

RICHES TO POVERTY

Recently holdup men have turned their attention to new schemes which have given the police no little concern. It is characteristic of thieves to think up new and original methods of procedure. One of their recent operations is to follow well-dressed men

Scallop Fish Off L

Captain and Members of Crew Share in Catch.

The usual "split" of the profits is a share for the boat and a share each for every member of the crew. If the skipper owns the boat he gets the boat's share and a man's share, no more.

"This is the basis on which most of the small-boat scallop fishing is done in waters hereabout. It is a profitable industry, profitable in proportion to the capital invested and the labor involved. But, like all fishing, it is reasonable and dependent in a measure upon that element of luck which enters into fishing the world over."

Not even the most experienced fisherman can tell where he is likely to find scallops in paying quantities, but once he does find them his reward is greater on the average than in that of any other kind of fishing. Early this spring scallops brought as high as \$5 a gallon to the fisherman. Catches of from fifty to sixty gallons a day were not uncommon, although the usual

center auto, is seen making the first ride
ferry at Newport, Wales, which he and
Wales, and a native of Newport, officially

Edm A. Jogleff, former Russian millionaire who lost his entire fortune in the Russian revolution, is now a sweeper in the boiler shops of the Southern Pacific railroad in San Francisco. Jogleff helped build the great Trans-Siberian railway and owned lumber mills, factories and gold mines.

Chicago.—A writ of habeas corpus restored Eleanor Nadine, fourteen months old, to her mother after the baby had been held in a hospital on orders of the physician for a \$215 bill contracted during treatment for pneumonia.

The mother, earning \$20 a week, was unable to pay the bill at once, and the physician refused to permit the child to leave before settlement was made.

Superior Judge David issued the writ and named a temporary custodian.

Decoration Will Serve in Different Ways to Beau- tify Garments.

The types of neckwear accompany the basic clothes and they represent the most widely divergent influences. The tie is a fashion correspondent in the New York Herald Tribune. There are the severe and staid effects that dominate the trim tailleur and there are the truly feminine affairs that suggest the Glimmer inspired ruffles of a little girl.

The first classification fall at the feet of the organdie and plain-edged ties that suggest outdoor life. These are innumerable varieties, with ties bound in bright colored nylon or serge, (Chinese red, or the new turquoise) with little square buttonholes. Each one model shows a double knot under one of plain white organdie edged with blue and the upper end of white linen with a blue striped stitch. Then there is a white tie of linen with a narrow, horizontal edged with salmon or pink and blue. Some of the ties on the round neck blouses are to be found with ruffles of these sets, which are appropriate for either the tailored suit or the sweater and plaid skirt.

A deep, essential color characterizes many of the lace sets. And there

A full-length fashion illustration of a woman. She is wearing a wide-brimmed hat with a textured pattern. Her top is a short-sleeved tunic with a decorative belt and a scalloped hem. She is also wearing a long, pleated skirt and dark shoes. The illustration is in a vintage, stippled style. There are small decorative icons in the corners: a square icon in the top right and a floral icon in the bottom left.

Charming materials are delightful combined to make this corn-colors canton crepe dress which is trimmed with large pearl buttons.

The feature of neckwear has developed into an enormous industry. Whiskers, collars and cuffs, chemise-ties, neckties, ruffling, and all sorts of ingenious novelties of their daint, freshness and flattery, have been augmented by an enormous assortment of novelties of another and wholly different sort. The colored needlework that came in when our interest in foreign fashions was quickened is now reproduced in neckties and flowered shirts, and in bagu-shaped collars, usually with colors to match, embrodered in peasant design and color, are sold in sets. Whitecoats of talloped cottons and silks and underbouses of crepe de chine, muslin or lace are to be had for the tallored suits, and millions of yards of green and red and blue and white and new patterns finely plaided are sold for fichus and neck crills on the popular one-piece frocks.

Parisians not long ago faced into the most inconspicuous place in the fashion category, while the creme de la creme in the fashionable world cultivated a tawny skin and despised the elegancies of a more feminine age. But the whims of a generation have turned again to the protection of sunshade, and the new styles are in vogue.

Frisilly silk things of taffeta, with many ruffles, lace, fur-trimmed, hand-painted, flowered bath, outer, conventional, picturesque, everything expressive of fashion's moods and tempes, are being shown. Scotch plaids with sweet wood skees, printed silks with many-colored ruffles, late styles in gay-colored silks, and striped ties—all are many more to be seen in the department of sun-umbrellas in all the seasons.

Shoes and stockings are interesting and striking in the latest styles. Especially the new stockings. The designers of men's fashions have anticipated women's fancy, in hosiery, for some of the newest ideas in women's stockings for sports' wear are exact copies of those worn by smartly dressed men for many seasons.

The regular "golf stockings," which are worn for golfing only, are in any sports or street dress, a heavy, appearance, ribbed or plaid in the waist, and are gayly patterned. There are checks and checks, stripes and patterns reminiscent of Egyptian, Russian and other legends. The colors are showy, some combining all that one sees in the peasant needlework so much in vogue on blouses at the simpler flocks.

In silk and lisle, the very smartest hosiery is striped, as were the stockings worn years ago and for so long considered distinctly bourgeois. The stockings for dressier wear are the colorful, beautiful, apricot, peach and flesh. These will be charming with summer silks and muslins.

Ever so long ago, it seems, hatp
were intended to serve a single pu
pose, that being to pin the hat to t
hair so it would not blow off. Af
they came to be a real fashion-
something to be reckoned as ornate
as well as serviceable, hatp
grew into artistic achievements. T
fashion of bobbing the hair made t

locks" are still attached to their natural roots. Some of the new pith have beautifully jeweled tops. Others are done in enamel or heavily chiseled.

Choker Beads

Choker beads now take new and unusual shapes. Instead of the erstwhile huge round beads, "spiked" choker beads are shown. These are hand-cut so that no two beads are alike, in crystal and jet. Some are pointed at one end; others are cut in hexagonal or octagonal shapes. The "bases" of the crystal are strung on knotted cords. The heavier the knot, the more effective the strand.

After nightfall is a lovely import one of black moire, banded and fringed with radium bands. In the daytime these bands resemble the cut steel bands. At night, however, they become illuminated and sparkle in shades of purple and orange. Another attractive bag, less expensive, is of black moire in which runs a satin stripe, with sets of petit-point embroidery.

er, while, shoes arrives. Speaking about white shoes brings about memories, reports current to the effect that white leather will be the most popular all white motorcycle gear.

RED ADMIRALS

"If you have ever thought that the Butterflies had a Navy you are very much mistaken," said the Red Admiral.

"We may have rather navy-like names, if that is the way I should speak of them, but we haven't an Navy at all."

"Perhaps should say we haven't ranks as they have in the Navy."

"For example, there is no lieutenant and no captain and no commander and no

"We are also called Nettle Butterflies. I hope I made it clear from the start that we are butterflies. I think I did.

"But I shall now, at any rate. Yes we are Butterflies.

"We have little hairs which scratch and annoy the enemies who might otherwise harm us. That is why we are often called Nettle Butterflies.

"Then we have the name of Red Admirals because we wear fine red linings.

"But when we are young we spruce up and look very fine indeed.
"Another reason for our name is that we are called nettles because we are born where there are nettles. Our little homes are there.
"And there we are able to make our first nest and fix the leaf about us so that we are protected from enemies in this way. Too, and also from bad weather. We find plenty to eat, as well as the bits from the buds at which we nibble.
"When we change our skins and move to a larger leaf home and cut and rearrange it, we make ourselves a little regiment, which we find most comfortable."
"I, myself, slept in the Chrysalis state all through the winter.
"But you will find throughout the summer more of the members of our family appearing.
"When you find nettles you are apt to find and, in fact, we're about a goodly number of them."

"But here I am, enjoying the sunshine, telling my story, and what more can a butterfly want?"

"Of course I've eaten well and rested well and grown strong and healthy, all because of my own cleverness."

"Really? Truly? No sounds connected, didn't mean it to sound that way."

"I really meant that it was all because of the cleverness of the first Red Admiral who gave the first lesson and all the other lessons which were handed down from one brood of Red Admirals to the next."

"We change

It is after we
moult each time
that we get a new
nest.

“We feel fresh and newly dressed
and we want a new home to match our
selves.”

“People get new things to wear and
stay in their old homes. But it is dif-
ferent with us, quite different.” Re-
Admiral ended.

child starts with the word "ha," the second says "hā ha," the third "hā hā hā," and so on, each taking the "ha" and adding one more "ha" than his neighbor. The "ha ha's" must be said without laughing, which is hard work, and before the circle has been once around almost all are laughing. As each one laughs he drops out of the game, and sometimes only two are left to carry on the contest.

Boy—Pretty good; I'm up next to the head of the class.
Man—That's fine! How many are in your class?
Boy—Two of us.

Johnny—Yes, but it would not

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a group of people, possibly a family, standing in front of a building. The image is framed by a thick black border with a white 'X' pattern in the corners. The photograph is grainy and has a vintage feel. The people are mostly in silhouette or high contrast against the background. The building behind them has some architectural details visible, like a roofline and what might be a doorway. The overall mood is somber and historical.

A few miles back in the hills from the city of Healdsburg are now the property of John D. Grant of Healdsburg, who powerful and seemingly inexhaustible streams of steam-
ora. The photograph above shows

Amalfi, Scene of Recent Disaster, Popular Resort.

Washington, D. C.—"Amalfi has had its day," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society concerning the picturesque little town about which there have recently been disastrous landslides. "The sun has been remorseless in eating under the red rock cliff on which the town and its neighboring villages perch," says the bulletin; "but more important has been Amalfi's figurative fall from its position as the world's naval power to comparative obscurity and unimportance."

The Amalfi district just south of Naples is one of the most beautiful, unspoiled, of Italy's beauty spots. A collection of views showing quaint old World villages clinging to cliff faces could hardly escape including Amalfi. It seems the archetype of a small town. The rough red cliffs spring abruptly from the sea along this coast, and the rugged cliffs are maintained whose... knowledge maritime... for centuries. And... tribution to the... Amalfitan citizen is... vented the mariners... north-seeking need... the Chinese, was no... for navigation.

...not have been a daring builder
first conceived the idea of plant-
ing his structure there. But there they
cling for more than a thousand
years, and when the sea, at times, has
allowed some of the buildings, the
people of the region have stubbornly
others farther up the precipitous

City "Piled Upon Itself." was among these vill-
 Hans Christian Anderson, who be-
 clusted about Ama-
 fair tales wrote charmingly of
 lal, Furore, Franco-
 's lovely scenery, described Amalfi
 damage was suffered
 phrase when he called it "a city
 landslide.
 larly piled upon itself." Its little
 "Amalfi's decline
 its ruin not among, but through,
 medieval state is part
 houses, and some of its dark, tor-
 the Inroads the sea has
 passages must be looked
 The sea began to un-

its main street with its curi-
ous ways gives a touch of
life. Behind the town in a deep
valley is the picturesque 'glen of
the sea' where a rolling stream leaps
down the sea in cascade after cas-
cades driving the machinery of dozens
of mills. Paper mills. Paper mak-
ing, one of the main industries of
the town, and in addition there are the

WILL WAR C

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Inves-
the crowd which have taken
cently on a scale wider than
fore have proved that he is
most destructive creature
and game birds, and to
crops. In fact, his depreda-
widespread and fraught with
results that sportsmen all
country are banding together
him so that the game which
can have a better chance of



was selected by the National Children's association as 12 prize beauties among children of the country.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

By Mary Graham Bonner

RED ADMIRALS

"If you have ever thought that the Butterflies had a Navy you are very much mistaken," said the Red Admiral.

"We may have rather navy-like names, but we are the way I should speak of them, but we haven't any Navy at all."

"Perhaps I should say we haven't ranks as they have in the Navy."

"For example, there is no lieutenant and no commander and no admiral."

"Therefore we have no Navy. Besides, we haven't any ships and we don't go on the water. So you see we don't belong to a Navy and a Navy doesn't belong to us."

"We are also called Nettle Butterflies. I hope I made it clear from the start that we are butterflies. I think I did."

"But I shall now, at any rate, yes, we are butterflies."

"We have little hairs which scratch and annoy the enemies who might otherwise harm us. That is why we are often called Nettle Butterflies."

"Then we have the name of Red Admirals because we wear fine reddish suits."

"When we get a little older we become rather worn-looking, and so you will notice some of us and our clothes will look shabby to you."

"But when we are young we spruce up and look very fine indeed."

"Another reason for our name of Nettle Butterflies is because we are born where there are nettles. Our little homes are there."

"And there we are able to make our first nest and fix the tent about us so that we are protected from enemies in this way, too, and also from bad weather. We find plenty to eat, as well, in the bits from the buds at which we nibble."

"Then we change our skins and move to a larger leaf home and eat and rest and make ourselves a little hanging tent, which we find most comfortable."

"I, myself, slept in the Chrysalis state all through the winter."

"But you will find throughout the summer more of the members of our family appearing."

"Wherever you find nettles you are apt to find us, and, in fact, we're about a good deal."

"Of course we have enemies who destroy us and we don't always get the better of many a little insect nuisance."

"But here I am, enjoying the sunshine, telling my story, and what more can a butterfly want?"

"Of course I've eaten well and rested well and grown strong and healthy—all because of my own cleverness."

"Possibly that sounds conceited. I didn't mean it to sound that way."

"I really meant that it was all because of the cleverness of the first Red Admiral who gave the first lesson and all the other Red Admirals which were handed down from one brood of Red Admirals to the next."

"We change homes a bit—three nests is usually the number, and of course we moult. It is after we moult each time that we get a new nest."

"We feel fresh and newly dressed and we want a new home to match our selves."

"People get new things to wear and stay in their old homes. But it is different with us, quite different." Red Admiral ended.

Town in Italy Has Had Many Landslips

Amalfi, Scene of Recent Disaster, Popular Resort.

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"The Amalfi district just south of Naples is one of the most beautiful, scenic, of Italy's beauty spots. A collection of views showing quaint old world villages clinging to cliff sides could hardly escape including Amalfi. It seems the archetype of them all. The rough red cliffs spring steeply from the sea along this coast, and it must have been a daring builder who first conceived the idea of planting his structure there. But there they have clung for more than a thousand years, and when the sea, at times, has swallowed some of the buildings, the people of the region have stubbornly built others farther up the precipitous slopes."

City "Piled Upon Itself."

"Hans Christian Andersen, who, between fairy tales wrote charmingly of Italy's lovely scenery, described Amalfi in a phrase when he called it 'a city singularly piled upon itself.' Its little streets run not among, but through, the houses, and some of its dark, tortuous passages must be lighted in midday. Its main street with its curving archways gives a touch of the Orient. Behind the town in a deep ravine is the picturesque 'Glen of the Mills' where a rolling stream leaps toward the sea in cascade after cascade, driving the machinery of dozens of clanking paper mills. Paper making is one of the main industries of Amalfi, and in addition there are the

ONE OF PRIZE BEAUTIES

Rather Worn- Looking.

"Ha Ha!"

This laughing game is sure to be a merry one. A circle is formed with the child and the word "ha, ha, ha," and so on, each taking his turn and adding one more "ha" than his neighbor. The "ha ha" must be said without laughing, which is hard work, and before the circle has been broken once around almost all the children are laughing. As each one laughs he drops out of the game, and sometimes only two are left to carry on the contest.

Next to the Head

Man—Well, Thomas, how are you making it at school?

Boy—Pretty good; I'm up next to the head of the class.

Man—That's fine! How many in your class?

Boy—Two of us.

Johnny's Latest Joke

Mother (to youngest son)—I'm going for something at the table. What do you reach 'way across the table for that? Haven't you got a conscience?

Johnny—Yes, but it would cost me a lot of money to buy one.

Utilizing the Steam of California Geysers



A few miles back in the hills from the city of Healdsburg, in Sonoma county, California, lies one of the most remarkable examples of nature's handiwork. Known far and wide as the geysers, it was opened as a resort in 1833. It is now the property of John D. Grant of Healdsburg, who is developing it, drilling many wells from which are emitted powerful and seemingly inexhaustible streams of steam. This is delivered to turbines which operate electric generators. The photograph shows an engine driven by steam from one well for the purpose of drilling others.

Lot Purchased for \$510 Brings \$140,000

Chicago.—A lot in the business district, purchased in 1830 for \$510 by Dr. J. H. Foster, and given to his daughter, now Mrs. Clara F. Bass of Peterboro, N. H., has been repurchased by her for \$140,000 from her grandson, Samuel R. Warner, to whom it was given some years ago by Mrs. Bass's daughter. The lot has been held by four generations of the family and now belongs to the second. A sentimental wish to keep it in the family prompted Mrs. Bass's purchase.

Naples between the Sorrentine peninsula and Capri to enter what is left of Amalfi's harbor and admire its beautiful harbor and the other eight highways drive down along the shelling picture. High over the climbing town of Amalfi are perched in hollows of the cliffs to command incomparable views. Guests, forewarned, barely escaped from some of these aerialike hostels.

Long Fight Against Sea.

"Ribbons of highway skirt the cliffs in the Amalfi district, rising over ridges, and falling into hollows, turning sharp corners and dodging into and out of little tunnels. Always bedecked together by the balustraded highway are charming little villages. It was among these villages and towns clustered about Amalfi—Atrani, Minori, Positano, Praiano—that greatest damage was suffered in the recent landslide."

"Amalfi's decline from its high medieval state is partly traceable to the invasions of the sea and its harbor. The sea began to undermine the lower parts of the town in the twelfth century, and about the same time came Sicily and Naples. In 1343 came a terrible inundation which destroyed most of the town and its harbor. From then the decline was rapid, and before long the city of 50,000 inhabitants had shrunk to one-tenth its former size. But picturesque and beauty have clung to Amalfi as tenaciously as Amalfi has clung to its cliffs. Nothing can shake these aspects. Boat loads of tourists sail from

WILL WAR ON CROWS TO SAVE GAME BIRDS

Sportmen Plan Campaign to Wipe Out Pests.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Investigations of the crow which have taken place recently on a scale wider than ever before have proven that he is one of the most destructive creatures to useful and game birds, and to poultry and crops. In fact, his depredations are so widespread and fraught with such evil results that sportsmen all over the country are banding together to shoot him so that the game which remains can have a better chance of coming to maturity.

A census taken among the game wardens in Pennsylvania recently showed that an overwhelming number of the game in the state were positive, from actual observation, of the destructive habits of the crow and they advised that campaigns be undertaken against him.

Some naturalists have claimed that not only directly does the crow damage the farmer, by attacking young poultry and destroying crops, but that indirectly he is a vastly more destructive. His indirect work is done when he destroys millions of the eggs of useful birds and therefore prevents the coming of maturity of these auxiliaries of the farmer who would, had they been allowed to exist, have accounted for myriads of insects. In fact, naturalists have said that the farmer's bill for insecticides would be greatly lowered were the crow prevented from killing useful birds who are the natural enemies of the insect pests.

In the West hunters are employed to kill on the predatory animals which prey on the cattle and great sums have been saved by their activities. It appears that organized effort against the crow will also save great sums in other parts of the country if this particular menace to bird life is reduced in numbers.

The various campaigns against the crow have followed on the heels of the great conservation movement to protect game which is now finding such a response among sportsmen in all parts of the country.

With the efforts made to provide proper refuges for useful birds comes the question of protecting their young. Against the predatory creatures which prey on them.

"Toby M. P." Bequeaths Cigars in Own Memory

London.—In the will of late Sir Henry Lucy, for many years the famous "Toby M. P." of Punch, a provision is made that at the annual dinner of the Punch staff a box of cigars be passed to the guests to be smoked in memory of the donor. The cigars will be sold \$500 to be invested and used for this purpose.

Sir Henry left many bequests to his pupils and charities in memory of his relatives. The estate is valued at more than \$1,000,000.

Beautiful but Dumb

Waitress—Pardon me, but your "ham and beans" or "ham and eggs"?

Would-be Diner (who has been waiting thirty minutes)—Why?

Waitress—Because we're all of 'em.

MEMORIAL DAY 1924



BY JOHN DICKINSON-SHERMAN

MEMORIAL DAY is with us again, and again all good Americans will fittingly observe this national holiday.

It is a day of prayer, of reflection, of solemnity. It is a day when we remember the sacrifices of our forefathers and the heroes of our nation. It is a day when we pause to think of the blood that has been shed for our freedom and our country.

More than 100 years ago, on May 30, 1863, the nation observed the first Memorial Day. It was a day of mourning for the soldiers who had died in the Civil War. It was a day when the people of the North and South came together to honor the fallen.

Today, as we observe Memorial Day, we remember not only the soldiers of the Civil War, but also the heroes of the Revolutionary War, the soldiers of the Mexican War, the soldiers of the Spanish-American War, and the soldiers of the World War.

Memorial Day is a day when we remember the sacrifices of all who have died for our country. It is a day when we pause to think of the blood that has been shed for our freedom and our country.

Moreover, Memorial Day will be observed at the very ends of the earth, for at the very ends of the earth are buried our American soldiers dead. In the eight American War Cemeteries in Europe flowers will be strewn by loving hands and tribute paid by eloquent tongues—in France, in Belgium, in England.

Diverse indeed were the tongues and colors that made up the "Yankee" rest some of these Yankee, Sergeant Demosthenes Burdette, "who died for liberty under the flag of the United States," was borne by men in the uniform he had worn to the land of his fathers among the Isles of Greece in the Mediterranean, and there interred with all the honors of war. Do you think that grave will be neglected Memorial Day?

Sam Hoo-Hoo was born in San Francisco. The World War found him in China, married, and the father of three children. Sam traveled many thousand miles to enlist in the Rainbow Division and to get to the front at Fere-en-Tardenois. His journey ended the hellish night in July of 1918, Uncle Sam, at the request of his relatives, sent the body 10,000 miles by land and by sea that their "American soldier" might rest near the graves of his ancestors at Jing-Chen, in Shin San Shun. Do you think the grave of Sam Hoo-Hoo will be neglected Memorial Day?

There is a thrill in each of the pictures herewith. Fighting New-Marines and the deeds of the Virginius Military academy re-enacts the battle of New Market. In the famous Shenandoah Valley, fought May 31, 1864, here the Confederates under Breckenridge defeated the Union forces under Sigel. There is probably no more important battle of the Civil War. Lee could not have spared the men to check his advance without exposing Richmond to immediate and perhaps inevitable capture. The fact that New Market could be re-enacted with the applause of thousands of spectators shows how thoroughly the wounds of the Civil War are healed.

The minute battle also recalls the battle of the Cades in the 1790s. There were 225 of them—all under sixteen—under Colonel Shippen, one of their professors. They stood steady as veterans under gallant artillery fire. Then they charged with the

down by the force of the explosion. From this incident he was called John-ny Shiloh, and later the Little Drummer Boy of Chickamauga. In another battle three balls passed through his cap, and he was twice wounded. While carrying a dispatch from General Thomas to General Logan, at Antietam, a ball struck his pony near the head of the animal's head, killing it and wounding the rider. Later he was appointed orderly-sergeant by General Thomas and attached to his staff. In 1864 he was mustered out, then went to school a while, and in 1871 was appointed by General Grant second lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1874, appointed captain and assistant quartermaster in 1882, promoted major and quartermaster in 1885, lieutenant colonel in 1891, and colonel in 1903, and was retired August 13, 1915. In the intervening years he saw active service on the border, among the Indians and in Porto Rico, and was chief quartermaster in the Philippines several years.

2nd Virginia Infantry, a six-gun battery on elevated ground, overpowered the gunners and captured the guns. A cadet mounted a caisson, and waved the Academy flag. And how the triumphant youngsters yelled. They lost 8 killed and 40 wounded in that wild charge. Truly, the American is the same fighting man from one generation to another.



Memorial Day will see both the Blue and the Gray in line, marching as bravely as of yore. But alas, the steps will be feebler and rank thinner. Herewith is pictured Maj. Giles R. Cook, who has just left the White House, after inviting President Coolidge to attend the commencement exercises of the Lawrenceville Industrial school of Virginia. He is said to be the only survivor of the twelve members of the staff that surrendered with Gen. Robert E. Lee to General Grant at Appomattox Court House, "Uncle Jack" Armstrong of Windsor, S. C., eighty years of age, is said to be the only survivor of the First South Carolina Infantry (S. C.).

The oldest member of the Civil War in New England is Henry D. Lay of Amesbury, Mass., who celebrated his hundredth birthday the other day, with his good wife by his side and surrounded by children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren. What children have been wrought in the span of his life! The political world has practically been made over. The industrial and commercial world has been revolutionized. The whole scheme of living has been changed. The American people have marched from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

When Henry D. Lay was born in 1824 there were only twenty-four stars on the flag. The western boundary of the United States was the Rocky Mountains and the Red River. Missouri and Louisiana were the only two states west of the Mississippi.

No figures are at hand for the United Confederate Veterans, whose general commander is Gen. William H. Hildner, Louisville, Ky. But the figures for the Grand Army of the Republic, whose commander in chief is Gaylord M. Hartsen, Van Wert, O., tell a startling story. The rank of the membership was 400,480 in 1900. In 1921 the membership had dwindled to 85,078. In 1922 it was 76,120. The decrease in Grand Army posts 1921-22 was 4,447 to 4,025.

So, this year, there will be fewer veterans in Blue and in Gray to cheer, and more graves to cover with blossoms. But, praise God, we can strew flowers alike for Grant and Lee, for Sherman and Jackson, for Sheridan and Stuart and for their men, with—

Tears and love for the Blue, Tears and love for the Gray.

Two new graves there are this Memorial Day, to which the thoughts of the American people will instinctively turn. One is the grave of Warren G. Harding and the grave of Woodrow Wilson. Each was stricken down in the service of his country. Each deserves well of his country.

Out of the Blue and the Gray came the Khaki. Oh, that the thousands who wish it could strew flowers "Over There!" But—

We gather him to the Nation's breast, within the shadow of the capitol of the towering shaft that honors Washington, the great father, and of the exquisite monument to Lincoln, the martyred savior.

Modern Thieves Have New Tricks

Growth of Banking Habit Drives Crooks to Holdups—Try Many Schemes.

New York.—Thieves, with few exceptions, prefer hard cash to anything else, and paper money, since it is light and easy to carry, is preferable to silver coin, which, if there is much of it, is heavy and unwieldy. Thieves always like to get cash if possible. They can usually get rid of it without trouble. Next to currency they prefer jewelry, especially gems of good quality.

They like jewelry because it has a large monetary value, and like paper money it is easy to handle. A small stone worth \$5000, or more, can be carried in a vest pocket. But jewelry is not as easily disposed of as money, even if sold to a "fence." The purchaser, as a rule, will not give the seller anything like what he should receive for the haul, and then the fence is liable to be taken in by the police and "squealed" on his customer. The ordinary burglar steals jewelry purely for mercenary reasons. He does not know much about precious stones, but he is a poor burglar if he cannot tell the difference between a paste diamond and a real one; and he knows that a real gem has a ready market. Experience also has taught him that the average apartment-house dweller no longer keeps his money in a sack or behind the family clock in the parlor mantel. He knows the head of the family carries a check book and puts his cash in the bank every week, and does not leave loose change for shopping intruders to pick up.

Hunts for Jewelry.
So the thief often is disappointed in his visits to apartments and not finding the coveted cash and turns to other things of value. If people have become more careful in handling money, they have not greatly improved in protecting other valuables. And if the thief departs with little cash, he usually can pick up a few articles of jewelry, a watch or two, a few rings and stickpins.

A pair of apartment dwellers returning from the theater or a late supper of dance are usually tired; hence in their tired and sleepy condition they do not take the pains to place their valuables in a family trunk or vault, but leave them carelessly on bureau or table, or in a partly closed dresser drawer. And when the burglar passes the couple a visit he knows just where to find the articles he is after. It is the apartment of an old-time devotee that the city holdup man, unknown in the metropolis until a few years ago, is a product of the recent school of criminals who believe in "taking the cash and letting the credit go." Most of these vicious criminals are out purely for the cash. Hence their visits to cigar stores, small shops, and similar places; and the practice of a holdup type to go after jewelry, large and small.

Fellow Victims Home.
Not infrequently these thieves in descending on a drug store or shop have robbed the cash register, and gone through the pockets of proprietors and clerks, without making an effort to take articles of jewelry from these persons. In a recent store holdup the thieves took what articles of jewelry they believed were valuable from their victims and "passed up" articles that they considered small or doubtful value. One of the clerks in this establishment wore a small diamond stickpin. The holdup man examined it and then shook his head doubtfully, as much as to say, "It's not worth much."

Recently holdup men have turned their attention to new schemes which have given the police no little concern. It is characteristic of thieves to think up new and original methods of procedure. One of their recent operations is to follow well-dressed, non-

and gem-bedecked women to their homes and then hold them up. A few months ago two men and two women, after visiting a cabaret downtown, dropped in at an all-night lunchroom for a light repast before going home. It happened that thieves were dining in the same lunchroom. They observed the gems the women were wearing and the well-dressed, prosperous appearance of their escorts. When the four left in a taxi the thieves hailed another taxi and followed them to their apartment house. The two couples had no sooner entered the lobby of the house than the holdup men intercepted them, held them up, and stripped them of money and valuables.

Storekeeper Is Tricked.
Recently a storekeeper on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street was alone in his shop when a youth entered and purchased some razor blades. He bid down several coins, most of them pennies, took the blades and departed. The storekeeper, counting up the change, found that the customer had not given him enough. Flipping from the store he intercepted him in the street. "Hey, son," said the storekeeper, "you are 9 cents short." The youth looked surprised, and dug down in his pocket for the balance. In doing so he dropped several pennies on the sidewalk, which rolled out of sight. "I haven't any more change," he apologized. "Here are your razor blades." He hurried away, and when the storekeeper returned to his shop, he discovered that some one had entered in his absence and had "touched" the cash register for \$25.

Scallop Fishing Off Long Island

Captain and Members of Crew Share in Catch.

New York.—Sea fishing, one of the first occupations of mankind, is in some respects still conducted primitively. When civilization had reached the stage making it possible for two men to work together it is likely they agreed to share equally in the profits of their efforts. This distribution of the proceeds of labor still prevails in many branches of the fishing industry. Small boats go out daily, weather permitting, from Freeport, Baldwin, Bayshore and other points along the south shore of Long Island, manned by crews of from three to six men, every one of whom has an equal interest in the day's catch. The only union rules these men recognize are those of custom, tradition and fair play.

"Split" the Profits.
The usual "split" of the profits is a share for the boat, one share for the skipper and the crew. If the skipper owns the boat he gets the boat's share and a man's share, no more.

It is the basis on which most of the small-boat scallop fishing is done in waters hereabout. It is a profitable industry, profitable in proportion to the capital invested and the labor involved. But, like all fishing, it is seasonal and dependent in a measure upon that element of luck which enters into fishing the world over.

Not even the most experienced fisherman can tell where he is likely to find scallops in paying quantities, but once he does find them his reward is greater on the average than in that of any other kind of fishing. Early this spring scallops brought as high as \$5 a gallon to the fisherman. Catches of from fifty to sixty gallons a day were not uncommon, although the usual

RICHES TO POVERTY



Edm. A. Jorgoff, former Russian millionaire who lost his entire fortune in the Russian revolution, is now a sweeper in the boiler shop of the Southern Pacific railroad at San Francisco. Jorgoff helped build the great Trans-Siberian railway and owned lumber mills, factories and gold mines.

Baby Held by Hospital for Bill Given to Mother

Chicago.—A writ of habeas corpus restored Eleanor Nollan, fourteen months old, to her mother after the baby had been held in a hospital on orders of the physician for a \$215-bill contracted during treatment for pneumonia.

The mother, earning \$20 a week, was unable to pay the bill at once, and the physician refused to permit the child to leave before settlement was made.

Superior Judge David leased the writ and named a temporary custodian.

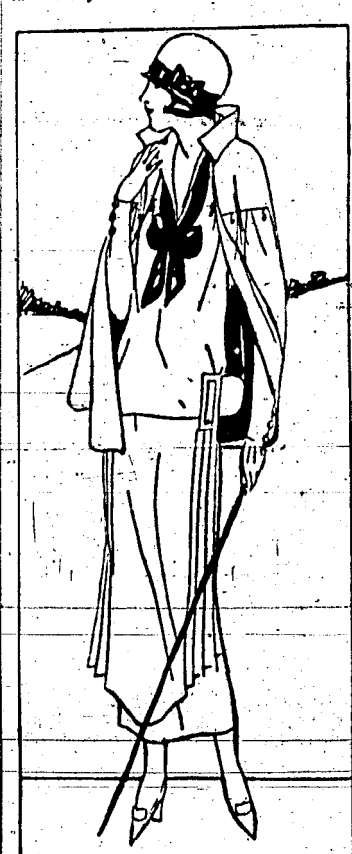
Neckwear an Aid to Lady's Suit

Decoration Will Serve in Different Ways to Beautify Garments.

Two types of neckwear accompany the spring clothes and they represent diametrically divergent influences, says a fashion correspondent in the New York Herald-Tribune. There are the severe and mannish effects that emphasize the trim neckline and there are the frilly feminine affairs that contrast the Olden inspired rigidity of style.

In the first classification fall all the stiff organdie and plain-voiled linen sets that suggest outdoor life. There are innumerable vestees with edges bound in bright colored materials—orange, Chinese red, or the new soft blues—with little square buttons to match. One model shows a double collar, the under one of plain white organdie edged with blue and the upper being of white linen with a blue cross-stitch. Then there is a white vestee of lawn with a narrow front panel edged with salmon pink and pink flowers worked on the round collar. Cuffs are to be found with many of these sets which are appropriate for either the tailored suit or the sweater and plaid skirt.

A deep coffee-brown color characterizes many of the lace sets. And there



Large Pearl Buttons Trim This Crepe Dress

Charming materials are delightfully combined to make this cream-colored crepe dress which is trimmed with large pearl buttons.



The feature of neckwear has developed into an enormous industry. White things, collars and cuffs, chemisettes, neckers, ruffing by the yard, all alluring because of their dainty freshness and flattery, have been augmented by an enormous assortment of novelties of another and wholly different sort.

The colored neckwear that came in when our interest in foreign folk was quickened is now reproduced in neckwear. Round collars, square and batwing-shaped collars, usually with cuffs to match, embroidered in peasant design and color, are sold in sets. Waistcoats of tailored cottons and linens and underlinen of crepe de chine, muslin or lace are to be had for the tailored suits, and millions of yards of figured georgette in many colors and new patterns finely plaited are sold for fichus and neck frills on the popular one-piece frocks.

Many New Styles of Sunshades for Summer

Parasols not long ago faded into a most inconspicuous place in the fashion category, while the creme de la creme in the fashionable world carried a tawny skin and displayed the elegance of a more feminine age. But the whims of a generation have turned again to the protection of a sunshade, and the new styles are legion.

Frilly silk things of taffeta, with many ruffles, lace, fur-trimmed, hand-painted, flowered batik, outre, conventional, picturesque, everything expressive of fashion's moods and fancies, are being shown. Scotch plaids with sweet wool wicks, printed silks with multicolored stripes, late styles in gay-colored slinks, with jeweled tips—all and many more are seen in the department of sun-umbrellas in all the smart shops.

Golf Shoes for Women Same as Worn by Men

Shoes and stockings are interesting and striking in the latest styles. Especially the new stockings. The designers of men's fashions have anticipated women's fancy in hosiery, for some of the newest ideas in women's stockings for sports wear are exact copies of those worn by smartly dressed men for many seasons.

The regular "golf stockings," whether they are worn for golfing only or with any sports or street dress, are heavy in appearance, ribbed or plain in the wearing; and are easily patterned. There are blocks and checks, stripes and patterns reproducing Egyptian, Russian and other figures. The colors are showy, some combining all that one sees in the peasant needlework so much in vogue on blouses and the simpler frocks.

In silk and lisle, the very smartest hosiery is striped, as were the stockings worn years ago, and for so long considered distinctly bourgeois. In stockings for dinner wear the new colors are beautiful, apricot, peach, sand and flesh. These will be charming with summer silks and muslins.

Fancy Hats Still Have Chance to Serve

Ever so long ago, it seems, hatpins were intended to serve a single purpose, that being to pin the hat to the hair so it would not blow off. After that came to be a real fashion note, something to be reckoned as ornament, as well as utility. The hatpin has now become a serviceable, hatpins are used in artistic achievements. The fashion of bobbing the hair made the

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

Mary Graham Bonner

RED ADMIRALS

"If you have ever thought that the Butterflies had a Navy you are very much mistaken," said the Red Admiral.

"We may have rather navy-like names, if that is the way I should speak of them, but we haven't any Navy at all."

"Perhaps I should say we haven't rank as they have in the Navy."

"For example, there is no lieutenant and no captain and no commander and no seaman at all."

"Therefore we have no Navy. Besides, we haven't any ships and we don't go on the water. So you see we don't belong to a Navy and a Navy doesn't belong to us."

"We are also called Nettle Butterflies. I hope I made it clear from the start that we are butterflies, a class I did."

"But I shall now, at any rate. Yes, we are Butterflies."

"We have little hairs which scratch and annoy the enemies who might otherwise harm us. That is why we are called Nettle Butterflies."

"Then we have the name of Red Admirals because we wear like red sails."

"When we get a little older we become rather worn-looking, and so you will notice some of us and our clothes will look shabby by you."

"But when we are young we spruce up and look very fine indeed."

"Another reason for our name of Nettle Butterflies is because we are born where there are nettles. Our little homes are there."

"And there we are able to make our first nest and fix the leaf about us so that we are protected from enemies in this way, too, and also from bad weather. We find plenty to eat, as well, in the bits from the buds at which we nibble."

"Then we change our skins and move to a larger leaf home and eat and rest and make ourselves a little better. We wait until we find most comfortable nest, and then we lay our eggs."

"But you will find throughout the summer more of the members of our family appearing."

"Wherever you find nettles you are apt to find us and, in fact, we're about a good deal."

"Of course we have enemies who destroy us and we don't always get the better of many a little insect nuisance."

"But here I am, enjoying the sunshine, telling my story, and what more can a butterfly want?"

"Of course I've eaten well and rested well and grown strong and healthy—all because of my own cleverness."

"Possibly that sounds conceited. I didn't mean it to sound that way."

"I really meant that it was all because of the cleverness of the first Red Admiral who gave the first lesson and all the other lessons which were handed down from one brood of Red Admirals to the next."

"We have a new home—a little nest—is usually the number, and of course we moult. It is after we moult each time that we get a new nest."

"We feel fresh and newly dressed and we want a new home to match ourselves."

"People get new things to wear and stay in their old homes. But it is different with us, quite different. Red Admirals ended."

"Ha Ha"
This laughing game is said to be a merry one. A circle is formed and the child starts with the word "ha." The second says "ha ha," the third "ha ha ha," and so on, each taking his turn and adding one more "ha" than his neighbor. The "ha ha's" must be without laughing, which is hard work, and before the circle has been once around almost all are laughing. As each one laughs he drops out of the game, and sometimes only two are left to carry on the contest.

Next to the Head
Man—Well, Thomas, how are you making it at school?
Boy—Pretty good; I'm up next to the head of the class.
Man—That's fine! How many in your class?
Boy—Two of us.

Johnny's Latest Joke
Mother (to youngster)—After you reach 'way across the state that haven't you got a telegram?
Johnny—Yes, but it would not be far.

Utilizing the Steam



A few miles back in the hills from the city of Healdsburg, California, is the property of John D. Grant of Healdsburg, who is powerful and seemingly inexhaustible stream of steam. The photograph shows an engine driven by steam.

Town in Italy Had Many Land

Amalfi, Scene of Recent Disaster, Popular Resort.

Washington, D. C.—"Amalfi has had slides before," says a bulletin from the Washington (D. C.) headquarters of the National Geographical society concerning the picturesque little Italian town about which there have recently been disastrous landslides. "The sea has been remorseless in eating under the red rock cliff on which the town and its neighboring villages perch," continues the bulletin; "but more important has been Amalfi's figurative cliff from its position as the world's first naval power to comparative obscurity and unimportance."

"The Amalfi district just south of Naples is one of the most beautiful, scenically, of Italy's beauty spots. A collection of views showing the old world villages clinging to cliff sides could hardly escape including Amalfi. It seems the archetype of them all. The rough red cliffs spring steeply from the sea along this coast, and it must have been a daring builder who first conceived the idea of planting his structure there. But there they have clung for more than a thousand years, and when the sea, at times, has swallowed some of the buildings, the people of the region have stubbornly built others farther up the precipitous slopes."

City "Piled Upon Itself."
Hans Christian Anderson, who wrote fairy tales wrote charmingly of Italy's lovely scenery, described Amalfi in a phrase when he called it "a city singularly piled upon itself." Its little streets run not among, but through the houses, and some of its dark, tortuous passages must be lighted in midday. Its main street with its curious archways gives a touch of the Orient. Behind the town in a deep ravine, is the picturesque "glen of the olive" where a rolling stream leaps toward the sea in cascade after cascade, driving the machinery of dozens of clanking paper mills. Paper making is one of the main industries of Amalfi, and in addition there are the

Long Fight Agone
In the Amalfi district, and falling into sharp corners at the end of little tunnels, the blue Mediterranean sea is not for navigation.

"Ribbons of Highways"
The Amalfi district, and falling into sharp corners at the end of little tunnels, the blue Mediterranean sea is not for navigation.

Amalfi's decline
In medieval state is part of the inland sea has been the sea began to under parts of the town in the Sicily and Naples. In the terrible inundation which destroyed the town and from the decline of Amalfi before long the city of Amalfi had become a former site. But beauty have clung to Amalfi. Nothing can be said. Boat loads of tourists.

ONE OF PRIZE BEAUTIES

WILL WAR C

Sportmen Plan C to Wipe Out I

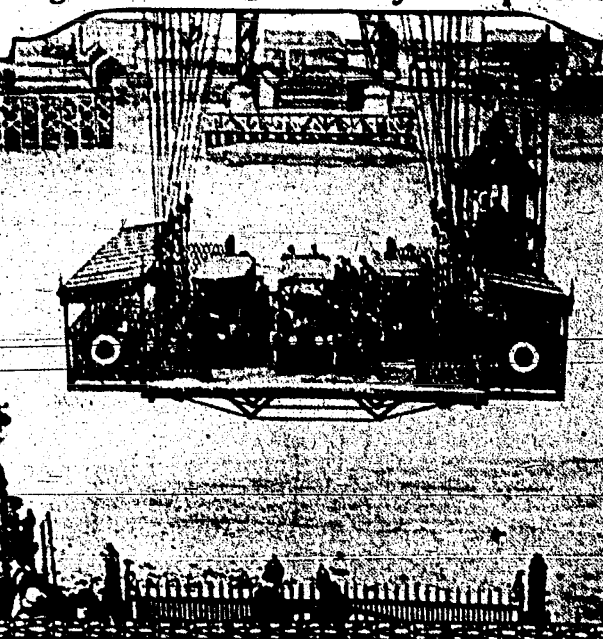
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Invest the crow which has taken on a scale which has for have proven that he is most destructive creature and game birds, and to crops. In fact, his depredations widespread and fraught with results that sportmen all country are banding together to him so that the game which can have a better chance of maturity.

A census taken among wardens in Pennsylvania showed that an overwhelming number of the men in the field live, from actual observation, destructive habits of the crow advised that campaigns be waged against him.

Some naturalists have claimed not only directly does the crow the farmer by attacking poultry and destroying crops indirectly he is vastly more destructive. His indirect work is to destroy millions of the useful birds and therefore the coming of maturity of the millions of the farmer who they been allowed to exist.

It was selected by the National State Children's association of the 12 prize beauties among the children of the country.

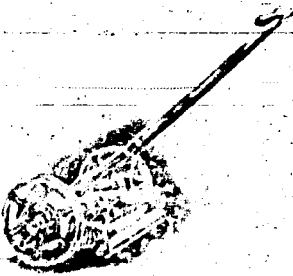
Big Welsh Aerial Ferry Is Opened



The Duke of York, in token of center auto, is seen making the first ride on the "transporter bridge" or aerial ferry at Newport, Wales, which he and J. H. Thomas, secretary for the colonies and a native of Newport, officially named.

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Says Prehistoric Birds
of Kansas Had Teeth

Birds once had teeth, but it was a long, long time ago. In fact, it was in that period of the earth's history when much of North America was covered by broad, shallow seas that were dotted with low and almost barren islands. And upon these islands lived some of the strangest of all the creatures of old creatures that have lived in past ages. Birds that could not walk, and that had long beaks, armed with sharp teeth. These birds, described in Science and Invention by Carroll Lane Fenton, department of paleontology, University of Michigan, are known from their skeletons, which have been preserved and turned into stone in the chalk beds of western Kansas.

It is reported that the western bird, as this ancient dweller of Kansas has been called, measured nearly five feet from tip to tip of its beak to the tip of its tail. It was a good deal like the black and white loon, or sea diver of modern rivers and lakes but, unlike that bird, he swam by means of his legs and feet alone, never trying to use wings.

Indeed, he could hardly have done so, for after ages of disuse, his wings had disappeared entirely, and there remained but a few bones to show where they once had been. But stout legs they were, and public-like feet were all he needed to get about, either on the surface or below. His body was shaped like a submarine, while his neck had the driving force of a piston. Once a fish was caught in the bird's long beak with its backwardly directed teeth, it had no chance to escape.

Early Americans Tied to Coast by Need of Salt

Early American settlers were tied to the coast by the need of salt, without which they could not preserve their meats and live in comfort. Writing in 1752, Bishop Spangenberg says of a colony for which he was seeking lands in North Carolina: "They will require salt and other necessities which they can neither manufacture nor raise. Either they must go to Charleston, which is 300 miles distant, or else to Baltimore, which is 400 miles distant, or to the James and also 300 miles from here, or else they must go down the Roanoke—I know not how many miles—where salt is brought up from Cape Fear."

An annual pilgrimage for salt thus became essential. Taking furs and gunning furs, the early settlers sent their pack trains after seedling their way to the coast. But when discovery was made of the salt springs of the Kanawha and the Holston and the Kentucky and central New York, the West began to be freed from dependence on the coast. It was in part the effect of finding these salt springs that enabled settlement to cross the mountains.—Detroit News.

Worse to Come

Having been served with a wedge of some yellow substance, the husband poked at it cautiously with his fork, and finally turned it over on his plate, asking:

"What is this?"

"Pound cake. What of it?" the wife replied.

"Nothing," said the husband. "I thought my section weighed more than a pound. What are you going to make next?"

"Marble cake," said the wife defiantly.—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Convicted

A young fellow was engaged in a clerical capacity by a friend of his father. He was, however, shiftless, and nothing he said could be relied upon.

One day his employer called him into his private office and gave him a lecture. He dwelt chiefly on his profligacy and wound up by saying: "You know, James, that you are always lying."

"Sir," said James, "I would have you remember that I am a gentleman. There you go again," said his employer.

Kitten No Longer

"What became of that little kitten you had?" asked a visitor of a small boy.

"Why, haven't you heard?"

"No. Was it drowned?"

"No."

"Lost?"

"No."

"Poisoned?"

"No."

"Then what did become of it?" said the visitor.

"It grew up into a cat."

Suspicious

Jack—So your father departed at first because he didn't want to lose you.

Ethel—Yes, but I won his consent. I told him that he would not lose me.

"We would live with him," and so he would not only have me, but a son-in-law to boot.

Jack—It's not like that expression "to boot."—Boston Transcript.

Fable of the Unusual Cop

Once there was a traffic cop who was kind and considerate and who never failed when the engine died on the street, to come over and say: "That's too bad. But don't get excited. Take your time settling her out. The people behind don't mind."

The cop died from being kissed so much by motorists.—Motor Age.

Glass-Silk Fiber

Yarns made from a glass-silk sponge which grows in the tropical seas of the Pacific, from the Fujiyama region to the Indian ocean. By the Japanese it is called the mineral silk sponge, and is used for its fiber, which is woven into chemical fiber cloths, into fireproof candlesticks and into delicate drop-proof curtains.

In its natural state the glass sponge is covered with these long silky fibers which are used in the arts referred to. A small tuft of these fibers covers the base. The specimens are raked up from the ocean bed, and the frame work, which cannot be separated into fiber for weaving, is employed in the covering of steamships and in cold storage insulation, where it has been found equal to asbestos. Certain specimens are said to measure fully forty inches in length and three to four inches in diameter.

To Halt Shifting Sands

Oil is being used to prevent sand from being drifted by the wind across the tracks of the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation company and impeding or even preventing traffic. Dunes near the tracks in the Columbia river valley are sprayed with crude petroleum which has been heated so as to secure the required fluidity. A thin layer of asphaltic material forms on the sand and so prevents the drifting of the surface. One application serves for at least a year and in some locations for as many as two or three.

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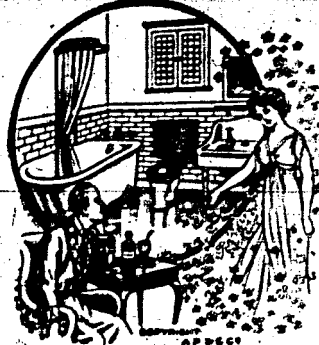
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You never say "Give me a package of cigarettes" or "a tube of tooth paste." You know what you like and you ask for it—by name. It is to your advantage to buy oil only by name. It prevents substitution. It guarantees uniform quality.

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Hay Crop

Spring rains have

backyard pastures a

improved the outlook

Jersey hay crop. Hay

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protection to the child as

evils incident to child life.

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es uniform quality.

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among lubricating oils
for many years. It is
vor. It is an honest oil.

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COL. PHILLIPS IS EXONERATED

Military Board of Inquiry Reports to Governor All Accusations Are Baseless.

JAPAN BEETLE QUARANTINE

State Agricultural College Has Ar-

ranged to Test Milk of Farmers

Without Charge—Butterfat

Content Low This Year.

Trenton—Governor Silzer has received from the Special Military Board of Inquiry a report exonerating Colonel Edward Phillips, 11th Infantry, Newark, of charges reflecting upon his character and conduct as an officer.

The report is signed by the man of the board, and Lieutenant Colonel Theodore McC. Marsh, Judge advocate general, and will be approved by the governor.

The statements reflecting upon Colonel Phillips were those of army employees of the 11th Infantry, Newark, and those of Mrs. Mary Martin, and other members of her family.

The report stated that the action of Colonel Phillips as custodian of the armory, in ordering George Walls, former corporal, and discharged employee, out of the armory building in February 16, at about 3:15 o'clock in the morning, "was well within his duties as custodian and was the proper exercise of his authority."

"Testimony has been introduced to establish the fact that Colonel Edward Phillips at the time of ordering the said corporal, George Walls, out of the building, was intoxicated. We do not find, however, that this accusation is sustained by the preponderance of the evidence presented to us," the report continued.

"General allegations have also been made by army employees previous to the occasion of April 15, 1924, that Colonel Phillips, custodian had treated the armory employees in an arbitrary manner. There is no evidence whatsoever before us to sustain this accusation and in our opinion it is baseless."

The inquiry board said Quartermaster General C. Edward Murray had approved of Colonel Phillips using the basement of the armory for storage of electrical appliances and the colonel's private auto.

The report stated it was within the province of Colonel Phillips as custodian to establish the regimental canteen in the armory. Complaint had been made by Mrs. Mary Martin against the regiment establishing this canteen.

Hay Crop Outlook

Spring rains have brought along backward pastures and considerably improved the outlook for the South Jersey hay crop. Hay is so scarce on many of the dairy farms that this week some owners of large herds began cutting green hay for hay. Drought for two summers in succession and the lack of snow during last winter, which left grass fields exposed, have damaged the pasture lands. Even alfalfa will not make a very heavy stand for the first cutting this season.

The recent copious rains, farmers say, have done much toward overcoming previous damage to the grasslands. There is plenty of short grass in the pastures, and the increase in milk production is already apparent where herds have been turned out to graze.

Dairy farmers in South Jersey are not expecting any further reduction in milk prices for the coming season, in view of the cut of one cent a quart effective several weeks ago. While milk production will be heavy from now on, reaching its peak probably in June, farmers expect all the surplus to be taken by the ice cream manufacturers.

The demand for milk and cream for this product has grown from year to year, and farmers say it has become an important factor in dairying. While ice cream is now made and sold the year round, dairymen say that, fortunately, milk production is at its peak during the warm-weather months, when demand for ice cream is greatest.

Bottled milk is now retelling in most of the South Jersey towns at 13 or 14 cents a quart, with a growing sale of higher-grade milk in the larger towns and cities. A few rural communities are getting 10-cent milk this spring.

Trial by Jury Denied

In denying an appeal by three Jersey City men following their conviction of violating the Child Welfare act of 1915, the Supreme Court, in an opinion, declared that "trial by jury was not an absolute right in all cases unless it is established by common law."

John Vega, Jacob Nylewicz and John Tesano, the men involved, were found guilty of employing children in factories, and were sentenced to sixty days in jail and fines of \$100 each by Judge Sullivan, Jersey City.

The defendants appealed to the Common Pleas Court, which denied them a revocation of their convictions, and the case was then appealed to the Supreme Court.

The men contended they should have had a jury trial.

The act was intended to apply not only to parents but to those in loco parentis, thus presenting a scheme of protection to the child against the evils incident to child life, which the

elevated policy and civilizing tendency of the age demands as a bulwark to our intelligence and national growth and human development. Such an act must be liberally construed in the general public interest, declared the Supreme Court.

Urges Wearing Poppy

Governor Silzer has urged the wearing of a poppy Memorial Day as a tribute to those who served in the World War. A statement is issued from the executive department said:

As a fitting tribute to those who served their country in the World War, it has become the custom to wear the poppy on Memorial Day. The emblem is made by disabled service men, and the proceeds derived from the sale are used in aid of the disabled and their families who may need assistance.

"I therefore, recommend and urge that the citizens of our State cooperate in perpetuating this custom, and that they purchase and wear the poppy on Memorial Day in commemoration of those who sacrificed their lives or their health in the cause of civilization."

Annual Beetle Quarantine

The annual quarantine order of the Department of Agriculture against the Japanese beetle in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware has been issued, and the interstate movement of the quarantined crops from the infected area will cease June 15 until October 15.

The quarantined area is extended somewhat over last year, now including a township of Delaware for the first time, and several new areas in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The New Jersey area placed under the restrictions includes practically all the lower part of the state, from Mercer, Monmouth and Ocean counties south.

The products prohibited from shipment to points outside the restricted territory are greens, such as spinach, kale, etc., peas and beans in the pod; tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, green or sweet corn; vegetables with tops, such as carrots, beets, parsnips, etc.; grapes, cherries, out-door grown flowers, ornamentals, straw, and

The purpose of the quarantine is to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle to new territory. This insect has become a serious menace in all the territory along both sides of the Delaware River, and has occasioned great losses to the orchardists and nurserymen of that territory, both from its depredations. While the damage to truck crops is secondary, it is by means of shipments of these that the beetle may be transported to new areas, and this is what the combined resources of the Federal and state governments are being used to prevent.

A rigid inspection of the quarantined products is maintained by the Department of Agriculture, and shipments which have been found free from the beetles may be allowed to move. In addition to the products named, there is also a quarantine on shipments from Philadelphia to points outside of the regulated area of eggplants, cucumbers, potatoes, okra, pears, peaches, apples, plums, and small fruits, and citrus fruits.

The outer boundaries of the quarantined area in New Jersey are: the townships of Ewing, Lawrence, West Windsor and Washington, in Mercer County; township of Upper Freehold, Monmouth County; townships of Jackson and Manchester, Ocean County; township of Woodland, Burlington County; township of Upton and Barnegat City, in Ocean County; thence southward, including all territory adjacent to or bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, to Ocean City, Cape May County; townships of Somers Point, Egg Harbor, Weymouth, and Buena Vista, Atlantic County; township of Franklin, Gloucester County; townships of Pilgrimage, Upper Pitts Grove, Alloway, Quinton, and Lower Alloway Creek, in Salem County; and the Delaware River.

Butterfat Content Low

The appreciable falling-off in the butterfat content of milk at this time of year when cowboys are put on pasture causes considerable consternation among some dairymen, and may lead them to believe that errors have been made at the creamery test. The dairy department of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, points out that the change to pasture causes an increased milk flow which necessitates the butterfat being distributed through a larger volume. This makes its percentage look smaller, but the total quantity is not less.

The college has arranged to test milk, without charge, for farmers of this state, and makes a few suggestions to aid in getting good samples. One must be sure that the sample is truly representative of the lot of milk from which it is taken. Cows should be milked dry and the milk poured several times from one container to another. The sample should be taken immediately. Enough milk must be procured for two at tests. This requires about one-fourth pint.

Care must be taken to prevent the sample from souring before it reaches the laboratory. To insure against souring, a preservative is added. Bichloride of mercury tablets are the most efficient and one-half tablet is enough. Formaldehyde of formalin may be used at the rate of three drops to a sample. In each case the preservative should be mixed thoroughly with the milk.

When these few directions are observed, there is no difficulty in obtaining an accurate determination of the fat content of the milk.



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A small sum down and a small sum monthly soon pay for the Hoover.

The Hoover Beats

as it Sweeps as it Cleans

Old time methods make washing such hard, distasteful work that few women can be hired to do it, now-a-days.

The Thor Electric Washer eliminates all back-breaking rubbing and arduous wringing and washes clothes clean and white without injury to even finest fabrics.

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Lamp Value

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Its price is no indication of the beauty of our Miller Special. The dignity of old hammered metal combined with amber cathedral glass makes a pleasing lamp for living room or library.

PROTECTION

More automobiles are on the road every day and every day your chance of having an accident is that much greater.

PUBLIC LIABILITY

If someone is killed or injured by your automobile. The Insurance Co. will investigate the accident. Help to clear your name. If you were not to blame, settle the claim amicably, if possible. If not, defend it in court. If claim is unreasonable, or claim fraudulent, pay the cost of defense, and court costs. Pay the award, if one is rendered (up to the limits of your policy).

PROPERTY DAMAGE INSURANCE WILL:

Protect you against loss in case your car damages someone else's property. Pay for the damage for which you are legally liable (up to the limits of your policy).

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The Scrap Book

Steward on Ship Is an Expert on Carrying Food

It looks difficult enough when you see your pet waiter dashing here and there in your favorite restaurant with both hands full of plates, and you marvel at the way in which he balances three "soups" in one hand, disaster seems imminent, says an ex-steward.

But you probably marvel more when on shipboard you are sitting on the grid screw-chair, with the boat rolling or pitching heavily, and your waiter, or, rather, steward, appears at the door of the saloon with four or five plates in each hand.

Balancing may be a studied pose in the restaurant or hotel, but on sea it is carried to a fine, though subconscious, art, and woe betide the steward who has not found his sea legs.

There is a crash and a yell from the other side of the bulkhead, and the doctor is probably called upon to get busy with his needle.

The steward has a whole heap of things to contend with: People's fustling appetites, for instance. I have known one passenger to ask for five different dishes and send each away in turn.

Again, your land waiter can laugh at the pouring rain or blustering wind, his tables do not sway, throwing everything off as fast as he puts the cutlery and glass on, but in a ship it is a different matter. When a heavy swell is playing with the ship it is often necessary to soak blankets and put them on the tables under the white cloths; otherwise even the tablecloths will not stay on.—London Mail.

Poet "Died" to Obtain Criticism of His Works
It would be an unusual person who did not have a lurking suspicion that uncomplimentary things are said of him. The pleasant references are usually voiced because they are intended to reach his ears, but the honest opinions, be they truthful or otherwise, are generally held in reserve.

Arthur Brehmer, an Austrian poet, wanted first-hand information on what posterity would think of his works, so he wrote notices of his death and sent them to the papers. There followed extensive sketches of his life and criticisms of his works.

It may be gratifying to poets to know while they live they are appreciated, but we doubt if the method adopted by the Austrian is a real test. It is not unlikely that in Austria the old Latin saying, "Of the dead say naught but good," is as familiar as it is elsewhere and that comments on Brehmer may have been influenced largely thereby.

The outcome or discomfiture in which we are held in life is what really counts. Neither cuts much figure with us after we have passed on. Then, again, the nice things said of poets or others after their death are apt to be exaggerated. Brehmer's experiment would be interesting if the really interesting part was not omitted. He seems uncertain as to the degree of posterity's appreciation.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Quite a Difference.
"Do you think there is any chance of our breaking into the smart-set here?"
"By smart-set do you mean high-brow or low-neck?"

Mosquito Plant Useful
The virtues of basil (Ocimum viride) known as the mosquito plant, are attracting the attention of scientists in England. An army officer has given a growing plant to the botanical garden at Kew. He obtained it in Nigeria, where, he says, it is known to drive mosquitoes from its neighborhood, and the natives use an infusion of its leaves as a cure for malarial fevers. Its virtues are known in India around the Victoria Garden in Bombay, because the workmen were pestered by mosquitoes and suffered from malaria. As soon as the hedge was supplied the mosquitoes left and there was no more malaria among the workmen.

Then He Quit
The wife of a sailor handed the pastor of a church the following note: "Peter Bowers having gone to sea, I desire the prayers of the congregation for his safety."
The minister glanced over it hurriedly and then said: "Peter Bowers has been seen to see his wife, desiring the prayers of the congregation for his life."

Breaking It Gently
Young Man—I want a word of advice.
Mr. Water (grimly)—Well?
Young Man—What is the best way to approach you for a loan?
Mr. Water—If you are sensitive, bet-
ter write me—and, when you get my
reply, tear it up without reading it.—
New Stories.

Natives Have Wonderful System of Storing Water

There are many ways of storing water, but the natural cistern of the natives of Darfur (west of the Sudan) seems to be the most wonderful.

But for the tereby tree, Darfurites would perish from drought. These great trees grow in hollows, in which the rain collects during the wet season, which lasts all through July and August.

The enormous trunks are hollow. As soon as the rain begins the natives gather up the water in leather bags. An expert climber goes up the tree with a rope to which is attached the precious bag; he hauls it up with care, and empties the water into the hollow of the trunk. The hollowiness is not the result of age or disease, and the surrounding wood is absolutely water-tight.

Each little group of "tukla" (huts) possesses its own tree. And on their contents the people live throughout the ten dry months.

The tereby tree is a fruitful source of trouble. Many tribal fights are waged solely because a man from one village is believed to have been seen climbing the tree of another. The trees belonging to a village, or group of "tukla," are under public property for the dwellers in that group. The chief and his family have the first claim on the water, and their share is claimed to a decimal point. Another man may have a family claim, going back through several generations, to a certain proportion.

Nordic Race Is Rapidly Disappearing in Europe

A shifting of peoples has been going on in Europe for generations, and since medieval times the lower classes and races have expanded at the expense of the upper classes, so that many countries which formerly had large Nordic populations, such as Spain and Italy and the provinces of the old Austrian empire, are almost stripped of their Nordic blood. France, which all through medieval times down to within a century ago was very Nordic, has reached a point where the Nordic population has shrunk to a hopeless minority in the nation. Germany is feeling the replacement of Nordic by Alpine blood very severely, and many of her foremost thinkers regard her as almost lost to the Nordic race. The great French anthropologist, De Lapouge, stated in conversation with the writer that Germany of today is not nearly so Nordic as France was at the time of the religious wars. The case of England, still overwhelmingly Nordic, is also a serious one, because the industrial revolution there (as well as in other European countries) has led to a great expansion of the non-Nordic elements—chiefly Mediterranean.—Madison Grant, in the North American Review.

Living in the Dark

Pit ponies are not the only creatures that live in coal mines, seldom seeing the light of day. Miners are often troubled with rats, mice, flies, and even frogs and toads.

The presence of mice spells danger. They have been known to gnaw cables, causing electric wires to fuse and vapor to be exploded in gassy pits. Their food consists of scraps from the miners' meals, and they have a strange liking for oil, which they lick from the lubricated parts of machinery in the mine. Whatever their diet, however, the mice never grow very big, because the entire absence of light has a dwarfing effect.

Floes seem to thrive underground, and are a great nuisance to the miners, especially at mealtimes. Other minute forms of insect life which inhabit the mines explain why frogs and toads are frequently found there, looking fit and well-fed.

Needed Rest

"I was in love with a handsome looking fellow," wrote one of the lovers to Miss Lydia Anguish. "He came to see me one night. I let him kiss me about fifty times. I haven't seen him for two weeks. I now feel that I acted indifferent."

"Don't worry, dear," was the response of the comforter. "He has probably gone somewhere to recuperate."

Satisfactory

"So you want to marry my daughter? What is your financial standing?"
"Well, sir, I've figured out every employment possible. I've had the best legal advice that money would secure; I've done everything I could do to dodge it—and I still find that I cannot escape paying an income tax."

"Take her. She's yours!"—Boston Transcript.

He Thought So Too

A man who was new to golf turned to his caddy and said: "I say, why couldn't that fellow get his ball into the hole?"
"He was stymied, sir," was the reply.
"He was what?"
"He was stymied, sir."
"Oh, was he?" replied the other; "I thought he looked rather funny at lunch."

How Peruvians Devised System of Enumeration

Most persons are familiar with representations of the hieroglyphics of the ancient Egyptians. By means of the engraved marks found on the monuments and other records the old Egyptians could represent object ideas suggested by objects and even sounds. This signifying of sounds by means of symbols formed nearly a true alphabet. In Mexico the Aztecs had a crude system of picture writing by which tangible objects could be accurately depicted, but beyond that it could not go, for it was incompetent to convey abstract ideas. Possibly the mysterious science of the quipus, which was taught to the Peruvian people by their ancestors, or "wise men," while both systems before-mentioned seemed primitive, this one is even more so, and yet it served a purpose, and a very good one, too. This quipus was a string of rope, usually about two feet in length, composed of many colored strings twisted together. To this main cord were fastened numbers of strings of different colors tied into knots thus forming a fringe. These knots gave to the device its name, for the word quipus signifies a knot. The "wise men" represented sensible objects, for example, white might stand for silver, and yellow for gold. Occasionally they suggested ideas abstractly—white signified peace and red war. The chief use of the quipus was for arithmetical purposes. The knots took the place of cyphers and could be combined to represent numbers in any amount desired. The colors of the strings explained the subjects to which the numbers referred, and in this way the Peruvians devised a complete system of enumeration.

Tree Struck by Meteor Burned for Three Weeks

James Fowler of Springfield, Mass., is responsible for the revival of the tale of the "Burning Elm" of Williams town. This tree was on his father's farm, and probably had been when Columbus first sailed westward, for the elm was 27 feet around and its first limb was 105 feet from the ground.

On August 4, 1892, it was supposedly struck by lightning, but in reality by a meteor. For three months it smoldered sullenly or vehemently until November 3, the night Grover Cleveland was elected president of the United States, when it burst into a column of fire, sending out from its base streams of what appeared to be molten lava.

The green wood of the tree had resisted the progress of the first mass of metal through it for three months, though its limbs fell and there was nothing left but the stump, 105 feet high. When the fire reached the base and created a draft, it burst into flame at such a time that the neighboring farmers were jokingly sure that they were celebrating the election of Cleveland.—New York World.

Apples Once Grew Wild.
Apples, as we know them today, in ancient times grew wild in parts of Europe and Asia, and their cultivation began in Europe centuries ago, but it remained for Americans to make the greatest progress in this direction.

One of the first of these benefactors was Lammie Baldwin. While prominent in his capacity as an engineer, he would long since have been forgotten except for his horticultural experiments, which resulted in the production of the famous apple which bears his name.

The United States now produces the bulk of the world's apple crop and Canada adds to North American supremacy. The European belt extends from Norway to southern France. The fruit is also cultivated in New Zealand, Tasmania and other countries.—Detroit News.

Would Drop Off

A man called upon his medical adviser and said: "Doctor, I can't get to sleep at night."
"Inasmuch, eh?"
"That's it," asserted the patient.
"There are ways and means of combating that," declared the doctor.
"You think you are hopelessly wakeful, but mental effort has a great deal to do with getting you to sleep. Just imagine you are walking a tight rope a thousand feet from the ground. Stop by step you advance on this tight rope."

"Yes?" the patient inquired.
"You'll soon drop off."

First Train Ride

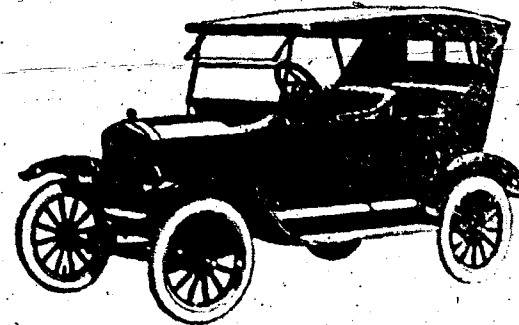
Eskimo Woman (at ticket office)—I would like to have a ticket for Assagau.
Clerk (after thoroughly studying railroad folder)—Where in the world is Assagau?
Eskimo Woman (pouting)—There she sits on the bench.

While the Going Was Good

Judge—You stand accused of having stolen a watch. What have you to say?
The Accused—Your honor, I was going along when I spied this watch, which was also going, and so I thought I might just as well be going to-
gether.

Was It a Hint?

Elderly Husband—There goes Mrs. Smith. Hasn't she lost her husband lately?
Young Wife—Yes, poor thing. I really believe black would be becoming to me, also, George.



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BUTTON WON A BRIDE

By CLARISSA MACKIE

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It had been a busy day at the little tea room on the quiet corner. The little brown wooden teapot swinging above the green door had invited dozens of people inside to enjoy the afternoon's hot luncheon served by Dorothy and her dainty helpers, while Polly, round and rosy and old-fashioned as her mother, sat behind the desk and made change as fast as her fingers could fly.

Now the last of them were going. Mrs. Tucker held forth at her usual table in the sunlight, and having exhausted every topic from the weather to the fire in Jones' drug store, wrapped her furrowed brow about her meager form and, paying her check to Polly, cast an eye toward the strange young man in the corner, smirked at Polly, and blessed mildly. "He looks like the Allyn," she said. When the door had closed behind her, Polly turned and looked at the remaining customer.

He had been there an hour—eating almost ravenously at first, and then idly, as if delaying the enjoyment of food as long as possible. He did look something like the Allyn—he had thick, ruddy brown hair and nice dark blue eyes, but his eyes were not nice now; they were silent and desperate. When he suddenly lifted them and saw Polly looking at him he grew very white and struggled out of his chair.

As he stalked down the room Polly glanced involuntarily behind her. Dorothy had closed the door that led into the other rooms, and there was only a distant sound of voices as the cook and her helpers ate their lunch. Dorothy had noticed her before the first customer arrived and, as Polly knew, had gone on to the bank to make her daily deposit.

By this time the stranger, who looked like the Allyn, had reached the desk. Instinctively, Polly rose to her feet. Somehow she was afraid, and the impulse was so full of desperate deeds that his hand was resting on the top of the desk, holding the check so that she could read it—\$1.65.

Polly smiled—that sweet, sudden brightening of her whole face that everybody loved.

"I am not going to pay this," said the man harshly.

Polly jumped a little. "No?" she asked curiously. "It looked so good, too—I mean, the chicken fricasse—the salad—and everything."

He nodded impatiently. "It was good. I was hungry, starving—but I have no money and I cannot pay for it."

"But today, you mean?" asked Polly politely.

"Never—please cut out the man—never—I'm broke—and I'm holding you up for the cashbox," he rasped in a low, rough tone.

"Of all things!" blazed Polly, glancing at his well-kept hands, his nice-looking attire. "You big lazy boy—why don't you go to work?"

He grinned unpleasantly. "I had a good job—and I had a girl—then I was called away, and when I came home, one of my friends had my job and has married the girl. I've tried to get a steady job at my own work, but all the positions are full."

"What is your work?" broke in Polly.

He told her. "He watched her as she emptied the cashbox into a little bag, counting every penny carefully, then she told the string around it and pushed it across the desk. Seven dollars and fifty-two cents, plus \$1.65 for your lunch, make \$9.17."

He snatched the bag of money and thrust it into his pocket. As he neared the door, Polly caught his arm. "What security will you give?" demanded the young Shylock severely.

He laughed harshly and pulled some odds and ends from his pocket. In his palm was a foreign coin, one copper penny, several of the pawn tickets, and a small bronze button.

"This is enough," and Polly slipped the bronze button out of his palm and stepped back. "So you have been a soldier," she declared with very bright eyes. "Of course, when you become a highwayman—you can have no further use for this emblem."

"No?" he asked blankly, as if the idea had just occurred to him.

"Did you ever dig a trench?" "Dozens of 'em! Miles and miles of trenches."

"Then goodness to Jim Murphy at the town hall—he's head of a construction gang—he needs laborers—tell him Miss Torrance sent you down. He will set you to work!"

Fired by something in her soft eyes, perhaps a hint of the pity and contempt that she felt for him—or it might be that he imagined all that he hid the little canvas bag of money in her reluctant hands, and pulled open the door.

"Thank you," he said unsteadily. "I can get a job now—some day I will come back—and express my gratitude—the door closed and he was gone. Polly looking from the window saw him striding toward the town hall, his hat still in his hand, the breeze blowing his thick ruddy hair into turmoil.

"I have seen that before—I knew his face was familiar—and the way he walks off? Toby Allyn—Toby Allyn—once when I was six I slapped his face—mercy, what a shrew I was—and he looked so funny walking off in

Just this way—then they moved on—and I have got often thought of him—I just wonder who that girl—that he wanted to marry? She must have been horrid! As Polly murmured and wondered over the erstwhile bandit, she was getting away the little bronze button with other relics in a tiny sack pocket hidden in her blouse.

Later in the afternoon, Jim Murphy's big voice boomed over the telephone. "Now, Miss Polly, I've done a job to that young fellow—you went around and he's got a room with his own family, he is digging away like a regular fellow but I must find for a timekeeper, so I'm going to the mine tomorrow."

"Please don't promote him now—let him dig for a few months. It will do him good—he is used to it, anyway—you know he is a soldier."

"You ought to see Mr. Murphy, singing off about it. If that isn't just like a woman!" But the little girl's right arm was raised.

Every night at half past six an immaculately dressed young man appeared at Dorothy's table, and he always sat alone at a corner table and, gossily blurted that he glanced too often at pretty Polly, who always had a kind word for him. Some of them guessed that he was in the new bank across the river, but as a matter of fact he was first a laborer for Mr. Murphy, then a timekeeper, now he is a foreman, and next year he will be a member of the firm. The day he and Polly were married she gave him back the bronze button. "You are the soldier, dear," he whispered.

"No, sir, I am merely the soldier's wife," she whispered, but there were tears in their eyes and the sweet memory of a battle waged and won.

Money of Little Value to Crusoe on Island

I had now been 13 days on shore, and had been 11 times on board the ship. In which time I had brought away all that one pair of hands could do as well as supposed capable of bringing; though I was a laborer, had the calm weather held, I should have brought away the whole ship, piece by piece; but preparing the twelfth time to go on board, I found the wind began to rise; however, at low water, I went on board, and though I thought I had rummaged the cabin so effectively that nothing more could be found, yet I discovered a locker with drawers in it, in one of which I found two or three razors, and one pair of large scissors, with some ten or a dozen good knives and forks; in another I found about thirty-six pounds value in money—some European gold, some Brazil, some pieces of eight, some gold, and some silver.

I smiled to myself at the sight of this money. "Oh, drug!" said I aloud, "what art thou good for? Thou art not good to be buried in the ground; one of these knives is worth all this heap; I have no number of use for these; can remain where thou art, and go to the bottom of a creature whose life is not worth saving." However, upon second thoughts, I took it away; and wrapping all in a piece of canvas, I began to think of making another raft—before.

Typewriter Keyboard

It has been said that the "standard" keyboard for typewriters was invented by Alexander Davidson, a West Virginia mechanic and pioneer in commercial education. But there is no evidence to show that Davidson ever saw a typewriter until the present keyboard arrangement had become almost universal. The universal of standard keyboard was developed by Christopher Latham Sholes and James Densmore, two typewriter pioneers, who worked together. Just how they arrived at the modern keyboard arrangement of letters is unknown. But it seems that the keyboard arrangement was influenced mainly by mechanical difficulties. In the first machines made by Sholes and Densmore the type bars would collide and stick fast. Naturally they resorted to any arrangement which would eliminate this trouble. At any rate, the standard keyboard is almost as old as the typewriter itself.

Whistle Fixed Gauge

Did it ever occur to you why the span of rails on railroads is just 4 feet 8 1/2 inches? This width was adopted because the first locomotive equipped with a whistle had that gauge. Sounds strange, doesn't it?—yet it is true, remarks The Pathfinder. This engine was built in New York, and sent to Sandusky where it was first used. One day a member of the Ohio legislature heard the whistle and he promptly drafted a bill requiring the gauge of all railroads built or to be built in Ohio to conform to the gauge of the locomotive with the whistle. The bill became a law and as the railroad industry grew this gauge was accepted as standard throughout the country.

Zweiback

Zweiback (pronounced "twee-bek") is a kind of biscuit baked in a loaf and afterwards cut and toasted. Such bread is also called rusk or Brussels biscuit. Of course, there are different ways of making zweiback. Sometimes ordinary wheat bread is merely baked long and slowly until it acquires a uniform yellow color. Or zweiback may be made from bread previously baked in the ordinary way. Then, two slices of sweet bread is often used. It is put in the oven and thoroughly dried in a deep yellow color. The word "zweiback" which is from the French and literally means "twice-baked."

THINGS UNUSUAL

By T. T. MAXEY

(Copyright, 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

INDIANA SAND DUNES

Indiana rubs elbows with Lake Michigan. On the border line the prolonged, incessant and combined labor of such artistic elements as glaciers, water, wind and sun have produced the most curious and famous dunes of the world. In the Hoosier state—against nature, as it were, yet within a few hours ride of the homes of some five million people, a Nature-made park of strange formations undisturbed by any other in our broad land.

A dune is a hill or ridge of sand which has been piled up by the wind. Here, the unbelievably large quantities of sand—the playing of the wind—have been blown and whirled into countless forms and shapes—hills, mounds, peaks, dunes and ridges in wave-like array—some approximately 200 feet high.

Due to the action of the wind, the architecture of the dune region is constantly changing. Sometimes changes occur with surprising rapidity, and sometimes with dogged slowness. There are two kinds of dunes—live and dead. Live dunes travel, dead dunes are motionless, although their shape may change.

Live dunes overtake and sometimes completely cover up trees, buildings and other objects which are in their way. Sometimes objects are carried along from under the other side of the dune as it moves on. Dead dunes usually become such because of a foliage growth which binds the sand and prevents disturbance. Thus Nature produces a paradoxical situation in that the dead dunes are those on which the foliage flourishes, whereas the live dunes are devoid of plant life.

This "dune" region is rich in Indian lore. Mounds built by the so-called Mound Builders centuries ago are occasionally met with. It was also the haunt of the red men and the pioneers. Some of their trails can still be traced. The beauty of the flowers has made the region famous. As if a meeting place for flowers, the sand dunes from the South, the trailing arbutus from the North, the beach pea from the East and the cactus from the West meet here on a common ground.

Animal life is rather abundant. Opusculi and racoon inhabit the woods. Mink are found in the streams. Muskrat, skunk, squirrel and rabbit also live here. The variety of bird life is also surprising and such is the equal of that of any place in America.

THE SOO CANALS

The Saint Mary's river connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron. Nature studied this river, with rock and sand, and possessed it with a rapid which falls twenty feet in three-quarters of a mile. This made the movement of the cargoes of furs and merchandise, which came down through the rapids in the early days, well nigh impossible.

Accordingly, in 1853, the work of building that which is said to have been the first ship canal within the borders of these United States was begun. This canal was 5,074 feet long and its locks permitted the passage of vessels drawing twelve feet of water.

As this nation developed more and more, cargoes grew larger, and the canal locks had to be enlarged. The commerce of the Great Lakes continued to grow by leaps and bounds. The present series of locks, completed in 1914, cost several millions of dollars. Now vessels drawing some 24 feet of water can be accommodated. The largest lock is 1,350 feet long. Five ships can be handled at one locking. As many as 245 vessels have passed through in a single day. Although the canal is a single-way through the bulk of the traffic flows through the canal on the American side, there is also a large canal on the Canadian side.

The season of navigation varies according to the weather. Generally speaking the canal is open in April and closes in December. The tremendous volume of traffic which passes through in a single season is astounding.

The report of the United States canal office at Saint Ste. Marie for 1922 shows that an average of 69 vessels per day or 17,383 passed through the canal during that period. These vessels carried 37,043 passengers and 60,067,238 tons of freight, the value of which was estimated to be almost one billion dollars.

The east-bound traffic included, in round numbers, 210,000,000 feet of lumber; 4,680,000 barrels of flour; 203,000,000 bushels of wheat; 103,000,000 bushels of other grains; 37,000 tons of copper; 42,000,000 tons of iron ore and 232,000 tons of general merchandise. The west-bound traffic included, in round numbers, 26,000 tons of soft coal; 23,000 tons of manufactured iron and steel products; 63,000 tons of salt; 188,000 tons of oil; 630,000 tons of stone, sand and gravel, and 312,000 tons of general merchandise.

Honkety

As soon as man's eyes are opened to the fact that honesty in thinking and acting pays the highest rewards to heart and soul and body, that honesty is the tap-root of all efficiency, and that no efficiency is possible without a fearless desire for an honest measure of values in all things, we shall start on a new era in our land.

CUPID ON THE ROOF

By JANE OSBORN

(Copyright, 1924, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"Well, you see," said Laurette, regarding the arm that Marsden was not holding, "I was tanning my arms. All the girls in my set, almost, have been to Palm Beach, or somewhere, and all have nice-tanned arms. It's the fashion to have just the arms tanned this year, you know, because the fashionable women have worn short gloves with sleeveless frocks. And—well, I couldn't go with my arms all white—showing that I hadn't been anywhere. So I came up here for a sunning—didn't I give them a wonderful coat of tan?"

Marsden took this excuse to hold one little arm close to him. He drew it to his lips and then kissed it a dozen times.

Late that summer a few friends of Marsden and Laurette were asked to assemble on the roof, and the good-natured Ruy carried them thither at five that afternoon. Then appeared Laurette and Marsden and a minister. They had contrived this little wedding on the roof.

"We met on the roof, and we became engaged on the roof," said Laurette. "So we just had to have the wedding here, too."

Believe Lake Formed From Tears of Women

In his book, "Man and Mystery in Asia," Ferdinand Ossendowski, author of "Beasts, Men and Gods," says that from a Tartar merchant he learned that a legend existed about Lake Salra (Bitter Lake), in Siberia, the effect that it appeared in one day. The merchant found for the author an old Tartar woman, blind and almost deaf, who told him the following tale:

"On the spot now covered by the bitter lake there was once a town belonging to the Oulgar Tartars who once reigned over a large part of Central Asia. In the town was a temple in which, under a heavy stone with sacred signs on it, reposed the body of the last of the rulers. The great Jenghis Khan came and killed all the men, to wipe the Oulgurs from the surface of the earth. Then the stone on the grave of the Oulgar Khan broke to pieces, and the shades of the khan appeared and cried:

"Mothers, wives and daughters of the Oulgurs! Weep the bitter tears of hate and damnation, because the last days of your nation have come!"

The Oulgar women complied with this command and the warriors of Jenghis, who took them as wives, expecting quietly, singing and dancing from these women as graceful as reeds, seeing them dissolve in tears and hearing their curses and imprecations, in a fury murdered them all.

"But the corpses themselves continued to weep, and their tears made such a flood that the valley in which the town was built was filled with bitter water and the town was submerged. "Now the waves of Salra-kul (the Tartar name for the lake) surge above it. Salra-kul, whose surface is sometimes lashed in storm when in its depths the last Master of the once powerful and courageous Oulgurs, poisoned by hate, rages anew."

Quantities of glauber and magnesium salts in the lake make the water quite bitter, says the author, in a footnote. —Detroit News.

Good in Humility

When one of us who has been led by native vanity or senseless flattery to think himself or herself possessed of talent arrives at the full and final conclusion that he or she is really dull, it is one of the most gratifying and blessed convictions that can enter a mortal's mind. All our failures, our shortcomings, our strange disappointments in the effect of our efforts are lifted from our bruised shoulders, and fall, like Christ's pack, at the feet of that Omnipotence which has seen fit to deny us the pleasant gift of high intelligence—with which one look may overlook us in some wider sphere of being. —Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Mohammed's Sweet Tooth

One of the oldest dishes of which any record can be found is the Arabian "khabis," which is said to have been invented and named by the prophet Mohammed. It consists of fine selected dates coated with a mixture of honey and butter, and it is still a favorite dessert and confection among the Orientals to whom the date is a staple food. It is interesting to note that the word "khabis" has come to be used by the Arabs as a synonym for happiness.

The first prophet of Islam must have been a very skillful dietitian, for his favorite dish would be an almost perfect and very digestible food.

When We Dream

Dreams occur when sleep is light and generally after 4 o'clock in the morning. Remembering dreams is something of an art and is developed by practice. With training the average person is able to awaken in the morning to recall about four distinct dreams. These are generally unpleasant, ranging from embarrassment and disgust to the extremely unpleasant. "Sweet dreams," so often wished for, go unremembered as a rule. The evil that late suppers do in promoting nightmares like the evil deeds of men, lives after them.

ROAD BUILDING

KEEPING ROADS OPEN IS EXPENSIVE TASK

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Removal of snow from the highways of the country is a matter of increasing importance each winter, according to the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. Since 1900, the number of motor vehicles registered has increased from 48,000 to over 1,000,000 while the mileage of surfaced roads has increased from 150,000 miles to about 430,000 miles. Approximately 62 percent of the motor vehicles are registered and 53 percent of the surfaced roads lie within the territory where the average annual snowfall is 20 or more inches.

The snow-clearing program of the states east of the Mississippi for the past winter included 10,000 miles of main trunk-line highway as compared with 18,000 miles for the previous year, according to information collected by the bureau. This amount is about 80 percent of the surfaced mileage in the states where snow is a problem, those north of the southern boundary of Virginia and Kentucky.

With the exception of a few small areas the annual snowfall in this belt ranges from 20 to 130 inches, making the clearing of the above mileage an undertaking of considerable size. As indicating the size of the undertaking in various sections, the average annual snowfall ranges from 74 to 112 inches in Maine, from 25 to 92 inches in Pennsylvania, from 10 to 22 inches in Delaware, from 28 to 121 inches in Michigan, and from 9 to 101 inches in West Virginia. The above figures taken from weather bureau records covering a period of years show that the problem of snow removal varies considerably in difficulty even in different parts of the same state. In a nearly every state in the group the average maximum snowfall is more than twice as great as the average minimum snowfall. Delaware being the only conspicuous exception.

Snow is removed by state forces in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois and Indiana, and on one section of road in Minnesota. The work is left to counties, towns or other local units in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin and the greater part of Minnesota. In Michigan and Wisconsin the counties may be ordered by the state highway department to remove snow from state roads.

Pennsylvania, one of the pioneers in snow removal, may be taken as having an organization typical of those well organized for the work. The work is done by the state highway department, with its regular maintenance forces and funds, the funds being derived from motor vehicle registration fees. The state is divided into four divisions which are subdivided into 15 districts. Under the district engineers are 62 superintendents, 20 foremen, 6,900 laborers, 100 truck drivers, and 40 tractor operators. The hundred and sixty-seven trucks and 40 tractors are available, all of which are equipped with snow plows and also 300 road machines and drags. A garage and repair shop is located within the jurisdiction of each of the 62 superintendents. The equipment is kept in condition for instant use and the permanently organized maintenance force is ready to start work as soon as a few inches of snow has fallen. This organization has a program for the past season of 2,200 miles of primary roads to be cleared to an average width of 26 feet and secondary roads to be cleared as far as practicable.

Representatives of the federal bureau who have visited all the states east of the Mississippi believe that state control of snow removal on the main trunk-line roads is desirable in the interest of economy. Such work is easily co-ordinated with and is really a part of the maintenance of state roads.

Methods of snow removal vary considerably but all states report that it is essential that work be started as soon as the snowfall begins and continue until the roads are cleared. In the states which have had the longest experience in snow removal two types of equipment are preferred, these being adjustable steel blades and V-shaped plows attached to the front of trucks and tractors. The adjustable steel blades have curved surfaces ranging in height from 15 to 20 inches and are approximately 15 feet long. The blade is set at an angle to the line of travel. If trucks are used they are loaded to capacity with ballast. This type of equipment is regarded as effective for depths of snow up to 16 inches.

V-shaped plows vary in height from two feet to six feet with wings four feet long. The sides of the plow are generally concave, the purpose being to give the snow a rolling motion. Road machines drawn by horses, trucks or tractors are used to the extent as supplementary equipment. In the eastern states, rotary plows have not been used to any great extent, but it is anticipated that they may increase. Some of them are of such design as to throw snow from 30 to 40 feet from the center of the road and this is a great advantage where the total annual fall is heavy.

Could Palace Become



Georgian Court, the palatial residence of the late George and the Sisters of Mercy will be turned into a charitable institution.

Dig Up Skulls of Indian War



Amateur archeologists are as numerous around Fox Lake, Ill., as the ruins of the old Indian mounds. In all cases about with the discovery of a skull, 50 miles northwest of Chicago. So far nine skulls have been dug up. From them the bones were lying. It is believed the Indians were buried following a battle.

Invents an Automatic Soldier



Jefferson's Little Schoolhouse



This is the little schoolhouse near Richmond, Va., where Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, was born. It is a thousand delegates from all over the world, representing garden clubs, convened in Richmond and Jefferson's little schoolhouse.

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The snow-clearing program of the states east of the Mississippi for the past winter included 16,000 miles of main trunk-line highway as compared with 13,000 miles for the previous year, according to information collected by the bureau. This amounts to about 30 per cent of the surfaced mileage in the states where snow is a problem, those north of the southern boundary of Virginia and Kentucky.

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Pennsylvania, one of the pioneers in snow removal, may be taken as having an organization typical of those well organized for the work. The work is done by the state highway department with its regular maintenance forces and funds, the funds being derived from motor vehicle registration fees. The state is divided into four divisions which are subdivided into 15 districts. Under the district engineers are 52 superintendents, 70 foremen, 6,300 laborers, 130 truck drivers, and 40 tractor operators. One hundred and sixty-seven trucks and 40 tractors are available, all of which are equipped with snow plows and also 300 road machines and drags. A garage and repair shop is located within the jurisdiction of each of the 52 superintendents. The equipment is kept in condition for instant use and the permanently organized maintenance force is ready to start work as soon as a few inches of snow has fallen. This organization had a program for the past season of 2,300 miles of primary roads to be cleared to an average width of 20 feet and secondary roads to be cleared as far as practicable.

Representatives of the federal bureau who have visited all the states east of the Mississippi believe that state control of snow removal on the main trunk-line roads is desirable in the interest of economy. Such work is easily co-ordinated with and is really a part of the maintenance of state roads.

Methods of snow removal vary considerably but all states report that it is essential that work be started as soon as the snowfall begins and continue until the roads are cleared. In the states which have had the longest experience in snow removal two types of equipment are preferred, these being adjustable steel blades and V-shaped plows attached to the front of trucks and tractors. The adjustable steel blades have curved surfaces ranging in height from 15 to 20 inches and are approximately 12 feet long. The blade is set at an angle to the line of travel. If trucks are used they are loaded to capacity with ballast. This type of equipment is regarded as effective for depths of snow up to 16 inches.

V-shaped plows vary in height from two feet to five feet with wings ten feet long. The sides of the plow are generally concave, the purpose being to give the snow a rolling motion. Road machines drawn by trucks, tractors or tractors are used to the extent as supplementary equipment. In the eastern states, rotary plows have not been used to any great extent, but it is anticipated that they will increase. Some of them are of such design as to throw snow from 30 to 40 feet from the center of the road and this is a great advantage where the total annual fall is heavy.

Gould Palace Becomes Charitable Institution



Georgian Court, the palatial residence of the late George J. Gould at Lakewood, N. J., has been sold for \$200,000 to the Sisters of Mercy and will be turned into a charitable institution.

Dig Up Skulls of Indian Warriors



Amateur archeologists are as numerous around Fox Lake, Ill., just now as spring robins or bluebirds. It all came about with the discovery of an Indian burial mound right in the midst of the "hot dog" stands that cluster around Lake Michigan, 50 miles northwest of Chicago. So far nine skulls and enough bones to form a pile two feet high have been dug up. From the position in which the bones were lying, it is believed the Indians were buried in a trench following a battle.

HELICOPTER BUILDER



Emil Berlioz, Washington inventor, is seen at work on his new helicopter, which he has already entered in an international contest in England next year for a prize of 50,000 pounds to be given by the British air ministry. The original helicopter built by him has been flown successfully at College park for more than two years.

Invents an Automatic Soldier



Niels Anson, the "Edison of Norway," and his wife, who are now in Washington, where the inventor is showing the War department his latest electrical device, an automatic soldier that is controlled from a distance. He has also plans for a remarkable depth bomb.

SYRACUSANS ENRAGED



On the eve of the opening of the anti-forest fire campaign by the forestry bureau, this tree was destroyed by the display of a giant fiery cross in the hills near Syracuse, N. Y. It is said to have been the work of the Ku Klux Klan. The destruction of the tree has infuriated the residents of Syracuse.



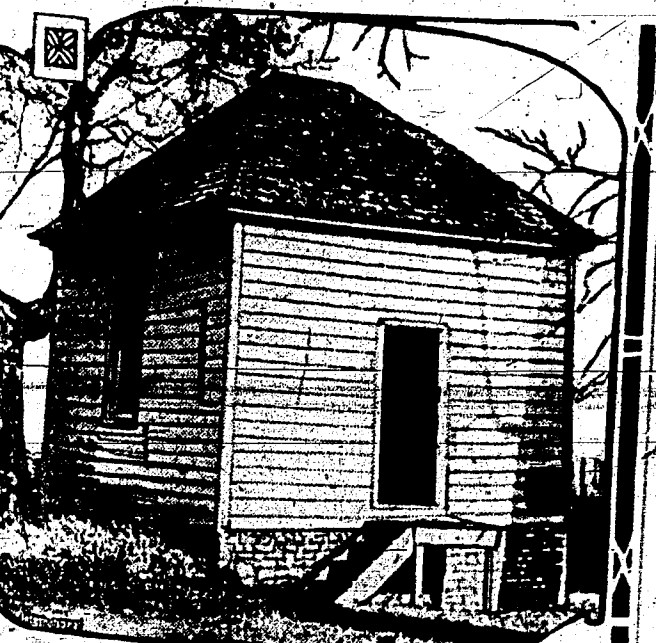
H. Grindell Matthews, British scientist, who has come forward with the invention of a super-powerful heat ray which will demolish everything in its path. Mr. Matthews has illustrated his claims by exploding gunpowder, lighting electric lamps, destroying motor magnetos and killing mice instantly at a distance of 64 feet.

IS RICHLY REWARDED



Miss Anita Ercell, a high school girl of St. Paul, Minn., last October gave her blood to save the life of Mrs. William Morton, seventy-six years old. Six weeks after the blood transfusion Mrs. Morton received word that she had inherited the \$225,000 estate left by a cousin in Australia. Mrs. Morton lingered at the hospital and a few days ago she died. Her will disclosed that she left the entire estate to Miss Ercell. The girl, much interested in agriculture, says she will purchase a farm when she finishes school.

Jefferson's Little Schoolhouse



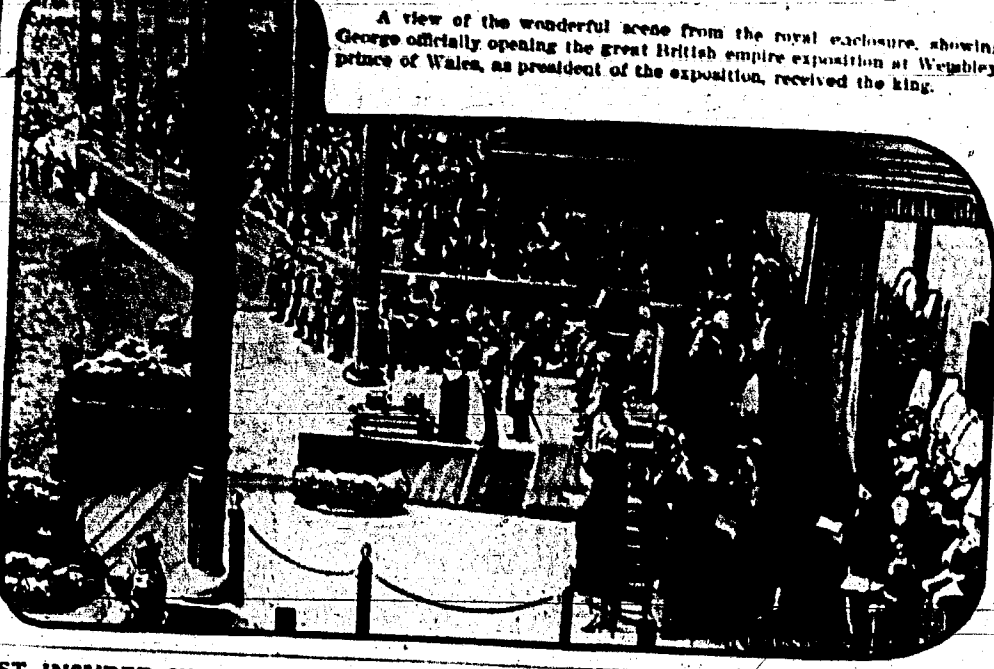
Above is shown the little schoolhouse near Richmond, Va., where from 1776 Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, used to teach his "A. B. C.'s." Recently a thousand delegates from all over the United States, representing garden clubs, convened in Richmond and journeyed to the schoolhouse.

TREASURE SEEKER



Miss Margaret Naylor, Great Britain's first woman deep sea diver, making ready to descend in February to seek for the treasure of the Spanish galleon that sank there in 1588. Her equipment weighs 190 pounds.

Empire Exhibition Opened by King George



A view of the wonderful scene from the royal enclosure, showing King George officially opening the great British empire exposition at Wembley. The prince of Wales, as president of the exposition, received the king.

MOST INSURED WOMAN



Mrs. Mollie Nether Newbury, owner and directing chief of the Boston store of Chicago, who has increased her life insurance to \$3,000,000, and is now the most heavily insured woman in the world.

Pair of Perfect Girl Scouts



Left to right, Capt. Lauris Baldwin and Lieut. Iris Boulton, both of Chicago, who were presented with golden eagle medals for being perfect girl scouts at the tenth annual convention of the scouts in Chicago.

Teaching Young Movie Stars



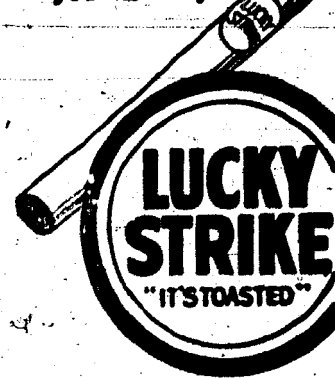
In the Grant public school in Hollywood one room is devoted to the education of child movie stars. In this room there are about six grades and a certain amount of school work is laid out for the child to do while absent on production work.

Anti-Volstead Act Evidence Shown



Deceit, which resulted in 215 deaths, obtained from the Chicago health department by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, which were presented before the house judiciary committee which is considering modification of the Volstead act.

To know
how good a cigarette
really can be made
you must try a



The Y. W. C. C. of the First Presbyterian Church of Cranford, held their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. L. Rice, 7 Sylvester street, on Friday evening, May 16th. This was the annual meeting for the presentation of reports of all standing committees and the election of officers.

The following were elected to go into office next September: President, Ada Richmond; Vice-President, Lorraine Johnston; Secretary, Marion Hansen; Treasurer, Ethel Hagerstrom.

The Misses Ada Richmond and Edith Gullitt were elected as candidates to represent the class at the Silver Day Convention this year.

Refreshments were served and then rehearsing began for the play entitled, "What Does the Name Christian Imply?" which the class will present in the chapel of the church on Friday evening, June 6th. Tickets are now available from all the members of the class. The prices are: 50c for adults, and 25c for children. It is hoped that all the friends of the class and members of the congregation will support the show.

The topic for discussion last Sunday morning was "What Does the Name Christian Imply?" A number of good opinions were voiced, but it was the consensus of opinion that the best answer was "One who loves God with all his heart and with all his might." It was agreed that knowledge, piety and many other virtues were necessary to be a good Christian, but the main fundamental was that we love God with all our heart and with all our might.

The class meets every Sunday morning at 9:45 and all who wish to attend may be assured of a hearty welcome.



YOUR roast will be ready for the oven if you buy it of these folks. They like to be obliging and are as dependable as the daylight. Their shop is sanitary and their meat is wholesome.

IRVING'S SANITARY MARKET
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CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from page 1)

these arguments, without investigating their origin and value. The delegate to Washington in the dry interest, to appear before the Judiciary Committee in opposition to the delegate in the wet interest, was unfairly reported in the public press, his arguments and refutations being ignored while the arguments of the wet delegate were reported, thus giving the impression to the people at large that the dry interests were retreating in their efforts. The wets are getting up a wet-enrollment, and the dries are arranging for a dry enrollment. All earth's enduring reforms come with slow haste, and there is no cause for discouragement in the fact that everything has not yet been accomplished.

Mrs. Currie announced that an offering would be taken for the cause, and after this had been done she introduced Mrs. Lillian Felckert, President of the Woman's Republican Club of New Jersey. Mrs. Felckert announced that while she is not a white ribboner, having already as much organization work as she can do, she is for law enforcement. Women worked to obtain the vote and should now work to make it effective. There has been a tendency among men politi-

cians to ignore women officials duly elected by their own party, and working for women's political organizations will gain recognition from men's organizations. Women and men should have an equal share in political work, and the present a wonderful opportunity for women to accomplish something with their vote. Republican and Democratic women organizations should work for the same end. They have already secured fourteen laws in this State which benefit women of any, all or no party. There are many persons who will work harder to defeat a woman than to elect a candidate, and these should be stimulated to action. This being a presidential year, the campaign will be active and interesting. The national platform will contain a strong law enforcement plank. Voters should resist the tendency to pick flaws in their own candidate instead of in the opposing one, by doing so they weaken their party and defeat its interests. Mrs. Felckert, being a Republican, spoke warmly for her party, and urged women voters to help it. Its stand for the right. "The job is to pick the right candidate at the primaries and then see that they are elected, and unless voters vote, and do their share toward the government of the country, they are not entitled to criticize. Everything hinges on making both political parties decent and respectable. A small group can accomplish much if it is properly organized."

Mrs. Currie announced that the W. C. T. U. is non-partisan, and wants everybody's vote. She urged the non-members present to join before leaving. She also announced that there were for sale non-alcoholic flavoring extracts and fancy cards, the purchase price of which would help in augmenting the treasury. Mrs. Mary Hayner and Mrs. George Allen had charge of the sale table.

Mrs. William Hopkins then moved a rising vote of thanks for the luncheon and speeches, which was given, and the assemblage was dismissed with a blessing by Rev. Mr. Chadwick of the First M. E. Church.

THE DOLL SHOW

The Doll Show of the Truwhala Campfire Girls, given last Saturday in the Cleveland School, drew out a good audience, as well as a fine exhibit of dolls. Elizabeth Hoe, Olive Smith and Katherine Angell, mover, were members of the committee, and Blair Whitman and Alma Harrier sold candy. The judges, who awarded prizes, were: Miss Whitmore, Mrs. Curtis G. Cullen, Jr., and Mrs. C. Lewis Lorraine Vaughan received the first prize, a writing case, for the best decorated carriage, and the second prize, a fountain pen, was won by Katherine Hoffmann. Janet Furl, received the first prize, a bag, for the most original exhibit, and the second prize, a set of paper dolls, was won by Jane Macdonald. Roberta Mills won the first prize, a lock of hair for the prettiest doll, and Elizabeth Wood won a ball, the second prize.

Miss Anna Sharpless, who is leader of the Truwhala Campfire Girls, acted as story-teller, and the organization feels that its enterprise scored a decided success.

ROSE VILLA MUSIC CLUB

The Rose Villa Music Club held its regular meeting on May 18th, at the home of Mrs. J. H. Thompson, 11 Elizabeth street. The hostesses were: Mrs. Bolton and Miss Hooker of Elizabeth.

The program was a somewhat miscellaneous one as each member was privileged to give songs for its composition, but it brought out some very beautiful music from both American and classic sources.

The club was very near its closing, the June meeting being the last musical.

BUMMAGE SALE PROFITABLE

The Woman's Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church wishes to thank all of its friends who so ably helped to make their Bummage Sale such a complete success. The sale was held in the Cranford Hotel Building on Friday afternoon and all day Saturday, with great bargains, of which many took advantage.

The Society cleared two hundred and thirty seven dollars and fifty cents.



CRANFORD BASE BALL CLUB

Left to right, top row—Florio, rf.; Wall, ss.; Miller, lb.; Walsh, sub.; Brown, cf. Second row—Pool, 3b.; Guthe, c.; Al. Stumpf, Manager; McMillan, p.; Speidel, sub.; Strew, cf. Third row—Johnny Unger, 1b.; Hilt, 2b.; Ike Diamond, sub.; Buddy Peterson, sub. mascot.

Cranford Base Ball Club has started the season this year in great shape, winning the two first games played, and losing a losing game last Sunday 5-1, after a game that would pass well in league base ball.

The grounds of the Cranford Base Ball Club are on South avenue, just east of the trolley bridge over the B. & O. R. R. They are easily reached and good games are assured. Watch the weekly posters for information.

TO HOLD ROSE SHOW

The Cooperative Rose Show, the Garden Club of Northern New Jersey, will be held this year on Tuesday, June 10th, from three until nine o'clock, at the High School in Summit, N. J.

The show will be given under the auspices of the Summit Garden Club, with the cooperation of the Garden Club of Englewood, Essex, Fells, Madison, Morris, Plain, and the Garden Club of Princeton, Somerset, Princeton, and Westfield.

Schedules of exhibits may be had on application to Mrs. Carl G. Suedburg, 290 Springfield avenue, Summit, N. J.

In the rose section there will be classes for tea, hybrid tea and hybrid perpetuals, also for climbing and rambling roses. There will be classes for lilacs and perennials, also for both double and single roses, and among the biennials foxglove and Canterbury bells. In the section for iris, five classes will be held.

There will be four classes. Another section will be for flowering shrubs. In the children's section there will be two classes, artistic arrangement by a child under twelve years of age and artistic arrangement by a child from twelve to sixteen.

The Sunday School teachers of Trinity Church held a meeting at the Rectory last night.

The Green Triangle of Trinity Church will have a picnic on June 7th.

The Flower Show is open to the general public for exhibits, not alone for members of Garden Clubs.

Exhibitors fee, which includes admission, adults \$1, children 50c. Admission 50c, children 25c.

The judges will be both professional and amateur and there will be a prize awarded in each section.

There will be an exhibition several of the miniature gardens that were exhibited at the International Flower Show.

All proceeds after expenses are paid, will be turned over to the State College of Agriculture and Experiment Station for Horticultural Research at New Brunswick, N. J.

Every amateur is urged to exhibit.

TRINITY CHURCH

Next Sunday evening, the Rev. C. H. Mallory of St. Andrew's Church, Plainfield, will be the preacher.

Last Tuesday the Rev. Kenneth D. Martin and a party of Sunday School teachers motored to Gladstone, N. J., to attend the meeting of the Plainfield District Sunday School Association which was held there.

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