assistance which may be required for rehabilitation of Germany's industry."

The Russian revolution is the most significant event in modern history. Capitalist society cannot continue to exist. Signs of disintegration are visible on all sides. And already a postcapitalist society has former itself in our midst.

The tremendous significance of the Russian revolution lies in the fact that it has ushered into the world a social order which is an evolutionary sequence of capitalist society. It has dissolved vertical class stratification and exploitation. Those who toil shall at last enjoy the fruits of their own labors.

Architect Who Planned White House Forgotten

James Hoban, native of Ireland, citizen of the United States and faithful servant of the infant city of Washington, devoted 27 years of his life to the design and construction of the White House, together with that of other public buildings in Washington.

From a purely biographic point of view James Hoban's work and personality are well worth remembering. His genius, combined with a singleness of purpose, is a thing too fine to be forgotten. For his service to the city of Washington alone—in the capacity of architect, councilman and general supervisor of important construction work—he should have a place among our national figures. Yet in the length and breadth of the land today not so much as a stone has been raised to his memory, not a street, not a highway bears his name. Save for a modest headstone erected by members of his own family over a bit of ground in Mount Olivet, there is nothing of permanence to show that such a man as James Hoban ever lived.

Of Hoban's life before he came to America little is known, except that he was born in Dublin, Ireland, educated at Maynooth college, Dublin, and had become fairly well known in his own country as a rising young architect before his departure for the new country soon after the Revolutionary war.—Corinne Reid Frazier, in the Washington Star.

Meteor Tombstone Over Grave of Ohio Farmer

What is believed to be the world's strangest tombstone is on a grave in Long View cemetery at New Athens, village south of Cadiz, Ohio.

This tombstone is a huge meteor and it reposes at the head of the last resting place of Rexin Holmes, who before he died stipulated that the visitor from the stars be so placed.

Years ago, the story runs, Mr. Holmes was sitting in his back yard one evening when he heard a tremendous swishing noise and saw a blinding flash across the sky. He noticed a terrific heat, as did his neighbors. Then there was a crash at the far end of his farm.

He went there and found a hole in the ground about 15 feet across. Two weeks later he dug out the meteor. Then he decided to make a grave marker of it for himself. He found the material composed of granite and iron, and he labored over it a number of years.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Conscience Money

"The chancellor of the exchequer in Great Britain acknowledges the receipt of £2,876 from 'Conscience.'" This notice appeared in the "Personal" columns of the newspapers recently. In a government office, so outside the usual channels of the officialdom that few civil servants are aware of its existence, is the department of guilty consciences. "Conscience money" that finds its way to this department varies from a few shillings to thousands of pounds. Few members of the public realize that all "conscience money," no matter how small the sum, must be acknowledged. As an official of the department said, "It serves as an encouragement to the prodigal who has paid, and a reproach to those who haven't!"

"Rogue Spawn" of the Pike

An English paper recently printed a communication dealing with the "mysterious" appearance of pike in a pond where only trout had been placed. Other cases came to light. In one instance a large lake was drained, scraped and dressed with quicklime to kill any remaining pike spawn. Then the lake was stocked with salmon-trout; but now it is full of pike again, and there are no trout. This correspondent places this strange recurrence of "rogue" spawn in the same class as weeds in cultivated land. "To say there is no pike spawn in a lake is like a gardener saying there are no weeds in his garden when it is freshly dug over," he adds, "but the first warm days give the lie to his statement."

Beautiful English Village

The leafiest of leafy English villages is Shanklin in the Isle of Wight, less than ninety miles from London, and right beside you when you land at Southampton. Its "Olde Village" is known for its beauty, wherever England's beauty is known. Keats came and extolled its loveliness. Longfellow came and wrote a poem about it. Its one village street of beautiful thatched cottages covered with climbing flowers is usually the picture your friends send you on postcards from England, for there is nothing else quite like it. It looks too pretty to be true, and it is hard to believe you have seen anything as lovely after you have left.

Idea Was Emerson's

Elbert Hubbard said "If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon or make a better mousetrap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door." The Roycrofters said Mr. Hubbard had in mind the following lines from Emerson, but, having no copy of Emerson handy at the time, he quoted as above: "If a man has good corn, or wood, or boards, or pigs to sell, or can make better chairs, or knives, crucibles or church organs than anybody else, you will find a broad, hard-beaten road to this house, though it be in the woods."

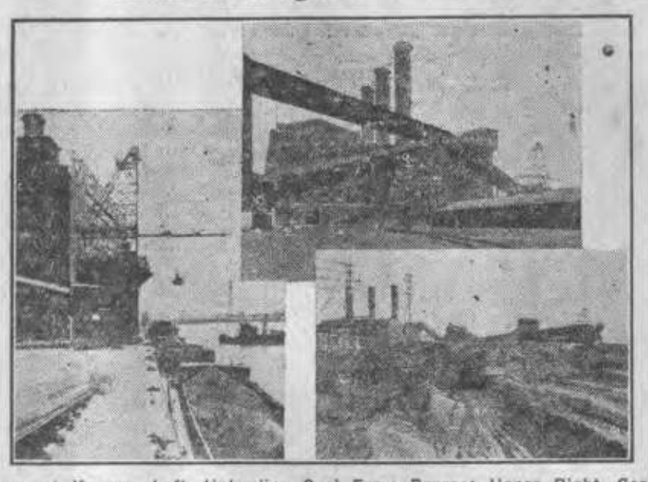
No Right to Person's Time

As no single man is born with a right of controlling the opinions of all the rest, so the world has no title to demand the whole time of any particular person.—Pope.

We Knew It!

A correspondent writes that a tensor is that part of a quaternion that alters the length of a vector. We had suspected it right along.—Minneapolis Journal.

Four Electric Generating Stations Burn More Coal in Five Minutes Than Average Home Does in Year



Views at Kearny—Left, Unloading Coal From Barges; Upper Right, Coal Conveyors; Lower Right, Coal Storage Piles.

EVERY five minutes of the day and night more coal is burned by four electric generating stations of Public Service Electric and Gas Company than the average home uses in a year.

If the 1,250,000 net tons of coal required in one year by Public Service generating stations were piled in one heap, there would be a mound 100 feet high—approximately the height of an eight story building—100 feet wide, and almost a mile long. This is equivalent to 22,750 fifty-five ton railroad car loads.

Kearny Generating Station, the largest electric generating station in the Public Service system, is the biggest consumer of coal. About 650,000 net tons were used at Kearny last year. Elaborate coal storage and handling facilities are necessary to supply this huge quantity of fuel to the station.

Coal is shipped to Kearny and the other generating stations—Essex Station in Newark, Marion Station in Jersey City and Burlington Station in Burlington—by water and rail. Most of the coal comes to Kearny Station in barges and is unloaded by a large hoist on to conveyor belts which carry it to the breaker house and there into the yard for storage or into the bunkers.

Coal shipped by rail is dumped in an unloading pit and also conveyed by belt to the breaker house. From the breaker house the coal is conveyed to large bunkers at the top of the station. These bunkers have sufficient capacity to furnish four or five days' supply of coal. A sixty day supply of coal is stored to guard against interruption of continuous supply from the mines.

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On Their Way to Demand "Peace and Freedom"

LED by the intrepid and experienced Miss Mabel Vernon, the "Transcontinental Caravan of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom" is on its way from Los Angeles to Washington. All along the route the women, who are in motor cars, are gathering signatures to petitions for peace which are to be laid before President Hoover, the object being to have the United States take the lead in the international disarmament conference which will be held in Geneva next year. Our illustration shows the scene in Los Angeles as the caravan is about to start.

The trip across the continent, over mountains, deserts and plains, will take more than three months, for the women depart often from the highways in order to visit as many cities and towns as possible. They expect to reach the National Capital on October 16, and their parade up Pennsylvania avenue will be something to look at. Miss Vernon has conducted a number of coast-to-coast caravans in the last fifteen years and knows how to run them.

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

GOOD WORD FOR GLUTTON

THAT is where Peter is not only nice but smart as well. Kind words always make friends and never make enemies. And the more friends one has the better. But it isn't with any such selfish purpose that Peter does it. Peter says kind things because he thinks kind things.

Now as he sat on the edge of the pond of Paddy the Beaver deep in the Green Forest and listened to the news from the Great Woods in the Far North, as told by Honker the goose, who had just stopped over for the night, Peter was hearing for the first time of Glutton the Wolverine. Buster Bear and Prickly Porky and Paddy the Beaver and Honker the Goose knew him well, and they knew

Buster Turned and Stared at Peter Very Hard.

no good of him. Buster had said that everybody hated Glutton; that he was so selfish that when he found more food than he could eat he spoiled what was left so that no one else should have any; that he was so smart in a bad way that no one could hide anything from him, and that he was so strong and savage that most of the people who lived in the Great Woods were afraid of him.

Then Honker the Goose had told how he had watched Glutton follow a trapper and find and pull up all the traps, no matter how cunningly they were hidden, so that no one would be caught in them, at the same time stealing all the food which the trapper had put out as bait to lead little fur-coated people into the traps. He told how Glutton had broken into the little log house of the trapper while the latter was away, and had stolen or ruined all his supplies, so that the trapper had been forced to go away to get more. Of course while he was away the little people in fur had nothing to fear from traps.

Peter had listened with ears wide open. When Honker had finished Peter spoke.

"Did I understand you to say that Glutton is all bad and that every one hates him?" he asked.

"You certainly did," growled Buster Bear in his deep grumbly-rumbly voice. "He hasn't a friend in the world."

"That's funny," replied Peter, pulling his whiskers thoughtfully.

"What's the matter with the people of the Great Woods?"

"Nothing the matter with us," growled Buster. "The matter is all with Glutton."

"Oh, I don't know," returned Peter. "It may be you don't owe Glutton anything, Buster, but it seems to me that some others up there in the Great Woods owe him a great deal."

Buster turned and stared at Peter very hard. "Peter," said he slowly, "you are the first one I ever knew who could find a good word to say for that ugly robber of honest folks."

"Perhaps no one ever has tried to find a good thing to say," retorted Peter. "I never have found anyone yet who doesn't do some good for others once in a while, even Reddy Fox. Now who are you people who live in the Great Woods most afraid of?"

"Hunters and trappers," replied Buster promptly.

"Then it seems of me that anyone who can and does get the best of them and actually drives one of them away is doing something good, very good, indeed, for the rest of you. Glutton may be a robber and may kill the smaller people when he can catch them, but when he pulls up all the traps so well hidden that no one else can find them and leaves them in plain sight so that no one will get caught, it seems to me that he has done a splendid thing for his neighbors and that they have no right to say that he is all bad. Just think of how many lives might have been lost in those dreadful traps but for him."

"That's so," grumbled Buster Bear, scratching his head thoughtfully. "I never thought of that."

(©, by J. G. Lloyd.)—WNU Service.

SUPERSTITIOUS SUE

HER BROTHER BILL TOLD HER THAT—

No gambler ever wants to win the very first pot, for if he does, that puts the Gypsy curse on him for the rest of the session and he will be writing I. O. U.'s before he is through.

(©, 1931, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.) (WNU Service.)

"The honeymoon is over," says Reno Ritzi, "when hubby begins to forget the thin ankles and notices the thick head."

(©, 1931, Bell Syndicate.)—WNU Service.

Mother's Cook Book

"If not to fly, why has the robin wings
While the green desert dares him to be free:
Why does he yearn to reach remotest things,
The mountain's rim—if it were not to be?"

DESSERT FOR HOT DAYS

WITH gelatin in so many attractive forms—flavored, plain acidulated and powdered—one may have a different dessert for every hot day, without repeating. Such desserts are not only refreshing to look upon, but are appetizing and sufficiently satisfying after a hearty meal. The following is an old-time recipe, but is always enjoyed:

Snow Pudding.

Soak one and one-fourth tablespoonfuls of plain gelatin in one-fourth cupful of water fifteen minutes, then add one cupful of boiling water and stir until well dissolved; add one cupful of sugar, one-fourth cupful of lemon juice and stir until the sugar is dissolved, then strain into a large bowl. Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff and add to the gelatin mixture when it begins to stiffen—beat until very light. When stiff enough to mold, pour into a mold that has been rinsed in cold water. Prepare a boiled custard, using the egg yolks, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-half teaspoonfuls of salt, and a pint of hot milk. Cook until the spoon is coated, add flavoring and chill. Pour round the pudding when serving.

Grape Ice Cream.

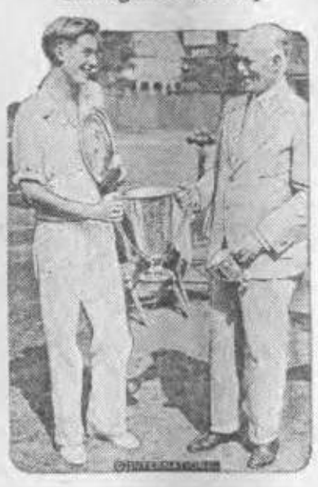
Scald one quart of thin cream, add one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, a pint of grape juice—if sweet lessen the sugar—add the juice of half a lemon and freeze as usual.

Whipped Fruit Jelly.

Take a package of any flavor of gelatin—lemon is good—add a pint of boiling water and mix well. When cool and before it sets beat with an egg beater. Beat the white of an egg until stiff, add one-half cupful of powdered sugar and add to the jelly with two bananas, one orange and one-half cupful of fresh strawberries, all cut into small pieces. Make a boiled custard with the egg yolk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one and one-fourth cupfuls of milk. Mold the jelly and serve unmolded with the custard for a sauce.

(©, 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Collegiate Champ



Keith Gledhill of Stanford university receiving the intercollegiate lawn tennis trophy from Frank A. Cabeen, chairman of the tournament committee, after the matches at Merion Cricket club, Philadelphia.

Wooden Bead Bag

This good looking bag in envelope style is woven of large wooden, brightly colored beads in red, white and blue, blending with the colors used in the crocheted bands on the blouse and with color of the hat. It is a clever accessory for use with any sports garb.

The Old Gardener *Says:*

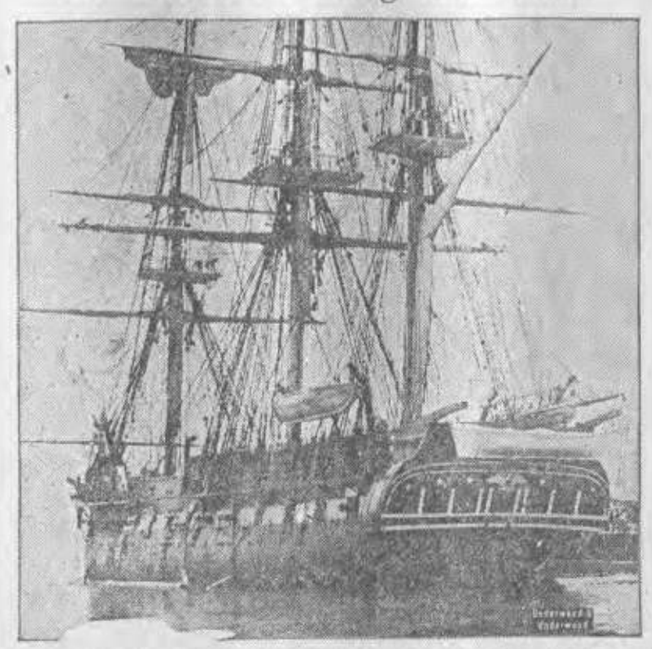
WOMEN who work in their own gardens and find the ordinary steel rake heavy and cumbersome will be delighted with bamboo rakes, which come from Japan and are very cheap. Metal rakes now being made in this country have the same pattern and are almost as light. These rakes are especialy useful when cleaning up leaves and grass clippings, but can be used also in garden work of a light nature. They can be handled in much the same way as a broom, and with much less effort than is required to manipulate rakes of the old-fashioned type. These rakes do not look very strong, but will stand a remarkable amount of hard service. Naturally the metal rakes are somewhat more durable than the Japanese product, but the latter is cheap and surprisingly satisfactory.

(Copyright.)—WNU Service.

Longest American Tunnel

The Cascade railroad tunnel, longest on the American continent, is 7.79 miles in length. It was built through solid granite, and is lined throughout with concrete. The tunnel is straight as a rifle bore, but the eastern portal is 634 feet higher than the western. This gives a continual flow of fresh air through the tube. Work was commenced December 28, 1925, and the tunnel was completed ready for track laying December 25, 1928.

Old Ironsides Visiting Coast Ports

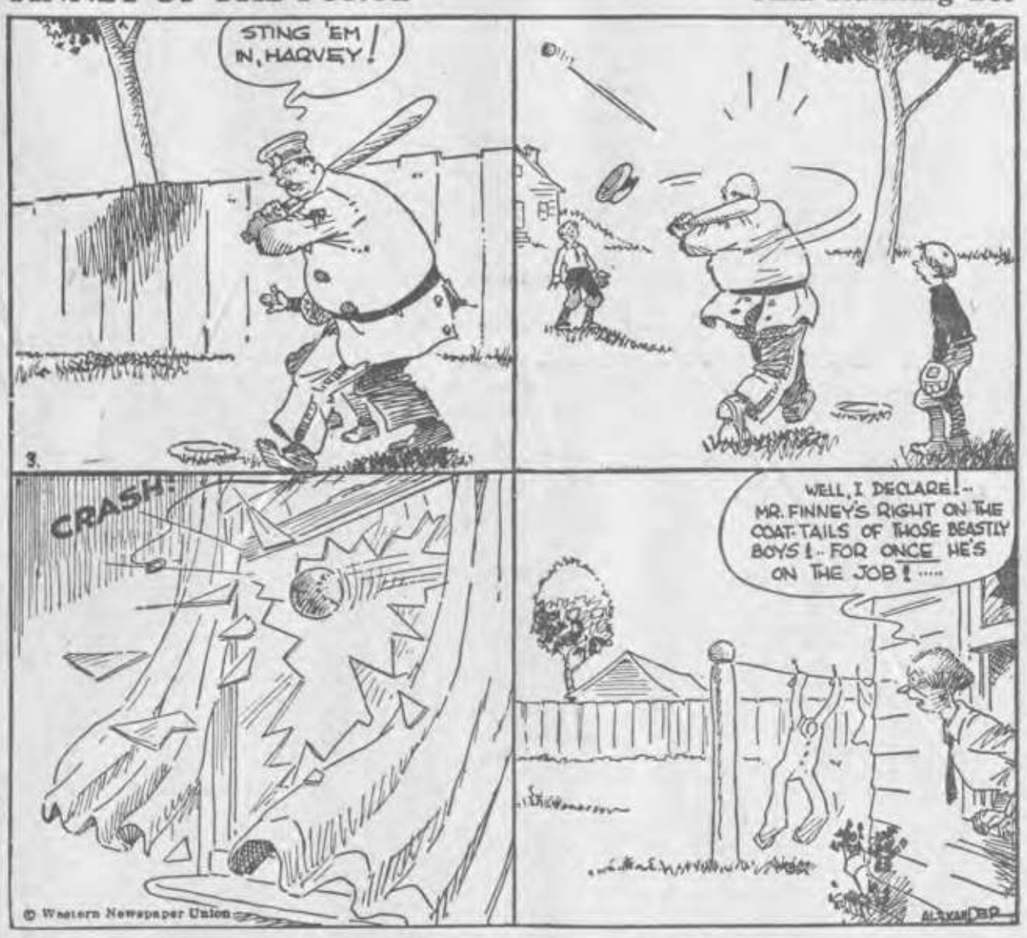


HERE is the U. S. S. Constitution, better known as "Old Ironsides," reconditioned and starting on a tour of Atlantic coast ports. She is being towed because of the difficulty of getting enough real sailors to man her.

OUR COMIC SECTION

Events in the Lives of Little Men

FINNEY OF THE FORCE —And Running Yet



THE FEATHERHEADS Too Good a Chance to Pass

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS

104 CHILDREN IN SUMMER CLASSES

Large Classes Denote Interest Shown by Scholars and Parents for Hungarian Edu.

Interest in the summer classes is growing from year to year, Rev. Alex Hegyi, pastor of the Magyar Reformed church and teacher of the four classes said today. He pointed to the list of 104 children who are enrolled this year. It is a record enrollment, he said.

Classes for the younger children are held in the morning and for the older ones in the afternoon. Rev. Hegyi is the sole instructor. The sessions are held in the class-rooms of the Columbus school. The enrollment list follows:

Kindergarten: Mary Varga, Elizabeth Fodor, Piros Soos, Elizabeth Kocsi, Helen Yuhasz, Margaret Szsahina, Zolton Varga, John Kardos and Irene Dacku.

First grade: Helen Keppler, Lillian Toth, Helen Horvath, Irene Lazar, Elizabeth Toth, Margaret Bartha, Stephen Kovacs, John Toth, Michael Sabo, Joseph Filep, Elizabeth Lences, Mary Sabo, Helen Bartha, Helen Manhart, Stephen Vargo, John Fedor, Stephen Fedor, Elexander Buzas, Joseph Urr, Elizabeth Karkos, William Karnay, Elizabeth Kovacs, Charles Balog, Charles Vargo, Elizabeth Kovacs, Ernest Soos, John Lukacs.

Second grade: Helen Sipos, Margaret Fulop, Elizabeth Fazekas, Alexander Daku, Bill Koi, Geza Yuhasz, Charles Takacs, Helen Dancs, Esther Sellai, Rose Urr, Elizabeth Sipos, John Lazar, Stephen Varga, Walter Varga, Stephen Daku, Andrew Kocsi.

Third grade: Margaret Hidi, Rose Torkos, John Fazekas, Irene Katko, Elizabeth Scabina, Emma Bahush, Elizabeth Filip, Helen Samu, Elizabeth Cesch, Ida Bahush, Helen Sabo, Bertha Orehosky, Ida Soos, Esther Balog, Helen Varga, Louis Sohayda, Irene Dakus, Irene Nudge, William Lazar, Louis Sabo, Alex Magyar, John Varga, John Katko, Daniel Molnar, Louis Fabian, Steven Yuhasz, Bill Kovacs.

Fourth grade: Frank Balog, Bertie Sohayda, Dan Nagy, Gabriel Comba, Joseph Nagy, Elsa Bahush, Jennie Soos, Joseph Varga, William Sohayda, Andrew Bartha, Stephen Kalas, Joseph Nagy, Frank Koi, Peter Kocsi, Zolton Yuhasz, Stephen Dancs, Zolton Buzas, Zolton Barta, Bill Varga, Stephen Magyar, Louis Katko, Andrew Petrick, Elek Munkacsy, Ethel Biri.

ARRANGE WEEKLY MEETINGS

At a special meeting of the local post of American Legion it was definitely decided to hold the postponed Legion Day on Sunday, August 30th. There will be weekly meetings every Tuesday evening at the post rooms until that date. The committees request that members who are interested attend these meetings.

IT'S A GIRL

A daughter was born Monday at the Jersey City Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Larrimee, of Jersey City. Mrs. Larrimee was formerly Miss Margaret Child, of this borough.

DRUIDS ANNUAL BALL

The Ancient Order of Druids will hold their annual ball in the German Lutheran Hall on Saturday evening, October 31st. Al Ritter's Orchestra has been engaged to furnish the music.

Mrs. Andrew Christensen, Mrs. George Swenson and Mrs. Charles Crane, were the luncheon guests on Wednesday of Mrs. W. Meyers, at Rahway.

Mrs. Marshall Stone and children, of Pershing avenue, leave today for Ware Shoal, S. C.

Miss Agnes Gunderson will leave today for Greenwood, S. C., to join her sister, Olive, a student at Surman University. Both will then proceed to Cedar Lake, N. C., where they will remain for the month of August.

Mrs. Walter Vonah, Sr., Mrs. Walter Vonah, Jr., Dorothy Vornbaum, Jean Vornbaum, Mrs. Harry Rapp and children, Louise, Marie and Hermann, spent yesterday at Midland Beach, S. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kennedy and family returned from a three weeks' stay at Beechwood.

James Carlisle, of Roosevelt avenue, spent Wednesday at Asbury Park.

MISS CLIFFORD IS BRIDE OF J. WOOD

The marriage of Miss Catherine Janet Clifford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Clifford, of 26 Cooke avenue, to Mr. Jeff H. Wood, son of Mr. J. A. Wood, of Ware Shoals, South Carolina, took place on Wednesday night, at eight o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents. Rev. D. E. Lorentz, pastor of the First Presbyterian church performed the ceremony.

Miss Agnes Clifford, sister of the bride and Mr. Verbie Webber were the attendants.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood left for South Carolina after the ceremony.

CLUB TO HOLD CARD PARTY

Committees have been completed for the card party that will be held in Firehouse No. 2, under the auspices of the Woman's Democratic Club, Wednesday night, August 5th. Mrs. William O'Brien is general chairman. The other members are: Mrs. John Medwick, Mrs. Thomas Kinnelly, Mrs. William V. Coughlin and Mrs. F. X. Koepfler.

LEAVES TONIGHT FOR EUROPE

Mrs. Sigmund Olsen leaves tonight for a tour of Europe. She sails at midnight on the S. S. New York. Passage was arranged by Yuronka and Nagy.

TONSILS REMOVED

Howard L. Beiter, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Beiter, of Washington avenue, had his tonsils removed on Wednesday at the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

HOME FROM CRUISE

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Philips and son, Alan, returned home after enjoying a delightful cruise on the steamer Belgenland to Novia Scotia.

RETURN FROM BLAIRSTOWN

The Misses Evelyn Beech, Marjorie Bryer, Dorothy Byrne, and John MacGregor, returned home Monday from Blairstown, where they spent a week attending the Young People's Conference at Blairstown academy.

William Misdom, of Lincoln avenue, is camping at Budd Lake.

Cake Always Prominent at the Wedding Feast

The custom of serving wedding cake and bride's cake is a survival of the early practice of feasting. The custom is world-wide and exceedingly ancient.

The origin of the wedding cake (the original holds little resemblance to the cake as we know it today) is found among the traditions of the Fiji Islanders and some tribes of American Indians. That first "wedding cake" was a meal cake that the new bride always offered to her husband. The early Romans went so far as to break a salted meal cake over the bride's head as a symbol of plentifulness. Still many other nations followed the same custom by having the guests drop wheat cakes upon the wife's head and then eat the fragments for good luck.

The demand for such bits of cake became so great that in early Britain huge baskets of small, dry crackers were baked for every wedding and no guest thought of departing without one. The next development of the modern bridal cake was a small, square and richly spiced bun which guests brought literally by the hundreds of pounds. These were not thrown at the bride, but were heaped at the head of the table in one great mound, over which the bride and groom attempted to kiss each other. This feat was supposed to bring lifelong prosperity.

Crude Eyeglass Frames in Use in Olden Days

The people of the world would be very much upset if they were compelled to wear the kinds of frames used in the olden days for eyeglasses. History tells us the earliest corrective glasses were mounted in crude shell frames which were held in position by strings extended to the ears. Some were made without ear pieces and were held in the hand, much the same as the modern lorgnette.

At one time in Spain, glasses were attached to the hat, a very inaccurate and insecure manner. About 1600 in England, glasses were fastened to hoods, which fitted the entire head. These were later discarded for leather holders with string attachments for ear pieces. In later years, metal frames, principally steel and gold, replaced all others.

Among the old-time glasses in America is a pair worn by Washington in 1779, which are now on exhibition in a museum at Philadelphia. It is said that America's first glasses came over on the Mayflower and cost about $75. Naturally, at that price, only a few could afford to own them.

WEISS-LEBOWITZ WEDDING SUNDAY

Miss Mathilda Weiss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Weiss, and Louis Lebowitz, also of the borough, who are to be married at the Pythian Temple in New York City Sunday, have selected their attendants for the ceremony.

Miss Evelyn Weiss, a sister, and Miss Harriet Lebowitz, will attend the bride, while William Lebowitz and Bernard Weiss will be the bridegroom's attendants.

TO HOLD CORN ROAST

The Carteret Firemen's Fife and Drum Corps Company No. 1 will hold an Old-fashioned corn roast at Brady' Grove on Sunday, August 9th, at 1 P. M.

John H. Nevill spent Sunday with his family in Asbury Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Carleton and family of Pershing avenue spent Sunday at Seaside Park.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fee, of Pershing avenue, spent the week-end at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Thomas Quin and daughter, Agnes, are enjoying a week's stay in Asbury Park.

Alfred Woodhull, Anthony Bretchka, Edward Galvanek and William Rock, returned from a fishing trip to Barnegat Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Young, of Emerson street, will leave for Oakland, Cal., shortly, where they will make their future home.

Mrs. George Bradley has returned home from a stay at Kennebuckport, Maine.

Andrew Dosher, of Lincoln avenue, spent Sunday at Washington, D. C.

Ruth and Harry Farr returned home Sunday, after spending two weeks at the Boy Scout camp Burton-at-Allaire.

Don't Worry

Once we have mastered worry, we have added another world to our life, a world in which fear and trembling of the spirit has no existence.

How we long sometimes to be free of worry. It weighs us down, and in our weakness we give way to it. Then worry becomes jubilant. It gloats over our misery. Yet, if we give the matter a moment's thought, worry is absolutely and completely inept.

We are creatures of habit. We easily form habits that are not good for us. Worry is the prime one. Habits of happiness are just as easy. Try pushing worry aside, out of your mind, out of your life, the next time it comes up. It may beat you. When the next worry pushes its way into your thought, try again. You'll find resisting it is not so hard. Eventually, worry will give you up as a bad job.—London Tit-Bits.

Ice Cream Italian?

There is no definite date that can be assigned for the invention of ice cream, but it seems probable that it originated in Italy about the Fifteenth or Sixteenth century. It is stated that a variety of frozen compound was a common delicacy in Italy during the Sixteenth century, also that when Catherine de Medici became queen of France in 1533 she took with her from Italy her apparatus for making ice cream. It was introduced into England, Germany and America before the end of the Eighteenth century. The wholesale ice cream business in this country began with the establishment of a factory by Jacob Russell of Baltimore in 1851.

Old Roman Theater

About 20 miles from Donzere, or 12 miles from Avignon, is Orange, where the famous Dutch family, the house of Orange, rulers of both Holland and England, had its origin. Here are Roman remains, including a famous arch of triumph, under which many a Roman victor has passed with his legions, and a theater which will seat in the open 40,000 spectators. The acoustics are about perfect, and if you are on the topmost row, you can hear the voices on the stage distinctly. Every summer, at the end of July or early in August, the famous Comedie Francaise presents a series of Greek tragedies there.

Davis' Final Interment

Jefferson Davis died December 6, 1889, and whs buried at New Orleans. On May 27, 1893, his body was removed from the tomb where it had remained since his death to Memorial hall in the city of New Orleans, where it lay in state until the next day. It was then taken to Richmond, reaching that city on Wednesday morning, May 31. The body was taken to the capitol, where it lay in state through the day, and in the evening was interred with inpressive ceremonies in Hollywood cemetery.

INSTALL OFFICERS IN LODGE SESSION

Officers were installed Monday at a meeting of Bright Eyes Council, No. 37, Daughters of Pocahontas. The installation was conducted by District Deputy Mrs. Anna Smith, of Jamesburg. The officers installed are: Prophetress, Mrs. Harry Axon, Pocahontas, Miss Adeline Donovan; Powhatan, Mrs. Harry Yetman; guard of the forest, Mrs. C. Morris; guard of the teepee, Mrs. V. Gleckner; first scout, Miss Alice Brady; first warrior, Mrs. J. Eggert Brown.

There were guests present from Perth Amboy, Sayreville, Rahway, Jamesburg and Milltown. A contest for a dark horse prize was won by George Geaim, of Milltown. Refreshments were served.

CARD PARTY ARRANGED

Plans have been made by St. Joseph's parish for a card party to be held in the church hall on Friday night, August 7.

Over 100 prizes will be awarded, including a five dollar gold-piece donated by Mayor Joseph A. Hermann.

The committee for the affair comprises Mrs. William Conran, Mrs. A. J. Bonner, Mrs. Frank Davis, Mrs. Mary LeVan, Mrs. G. T. Gaudet and Mrs. Edward Lausmohr.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Uliano, returned home last Tuesday night from a visit to Hazelton, Pa.

Mrs. Cornelius Doody is entertaining a group of friends at luncheon yesterday.

Pie That Found Favor With Marcus Aurelius

Though not much success attended the attempt to salve Caligula's galleys from the mud in which their remains rested at the bottom of Lake Nemi, a more presentable and equally authentic fragment of imperial Rome has been seen at Budapest. The recipe for a game pie, which is said to have been a favorite of the Emperors Hadrian and Marcus Aurelius, was recently discovered among some Roman records, and Reuter tells us that a pie has been prepared according to these instructions and served at an hotel in Budapest.

With Marcus Aurelius high thinking seems to have been linked with comparatively plain living. The recipe for his favorite pie begins by instructing the cook to take (in English weights) a pound and a half of wild boar meat, the flesh of a pheasant, and the legs of a sucking pig. Ox tongue, ham, olives, and peppers are other ingredients, and the whole structure was held together with five pints of stock "clarified with eggshells and strengthened with gelatine" and then decorated with truffles.

It seems a curious thing that it should be possible to prepare and eat today such a pie as might have been laid before the Antonines. The galleys go, the pictures crumble, the statues are shattered. But when once the recipe is rediscovered, the pie emerges none the worse for some 1,800 years of history.—Manchester Guardian.

Revolver Not Needed to Rout that "Burglar"

Monte slept well because he needed the rest after a hard day, but he was wide awake in an instant when he thought he heard a noise in his front parlor. He came to this realization only a moment before his wife prodded him in the back: "Wake up, Monte," she commanded. "There's some one trying to get in below."

Monte sat up. "Well, what are we going to do?" he asked his wife in a whisper to avoid detection. "I guess you'll have to go downstairs and call the police," she offered.

Monte had to hold himself up in dignity to his better half, so he crawled out of bed, quietly grabbed a bathrobe and went to a dresser where, after much fumbling, he obtained a rusted old revolver.

Fortified, he started down the stairs stealthily. Half way down, when he could peer through a door into the living room, he saw a shadow. Not much like the shape of a man. He grew braver. At the bottom of the staircase he switched on the living-room lights. There was no one there.

He listened and the noise was repeated. Turning his eyes to the window from where the sound emanated, he noticed a large German police dog trying to get in. Seizing an overshoe he opened the door and let it fly, with inaccurate aim, but successful effect. The burglar disappeared.—Brockton Enterprise.

End Is Peace

It has been said: "Every complaint from which men suffer can be cured by fasting." Quite true—if they only fast long enough.

Short Talks Over Phones

Fifty words are all the average person uses in an average telephone conversation.

MRS. E. LEFKOWITZ ENTERTAINS AT CARDS

Mrs. E. Lefkowitz, of Pershing avenue entertained a group of friends at bridge at her home on Thursday night. High scores were made by Mrs. J. Weiss, Mrs. Thomas Cheret, and Mrs. A. Lebowitz. The consolation prize went to Miss Clara Stern.

The other guests were: Mrs. Paul Garber, Mrs. D. Lasner, Mrs. R. Brown, Mrs. L. Ruderman, Mrs. Morris Ulman, Mrs. Morris Spewak and Mrs. B. Kahn..

TO VACATION IN VIRGINIA

The Misses Kempie and Natalie Miles will spend the month of August in Whitfield, Va. They left Saturday accompanied by their mother, Mrs. Russel Miles, who spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Alice Thomas, of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Diedrick and children, Mary and Charles, returned home following a two-weeks' tour of the west.

Mrs. Edward Wohlschlager, of Emerson street, and Miss Rita Brandon, of Roosevelt avenue, are surgical patients at the Rahway hospital.

John Powers of High street, an executive of the U. S. Metals Refining Company, is spending his vacation at Lowell, Mass.

The Misses Margaret, Kathryn and Helen Doody, of Plainfield, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Doody, of Longfellow street.

Mrs. E. Newman and son, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mrs. J. Rosenbleeth, of Hihg street.

Dr. and Mrs. Metzger, of Philadelphia, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Jones, of Cocke avenue.

Appreciation

Don't be afraid to thank people for the favors and kindnesses they show you. Remember, it is the only way in which they are repaid and it is very discouraging to the thoughtful person to never reap any word of appreciation. Speak right up with that "thank you."

Read Your Own Will

A British woman has had a talking movie made of herself reading her own will. Describing this novelty a writer in Country Home says that the originator has even arranged the order of seating so that she will be able to address individually from the screen each person invited to her posthumous appearance.

Brother, Ride the Mule!

Parson Snowball says it is better to ride a slow mule that you own than to speed in a sedan that ain't paid for.—Florida Times-Union.

Methodist Church Notes

The Port Reading team failed to put in an appearance Wednesday, so the Scouts just had a short practice game as a sudden shower came up and drove the boys from the diamond.

The picnic held under the auspices of the Sunday school last Tuesday was a grand success as more than a hundred enjoyed a days outing at Surprise Lake. This is an ideal place for family outings and continues in popularity as was proven Tuesday, as it took two buses and several pleasure cars to get the people there and back. Everyone reports having a good time. The church is planning to duplicate the effort sometime in August. Mr. Turner was in great demand, he being the center of attraction was seen rowing the children up and down the lake, climbing trees and otherwise helping everyone to have a good time.

Reese M. Turner, pastor of the Methodist church, announced Sunday that he will receive members into the church on August 23.

Some have signified their intention of renewing their covenant by letter, others will join by probation. The pastor is extending an invitation to those attending the services not connected with any other church to join with them at this time.

The ceremony of infant baptism will be administered also.

The usual choir practice will be held tonight. They are one of the drawing rards of the Sunday evening service.

SUNDAY SERVICES

10:00 A. M.—Sunday School will be held. The girls will be glad to greet their teacher (Mrs. A. Woods after her three weeks vacation.)

7:45 P. M.—Preaching and Praise service, conducted by Reese M. Turner. His subject will be "Vanishing Towers." Good music with selections by the Senior Choir. Electric fans will be one of the cooling features if needed. Come and worship with us if your church is closed, regardless of denominational lines.

That Trip of Captain Cook

Captain Cook, first to plant the British flag in Australia, had not gone there to find new lands, but had been commissioned by the British Royal Astronomical society to observe the transit of Venus across the sun's face from a southern aspect.

Exercise Stimulates Heart

When a man runs uphill, his heart pours blood into the aorta about seven times as fast as when he sits quietly reading.

SWANSON PICTURE AT LOCAL THEATRE

Gloria Swanson has an appealing role as "Jerry Trent," the modern miss in her latest United Artists picture, "Indiscreet," which comes to the Ritz Theatre, Wednesday and Thursday next week. As a young woman who has very definite ideas on how to treat men, Miss Swanson puts her modern ideas to work, and the result provides numerous dramatic situations that reach a climax when her fiance discovers her in a compromising position with a former admirer whom she is trying to prevent from marrying her sister.

"Indiscreet" is an original story written for the star by De Sylva, Brown and Henderson, the trio of famous song writers, who are also are the producers of the film.

ENROLL IN MUHLENBERG

Miss Margaret Hemsel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hemsel and Miss Mildred Brown, daughter of J. J. Brown, of Emerson street, have enrolled in the training school for nurses at Muhlenberg hospital.

Counellman and Mrs. J. J. Lyman, of Locust street, are spending their vacation at Atlantic City.

Miss Rose Schonwald, of Edgar street, left Monday for Maysville, Kentucky, where she will remain for the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cook, Mrs. William Hagan and daughter, Joanne, spent Monday at Asbury Park.

Mrs. Laura Crane is spending a week with friends in Anselma, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. William Conran and daughters, Kathryn and Audrey, attended a funeral at Salem, N. J.

James Carlisle, of Roosevelt avenue, spent Wednesday at Asbury Park.

Comforting Note

You get your money's worth in a taxi, if only from the comforting reflection that they aren't your fenders. —Buffalo Evening News.

Beach Changes Color

In the Gulf of Mexico there is an island where the beach changes color with the tides. When uncovered the sands are purple; the incoming tide speedily transforms them to gold.

Spirits in Trees

Natives of Central Africa believe that trees possess spirits and a weird ceremony must take place before a tree can be chopped down.

SPECIAL

4-Wheel Brakes Relined

Ford - - - 8.95

Chevrolet - 10.95

We use genuine Firestone Hi-Speed Brake Lining. These prices include one free adjustment.

DALTON BROS.

37 Cooke Avenue Carteret, N. J.

HERO BACK; FINDS SELF LEGALLY DEAD

Deserted U. S. Army and Joined Foreign Legion.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Arnold Godbey, a fighting man, knew that he had been hurt and injured in the French Sudan during the World war, but he did not know until recently that a court had done him a greater damage in declaring him legally dead.

Indeed it was a strange story of adventure that Godbey told his mother, Mrs. Grace Godbey Mulkey, when he appeared at her home and asked for his estate, which had already been divided in Probate court.

Godbey's story began when he was an adventure-seeking boy before the United States entered the World war. In 1917 he had a desire to enter the great conflict, which he had read about in the newspapers, although he was only sixteen years old when he enlisted in February of that year. He joined the marines.

Won Hero Medals.

His exploits as a marine won him the Croix de Guerre and the Distinguished Service medal. He was gassed several times, but he rose to the rank of second lieutenant.

When the war ended Godbey was mustered out of the service in Hoboken, August 3, 1919. Civilian life didn't appeal to him, so he re-enlisted.

After six months he deserted and went to the French Foreign Legion and soon was off to French Sudan to quell the Riff uprising. There he found more fighting than he cared for.

A real battle with the Riffs ensued. The Foreign Legion rode camels that day in 1926. The Riffs didn't mind hand-to-hand fighting and met the legionaires eye to eye and when it was over Godbey was letf for dead.

Two days later persons passing over the battlefield found the American and took him to a French military hospital, where he was kept for two years before he was discharged as fully recovered in 1928.

Tried for Desertion.

He went to Spain, where he was seized with a desire to see his native land again. He obtained a job on a Spanish freighter bound for America.

The freighter brought him to Brooklyn three months ago, where he surrendered to marine authorities.

He was tried for desertion, but because of his World war record the court's leniency gave him a dishonorable discharge as his only punishment, with the promise that six months' good behavior would result in granting him an honorable discharge.

He arrived here just in time to learn that the Probate court was dividing his adjusted compensation certificate. He is claiming the estate on the grounds that he is alive. And it looks as if he has a good case.

Colorado Man Catches Peculiar Looking Fish

Pueblo, Colo.—Al Severson went fishing and caught for himself a necturus.

A necturus is a weird looking animal, a cross between a water salamander and catfish. It is a genus salamander—and is one of the largest members of the family. It is found in the eastern and central portion of this country, but so far as is known Severson's specimen is the first ever caught in Colorado.

The animal, about nine inches long, of gray-green color, with skin like a catfish, has four legs, with four toes on the front feet and five on the rear, and it has six external gills.

It can live for some time out of water.

Severson, who captured the animal alive, kept it in a jar filled with water for five weeks, but it has refused all food.

Goodnight, What a Name! but Owner Gets His Bed

Des Moines, Iowa.—A young man walked into the police station here.

"Your name?" asked the jailer.

"Goodnight," replied the youth preparing for sleep.

"Just a minute, sonny," shouted the jailer. "I asked your name."

"Goodnight," patiently responded the youth.

"No more wise cracks!" said the jailer.

"My name," said the young man, is John Goodnight."

"Goodnight!" exclaimed the jailer, and Goodnight went to bed.

Baby Gorilla Waxing Fat on Goat Milk

St. Louis, Mo.—Yonnah has a goat all her own. And the goat has been instrumental in making Yonnah fat.

Yonnah is the St. Louis zoo's baby gorilla. Since baby gorillas in captivity are rare, zoo attendants were puzzled about just how to go about feeding Yonnah. They weren't familiar with the necessary diet.

Then August A. Busch donated a goat to Yonnah. So the gorilla's attendants began feeding her goat milk. In ten days the animal gained 22 ounces.

Now the gorilla's diet includes spinach, graham crackers, bananas, molasses, oranges, lettuce, and bone meal, aside from the milk.

GOTHAM FALLS FOR BARGAIN SWINDLES

Hint of Smuggling Catches the Easy Marks.

New York.—"Say, buddy, wanta buy a good fur cheap. Gotta get rid of it cheap."

Cheap, to be sure. But not cheap enough.

Beware of the individual who tries to prey on your hidden impulse to get something for nearly nothing.

Look straight ahead or shake your head firmly when one of them halts a delivery car and speaks down at you hoarsely from the corner of his mouth.

Or better yet, write down the license number of his car.

The wonderful bargain the driver offers you, with the intimation that it is stolen or smuggled through the customs, 99 times out of 100 is a swindle.

Lieut. John E. Mahoney, in charge of the 23 uniformed men in Commissioner Henry B. Cocheau's Long Island division of the state motor vehicle bureau, has just issued a warning that this type of swindling is expanding.

One of the gangs Lieut. Mahoney has been chasing sells old tires, doctored and painted so that they look usable.

Another swindling gang have a truck carrying a radio which is hooked up and plays fine. Sets are offered for sale which are supposed to be identical with the one playing.

When you get your purchase home you find the tubes are dead and the set as a whole worthless.

It is hard to convict such swindlers. Take the case of the man who sold a piece of cat fur worth $2 to a lady for $7, hinting it was stolen. He was brought before Mahoney, who got the woman's money back.

If the case had gone to court it would have been one person's word against another, with the truck man maintaining that he had not misrepresented, and the chances of conviction would have been negligible.

Only Longhorn Herd in America Shows Increase

Lawton, Okla.—The Texas Longhorn, bovine replicat of the days of the Spanish conquistadors, will not become extinct, although there is but one herd in the United States.

United States forestry officials are certain that the animal will be preserved through the rapid growth of the herd in Wichita National forest and game preserve. The rapid growth of the herd since it was placed in the preserve gives credence to the contention. The herd now numbers 75, three times its size in 1927.

The Longhorn, descendant of the scrawny and hardy cattle of Spain centuries ago, once numbered thousands on western plains. The first Spanish colonists brought a few with them during their conquest of Mexico and southwestern United States.

Through the efforts of Will Barnes of the United States forestry service, erstwhile plainsman and cowboy, congress made a special appropriation for purchase and transportation of the few remaining Longhorns to the preserve in the Wichita mountains near here.

Humming Bird on Long Flight for Syrup

Colorado Springs, Colo.—An old visitor came back this year to see Ralph J. Ayer, a farmer living near the Black Forest region, and his wife. He is a humming bird named Bill and his home is in South America.

Bill flew north this spring as is his custom. And just why he flies each year across the Gulf of Mexico and over tropical jungles to the Ayer ranch was revealed by Mrs. Ayer, a farmhouse mistress with a liking for birds.

The humming bird has a fondness for sirup, Mrs. Ayer said, and each year upon his return perches himself upon a branch of a honeysuckle vine, which grows up over a house window. From this branch, Bill can feed from a bowl of sirup, placed there by Mrs. Ayer, to the satisfaction of his "sweet tooth."

Ayer has made a study of the South American species of humming bird. He declared they can fly across the Gulf of Mexico in a single night.

Work on Hydroelectric Dam in Ozarks Started

Siloam Springs, Ark.—Preliminary work to the actual construction of the huge hydroelectric project on Grand river, near here, has been started.

Hundreds of acres in the valleys will be inundated by a lake to be created. The project will be one of the largest in this section of the Ozarks. More than three years will be spent in construction.

Hundreds of men will be afforded employment by the work. The actual dam site is across the Arkansas line in Oklahoma.

Kansas Woman Traffic Manager of Air Line

Kansas City, Mo.—To Miss Dorothy Werner of the Kansas City division of American Airways, Inc., goes the honor of being the only woman in the United States to hold the position of traffic manager of a major air line.

After three years' experience in aeronautical promotion work she was given charge of ticket sales, mail and express on the American Airways from Kansas City to St. Louis and Omaha.

ALL NATIONS EYE LINDY'S EXPLOITS

World Follows Plans for Trip to Orient.

Washington.—Where Lindbergh goes the world's imagination follows—an axiom of American journalism—has received new confirmation incidental to announcement of the aviator's plan for a flight to Japan and China.

Over four years have elapsed since Lindbergh "hopped off" from Roosevelt field for the first successful nonstop flight to Paris. The tremendous interest that attended his trans-Atlantic flight has persisted during successive years, owing to a well timed series of aerial accomplishments. These have belied any possibility that the first transcendental exploit was merely the result of luck.

His Good Will Trip.

In four years since he startled the world he has been the object of attempted exploitation in every field, despite which he still is best identified for his contributions to aviation.

After his return to the United States in 1927 he soon embarked on a nation-wide tour, under auspices of the Guggenheim foundation, which aimed to build up popular interest in aviation—in a word, to help make the public "air minded." This eventful and safe tour was estimated of great importance as an encouragement to commercial aviation.

His next great effort, semidiplomatic in character, was a "good will trip" to Mexico and countries in the Caribbean region.

Lindbergh's next important contribution to the progress of aviation was as consultant engineer in the projection of transcontinental joint air and mail service, which was inaugurated successfully.

In 1929 Lindbergh piloted the inauguration of an air line down the Antilles to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, on the north coast of South America.

In the next year Lindbergh had a new thrill in store for the country, a feat which he shared with his wife, Mrs. Ann Morrow Lindbergh, soon to participate in his fortunes on the far eastern flight.

Set Coast-to-Coast Mark.

The couple left Los Angeles in the morning, stopped at Wichita, Kan., in the afternoon for refueling, and the same night hurtled into Roosevelt field, N. Y., for a new transcontinental record. The flight of about 2,700 miles was made in 14 hours 45 minutes and 20 seconds, at an average of 180 miles per hour, beating the previous record of Capt. Frank M. Hawks by 2 hours 52 minutes and 44 seconds.

The Lindberghs' transcontinental flight was made at high altitude, from 10,000 to 15,000 feet, and for the announced purpose, "to test the theory that airplane speed and efficiency are to be sought above storm areas, in rare atmosphere."

This achievement kept the Lindberghs at the peak of national esteem, from a technical as well as popular standpoint. It proved to aviation authorities that Lindbergh was not inclined to "stand still" in his profession, but disposed to press onward for new successes which would be of practical value to aviation.

Aviation experts now are convinced that Lindbergh's far eastern flight aims at specific technical results of which the public has not yet been fully apprised. The flight, therefore, will command the attention of technicians as well as of the masses in many countries who find in "Lindy's exploits" a serial story of never fading interest.

Ackerman's Umbrella Still Loyal in 52nd Year

Plainfield, N. J.—An ancient and widely traveled umbrella, the property of Representative Ernest R. Ackerman, of 506 West Eighth street, recently began its fifty-second year of service. The umbrella was bought in Liverpool, coincidental with another one purchased by Dr. George E. Vincent, former president of the Rockefeller foundation. Dr. Vincent discarded his years ago, but Mr. Ackerman's has traveled 750,000 miles with him, over every continent. Mr. Ackerman says that when the umbrella begins to show signs of wear he will donate it to the Plainfield public library.

Damage Suit Against City Lasts for 18 Years

Cincinnati.—Mrs. Elizabeth Gohmann sued the town of St. Bernard, near here, for damages in connection with a street improvement in 1913. Three judgments in her favor have been returned in the 18 years since, but she never has collected a cent because of appeals. The latest judgment in her favor was for $3,030, but Mrs. Gohmann cannot recall the amount sought in the original suit.

Prisoners Construct County Courthouse

Creighton, Neb.—Knox county's new courthouse will be built by prisoners of the county jail. Oliver Prosser, brick maker, has been hired by the county to boss the prisoners in making the bricks which will be used in the new county building.

The present jail population is two men. Prosser says he needs two more for an efficient force.

Famous Steamboat Race of Old Days Recalled

A writer in the Indianapolis News dips into the past with the following description of probably the most famous speed contest that ever took place on the Mississippi:

The river packets Robert E. Lee and the Natchez were both famous boats during the prosperous days of river shipping. The Robert E. Lee, owned by Capt. John W. Cannon, was built at New Albany in 1866. The Natchez was built at Cincinnati by Capt. Thomas P. Leathers. As the boats cruised the river, there was much speculation as to which was the faster. After some negotiation a race was arranged. No fixed rules were adopted, hence each captain had full power to order his boat as he desired. The race started from New Orleans at 5:00 p. m., June 30, 1870, with the Lee four minutes in the lead. The captain of the Lee elected to race without passengers and to strip his vessel of all excess weight. He also followed a course shorter than the route sanctioned for safe navigation. The captain of the Natchez accepted a full passenger list and followed his usual routine except from crowding steam to gain time. The Lee reached the goal, St. Louis, at 11:25 a. m., July 4, and the Natchez arrived at 6:00 p. m., the same day. The victory of the Lee was disputed on the ground that she did not follow her usual course with a cargo and passenger list, but popular opinion favored her.

Good Reason Found for Giving Youth a Chance

It is hard for a parent to realize that youth can solve some of its problems and make some of its decisions without adult interference. The inability of adults to give a youth a chance to assume responsibility is of old standing. Most of us are unable to note the growing maturity of a boy. We keep on coddling and fathering him far beyond the point when he can make some of his decisions.

Thackeray found the same condition in his day, and out of the accumulation of wisdom gained in his study of mankind, wrote:

"We should pay as much reverence to youth as we should to age, there are points in which you young folks are altogether our superiors; and I can't help constantly crying out to persons of my own years, when busied about their young people—leave them alone; don't be always meddling with their affairs, which they can manage for themselves; don't be always insisting upon managing their boats, and putting your oars in the water with theirs."—Richmond Palladium.

FOR NEWS AND FACTS
READ EVERY PAGE

COUNCIL MINUTES

Regular meeting of the Council of the Borough of Carteret, held in the Council Chambers, July 29th, 1931, at 8 oclock P. M.

Present, Mayor Joseph A. Hermann. Councilmen, Conrad, Dolan, D'Zurilla, Ellis, Young. Absent, Lyman.

The minutes of July 6th, were read and approved, on motion by Dolan and Conrad. A petition was read, also a letter coming from the Hungarian Political and Club, asking that Joseph Lokos be employed in the street department. The petition signed by sixty three (63) members. This on motion by Dolan and D'Zurilla was referred to the Street and Road Committee.

Motion by D'Zurilla and Dolan to suspend rules and take up the reading of bills, was carried. All bills found correct were ordered paid, all voting yea on roll call;

COMMMITTEES

Finance—There was considerable talk on a bond issue to retire notes, it was agreed that the Mayor call a meeting of the Council on this matter, on motion by D'Zurilla and Dolan.

Streets and Roads—Conrad spoke of water boxes above the ground level, saying that they were dangerous to pedestrians. The Clerk was instructed to write the Water Company to lower them to grade, on motion by Conrad and D'Zurilla. Conrad said that the roads were being put in good shape. Ellis spoke of road sweepings being put in the catch basins, on Chrome avenue. This to be looked into by Road committee.

Police—Progress.
Fire and Water—Progress.
Lights—Progress.
Buildings and Grounds—Progress.
Poor—Conrad said that the appropriation was going fast, and that there should be a different system; That there should be some one in the office from nine A. M., to at least thhree P. M., and that reports should be turned in to the Council; also itemized bills. It was agreed to take this up at the next meeting.

Motion by Conrad and Dolan to adjourn, was carried.

HARVEY VO. PLATT,
Borough Clerk.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the Department of Public property of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Middlesex for the furnishing of labor and materials for water proof painting of the Middlesex County Court House in the City of New New Brunswick, County of Middlesex, New Jersey, on Tuesday, August 4th, at 2.30 P. M., Daylight Saving Time.

Specifications for the proposed work, prepared by the department of Public Property, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, in the County Record Building, Bayard Street, New Brunswick, N. J., and may be inspected by prospective bidders during business hours.

Bidders will be furnished with a copy of these specifications. Bids must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, bearing the name and address of bidder and the name of job on the outside, addressed to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Middlesex County, and must be accompanied by a certified check for not less than 10 per cent of the amount bid, provided said check is not less than $500.00 or more than $20,000.00, and delivered at the place and on the hour above mentioned. Certified check must be drawn to the order of the Treasurer of the County of Middlesex. Bidders will be required to furnish a bond of a surety company authorized to do business in the State of New Jersey, agreeing to furnish bond in the amount of 100 per cent of the contract. Bidders will be required to leave with the clerk of the Board of Freeholders a sum sufficient to cover costs of preparation of plans and specifications.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids if deemed in the best interest of the County of Middlesex so to do.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.
By JOHN WHITE,
Clerk.

Henry C. Berg,
Chairman, Department of Public Property.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY

Between ANNA MAKELONE, PETITIONER and WILLIAM PETER TITUS, DEFENDANT:

TO WILLIAM PETER TITUS;

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey made on the 17th day of June, 1931, in the cause wherein Anna Makelone is the petitioner and you are the defendant, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the petitioner's petition on or before the 18th day of August, next, or in default thereof, such decree will be taken against you as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just.

The object of such suit is to obtain a decree of annulment of the marriage had between you and the said petitioner.

Dated: June 17th, 1931
ELMER E. BROWN
Solicitor of Petitioner,
576 Roosevelt Avenue,
Carteret, N. J.

Penalty or Privilege

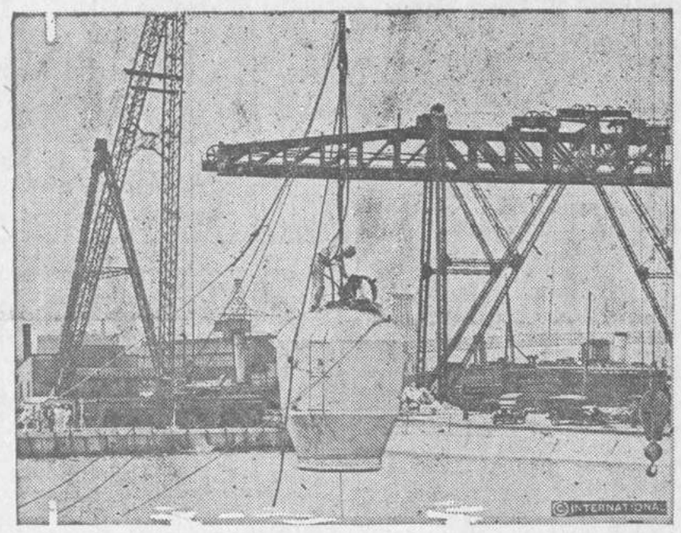
"To be lonely," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown "is a penalty when the men about you are good and a privilege when they are not."—Washington Star.

Tel. 331-M
If You Have the Lots and Want to Build,
See Me
LOUIS VONAH
BUILDER
257 Washington Ave.
Carteret, N. J.

Mittuch's
DRUGS
CARTERET, N.J.
61 Roosevelt Avenue
Phone Carteret 8-0455
Phone Carteret 8-1646

AUGUST
FURNITURE SALE
It is our custom to run only three sales a year. Each event is a sincere Price Reduction Sale. This year's August Sale is to be even more impressive from a price reduction standpoint, than any we have ever conducted.
Refrigerators 35% Off
Carriages 50% Off
Ironing Boards Regular $1.50 98c
Every item of furniture in our store is included in this sale at large price reductions.
BERNARD KAHN
Washington Avenue Carteret, N. J.

New Submarine Rescue Chamber



Under the watchful eyes of United States naval officers this newly invented and perfected submarine rescue chamber is being lowered in the Brooklyn navy yard drydock for a thorough test. It pulls itself down by motor power by a cable until it is directly over the "eye" of the rescue hatch. As many as eight men at a time can be transferred from a doomed vessel to the chamber, which rises to the surface from its own buoyancy. It contains an electric light and a telephone through which means constant communication can be kept up between the sunken submarine and the rescue ship through this new rescue chamber.

LIGHTS OF NEW YORK

By WALTER TRUMBULL

Theodore Roosevelt practically never forgot a name. Perhaps that is why he was President. Personally, I couldn't even run for a train on that platform. I cannot remember names, and my mother is no better at it than I am. I wonder whether it can be an inherited trait. At any rate we know better than to try to remember a name, because if we do try we always get it wrong.

In this regard, any association of ideas is a snare and a delusion. One reason is that when you want to remember a name you usually are in a hurry. Either you are trying to introduce somebody or you unexpectedly meet some one out of his accustomed niche. When there is no sudden pressure names are easy to remember. You always think of them 15 minutes after you need them.

Those with a good memory for names regard you with pity and tolerance. The fact that you do not forget persons seems to carry little weight. If you say, "You know the chap I mean—that bearded author who goes about with Gene Tunney—the tall old Irish fellow who writes plays," they exclaim in shocked tones: "Surely, you are not speaking of Bernard Shaw!" Of whom else could you be speaking? Isn't he Irish and tall, and hasn't he a beard, and isn't he an author and playwright? Try and deny it!

* * *

Persons are such egoists that they rarely help you out on names. Few, for example, step up and say, "I'm Manuel, former king of Portugal. Do you remember me?" That's Old world courtesy. Most of them are like the man of whom Jim Corbett tells his famous story, the member of a crowd of several thousand who met Jim at the station when he was champion, and who later said, "Of course, you remember me. I was the man in the brown derby."

I hate to blow the whistle on Jack Dempsey, but Jack has been getting away too long with a reputation for a great memory. The truth is that he has a system. He just says, "Hello, pal" to everybody. I heard him do that once to a particularly annoying butter-in. "Is he your pal?" I asked him a bit severely. "I never saw the dumb cluck before," said Jack cheerfully, "but they're all my pals."

* * *

Few have the moral courage to admit that they don't remember. Frequently I stall until I have had a chance to go over the alphabet and try the theory of association. Then usually I triumphantly address "Mr. Tiger" as "Mr. Lion, or "Mr. Pickerel" as "Mr. Pike." Gene Tunney used to be honest. He would say, "I am sorry. I don't remember you, but I am glad to see you." Then some one who had probably shaken hands with him at a training camp would go away calling him ill mannered and "high hat."

* * *

George Creel has the courage of his convictions. He was standing with a senator once in Washington, when a man rushed up and said, "You don't know my name." "Why should I?" demanded Mr. Creel. "I don't even remember you." The senator sighed. "I wish," he said, "I had the nerve to do that." Franklin P. Adams is fond of such things as crossword puzzles, but refuses to spend his time in guessing contests. If some one calls him on the telephone and says, "I bet you don't know who this is," he replies promptly, "You win," and hangs up the receiver.

* * *

Women, even the most beautiful and interesting, are hardest to remember because of the faculty they have of completely changing their appearance with a hat or gown. I still grow warm with embarrassment when I think of a woman I met one morning on Fifth avenue. It was in the days when they wore those hats they pulled down over their noses.

"You don't remember me," she said laughingly. I knew I had seen and talked with her somewhere, but couldn't for the life of me call her by name. It developed that I had sat next to her at a dinner the previous evening.

(© 1931, Bell Syndicate.)—WNU Service.

My Neighbor Says:

WHEN frying ham or bacon always place it in the pan before putting the pan on the fire. It cooks and browns quicker and better than if put in a warm pan.

It is a good plan to dip brooms in very hot soapsuds once a week. This toughens the bristles, and the brooms not only last longer, but also sweep better than if they were kept perfectly dry.

Mint and herbs should be washed in cold water, wrung dry in a cloth and chopped with a sharp knife. If carefully dried thus they will be crisp and, instead of clinging in a wet mass to the knife and board, will be quickly chopped to powder. The board also will not be stained green or require special attention to clean.

To remove flypaper from an article, wet the article with kerosene and let it stand ten or fifteen minutes. Wash in hot water and pure soap.

(© by Western Newspaper Union.)

LUCKY STROKE

Mrs. Henpecque—That paper says that a man was arrested on his wedding day and sent to the penitentiary for life.

Mr. Henpecque—Yes—awful lucky for him.

In a Class of Your Own

Midde age is the period when a stranger of your age seems old and the fellows you grew up with still are boys.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Children's Corner

Edited by DOROTHY EDMONDS

A Number Jumble

One night the numbers gathered together for a jolly meeting. For once they decided to have a thoroughly good time. They were tired of causing frowns to appear on children's faces. Every single one of them arrived on time.

When they felt extremely gay they

took partners and danced. Of course, when they took partners they immediately became larger, more important numbers and changed their names.

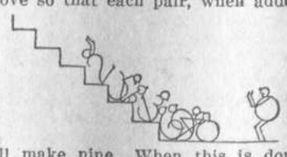
Twelve danced a jig; forty-six did a fancy polka; fifty-three swayed gracefully; seventy danced a rather stiff waltz and not always in time; and eighty-nine, because its two parts both wished to dance in the same direction, tried to please each, by skipping merrily forward in a barn dance.

All went well until some number, perhaps it was roly-poly zero, spied an interesting staircase.

"Let's all roll down the stairs," said he.

Not wishing to appear disagreeable the other numbers agreed. It was easy enough for zero who had no joints to bruise, but dear, dear what a heap and a jumble of uncomfortable numbers landed at the foot of the stairs a few moments later. Alas! There they must stay until the children will straighten them out.

Stand them in pairs on the lines above so that each pair, when added,



will make nine. When this is done, it is possible they may feel comfortable again.

(Copyright.)—WNU Service.

The Kitchen Cabinet

BUILDING THE BODY

We may liken the growing of the body of a boy or girl to the building of a house. First we must have a good foundation, which comes from healthy ancestry, then comes the choosing of the materials to build the bony structure and the muscular system which must develop at the same time.

During the early years the bones need lime and other minerals to stiffen them and make them strong to carry on the work of the body. In the 'teen age the diet must furnish adequate amounts of "building" foods.

A diet which supplies daily one pint to a quart of milk taken in various ways, two eggs, one-fourth head of lettuce or its equivalent in cabbage, from one-half to one pint of orange juice daily, with the juice of a lemon. Using the juice of the lemon to add to the drinking water without sugar gives the water life and adds the required vitamins needed. This gives a diet which will furnish good firm bones and teeth.

For fuel foods which are the carbohydrates (sugars and starches) we need not be exercised about them, as the youth usually eats enough of sweets, which he needs to supply energy, and starches are eaten in fairly good amounts. The fats consumed, which is taken in oils, nuts, butter and yolk of egg, should be in proportion of one to four in carbohydrates. In athletics candy gives a quick energy food. For children, if given after a meal or long enough before it not to dull the appetite for the proper food, it is now considered quite a part of the daily food. A growing boy needs twice as much food as his father. Overweight is better than underweight, since it gives a reserve to draw upon in time of illness or strain.

(© 1931 Western Newspaper Union.)

Combination for Beach and Water

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

IS YOUR vacation program mostly a matter of swimming, bathing and sunning? If so, you will be interested in the combination bathing and beach costume, shown in the picture. It might correctly be spoken of as a three-in-one proposition, for it is all of that—a sun, water and sand costume.

As to "looks," well, you can see for yourself that it is about as smart a costume as ever went in the water or ever came out for a stroll on the beach. As to being practical, that is exactly why we are illustrating it here, because it is thoroughly so.

See to the left this modish suit all ready to jump in and take a swim. Of course, not even a bathing costume is expected to stay under the water all the time, especially when the call of the beach style-parade is so insistent. When it comes to beach regalia, as every woman knows, it is huge hats and novel pajamas which are telling most of the story. Wherefore, it's a wise designer who included in this ensemble perfectly stunning pajamas with a straw hat as gaily colorful as the mode demands.

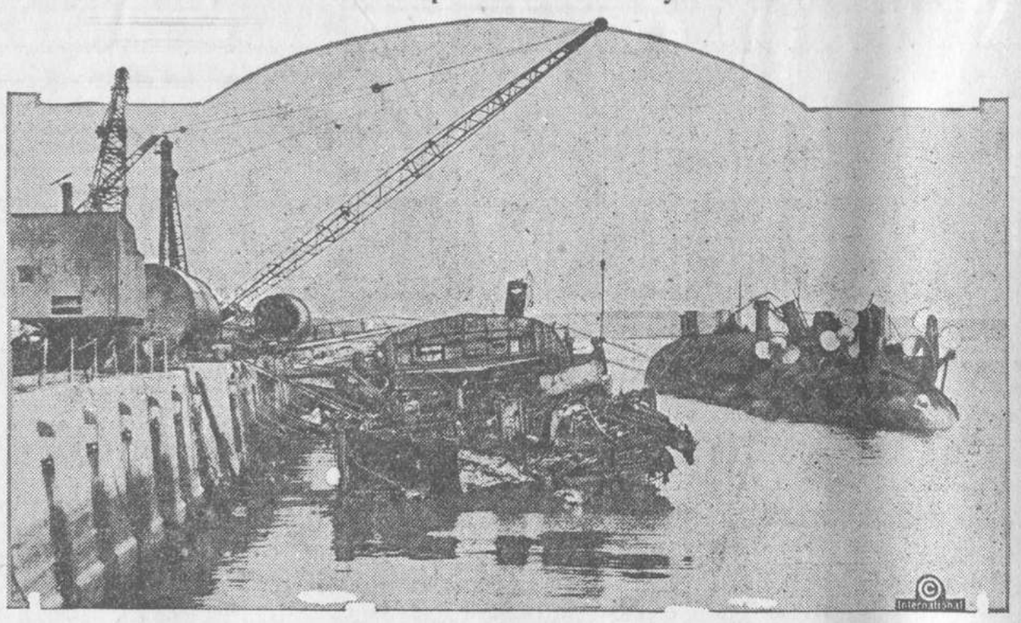
You will adore the chic color scheme of the snug-fitting pajamas which belong to this ensemble and which are therefore made of the same skipper blue jersey as the shorts and bodice. Which reminds us of the fact that jersey is more popular than ever for bathing and beach costumes. But about the stripes which distinguish these pajamas and which we started to tell about, they play up algerian red, legionaire blue and morocco sand —French colonial colors, if you please, which are so highly in vogue at the moment.

Now that designers have taken to creating the many-piece costume, which is true both as to formal and informal modes, the trend is especially made a feature in the realm of bathing and beach togs. One of the newest ideas in this direction is the three-piece which includes a wrap-around skirt which by a mere gesture on the part of the wearer can be converted into a serviceable and charming beach cape.

Clever looking beach sets which are as gaudily colorful as any bathing beauty might wish are made of terry cloth, the trio consisting of a long practical coat, a wide-brimmed hat to match and a large roomy bag which is rubber lined.

(© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

More German Warships Out of Davy Jones' Locker



This photograph made at Scapa Flow, Scotland, shows the remains of the German warship Bremise, which was recently raised from its watery grave, floating at the pier in front of the Von Der Tann, which came to the surface upside-down. Both these ships were part of the German fleet scuttled after the World war. They are to be broken up for scrap.

How It Started

By JEAN NEWTON

THE GUILLOTINE

IT WILL surprise many of our readers to learn that the guillotine, used to behead people, was originally introduced as an instrument of mercy! This may seem rather startling to some of us who are familiar with French history, but it is a fact, nevertheless.

We have it as the invention of Dr. Joseph Ignatius Guillotine.

Doctor Guillotine was the physician who was responsible for the substitution of the guillotine in place of the various devices hitherto used.

The guillotine accomplished the purpose desired quickly and painlessly. Probably, however, its many beneficiaries during the French revolution did not regard it as an unmixed blessing.

(© 1931, Bell Syndicate.)—WNU Service.

Colorado's Distinction

Colorado has about four-fifths of the highest peaks in the United States.

Auto Shoves Sleeper Out of His Own Home

Washougal, Wash.—Gus Heater was rudely awakened at midnight when John LaChance's automobile skidded on a curve, plunged through Gus' two-room shack and shoved Heater and his bed out through a rear wall. No one was injured.

DIFFERENT FATHER

The Merchant—No, sir, my father never gave me $10,000 a year to squander.

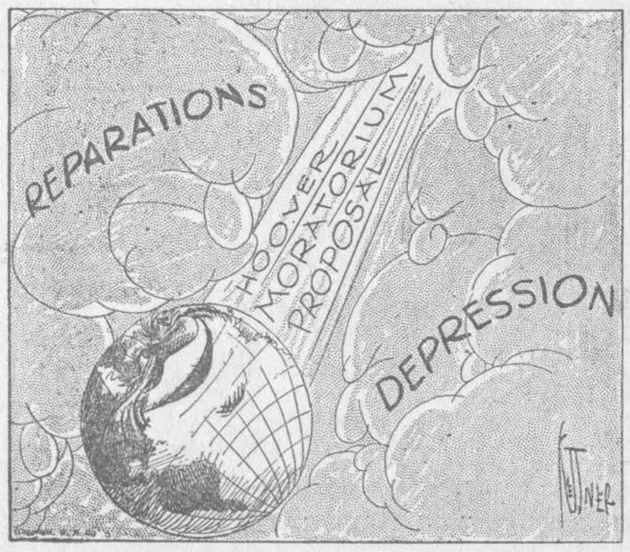
His Son—Well, your father wasn't as aristocratic as my father.

Icebergs Disappearing From Northern Atlantic

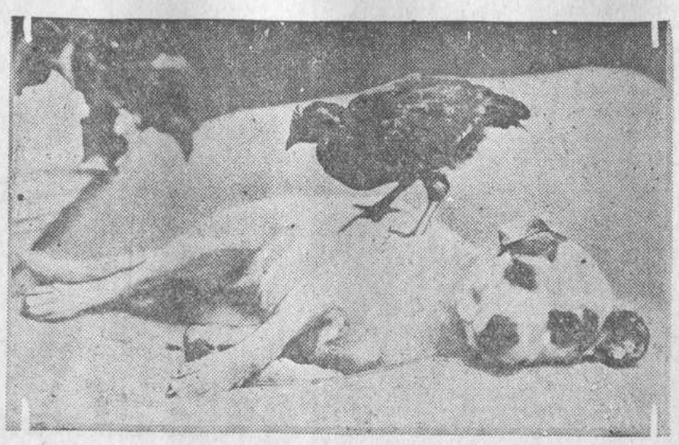
Montreal.—Icebergs no longer are a scenic attraction of the St. Lawrence route. They are disappearing. Last year 440 icebergs were reported in the areas of north Atlantic travel. This season only two small bergs have made their appearance and they were so distant from the recognized steamship lanes that they failed altogether as a spectacle.

It is suggested that drought over a large area of this continent prevented the accumulation of sufficient water in the North to produce the usual supply of bergs, and the novel idea is mooted that it may soon become advisable for steamship companies to anchor a few bergs off the Straits of Belle Isle for the benefit of passengers. Enterprising purveyors may, it is said, soon be advertising in the columns of tourist journals, "Icebergs for sale."

Sunshine



Peggy Rescues and Adopts a Chick



Peggy, of Los Angeles, a little terrier with a great big mother complex has adopted a chick which she rescued from a cat that almost had killed it. Peggy and the chick, named Peep Peep, play together, eat together and when one sleeps the other keeps vigil.

AMERICAN BATHING SUIT WORLD'S BEST

Paris, the style center of the world, lags far behind America in the design of one important feminine garment, according to Baron de Meyer, famous French stylist and fashion authority. That garment is the one-piece bathing suit.

The American one-piece may not be modest but it's the most modish garment of its kind in the world, the baron writes in Harper's Bazaar. Nothing—and only nothing—can equal it for showing off the feminine figure to the best advantage.

"Nothing made in Europe can beat the quality of the American-made bathing suit," Baron de Meyer writes. "No other suit of its kind apparently gives the female figure so perfect a shape."

In one way, however, the French suits have the bulge on all others. They're so tight that they cause their wearers to bulge in the wrong places, the baron says.

European bathing suits would improve, the French stylist believes, if their designers would spend their summer vacations on the beaches studying the needs of bathers. At present it is very difficult to obtain a stylish suit on the continent. The few women who do insist on smart bathing suits are obliged to have them made to order.

Wool Is About Smartest Thing for Sports Wear

If questioning whether or not wool is endurable for summer wear, since it is to be about the smartest thing for sports, try out the venture with a dress of kid angora. One will never know that one is wearing wool, so delightful is it to the touch. Then also, it comes in the faintest and loveliest of pastel colorings, so becoming that one can hardly resist its appeal.

Linen Mesh Underwear Relief in Hot Weather

Linen mesh underwear is something of a relief in hot weather. It is the kind about which it is said that it is hot in cold weather and cool in warm weather. As a matter of fact it does absorb perspiration far more readily than silk or cotton and those who wear it are loud in their praises.

Demurely Simple

Demurely simple is this beautiful gown of black crepe with a motif of large leaves etched in silver thread and silver sequins. With it is worn short gauntlet gloves of white suede.

Charming Little Coats Enhance Evening Gowns

Lovely little coats are worn over summer evening dresses. They are made in many fabrics, many styles. Some have short sleeves, some have capelets over the arms, some are really capes. One cape is made of finely pleated chiffon cut in points around the lower edge.

These little coats and capes are made in all the colors of the rainbow, and in black and white as well. If you sew cleverly, they are not difficult to make. And they certainly add much to the effectiveness of the summer wardrobe.

Some of them have a band of fur around the elbow sleeves.

MECHANICS WIN LEAGUE PENNANT

Capture First Half Flag in Deciding Game Played Monday. Defeat Tank House.

The Mechanical Department won the pennant for the first half by defeating the Tank House by a score of 5 to 3 in a very interesting contest at the Copper Works field Monday night.

Considerable interest was centered in this contest as the result of the game was a deciding factor in the winning of the first-half pennant. Had the Tank House beaten the Mechanics both teams would have been tied for first place.

Loose fielding by the Tank House team was largely responsible for their defeat. Smith starred at the bat for the losers, while Cromwell, Wilhelm and Schultz formed the heavy artillery for the pennant winners, each collecting two hits apiece.

The box score.

Mechanics

	AB.	R.	H.	E.
Cromwell, 2b.	4	2	2	0
Skurat, c.	2	1	0	0
Wilhelm, 3b.	4	1	2	0
Shultz, 1b.	4	0	2	0
Ginda, cf.	3	0	1	0
Balarich, lf.	4	1	0	0
Bryan, p.	3	0	1	0
Borchard, ss.	3	0	0	0
Kazmer, rf.	3	0	1	0
	30	5	9	0

Tank House

	AB.	R.	H.	E.
Jugan, 3b.	3	1	0	1
Casey, ss.	3	0	0	0
Miglecz, p.	3	0	0	0
Smith, 2b.	3	1	3	0
Braxton, 1b.	3	1	2	1
B. Clark rf.	3	0	0	0
W. Clark, cf.	3	0	0	0
Lomax, c.	3	0	1	1
Tawronsky, lf.	3	0	0	0
	27	3	6	3

Machanics	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	—5
Tank House	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3

Two base hits—Braxton, Schultz. Three base hits, Bryan. Bases on balls, off Miglecz 2; off Bryan 0. Struck out by Miglecz 9; by Bryan 7. Umpire Cutter. Scorer Steve Mikics.

OFFICE TEAM WIN LEAGUE OPENER

Defeats Yard Department in Start of 2nd Half of U. S. M. R. Co., Baseball League.

The Office team won the opening game in the second half of the U. S. M. R. League by defeating the Yard Department by a score of 12 to 7. The feature of the game was the hitting of the Office men. They collected eleven hits, Possoby and Kitzler each getting three hits.

Although they were outhit the Yard teams defeat was largely due to poor fielding. The score-keeper registered eight errors against the losers.

The box score.

Yard

	AB.	R.	H.	E.
Trosko, c.	4	1	1	0
B. Mullan, lf., p.	3	0	0	1
Comba, 2b.	4	0	0	1
Van Dusky, p.	2	1	1	1
Hart, rf.	2	0	0	0
Rack, 1b.	4	1	3	1
Kasha, 3b.	3	1	0	3
J. Mullen, cf., lf.	2	1	1	0
McDonald, rf., cf.	3	1	1	0
Shultz, ss.	3	1	1	1
	30	7	8	8

Office

	AB.	R.	H.	E.
Partridge, 2b.	2	1	0	1
Harmon, c.	3	2	0	0
Coughlin, ss.	2	2	0	2
Landon, 2b.	4	3	1	0
Richmond, cf.	3	1	1	0
Morris, cf.	1	0	0	0
Posserby, lf.	4	2	3	0
Laubach, 3b.	3	0	1	0
Kitzier, rf.	3	2	3	1
Molecni, rf.	1	0	0	0
Scoboe, p.	4	0	2	0
	30	12	11	4

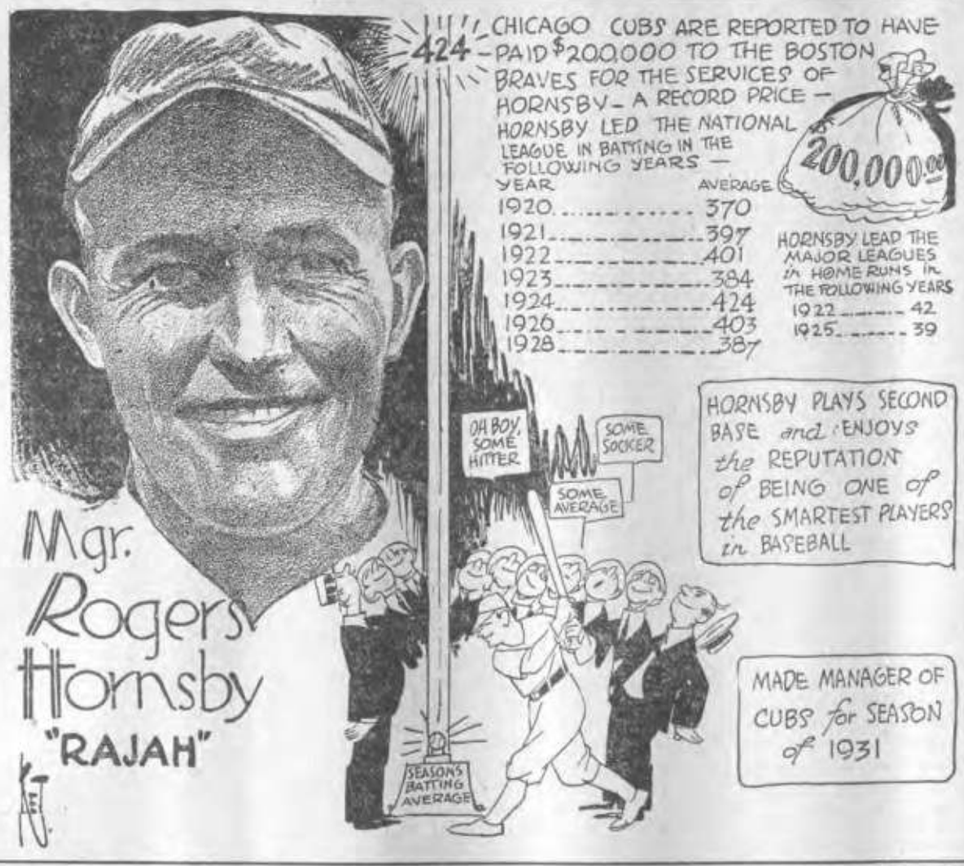
Score by innings:

Yard	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	—7
Office	6	0	1	2	3	0	x	—12

Summary—Two base hits—Possoby, Scoboe, Rock. Three base hits, Van Duskey. Double plays, Partridge, Coughlin, Langdon. Hit by pitcher, Laubach (by Mullan). Struck out by Van Dusky 3; by B. Mullan 4. Bases on balls, off Van Dusky, 1; off B. Mullan 1.. Umpires, Kapucy and Cutter. Scorer Steve Mikics.

Wind Resistance

There is less wind resistance in an open car with the top and windshield up than when they are down, tests at the bureau of standards disclose.



MACHINE-PUMP IN DEADLOCK GAME

Both Teams Unable to Solve the Slants of Opposing Pitchers. Teams Evenly Matched.

In a pitchers battle that finally ended unsettled, the Machine nine and the Pump outfit of the Foster-Wheeler League played a scoreless tie Tuesday, at the plant grounds. S. Godlesky hurled for the former club, while "No-hit, no-run" Rossman elbowed for the latter tribe.

The Machines made twenty-one trips to the plate and collected four hits. The Pumpers visited the pan twenty-two times and slapped out five safeties. Godlesky struck out but one batter, while Rossman was credited with fanning five.

Mitroka, Shultz, Yellen and Gaul were the four to account for the Machine's hits. J. Rogers, with two safeties and Lauter, Albani and Rossman with one each made up the total of bingles by the Pumps.

The box score:

Machine

	AB	R	H
Mitroka, ss.	3	0	1
F. Edgie, 3b.	3	0	0
Irwin, rf.	3	0	0
S. Godlesky, p.	2	0	0
F. Godlesky, 1b.	2	0	0
Shultz, cf.	2	0	1
Bensulock, 2b.	2	0	0
Yellen, c.	2	0	1
Gaul, lf.	2	0	1
	21	0	4

Pump

	AB	R	H
Lauter, 3b.	3	0	1
Albani, c.	3	0	1
Dziak, rf.	3	0	0
J. Rogers, 1b.	3	0	2
Poll, ss.	2	0	0
G. Rogers, 2b.	2	0	0
Rossman, p.	2	0	1
Nolan, cf.	2	0	0
Balaris, lf.	2	0	0
	22	0	5

Score by innings:

Machine	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Pump	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Bartholdi's Famous Statue

The sculptor, Bartholdi, has left a record about the execution of the Statue of Liberty. He says that first a statue which measured from head to foot 2.8 meters and in its entirety, 2.85 meters, was executed. It was done with rigid precision and then reproduced four times as large by the ordinary process. The model which was the result of this work measured about 11 meters in total height. It was divided into a large number of sections destined to be reproduced separately at four times their size. The sections were packed and shipped to New York, where they were assembled.

Mendelian Law Long Known

The famous Mendelian law on which rests the modern science of inheritance was perhaps known in part to the Japanese in the year 1300. Dr. Louis Blaringhem, of the University of Paris, returned from a visit to Japan, has described an old screen representing poppies whose colors follow to some extent Mendel's law. There are five red, white and five mixed or hybrid on the screen. Blended offspring of a white and a red poppy might produce five white, five red and ten mixed, according to present-day science. So though the ancient Japanese were not quite accurate, they had the main idea.

TEAMS ARE TIED IN TENNIS LEAGUE

Bonnell-Richards and Turner-Coughlin Teams in Close Sets in This Week's Matches.

CARTERET TENNIS LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pc.
Bonnell-Richards	3	0	1,000
Turner-Coughlin	2	1	.667
Green-Goderstad	2	2	.500
Hila-Knorr	0	1	.000
Brandon-Skiba	0	3	.000

Results

Bonnell-Richards defeated Skiba-Brandon, 6-1, 6-1.

The Bonnell-Richards duo of the Carteret Tennis League continued on its undefeated way at the high school courts here last Thursday evening, by taking the Brandon-Skiba team for another match The scores of the two sets played were 6-1, 6-1.

Plenty of action and style was displayed by the winners as they won their third straight match. Bonnell and Richards comprise one of the most dangerous duos in the league, with the Turner-Coughlin team right behind to give all the opposition necessary.

The Turner-Coughlin duo of the Carteret Tennis League, after winning two matches in as many starts, were defeated Tuesday by the team of Green and Goderstad at the high school courts. The scores of the three sets played were 8-10, 6-11 and 4-6.

The two sets lost by the Turner-Coughlin combination were closely contested. Plenty of action and style was displayed by the losers, but hard and brilliant drives by Green and Goderstad caught the losers off balance.

Prison on Rock

There is probably no spot on earth which is more desolate and uninviting than the southern tip of South America. The land is barren and the natives are miserable specimens of humanity, stunted, ill-fed and dirty with no ideas of morality.

A large rock in the ocean to the south of the cape is the tip of a volcano and is used as a prison for long-term convicts of Argentina. There are about 800 prisoners with a guard of 100. As escape is impossible on account of the rugged character of the country a large company of guards is not regarded as essential. The convicts are compelled to work and are given opportunity to learn a trade with the possibility of accumulating money so that they may start a new life when released.

Few Really Think

In his "Art of Thinking," Abbe Dimnet says that nineteen out of twenty people do not think, but live like automata. He holds that most people do not think "even ten minutes a day."

This is analogous to a thought of Montaigne's: "The majority of people are too lazy to attack a problem with more than a charge or two." Of course, there are subjects too vast for even studious minds to master. Taine studied human society in the attempt to arrive at some acceptable principle of government. At the end of twenty years of such study he said he had found only one principle—that society is a vast and complicated thing.—Exchange.

FOR NEWS AND FACTS READ EVERY PAGE

LATHE TEAM TRIPS UP LEAGUE LEADERS

Beat Condenser Team in 3-2 Game Wednesday. Victors Win on Three Base Hits.

Being nine games behind the league-leading Condensers of the Foster Wheeler baseball league did not affect the playing of the Lathe nine, holders of the anchor position as it launched a three run rally in the fourth inning Wednesday to trip the topnotchers, 3 to 2, in an upset tilt.

Nemish, Demish and Wuy batted out the three hits chalked up by the winners, while Galvanek and Kara belted out the pair of safeties for the losers. Neder fanned three.

The box score.

Lathe

	AB	R	H
Bellock, ss.	2	0	0
Turner, 1b.	2	0	0
Donovan, 3b.	2	0	0
Neder, p.	2	0	0
Nemish, c.	2	1	1
Demish, cf.	2	1	1
Lasky, 2b.	1	1	0
Bodnar, lf.	2	0	0
Wuy, rf.	2	0	1
	17	3	3

Condenser

	AB	R	H
Cheslak, lf.	2	1	0
Sharkey, 1b.	2	0	0
Galvanek, p.	2	1	1
Kara, 3b.	2	0	1
Kara, 3b.	2	0	1
Pencotty, ss.	2	0	0
Martin, c.	2	0	0
G. Edgie, 2b.	2	0	0
Tergie, cf.	4	0	0
Ted, rf.	1	0	0
	16	2	2

Score by innings:

Lathe	0	0	0	3	0		—3
Condenser	2	0	0	0	0		—2

Eskimo's Impedimenta

A great deal of genuine interest was shown in an exhibition of Eskimo life, shown at Montreal. There were specimens of tools and weapons, ancient and modern, made use of in the Arctic regions. There were snow glasses made of wood with small slits for vision; curious drills which the Eskimo holds in his teeth while he presses the point into the ground or the ice; a leather belt with an ivory buckle; fine combs delicately carved out of ivory; ivory needles and toys; carved miniatures of bears, walrus and seals; ivory rattles and draughts.

Height of Waves

Waves rarely have a greater height than 50 feet, but they appear to be much higher when seen from a ship in the open ocean. These waves frequently have a greater height, however, in breaking upon a rocky coast. The highest wave reported by the hydrographic office of the United States Navy department was encountered in the North Atlantic ocean, December 22, 1922, by the British steamship Majestic. Its height was estimated at 80 feet.

Turn About

A mother who was distressed over her young son's actions with his small guests, said:

"I don't like your petulant ways with the other children."

"When I am at their house I have to mind them because they are their mamma's pets, too," replied the defendant.

LEGION JUNIORS IN STATE FINALS

Local Team Have Only Trenton Team to Dispose of to Win State Jr. Championship.

On Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock the American Legion Junior Baseball team, sponsored by the local post will journey to Trenton to play the first of a three game series to decide the State championship. Under the able direction of Morris Cohen Junior League Committeeman and Jerry Harrigan, who manages the boys they are now northern New Jersey champs, Trenton being the representative Southern New Jersey winners. The game will be played at Caldwalder Park, West State Street, Trenton and a bus will leave the Ritz Theatre at 12 o'clock, noon. The committee announce that there will be room for a limited number of rooters who might want to go with the boys.

NOTED DRIVERS IN SPEEDWAY RACES

Management to Provide Program of Thrilling Races at Woodbridge Track on Sunday.

Fred Frame, Billy Winn, Hermann Schurch, Gordon Condon, Fred Winnai and three dozen other driving demons full of speed freny will be back on the Woodbridge Speedway half-mile board bowl Sunday, August 2nd, when the mid-summer series of races are started and action will again be rife at the popular auto race center in a grand re-opening program.

Jimmy Gleason, who if he secures the mount he hopes to will be the real dark horse;Larry Beals, Rick Decker, Lew Smith, Harry Graul, Firman Lawshe, Bob Sall, and other Woodbridge favorites, are due back after a six weeks lapse of activity on the "hot-spot" bowl.

Sprint programs wil be the order for the August 2, 16 and 30 races, with the three five mile races, a ten-miler and the final 25-mile race. Of the three races run this year Frame has taken one and Winn was winner in two. The rivalry between the two is intense.

Eight sections in the grand stand will sell for a dollar under a new plan in effect, which cuts the price in half for these sections. Time trials will start at 1 p. m. and races proper at 3 p. m.

Repairs on the track should make the course in good shape and there should be no delays.

Events will be sanctioned by the American Automobile Association.

Beneficial Effects of Mate Long Recognized

Brazil is the land of coffee, but Brazil is also the land of Brazilian tea or mate, and there is no reason, the Brazilians think, why the United States imports of more than $25,000,000 in oriental tea cannot be in large part supplanted by the infusion made from the leaves of the mate tree.

What coffee is to the humans north of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude, mate is to those south of this line, and it is consumed by more than 20,000,000 people. The name comes from the gourd which the Indians have used for the beverage from earliest times.

Many years ago the remarkable effects of mate were noted among the Indian tribes, and it has been scientifically established that the infusion is beneficial to the nerves and to intellectual and muscular activity. One may go for a considerable time on mate without food. The amount of urea is reduced one-fourth, and oxidation of the tissues retarded.

Mate grows on large trees. The branches are cut off and dried and passed under a roller which crushes the leaves. The latter are then baled and sent to factories for further processing. Curityba, Brazil, has the most extensive plants and is the commercial world center for the product.

Patronize Our Advertisers

Two Sisters, 85 and 58, Meet for First Time

Seminole, Okla.—Two sisters, one eighty-five and the other fifty-eight, born in Russia, met for the first time in their lives half way around the world from their birthplace.

The elder of the two sisters, Mrs. Mary Frumhoff of St. Joseph, Mo., married at an early age and moved from her native hamlet in northern Russia to the Black sea region. The older sister never returned to the northern village.

The younger sister, Mrs. Julia Shannon, San Antonio, Texas, was born in the same little Russian town after the older sister had moved away. The younger sister was married in her native village and 35 years ago moved to America. Ten years later Mrs. Frumhoff and her husband emigrated to America.

Two sons of Mrs. Frumhoff, merchants here, arranged for the reunion.

Governor Found Driver Had Plenty of Time

Austin, Texas.—Gov. Ross Sterling tells this one with a chuckle:

"I had been visiting the Imperial prison farm, near Houston. They furnished me with a car and an efficient driver to return to Houston.

"'If it will not make you too late, I wish you would drive me on to the Cay (Sterling's summer home),' I said."

"Certainly, sir."

"You will have enough time?"

"Oh, yes sir, I have seven years."

He has since been paroled.

The IMPERIAL Hat Cleaning and Shoe Shining Parlor
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Why not motor down to the Nation's Capitol?

You will find the following Maddux-operated Hotels so cozy and comfortable and inexpensive

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For reservations or further information, address James T. Howard, General Manager Maddux Hotels, 1409 L Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., or the manager of the individual hotel.

To Make Rug Cleaning Easier and More Thorough

Do It With the HOOVER

APPLY electricity to your task. It will supply the power to do the cleaning thoroughly, while you guide the machine. A special feature exclusive with the Hoover makes its work superior to other cleaning methods. It is a combination of beating and sweeping and suction cleaning. These three forms of cleaning go on at the same time, and the rug is soon free of dirt and dust—the embedded grit as well as the surface lint is removed.

$5 down and $5 a month

The Hoover is priced at $79.50. Another model sells for $63.50. A small carrying charge is added if you pay by the month.

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The
ALEXANDER HAMILTON HOTEL

He wanted a $500 signature

and we got it for him

WE may not be able to repeat this stunt, but here is how it happened. A famous English author was stopping at a United Hotel. He felt the manager had gone out of his way to make him comfortable, and often expressed a desire to show his appreciation. One day the manager asked if he would mind autographing one of his books, for a friend. Mind? Ofcourse not! Though he seldom signed his books, the author gladly sent the manager's friend a $500 autograph. We're not in the autograph-getting business. Bless you no! But it is our business to make *every guest* as happy and appreciative as our author friend! And we think *extra service* counts even more than our larger rooms... and popular priced dining places.

In Paterson, N.J., you'll find The Alexander Hamilton Hotel the center of convenience and comfort. Business and theatrical sections are next door neighbors. The food for both Coffee Shop and Main Dining Room is cooked by 5 master chefs. Cars can be parked in rear of hotel or at garage one blockaway. Follow the local luncheon clubs . . . make your headquarters at The Alexander Hamilton.

Reduced Rates at The Alexander Hamilton

	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS
10 Rooms	$2.50	$4.00
30 Rooms	3.00	4.50
32 Rooms	3.50	5.00
70 Rooms	4.00	6.00
30 Twin-Bed Rooms	$5, 6, 7, 8.	
15 Parlor Suites	$10, 12.	

Extra service at these 25

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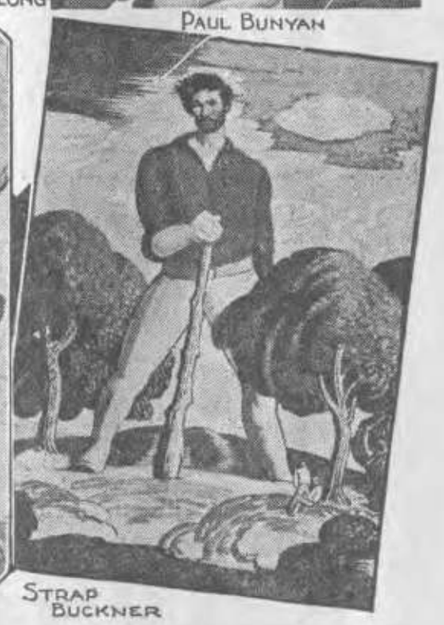

STRAP BUCKNER

All illustrations by Eben Given, from "Here's Audacity!—American Legendary Heroes," by Frank Shay, courtesy the Macaulay company, publishers.

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

FOR many, many years Americans have had to look to European sources for a certain type of imaginative tales—to the German Grimm and the Danish Andersen for their fairy tales and to the Greeks, the Romans and the Scandinavians for their legends and myths. It has been only within recent years that they have discovered that their native land is rich in folk lore, some of which they may have learned as it was passed along by word of mouth but little of which has heretofore been collected and published in book form. So the recent publication of Frank Shay's "Here's Audacity!—American Legendary Heroes" by the Macaulay company is an event of importance to those who want "Made in America" myths and legends.

In the introduction Mr. Shay tells how Americans, like other people "create their giants in their own image and endow them with powers greater than their own . . . We are an industrial nation, therefore our heroes are audacious industrialists. In the North and Northwest the hero is Paul Bunyan, the lumberjack. In West Virginia he is again a lumberjack but his name is Tony Beaver. In the Southwest he becomes a cowboy and changes his name to Pecos Bill. In Virginia he is a negro, a steel-driving man, John Henry by name. In the oil fields of Texas and Oklahoma he is a rotary well-digger and calls himself Kemp Morgan. On the railroads he becomes a mighty engineer and has won fame as Casey Jones. On the old windjammers, he is still the same mighty superman but his alias is "Old Stormalong."

Old Stormalong's full name was Alfred Bulltop Stormalong, and when he signed his initials, on the ship's log for his first skipper, that worthy looked him over and said, "A. B. S. Able-Bodied-Sailor. By your size and strength they should measure the talents of all other sea men." As for his size the sailors disagree. Some say that he was fourteen fathoms tall and others that he was "jes' four fathoms from the deck to the bridge of his nose." And he was fearless, too. One day his fellow sailors couldn't pull up the anchor. An octopus was wrapped around it and was holding it fast to the bottom of the ocean. Over the side went old Stormalong. There was a terrific struggle under the water and then he emerged triumphant. After the anchor was safely shipped, somebody asked Old Stormalong what he had done to the octopus. "Jes' tied his arms in knots. Double Carrick bends. It'll take him a month o' Sundays to untie 'em."

But Stormalong was never satisfied. He never could find a ship big enough for him until finally he signed on board the Courser. Later when a new man was taken on, the first thing he saw when he hit the deck was a stable full of horses, for the Courser was so big that all officers and men on watch were mounted on horses and rode about their duties on them. "Man alive, her rigging was so immense that no living man could take her in at a single glance. Her masts penterated the clouds and the top sections were on hinges so they could be bent over to let the sun and moon pass. Her sails were so big that the builders had to take all the able-bodied sailmakers out in the Sahara desert to find room to sew 'em."

Kemp Morgan, the Texas oil driller, was like Old Stormalong in that he too had to put hinges in three different places on his derrick so that it could be folded up to let the sun and moon go by. It was so high that it took thirty men to man it, fourteen men going up, fourteen men coming down, a man on top and a

JOHN HENRY—*Steel Driving Man*

man on duty. When he brought in his well, "it spouted so high they had to put a roof on it because St. Peter and all the angels were raisin' all h—l about the oil that was shootin' through the floor of heaven. It took ten days for the oil to reach the top and then it ruined down for three weeks."

But super-man that he was, not all of Morgan's wells brought in oil. Occasionally he got a "duster," a dry hole. But did he abandon it as did other drillers? Not Kemp Morgan! "He knew that no Kansas farmer could ever dig a post hole in his hard bottom soil. He would get his hands around his duster hole and pull it up, four feet at a time, saw it off and ship it to Kansas. Ask any Kansas farmer what he thinks of the Kemp Morgan Portable Post Holes."

But Kemp Morgan wasn't the only Lone Star product of note. There was Pecos Bill who was lost by his parents when he was a year old and grew up among the catamounts and coyotes. One day he wandered into the Golden Swan saloon, and there met a cowboy who told him of the joys of cow-punching. So Bill decided to quit being a coyote, put on human clothes (it took three coats, and two pairs of trousers pieced out with three or four blankets and pieces of cowhide to cover him) and became a cowboy. No horse was strong enough to carry him so he caught a huge grizzly bear and broke it to ride. And of course he became the greatest cowboy of them all. He could outshoot any other cowboy, he could outride any other cowboy and he could out-drink any other cowboy.

Once Bill rode a Kansas cyclone. He rode it through three states until they got to California and when the cyclone saw it couldn't throw him it rained out from under him and that was what washed out the Grand canyon. Bill came down with a mighty thud in California and the spot where he landed is now known as Death valley, a big hole in the ground, 300 feet below sea level.

Another mighty Texan was Strap Buckner who went to that state with the first party of settlers led by Stephen F. Austin. Strap had the pleasant custom of knocking men down with a blow between the eyes which he would "do in the most friendly and courteous manner and with no intention of harming them." He knocked down his friends and his enemies, he knocked down Indians and grizzly bears and wildcats and buffalo. But the greatest fight in which he ever engaged was his battle with the Devil and in that fight for once in his life he was defeated. Since Strap Buckner was a heavy drinker the stories about him are something in the nature of moral allegories and the Devil with whom he fought and by whom he was worsted was the Demon Rum. Of him, Mr. Shay says: "Strap Buckner joins the great army of avengers. He will be likened to Angoulaffre, the giant Sarasen, who had the strength of thirty men and whose cudgel was the solid trunk of an oak tree. The Tower of Pisa lost its perpendicularity by the weight of this giant leaning against it."

Whole books have been written about Paul Bunyan, the super lumberjack, so of course he gets considerable space in "Here's Audacity!" Most of the facts about his youth and his logging operations on the Big Onion river in Michigan are well known. But some of the other facts about his life as given by Mr. Shay seem to be new. For instance, after he used Babe, the Blue Ox (Babe, you remember, measured forty axe handles and a plug of Star tobacco between the eyes), to straighten out a winding logging road, Paul discovered that he had fourteen miles of road left over. So he rolled up the fourteen miles and sold it to the city of Chicago for a boulevard. And it is one of the shameful things about that wicked city that they call it Michigan boulevard in honor of the state from which it came and not Paul Bunyan boulevard in honor of the greatest lumberjack that ever lived!

Then there was the time that Jim Hill, the builder of the Great Northern railroad, decided to build a barbed wire fence along the right-of-way to keep the tramps off his trains. So he gave the job of building the 1,800-mile fence to Paul Bunyan. He soon found that it was going to take too long to get through with the work so he sent up to Montana to a man who had trained gophers for two thousand post-hole-digging gophers. Then he sent an order to another man who specialized in beavers and ordered five hundred of these animals. He set the beavers to work cutting six-inch trees into six-foot lengths and set the gophers to work digging holes. "The gophers were innocent and when one had finished digging his hole he prepared to make it his home. Then Paul would come along with a post in one hand, drag the gopher out of his hole with one hand and shove the post in. There was nothing for the poor gopher to do but to begin work on a new home. The gophers got pretty mad but who cares what a gopher thinks?" Paul didn't and he got his fence done in plenty of time.

As for Tony Beaver in West Virginia they will tell you that Tony who carries on his logging operations on Eel river is as great a lumberman as Paul Bunyan. But logging wasn't his only interest; he was also a grower of the biggest watermelons in the world which were so big that by whittling out the insides, cutting doors and windows and building fire places and allowing the rinds to dry out in the sun, they made wonderful houses.

As for the other super-Americans one is black and the other is red. There is John Henry, the negro steel driving man who was so fast with his 12-pound hammer that he was known to wear out two handles in one shift and he always had to have a boy with a pail of cold water standing by so that he could keep his hammer cool. But when steam driven drills came on the market, John Henry declared that such new fangled inventions were not necessary. He said he could beat a steam drill and in a contest that was specially arranged he did beat it. But he killed himself in doing it for after the contest was over John Henry "laid down his hammah an' he died."

Then there is Kwasind, the Hercules of the American Indians, of whom Longfellow wrote in Hiawatha. It was Kwasind who filled his pipe with tobacco, kindled it with a bolt of lightning, and then emptied the live coals into the sea. For three days he did this and on the fourth day there rose up an island which is now known as Nantucket island off the coast of Massachusetts. This and many other marvels did "the very strong man Kwasind, he the strongest of all mortals."

(© by Western Newspaper Union.)

PLEA FOR CHILDREN OF "NEGLECTED" AGE

American mothers are again under attack for neglecting their children. Almost all of them, it develops, are guilty, and Dr. Frank Howard Richardson of the American College of Physicians, is leading the assault against them. They take good care of their children up to the age of twelve or eighteen months, he says, and then leave the little tots to their own devices until about the time they enter school.

"Along toward the end of the first year and a half, children enter a period which has come to be known as the 'neglected age,'" he writes in the Woman's Home Companion. "Parents should remember that care and oversight must be continued to keep the child from drifting into a condition called, for lack of a more descriptive title, malnutrition. While the lack of proper food is but one of the causes of malnutrition, nevertheless, food is frequently at fault in one way or another.

"Fortunate is the child who passes through the pre-school age without the development of some one of the faults and vices of posture that we see so commonly even among little children. The most marked of these is the 'fatigue posture.' This is characterized by the prominent shoulder blades, flat chest, protuberant abdomen, knock-knees and flat feet, together with the tired expression of the face, that together are almost sufficient to justify the diagnosis of malnutrition without going any farther."

It is an unfortunate fact, however, that while it is almost criminal to try to cure this fatigue posture before straightening out the malnutrition that brought it about, the faulty posture frequently remains even when the child's weight has come up to or beyond that expected for his age and height. In such instances a definite crusade is necessary if the child is to regain the correct posture. The old way to do this was to institute formal exercises that were in themselves an incitement to the fatigue posture through the weariness that accompanied them. The modern idea is that exercise, to be effective for permanent improvement, must be enjoyed.

Some Health "Secrets" of Elderly Britishers

Famous people have undergone a searching cross-examination concerning their way of life and the secrets of their health by Mr. Leonard Henslowe, who has published their answers in "Living As We Do." Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, aged eighty-three, drinks cider, ale, and wine in moderation, and eats only a little meat. Sir Alfred Butt attributes his good health to "lack of time to be ill." Lord Brentford, home secretary in the last British government, neither smokes nor drinks. Mr. Justice Eve eats only bread and meat, and spends his holidays in a caravan. Earl Jellicoe attributes his good health to his healthy ancestry. Mr. James Douglas says: "I owe my constitution to my parents and my ill-health to myself." And Mr. Hannen Swaffer says: "So far as I know I haven't any health."—London Mail.

Improved Hospital Call

A new idea in hospital call bells: The patient pushes a button which signals a nurse at a telephone switchboard; and then, talking into a sensitive microphone by the bedside, the patient tells the nurse what is wanted, the nurse's responses in the conversation coming back via a loudspeaker in the hospital room.

The Will of the People

"Of course, you have a mind of your own?"

"I hope so," replied Senator Sorghum; "at the same time I've got to remember that while I am supposed to make the speeches, my constituents represent the real intellectual authority."

Role

"I can only give you a thinking part."

"Sir—"

"But this is Ibsen. It requires deep thinking."

Sermonette

"At every turn I seem to be humiliated!"

"Why don't you go straight?"

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New low prices complete, including famous Improved Griffin Continuous Front—saves hard work and Silo. Sold thru East to large dairies. Free catalogue. Write
GRIFFIN LUMBER CO.
Box 55 - - Hudson Falls, N. Y.

Sea Story

A quartette of revelers were down on the waterfront one moonlit night, singing "Sweet Adeline," when the tenor fell off the dock into the bay. The incident passed unnoticed by the leader, but he perceived that something was wrong with the harmony.

"'Smatter with you boys?" he complained. "One of you don't sound right."

"It's Jack," rumbled the basso, solemnly. "He's off quay."—Life.

$1.00 Kills Mosquitoes by Electricity

This new invention which screws into any light socket, will rid your home of mosquitoes. With it you may sleep and read in peace. Send $1 and it will be delivered with all charges prepaid. Agents wanted. They will make large profits in exclusive territories.

HERD ELECTRIC CORPORATION
BELLEVILLE - - NEW JERSEY

Envy and Expense Obviated

Mr.—There's one thing we ought to be thankful for, my dear.

Mrs.—What do you mean?

Mr.—That our friends haven't got the things we can't afford, either.

Deadly Summer complaint carried by flies!

Be Safe

Spray

FLIT

Largest Seller in 121 Countries

W. N. U., NEW YORK, NO. 31-1931.

Keep Your Balance!

It's all very well to keep on your toes, but not to the extent of being off balance most of the time.—American Magazine.

WE GUARANTEE TO YOU
A ROOM & BATH (For Two) at $4.00
A ROOM & BATH (For One) at $2.50
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One of New York's best Hotels. Convenient to all shops and theatres—where courteous attention is the watchword.
A HOTEL OF KNOWN REPUTATION

NEW SPEED CAMERA SETS WORLD RECORD

2,000 to 3,000 Pictures a Second Its Capacity.

Paris.—The French Academy of Science viewed the world's fastest photography when an invention was recently demonstrated which showed moving pictures taken at 2,000 exposures a second.

The photographic invention was introduced by M. d'Arsonval, one of the members of the institute, and was the invention of Professors Huguenard and Magnan.

The cinematographic machine, which was not greatly different from an ordinary camera, showed clear pictures at a speed varying from 2,000 to 3,200 a second.

By a special process in exposure, together with the use of a revolving shutter, a film turning three meters a second produced 2,400 pictures, the luminous impressions being recorded at one six-thousandth of a second.

The pictures were those of a large fly in action and also some small birds in flight, taken at close range. When the films were shown in reduced speed it was possible to measure the wing stroke of the fly as 90 a second. The movements of the birds were observed in the most minute detail.

The invention contributes valuable aid to scientific documentary film work and will be especially used in aeronautic research. Heretofore only 250 views were obtainable a second.

Home-Loving Man Picks Wrong Home

Portland, Ore.—Emory Davis is a home-loving sort of a person.

Five times since 1926 deputy United States marshals have taken him away and federal courts have told him to stay away. But Emory always returns with unerring instinct to his lonely log shack high in the wilds of Umpqua national forest.

Recently he was taken out for the fifth time. Federal Judge McNary sentenced him to six months in jail, but paroled him on condition he stayed out of the government timber preserve, where he insists on living as a squatter.

Loran Cochrane, deputy marshal, who usually draws the job of packing into the mountains to take Davis out, half expected to be called on to make the trip again within a few months.

England Tries Movies as Aid to Schooling

London.—An experiment to determine the usefulness of talking pictures in education has just been completed here.

For the last six months pupils in 15 English schools have been receiving instruction regularly by means of "talkies." An investigation of the results obtained is being made by educators with the intention of extending the experiment if proved successful.

The intention of those who sponsored the experiment was not to replace teachers by "talkies," but to brighten the regular school work and stimulate the desire of the school children for knowledge.

Among the films shown were travel pictures, films depicting animal life and films based on great literary works.

Thieves Steal Burglar Kits in Police Station

St. Poelten, Austria.—The school for rookie policemen established at the local police station will have to be closed temporarily, at least. The police department his just established a school to teach young officers how to deal with thieves. The equipment of the school consisted of all kinds of tools used by burglars, including jimmies, skeleton keys, etc. The local bandit gentry learning of the fine equipment contained in the school entered the police station one night recently and took all the modern burglary material. No arrests have been made, and some local people express the sentiment that some of the rookie policemen themselves may have taken the material and set themselves up in business, as the pay of officers of the law in this country is very small.

Chinaman in U. S. 50 Years to Be Deported

Seattle, Wash.—Fifty years or more of residence in the United States doesn't make one a citizen, and Chan Yee, elderly Chinese cook, must be deported to China.

Chan Yee was a youth of fourteen, living in California, when the Chinese exclusion act became effective in 1882. He failed to register, but his status was not discovered until recently, when his case was reviewed by a federal judge, and he was ordered deported.

Wife Charged Hubby Made Nonstop Flight

San Francisco.—Mrs. Yvette Perry believed that her aviator husband carried the flight idea entirely too far, she told Judge Edmund P. Morgan.

"He fly away—pouf—like that," she said, "and he never came back."

The divorce was granted. They were married soon after Mrs. Perry's arrival from France in 1921.

LIGHTS of NEW YORK

By WALTER TRUMBULL

There is a New York woman of wealth and position who never has had a high regard for regulations of the order which appear to her a bit stupid and unnecessary. Up to recent times, of course, men have made laws and women have made customs, and the fact is that the average women, being really much more independent of thought than any man, is governed mainly by her own sense of the fitness of things rather than by any legal code. That may not be clear to you, but I know what I mean.

At any rate, for various reasons, this woman had not been abroad in rather a long time, but decided to spend a season in Europe. She discovered that she had to obtain a passport. Used to special consideration, she did not see why she had to take out such a document, she being a nice person whom any country should be glad to entertain, and, if she did have to take it out, she didn't see why there was so much red tape to be unraveled. Finally she got the passport and showed it to her husband. He, being a man, was considerably startled when he looked it over.

"This picture is you, all right," he said, "but they must have made a mistake. The description doesn't fit you in the least. Your eyes, for example, are light blue. This describes them as hazel."

"Yes," said his wife calmly. "I always have wanted hazel eyes."

"What has that got to do with it?" said the man. "Your eyes are blue."

"Don't be silly," said his wife. "When they insisted upon my describing myself, I thought of just how I had always wished to look, so I just pretended I looked that way. It's a very good description."

When last seen, the husband looked as if he were about to have apoplexy.

* * *

Custom officers have told me that women are much more successful smugglers than men, because man, the poor goop, trying to bring in more than the permitted number of cigars or the remains of what he was not able to drink on the boat, usually is thinking about the law and looks as guilty as if somebody had just caught him robbing a hen roost, while the little woman, being firmly of the opinion that it is right and proper for her to bring in anything she desires, looks as tranquil and innocent as a big-eyed fawn.

* * *

There is in New York a very tall artist whose chum is a little fellow. The two are inveterate practical jokers and the things they can think up are weird in the extreme. It was these two who bought a park bench, got a bill of sale for it, carried it around the park, and almost drove a desk sergeant to apoplexy the fourth time a patrolman brought them in. Recently they have evolved a new stunt. They board a subway as pretended strangers. The little fellow goes into one car and the big fellow gets a seat in the car ahead. After the train has started the little fellow walks forward. When he gets to where the big fellow is seated, he stops, takes out his handkerchief, puts one hand on the big fellow's head, presses the handkerchief firmly against his nose with the other hand, and, in the kindly tone of a parent addressing a child, says:

"Blow!"

The big fellow trumpets, after which which the little fellow puts the handkerchief back in his pocket and continues through the train, leaving his companion calm, but the other passengers in a state of some perturbation.

* * *

A book entitled "Peacock Alley" is soon to be published by Harper's. It was written by James R. McCarthy in collaboration with John Rutherford, the latter name being being a nom de plume. It is a history of the site of the old Waldorf, now occupied by the Empire State building, and of those persons who were identified in one way or another with the famous hotel.

* * *

Le Roy P. Ward is the architect of the new King's County hospital, and Kenny brothers are the brick contractors. Frank Kenny is an old Notre Dame man and a number of the South Bend football players work for him during the vacation months to keep in shape for gridiron work in the autumn. One of his foremen is the father of John Law, former Notre Dame star.

* * *

Forty-fourth street and Sixth avenue has become a crowded corner of Manhattan. Just above there on the avenue are a lot of employment agencies. On the corner, they are excavating for a new building. Crowds of the unemployed stand around and watch the steam shovels at work.

* * *

It has become really dangerous to sit around with your friends. A lot of them appear to have succumbed to an educational complex. They want you to play spelling games, one of those games where somebody mentions a letter, and the next one adds a letter, and so on around the room until somebody completes the word. When you complete a word, you drop out. In the first place, certain of my friends have charged that I keep my spelling in my wife's name, and in the second place, I don't like spelling games and never did. And, if they don't start a spelling game, they begin on definitions. That's just as bad. Who cares about the difference between biennial and biannual? And, by the way, what does "moiety" mean?

(©, 1931, Bell Syndicate.)—WNU Service.

Milton High in Ranks of Lovers of Liberty

Milton combined in his temperament the artist and the reformer. His love of beauty was excelled only by his love of duty, William Lyon Phelps writes, in the New York Evening Post.

The watchword of his life was liberty. Milton was so stanch a fighter for political liberty that in many parts of Europe he was regarded as an anarchist. His "Defense of the English People" was publicly burned at Paris and at Toulouse. When King Louis XIV required his ambassador at London to report on all the distinguished writers in England, the report contained "one named Miltonius, who has made himself more infamous by his dangerous writings than the murderers and assassins of the king."

Milton always stood for civil, domestic and religious liberty; and, like many sincere lovers of liberty, he had a magnificent talent for the inopportune. Nearly all the poets wrote odes in praise of Cromwell during his reign; but when King Charles II returned, these poets hastened under cover and saluted in verse the new regime. But in the very year of the king's return, 1660, Milton published a pamphlet called "A Ready and Easy Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth."

Benefits of Sanitary Science to Human Life

There has been no increase in the life span. It is probably the same today, even in Europe and America, as it has been during the entire historical period. As individuals we have no greater capacity to enjoy a long life today than had our ancestors, not to mention the mythical age of the Old Testament patriarchs. On the other hand, the average duration of life has greatly increased during the last century as the result of the application of sanitary science. Extraordinary gains have indeed been made, not, however, in making more centenarians, or even more nonagenarians, but rather in bringing more people safely through the hitherto dangerous period of infancy and having them survive into childhood, early adult life and maturity. The average duration of life, or as it is often called, the expectation of life, is, consequently, today eighteen years more than it was a century ago.—Louis I. Dublin in Current History.

Streets of Pompeii

One of the unique charms of Pompeii is the view it gives of the civic and domestic life of the Romans. Here you may see the temples, courts, theaters, baths and fountains, but also the humbler evidence of human life, such as the homes, stores and streets, the latter even possessing ruts in the stone, made by generations of passing chariots. You may visit the stone mills and the jar store, the bakery and the soap shop. The treasures of Pompeii are now in the National museum at Naples, but to actually walk the streets of the destroyed city is much more interesting than viewing curios in glass cases. It is hard to escape the feeling that it is a city being built and that the builders have simply left for lunch and would soon return.

Lives in the Past

Cracow, the heart of Poland, is one of those places rarely found today that actually gives the visitor the illusion of living in another period of history. It is a mossy old university town reminiscent of the days when Cracow was the cultural center of Europe and the University of Cracow one of the foremost institutions of learning in the world. Copernicus, the great astronomer, whose discoveries revolutionized the scientific world, was a student here in 1490 and the visitor here today may see the old book where his name is registered along with other students. In the old library are musty, vellum-bound books accumulated through the centuries.

Catalan Language

It is generally assumed that the Catalan language was imported from Roussilon into Spain during Carolingian times, but there is a contrary view that it was originally developed in Spain and introduced into Roussilon by Catalan immigrants. It is a Romance language, an offshoot of Provencal. Philologically Catalan differs from Spanish in that it lacks the characteristic diphthongs. One of its distinctive features is its tendency to suppress many of the consonants and unaccented vowel endings so common in Spanish.

Name an Inspiration

The name, "Peter Pan," was invented by Sir James Barrie and used as a title for his play so entitled, says Pathfinder Magazine. The name was suggested by Pan, a god in Greek mythology. "Peter Pan" is "a kind of poetical pantomime" and was produced in 1904. In 1911 Barrie produced "Peter and Wendy," a sort of sequel to "Peter Pan." Peter Pan became part of the folklore of the nursery and the statue to Peter Pan in Kensington gardens, London, by Sir George Frampton is very popular with child visitors.

The Bitter Truth

When our favorite radio announcer, who has a deep, full-bosomed speaking voice, sang a tenor solo the other night, we don't know that we've ever been more surprised and disillusioned, unless it was the time a pet cat, known and esteemed as Tim Collins, had a litter of seven kittens.—Ohio State Journal.

ANCIENT GAMES ARE REVIVED BY PIUTES

"Passing the Stick," a Sport Peculiar to Tribe.

Reno, Nev.—Picturesque gatherings of Piute and Washoe Indians have been congregating of late on the outskirts of Carson City to revive the ancient Indian game of "passing the stick."

Drawn by the colorful scene, hundreds of palefaces visit the Indian villages every day to witness the game.

"Passing the stick" is a guessing game peculiar to the redskins of Nevada. A stick about three inches long and of the diameter of a pencil is used. The contestants form two parallel lines, about three feet from each other with fifteen to twenty Indian bucks on a side. The leader of each side is in the center of the line and the players kneel and fold their arms over their chests.

Like "Button Button."

Agreement is made as to the side starting the contest. The leader of the side taking the offense places the tiny stick in his right hand, then conceals both hands behind his back and rapidly changes the trophy from hand to hand. Finally he brings both hands to the front, tightly clinched, and folds his arms stoically.

The opposing players then guess in which hand the stick reposes, the first call deciding the issue. Ofttimes seven or eight braves will call out the winning hand, or fail to guess correctly. Should the first guess prove right the stick changes sides, and the leader of the opponents has an opportunity to demonstrate his shuffling abilities.

From time to time other Indians among the players are given the honor of holding the vital stick and endeavoring to outguess the other side. The Indian is aptly termed "poker face," since his expression remains the same and he gives no hint as to the stick's whereabouts.

Big Gambling Game.

Points are scored on the basis of correct guesses, and during an afternoon considerable money changes hands. Blankets, saddles, bridles, and even horses are won or lost.

During the time the game is in progress the Indians keep up an incessant chant. The tribal musician accompanies this chant by beating on the tomtom.

The tomtom used here is an ordinary washtub of the sheet metal variety, bottom up on the ground. A stick with notches about an inch apart is held in the musician's hand, one end resting on the tub. A second stick is rolled up and down the notched stick. The sound created is weird and barbarous.

Evidence Discovered to Verify Bible Miracles

London.—Material evidence of two of the most spectacular miracles of the Bible has been gathered by British archeologists, according to messages from Palestine.

Prof. John Garstang, leader of the Jericho expedition financed by Sir Charles Marston, has reported that the collapse of the walls of Jericho before the Jewish hosts under Joshua was apparently due to an earthquake. He based his theory upon the discovery that the walls of the city had fallen outward in places in a manner which suggested seismic disturbances.

The same natural phenomenon accounts for the drying up of the Jordan for the Jews to cross, he believes. The expedition, he says, has gathered evidence that the clay banks of the river caved in near El Damieh.

History of "Jazz"

Strictly speaking there was no jazz music before the World war. At least, it was not known by that name. The word jazz was in use, however, in New Orleans, where its origin has been traced, perhaps twenty years before the end of the Nineteenth century. But it was used in the verb form and applied to a rudimentary syncopated type of music as a cue to speed it up, or to enliven it. Some years later orchestras on the west coast began developing this type of music, and in 1914 a complete jazz orchestra composed of two saxophones, cornet, trombone, violin, banjo, piano and drums, played at Los Angeles. A year later this music gained popularity in Chicago and a banjoist and orchestra organizer there named Bert Kelly made an adjective out of jazz and called his own orchestra Bert Kelly's Jazz band. This appears to be the first use of the term "jazz band."

Famous Negro Physicians

The first negro physician of any standing, in this country, of whom there is record was James Derham, also a slave in Philadelphia, 1767. He was taught by his master to compound medicines and attained such skill that he was sold to another doctor, who used him as an assistant. He was enabled to purchase his freedom and moved to New Orleans, where he built up a lucrative practice. The celebrated physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush, published an account of Derham and gave high praise to his skill. The first accredited physician was Dr. John V. De Grasse, who became a member of the Medical Association of Massachusetts in 1854.

Cracker Bar'l Refinement

Norman Hapgood tells how, in conversation, Mark Twain commented on the tendency of people in New York and the East in general to talk all the time about money matters, and contrasted it with his own home in the West, saying:

"Now, in Hannibal, Missouri, where I was brought up, we never talked about money. There was not enough money in the place to furnish a topic of conversation."—Christian Register.

A Secret

Life is enriched when you have many interests. But there is one that should be outstanding. No better rule for a profitable education was ever set down than this: "Know much about many things, and all there is about one thing."—Grit.

Ginkgo Tree Has Long and Interesting Past

The Ginkgo tree's native country was unknown to scientists until it was recently discovered growing wild in remote districts of western China. It has been under cultivation for many centuries and is now widely planted as an ornamental tree in all the civilized countries. Just when it was brought to this country isn't known, but it has long been cultivated in the eastern United States as far north as the Great Lakes.

This tree has a very long and interesting geological ancestry. It is the sole surviving representative of the numerous ancient group of gymnosperms called ginkgoales, which were abundant during the Jurassic period. It has a vile-smelling plum-like fruit, the seed of which is parched and eaten by the Chinese. The name is pronounced Gink-go, short "i," accented on the first syllable.

Humor, Poetic Genius

Humor has justly been regarded as the finest perfection of poetic genius. —Carlyle.

WHAT'S WRONG AND WHERE?

How good are you at finding mistakes? The artist has intentionally made several obvious ones in drawing the above picture. Some of them are easily discovered, others may be hard. See how long it will take YOU to find them.

GOVERNOR LARSON AT CAMP BURTON

Continued From Page 1

ming area and witnessed a spectacular pageant conducted under the direction of District Scout Commissioner Kent Pease of Woodbridge. The pageant portrayed the coming of the early Indians to Allaire followed by the Pirates of Captain Kidd and the Pioneers of Daniel Boone. The costumes were colorful and the setting was most appropriate. It was very much enjoyed by all who were present.

Among the officials of the Raritan Council who were present at yesterday's function were President Howard W. Thorn; Ralph W. Atkinson, A. B. McDowell, Harold P. Hayden, Harry G. Baker, A. D. Glass, Bernard Kahn, all members of the Executive Board; others included District Scout Commissioners H. Clinton Baldwin, Kent Pease, and Ivan Zenobia; Scoutmasters Frederick Bellinger, Troop 10 Perth Amboy; Joseph Mosher, Troop 14 Perth Amboy; John T. Tetley, Troop 33 Woodbridge; Merrill B. Huber, Troop 82 Carteret; J. Tracey Dill, Troop 91 South Amboy; and Leonard Massom, Troop 110, Laurence Harbor.

George Chamra spent the week-end at Tamaqua, Pa.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR RENT—Room with board, 118 Lowell street, Carteret, N. J.

FLAT TO LET—all modern improvements. Inquire 52 Central avenue.

FOR RENT—Two six room houses, with garages. Tile kitchen and shower bath. Inquire, 133 Edgar street, or Chrome Real Estate Exchange.

ROOM AND BOARD—with American family. 147 Edgar street. 2t

FOR SALE OR RENT—Road stand, fully equipped. Roosevelt avenue, at old Carteret ferry. Apply to Phil Turk, 528 Roosevelt avenue, Carteret, N. J.

FOR SALE—Wayne Oil Burner. Two years old, very cheap. Inquire at "News" Office.

A Good Place To Eat

Roosevelt Diner

528 Roosevelt Ave.
Carteret, N. J.
Phone 1029

Church Notes

SUNDAY MASSES
ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH
Rev. Joseph Mulligan, Pastor

6:15 - 8:00 and 10:30 A. M.
(Summer schedule)
Benediction after late Mass
Week day Mass, 8:00 A. M.
Confessions Saturdays, 4:00 to 5:00 and 7:00 to 8:00
At the same hours on the eves of Holy Days and First Fridays

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ZION
Rev. Carl Krepper, Pastor

Service, 9:00 A. M.
Sunday School; German and English Classes at 10:20 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Edwin and Essex streets
Rev. Reed, Pastor.

Sunday School—10:30 A. M.
Morning Service—11:30.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Rev. J. W. Foster, D. D.

Church School, 10 o'clock.
Other services as arranged.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Rev. Daniel E. Lorentz, Minister

Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.—Walter Colquhoun, Superintendent.
Morning worship, 11:00 A. M.
Christian Endeavor, 7:00 P. M.—Ben Smith, President.
Vespers, 7:45 P. M.
Junior Christian Endeavor—Tuesday, 3.30 P. M.—Mrs. Wilda Doody.
Boy Scouts, Tuesday 7:40 P. M.—Merril B. Huber, scoutmaster.

RITZ THEATRE

WASHINGTON AVE., CARTERET, N. J.

Western Electric SOUND SYSTEM

SATURDAY — Children's Matinee at 2:15
THE PAINTED DESERT
with WILLIAM BOYD
"Heroes of the Flames"—Episode 5
Comedy — Other Novelties

SUNDAY and MONDAY
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
kith CHARLES FARRELL and JANET GAYNOR
Matinee Sunday at 2:15 P. M.
Comedy — Novelty

TUESDAY
ROBERT LORRAINE
in
PERFECT ALIBI
Comedy — Novelty

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Comedy — Novelty

FRIDAY
BRIAN AHERNE
in
THE W PLAN
Comedy — Novelty Reel

COMING
SEED—August 12 and 13
TRADER HORN—August 19 and 20
EAST LYNNE—August 26 and 27