

OBLIGATIONS AND DUTIES OF A FOREST FIRE WARDEN.

THE OATH.

When the oath of office is administered making a man a forest fire warden, he casts himself with easy reach of the law. He has sworn himself to a duty. He has seen the duty and pledged himself to perform it to the best of his ability. He is just as important in the great scheme of preventing forest fires as is the highest official in the land in comparative relation to duty. We might well term him a standard bearer, a man with an ideal.

In his community he is admired and respected because of the stand he has taken. His ability is above the ordinary, as his followers, men with a like respect for the great need in preventing forest fires, depend upon him for guidance and direction.

Countless times personal matters are neglected to attend to duties of State. The men who follow him, likewise, sacrifice many precious hours and sometimes days that the forests may be kept free from devastation. Men who sacrifice that an ideal may be realized, especially in the case where the ideal concerns and benefits all and many populated communities, deserves no little encouragement, and should receive from every man, woman and child a sincere appreciation.

It behooves all of us, then, who live within the bounds of the Penn Forest district to look upon the untiring efforts of the forest fire warden as heroic; to help the man who sees in the ravaging, plundering forest fire a fierce enemy. His obligation points the way to a plain, unavoidable duty, and he should receive the hearty support and co-operation of all.

DUTIES.

The forest fire warden is not only subject to call from townmen and other forest officers, but from anybody who might discover a fire and notify him. The fire tools he has collected together and kept in perfect shape are quickly loaded upon a truck. While he is doing this his good wife in many cases has notified the regular members of his crew by telephone of the fire. They are ready when he appears and a quick getaway is accomplished. This means a quick attack upon the flames. He notes almost at once upon arriving at the fire which way it is traveling, and quickly divides his men, attacking the head or "header."

If there is a wind and the fire has had a good start the warden may find he cannot handle it. A man is then dispatched for help, or possibly a tower man is watching the smoke, and after a reasonable length of time sees no let up, he quickly calls another warden and sends him with men to help.

Always on the fire line you will find the warden commanding and courteous. Men are directed here and there while the best work can be done. Like a tireless machine he doggedly sticks until the fire is out. Then cautiously he selects a few men to patrol the line to avoid an outbreak.

The time of the men is carefully kept and submitted to the district headquarters, along with report of the fire. The report contains time and location of the fire; estimated area and damage; cause of fire and party responsible; number of men employed; suffering; damage to owners of the land. Along with this report a bill is submitted showing hours and rate; the name of each man employed; transportation; meals if any, and total cost of extinction.

COMPENSATION.

The greater per cent. of the forest fire wardens in the Penn Forest district are farmers living near the forest. To realize a profit he must give attention to his crops. Generally when the spring forest fire season is at its worst, the warden is confronted with a mountain of work on the farm. Likewise, in the fall of the year he is burdened with work when forest fires are most likely to occur.

The compensation of this office is insufficient to pay him in a financial way for the time spent away from the farm. Except in extreme cases where a warden has at his command a picked and regular trained crew, he is paid but 40 cents per hour for actual time expended. We will assume he is a carpenter making 60 cents per hour. If a forest fire is discovered he is in duty bound to go. His loss in a financial way is evident, besides the hardships and dangers attendant in the extinction of the fire.

This brings to us, clear and distinct, the real object of the forest fire warden. Not the emolument of his office, for this is but a dim haze in the background of his thoughts; not a slap-on-the-back from the fickle public, but a deep devotion to an ideal. Uppermost in his mind is the thought that he can rise in the morning and see the forest green and hear the happy song from its depths, rather than look upon, with sore eyes and remorseful heart, a thing of nakedness, a black, gutted mass where nothing lives.

(This is the second of a series of four very illuminating articles on reforestation, written by J. R. Mingle, of the Penn Forest District, of Millroy. The second article will appear in next week's issue of the "Watchman.")

Value of the Dollar.

A study made by the Bureau of Labor statistics of the Federal Department of Labor as to the purchasing power of the pre-war dollar from January, 1920, to June, 1924, for various groups of commodities, shows that for all groups combined the lowest value was reached on May, 1920, when it equaled only 40 cents. In the second half of 1921 and the first half of 1922 the buying power of the dollar had advanced above 70 cents, and from that time to the middle of 1924 there has been little change, the real value of the dollar having increased from 68 cents in January, 1924, to 69 cents in June, 1924.

WHAT YOUR MOUTH TELLS.

There are mouths that make you wonder, there are mouths that make you wise. For instance, a small mouth explains extreme sensitivity and a narrow outlook on life.

A close-fitting mouth revealing sharp, straight lines indicates sternness of disposition.

A large mouth denotes a shameless person with a hasty judgment not always kind, also a good conversationalist.

Dullness of apprehension is indicated by a mouth which is exactly twice the width of the eye.

An extremely large mouth indicates liberality of mind, but a certain coarseness of nature.

A small mouth coupled with small nose and nostrils shows an indecisive and cowardly nature.

One with thin lips drawn down at the corners, rather bloodless and pale, is extremely obstinate, given to hysteria and melancholy.

A mouth with any thickness that droops at the corners denotes one who cannot be trusted.

A mouth which viewed in profile turns up in a curve indicates a frivolous nature.

Full lips suggest cajolery and flippancy.

If the angles at the corners of the lips point downward it indicates pessimism; if upward, optimism.

Those who have thin, small lips are great talkers, envious and not true friends.

Lips that are a little thick and rounded are given to virtue and will be faithful in keeping a secret.

The woman with red full lips of a pouting style is apt to be luxurious in her tastes, fond of ease and pleasure, beauty and brightness; she is temperamental, impulsive and none too highly idealistic.

Lips continually curving upward, slightly pouting and red denote a lack of sympathy or thoughtfulness.

Red lips indicate a long life.

Thin lips a stingy disposition.

A bad and stubborn temper is given away by a thick upper lip that protrudes prominently above the lower with a sharp curve upward.

Sordid tastes are evidenced by a protruding lower lip turning downward.

If your underlip projects you are fond of being kissed.

Chapped lips indicate the owner has been kissing some one he has no business to.

If a girl laughs with her teeth closed she is a flirt.

If you laugh until you cry you will have a quarrel.

To whistle in a wind is unlucky.

There has ever been a prejudice of women's lips being used for whistling. Evils of every kind are threatened. When the Goddess Minerva once whistled she saw her face in a pool and never whistled again. Whistling is called the devil's music.

A whistling girl and a crowing hen are sure to come to some bad end.

A dimpled chin proclaims the owner to be benevolent and owning a fine sense of humor.

A double chin means a lover of good food, good natured and a bit lazy.

A woman who has loose skin under her chin would make a good step-mother.

A long thick chin means low mental organization.

If a man has a small chin he will suffer misfortunes in old age.

A retreating chin is weak and characterless.

A cluster of three hairs on the chin of a woman is a sign of prosperity.

A square chin means strength of character.

A sharply pointed chin spells an artistic sense and great personal vanity.

Hogging-off Corn Pays in Producing Pork.

"There is no guess work connected with the fact that it pays farmers to allow hogs to harvest a part of the corn crop where corn is the principal food," says Dr. H. L. Havner, extension swine specialist at The Pennsylvania State College.

The hogging-off corn season is about here and the county agents urge all Centre county farmers who can do it, to follow the economical method of fattening for the fall market. The pigs that do best in the corn field are thin, active pigs weighing 90 to 125 pounds that have been developed on good pasture with a good growing ration. Following is a good rule to remember in determining how many pigs to turn into a field or how much corn to supply a bunch of pigs.

Nine average pigs from 90 to 125 pounds will clean up an acre of corn in about as many days as there are bushels of corn per acre and gain about a pound and a half per head a day. The pigs should be allowed a portion of a field large enough for them to clean up in from two to four weeks. Wire fencing will keep them out of the other part of the field. Protein feeds should be supplied while pigs are in the field.

Salt in the Sea.

At first it strikes one as strange that, although the sea is originally pure, it is salted. It is a useful animal or the dams it makes hold back the rich soil, especially in mountainous and hilly regions, and prevent it from washing away into the valleys when the floods come. It is claimed that it is a preserver of water supplies in the mountains through the building of these dams.

Oregon is the only State that has an open season on beavers, and it is being realized there that, if it is not abolished, the State will be without beavers. Seventy-five per cent. of the animals have been exterminated—there are ten traps for every beaver in the State. The beaver is an unsuspecting animal, easily trapped.

Beaver dams in the eastern ranges of Oregon stored great quantities of water that trickled down into the grazing country in the long dry summers and kept them fit for the use of cattle. Different organizations of Oregon have asked that the open season be abolished, and the Governor of the State has promised to use his influence in that direction.

DOG LAW IS REAL PROTECTION TO HUMAN BEINGS, LIVE STOCK, POULTRY, WILD LIFE AND GOOD DOGS.

Without the Pennsylvania Dog Law, it would be impossible to protect human beings, live stock, poultry, wild game and good dogs from the ravages of the worthless, uncontrolled dogs. J. L. Passmore who is in charge of the Dog Law Enforcement work in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"The dog law is an effective means for protecting live stock and poultry also wild game from the uncontrolled stray destructive dog," Passmore explains. "Even more important is the protection to human lives from the menace of dogs affected with rabies.

"Without the dog law the losses to private property throughout the State would be tremendous due to the resulting increase of the stray uncontrolled dog and the owner of any damaged property would have no recourse for compensation for his loss.

"Contrary to an expressed opinion, the dog law is life insurance for the properly licensed dog and is not a means of eliminating the properly cared for dog. Frequently valuable licensed dogs are recovered by their owners through being identified by the license tag. Field agents of the Bureau of Animal Industry have in many instances found homes for good stray unlicensed dogs rather than have them killed. It is also explained that a properly licensed and tagged dog can be killed except when found in the act of attacking human beings, live stock or poultry. Under the law, a dog is personal property and the owner can recover the value of the dog when illegally killed. Thus, the law is a real protection for the good dog and it is given a much better standing in the community."

The license fee is nominal, Mr. Passmore adds, being \$1.00 for males and \$2.00 for females, and besides the revenue coming to the State from these fees is used in such a way as to benefit every citizen in the State. First, the money is used to enforce the dog law and to pay for damages done by dogs to live-stock and poultry. Second, it is used to pay farmers for cattle condemned for tuberculosis and thus prevent the spread of this disease which is dangerous to both animals and human beings. Third, it maintains the various lines of work conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry in the prevention and control of such animal diseases as tuberculosis, hog cholera, abortion, sheep and poultry diseases, glanders, rabies, also stallion enrollment and the meat hygiene inspection service.

The public is therefore interested in the dog law because it affords protection to the health and property of all the people.

Due to the activities of the field agents and to dog owners more willingly observing the law, 27,122 more licenses were issued during the first seven months of 1924 than for the entire twelve months of 1923. At the present rate of increase, 50,000 more licenses will be issued in 1924 than in 1923 and at least 150,000 more than in 1921 when the dog license work was under county supervision.

Timely Reminders from The Pennsylvania State College.

Protect Vegetables—Gather together all the olduriap bags, tents, tarpaulins, etc., that can be used in an emergency to protect tender garden crops from early frosts. Beans and tomatoes that have not matured are especially in need of this protection.

Silo Gases—Run the blower for a few minutes before continuing the filling of the silo in the morning. Poisonous gases may form overnight that are injurious enough to overcome any one entering the silo containing it. If door boards are left out to the level of the silage there is little danger.

Bury Cabbage—Do not overlook the opportunity to store cabbage in barrels buried in the ground. The ditch trench method is also a good one where better means of storage are not available.

Cover Crops—After potatoes and corn are removed the fertility and tilth of the soil may be maintained by sowing and discing in rye or rye and vetch as cover crops. More Pennsylvania farmers each year are finding that this practice pays well.

Care of Pullets—Pullets which are beginning to lay on range should be placed in permanent quarters as soon as possible. The good poultryman will have his laying flocks reduced by careful culling and the vacant pens in ship-shape order for his layers next year.

The Corn Situation—One salvation for Pennsylvania corn lies in as thorough curing as possible before placing it in the crib. Even if frosts hold off during September there will be an unusually large amount of moisture in the corn, say State College specialists who have examined the situation in all sections of the State.

Protecting the Beaver.

The beaver, because its fur is so valuable, is being exterminated. It is a useful animal or the dams it makes hold back the rich soil, especially in mountainous and hilly regions, and prevent it from washing away into the valleys when the floods come. It is claimed that it is a preserver of water supplies in the mountains through the building of these dams.

Oregon is the only State that has an open season on beavers, and it is being realized there that, if it is not abolished, the State will be without beavers. Seventy-five per cent. of the animals have been exterminated—there are ten traps for every beaver in the State. The beaver is an unsuspecting animal, easily trapped.

Beaver dams in the eastern ranges of Oregon stored great quantities of water that trickled down into the grazing country in the long dry summers and kept them fit for the use of cattle. Different organizations of Oregon have asked that the open season be abolished, and the Governor of the State has promised to use his influence in that direction.

THAT MOTOR CAR OF YOURS.

One never appreciates how grand it is to drive slowly until one has hit it up once too often.

Carrying the spare tires on the front ends of the running boards has its advantages over the customary way of carrying them on a rack in the rear. Spares carried in the latter position catch all the road dirt with the result that when you have need of them a cleaning job is in order. Usually this is one job too many when time is limited and changing a tire is laborious enough.

There are other advantages to carrying the tires amidships. For one thing it makes far better distribution of weight and prevents the jiggling about of the spares of you are carrying two of them on some makeshift arrangement in the rear. Often the elimination of the protruding rear spare enables you to park in a smaller space.

If water is disappearing mysteriously from the radiator after the cylinder head has been removed and replaced, the chances are that the gasket is cracked and the water is going into the cylinders. If this is the case there should be some oil in the radiator.

In selecting a new car one is very likely to raise an objection to any model that seems to be high in the rear. Most motorists like to nestle down in a low seat and feel the springs sag down in solid comfort. That's all very well, but sometimes the car that offers these features at the start grows to sag a trifle too much with results that are not desirable. Stiff seat cushions and up-riding springs are usually of advantage in the case of a new car, particularly where the owner expects to carry heavy loads in the way of passengers.

There are two reasons why your brakes are particularly likely to burn when you are using them to hold the car in check on a long descent. This is contrary to the general belief that the brake linings burn merely because they are used excessively. What actually happens with external contracting brakes is that excessive heat created by excessive use of the brakes expands the drums so that the brakes are, in effect, applied still more excessively. If the driver would release his pressure on the brake pedal to compensate for this the end of the decline might be reached without burning the brakes, but not realizing this the driver is not likely to take any such precaution.

Just because the garageman uses a pair of pliers to tighten the screw that holds the ignition wire terminal to the spark plug when he inserts a new one is no reason why you should try to go him one better by giving each one of the screws a few extra turns. If a screw is turned down too far it will spread the terminal and actually loosen it.

Do you ever do anything to help keep the roads from going to pieces? A motorist was recently asked this question when he had finished condemning the highway department for its failure to repair a certain road when the first evidence of wear appeared, and his reply was indeed interesting. "I do my share by avoiding the holes in the road," he explained. "If the road is very rough I take it easier and try not to let my bounding car make it rougher for the next fellow. I think that if all of us would be a little more considerate of the roads that are awaiting the arrival of the road doctors we'd have a lot less need for road building taxation."

Strength is not an asset in automobile repair work. Take for instance the insertion of valves after being ground in. It is often difficult to raise up the valve springs in order to insert the pins in the ends of the valve stems and some mechanics are inclined to hit a valve or force it. This is bad practice, because if a valve is bent it will give trouble. This means doing the job all over again.—By William Ullman.

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM.

An electrically equipped farm in Lancaster county, the "Garden Spot of Pennsylvania" is blazing the trail for the use of electricity on Pennsylvania farm homes.

Meters attached to a score of electrical operations and conveniences click off the amount of electric power used, and under special observation of the Survey representatives, they will assist in telling the farmer what he wants to know about the use of "juice" on the farm.

The farm has 150 acres under cultivation, is near the city of Lancaster and is owned by Levi H. Brubaker, a young man who believes in the application of scientific principles to agriculture. He also believes in farm home conveniences and has all the electrical equipment from a kitchen range to a bathroom heater.

Professor R. U. Blasingame, head of the farm machinery department of The Pennsylvania State College, is in charge of the field work in which the college is co-operating with the State Department of Agriculture to determine costs and uses of electricity on the farm for the Giant Power Survey investigation. He is delighted with the finding of the Brubaker farm and the consent of its owner to use it as a laboratory.

The electrical equipment on the Brubaker farm includes a large cabinet range, toaster, iron, ironing machine, fan, heater, washer, sweeper, percolator, lights, three water pumps, motor in dairy house for churning, separating, freezing cream and operating grindstone; a thirty horse power motor for silo filler, 'washing, and feed grinding. Potato grinding is also done by electricity. On the college farms Prof. Blasingame has meters attached to motors for milking the dairy herd, filling the silo, feed grinding and threshing. His study is primarily one to determine how electrical equipment fits into farm operations.

—Mrs. Nextdoor—Your daughter is different from most girls. She's so sweetly unsophisticated.

Mrs. Simon Pure—"She's all of that. Why, she thinks a B. V. D. is a university degree."

FOR (AND ABOUT) WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.
Do not look regretfully to the past, for it will never return.
"Use the present wisely, for it is thine."

Speaking of collars we are broad-minded in this respect. All types are used—chokers, high stocked, Directorate effects, scarf versions, a few De Medici experiments. With equal latitude of spirit is treated the neck line itself. We may have this rounded, bateau shaped, square and V shaped. Then, too, numerous novelties have been effected through combinations of fabric and trimming detail. For example, Jenny again uses her detachable high collar, which leaves great open spaces between this and the bateau cut of the gown. This same dressmaker also makes much of matching collar with cuffs. She will execute the scarf collar of her black or navy gown in vivid scarlet or green and then enforce this suggestion by adding wrist ruffles of the same gay tint. Another trick to which the great Paris creator shows partiality is that of tying a fold of metallic tissue about the throat and then finishing it in front by flat bows or perhaps fringe.

Now as to buttons. The tunic dress I had been describing is finished by rows of these introduced at the sides of the vestee in little half-moon imitation of pockets and all the way down the forearm of the sleeve. They are of silver to correspond with the lining of the tie at the throat, and they show you the determination of the autumn designer to deprive no worthy model of its button allowance. Small gold and silver buttons are especially emphasized, and frequently we find bi-metallicism in such trimming campaigns. Both the gold and silver are used on a single model.

Treatment of this sort is especially frequent in tunics. Some of the new autumn frocks display tunics which are traced with a lattice work of minute gold and silver buttons and then, just in case you need some more obvious hint of the mode, admit a band of massed buttons about the hem.

As for the tiered skirt, nothing proves a more satisfactory mode for the flapper unless it be the bouffant frock. At a summer dance at one of the hotels recently one of the prettiest dresses was of gold lace with a three-tiered skirt and a velvet girdle of deeper gold which dropped long ends down one side.

Premet has even surpassed his very good collection of last season and shows an amazingly good one especially for morning and afternoon models. No belts on dresses and coats are seen at the Premet opening.

The fashion of holding the fullness of a straight frock in about the hips by means of pin tucks on each side of the waistline is most pleasing—on the right hand woman.

The style of frock that has its sash attached to the sides of the waist so that the front hangs straight and un-girdled, is also charming—on the right kind of figure.

But when you're choosing one of these styles be careful that you haven't a wide appearance across the hips. You may have perfectly flat hips and still have this look of great width, which is only accentuated by any fancy "fixins'" at the side of the waistline. If you have this style of figure, the pin tucks on the hips and the sash that starts at the sides are not for you. You will look three times slimmer in a regulation girdle that goes down a little in front or up a trifle on one side—anything to break that straight-line effect—or in a sash that is worn low and tied loosely.

There are a great many afternoon dresses in Ottoman and faulle, with the Empire line indicated by insertions of the same fabric running in the other direction. Often a stripe made alike goes from the yoke down the back. Sometimes checks covering a whole dress are made the same way or of two materials. This same process is used for fur coats. For example, chipmunk checks on otter. The great majority of these dresses are black, a few brown, havane, fewer are old pink or almond green. A repeated feature in dresses is the turned down collar in white crepe or grosgrain or the same material as the dress, sometimes bordered with galoon or checked ribbons. Other dresses in the Premet opening had simply straight collars slightly opened in front. Nearly all had fastenings at the neck of five or six buttons.

I find that prices have risen in Europe and that tips have risen higher yet. They used to be ten per cent. of my bill, but now I feel that twenty per cent. is expected, said one American.

"Perhaps they want you to feel the dollar is higher, too," said another American. "I know I am saving \$500 on what a trip like this would cost in America."

Another said: "I never got good service without tipping for it in New York or San Francisco."

"Nor in between, either," concluded a fourth with conviction.

The party began comparing notes about hotels in Europe where Americans have persuaded the managers to suppress tipping. All agreed on one thing: "They mark 10 per cent. on your bill for 'service,' and that runs up your bill so much. You pay it—and then you have to go on paying the same old tips as before. The waiters are underpaid just as they were before when tips were expected to make it up to them, and they say the extra 10 per cent. never gets down to them."

The first speaker summed up: "I only know that when I want to be well off I give tips."

I have been asking waiters what they have to say on their side about Americans tipping, and they say just what they said before the war.

"American men often give bigger tips than men of other countries do, but often, too, they do not give their tips to those who have really been serving them. They don't look at their waiter's face and don't get acquainted with him and often do not remember which one has been waiting on them—and so they hand out their tips to the first one they come across. Some-

times they never saw him before, but he gets in their way at the right time. That is why we stand around so when Americans are leaving the hotel."

One waiter with experience in London and Rome, as well as Paris, says: "It's a great thing for us to speak English. When an American man can talk with his waiter he often asks information from him and then he remembers his waiter's face and he remembers the waiter, too."

So much for the American man who travels abroad. Americans who spend considerable time in Europe fall naturally into the habits of the country where they are. It always comes back to this: "Look at the faces of those who wait on you so that you will know them again, and then, whether your tips are little or big, they will go to the right person."

As to American women, of whom many travel nowadays like English women in squads or singly even, I have had more difficulty in getting information about tipping. They have not the glad hand as often as our men have and this is to be expected from our American ways.

Paris taxicab drivers have from the company one-third to one-fourth of the amounts they receive as registered by the meter, but for a really good day they must rely on their tips. It used to be said that in London you gave a hansom cab driver one penny (2 cents) and I saw recently in Paris a traveler who applied this rule to his chauffeur. Utterance failed the latter until his face was out of sight—and then it was of no use. A franc, which is still 20 "sous" to a Frenchman, but only 5 cents in American money, would have been enough and have contented both parties.

Times have changed since the time when an English single lady informed me thirty years ago that she always got on with one sixpence a day in tips.

ASSESSOR'S ERRORS DO NOT BAR VOTERS.

Voters who have not changed their places of residence since their last payment of tax and whose names have been left off the assessment lists cannot be deprived of their ballots election day.

It is the business of the assessors to see that their names are on the assessment list. In many election districts there are arguments every election over the right of persons whose names have been omitted from the assessment list to vote. The State election laws prescribe the procedure necessary for them to obtain the ballot under the provisions of the act of 1899, section 1, P. L. 254, as follows:

"On the day of the election (in districts other than cities of the first, second and third classes), any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribed a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take oath and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding the said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if 22 years of age or upward, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election."

"The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and where and when and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination."

Under the provisions of this act any qualified voter in any borough and township whose name has been omitted from the assessment lists cannot be prevented from voting provided he can show receipt for taxes paid within two years and can show that he has been a resident of the election district for a period of two months immediately preceding the election.

Next!

A sleight-of-hand performer was giving a show in a powder factory during the noon hour at the behest of the company's welfare association. He changed a 50 cent piece into a dollar bill and changed the dollar bill into a rabbit.

"That was a good one. Wonder what he'll do next?" murmured an appreciative observer.

The conjurer then took a lighted cigar and announced he would turn it into a bowl of goldfish. But his fingers slipped, the cigar fell to the improvised platform constructed from powder boxes, there was a flash and a roar, and the conjurer disappeared through a hole in the roof.

"Gee," ejaculated the same observer. "That sure was a corker. Wonder what he'll do next?"

Papa Love Mamma.

Head of the house in angry tone—"Who told you to put that paper on the wall?"

Decorator—"Your wife, sir."

Head of house—"Pretty, ain't it?"