

"MASTERS OF MEN"

by MORGAN ROBERTSON

The greatest story of the sea ever screened!

A thrilling film story of he-men whose veins run hot with red fighting blood!

A blunt, vigorous yarn of a boy's fight upward against overwhelming odds, where fight means a hard fist and prime muscle, high courage and a roady wallop!

Shanghaied! Drugged by crimps and flung insensible into the hell hole forward, where sweating, brow-beaten men live like beasts scourged to their tasks with curses and belaying pin.

The sea! The flavor of salt in the nostrils; the odor of pitch in the air, the snapping of wind-swept canvas crackling like a machine gun; the creaking, singing wood straining as she rides the high waves! All magic and lure of adventure, the Spanish Main and sailormen!

Love! A timid boy's unspoken dream of his heart's desire; a girl too old-fashioned to offer love unbidden; a lad's sacrifice of youth's dearest possession—honor—to protect her from the shame of another's crime; the confusion of bitter misunderstandings that threaten life-long broken hearts!

Uncle Sam's bluejackets! The fighting men of the greatest nation in the world, and what they think and how they live; their loyalty and cheer and youth, eternal, living, fighting youth! The careless devil-may-care "gob," incorrigible, loyal; impudent and loveable!

Romance! The sea spells romance. Red sunsets turn green waves to crashing mountains of blood; moon suns spread gold upon the bosom of the sea, gold that beckons and calls to youth to gather its riches; never-ending mirages of golden bowls at rainbows' ends. And the sea gives no riches; only character and manhood, bitterly squeezed out of its cold, hard business.

Wholesome, clean, healthy! A boy's life of adventure, free from tawdry conflicts and sex illusions, based on fact gathered by one who served among men, who loved men, who admired men and who wished young America to so live that he might become a man! The trash of silly, social temptations has no place in this screen story of a boy who became the master of the man.

Here is a story of the making of men; men who acted and argued later. Shifty-footed men, with a right and left punch and a keen eye and a high sense of honor and guts to go the limit!

Dick Halpin is the lad you wanted to be; and I wanted to be! He's the fellow we dreamed of, whose fighting courage we envied. He's the boy that assumed another's petty crime and ran away to sea to live it down, that the girl he loved might not be shamed and humiliated by the revelation of her brother's weakness. He's the fellow you and I used to talk about; that lad of strength and honor we built with boyish imaginations up in the haymow, or while idling with a home-made fishing rod down by the creek. He's your kind and my kind and because we had fathers and mothers to make our way easier we never managed to be him; but we wanted to and we'll live our dreams again with Dick Halpin in this vivid living motion picture, "Masters of Men."

A master of men wrote this great sea tale. A man whose life was as hard as the diamonds he cut and who never wrote a line until he had lived beyond an average man's age; a man who took a beating at the hands of a brutal second mate with a smile, and who administered a beating with equal cheerfulness; a man who knew the sea and a sailorman's life; who criticized Kipling rightfully and who wrote his first sea tale to prove that a man who knew the sea could write a better story of the sea; a man who earned little by his pen and who starved while he wrote; the greatest writer of sea stories in all literature.

Morgan Robertson, a master of men, wrote the last word in thrilling sea stories when he wrote "Masters of Men."

VITAGRAPH

ALBERT E. SMITH, PRESIDENT

California's Lemon Crop. The present lemon crop of the State of California with one exception, will be the largest ever shipped out of that state. It is estimated that it will consist of 10,878 carloads of 400 boxes each. The crop of 1920-21 was slightly larger.

The new moon is like a giddy young girl—not old enough to show much reflection.

Application makes a scholar; genius is an accident.

DAISY FLY KILLER PLACED ANYWHERE ATTRACTS AND KILLS ALL FLIES. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, easy to use. Tip-over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or by EXPRESS, prepaid, 15c. HAROLD SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pimples Vanish! Blackheads, pimples and other skin eruptions quickly disappear—the skin becomes soft, smooth, clear and delightfully refreshed—when you use **Glenn's Sulphur Soap**. Contains 55% Pure Sulphur. At Druggists. Holland's Styptic Cotton, 2c.

ALONG THE RIO GRANDE In Texas, exploration for oil is under way. Leases that may become immensely valuable can be had for small amounts. Free map. P. N. McCULLOUGH, LAREDO, TEXAS.

EGGS IN TOMATO SAUCE FOR SUPPER



(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) New and appetizing ways of preparing eggs add variety to the menu. Here is a recipe recommended by the experiment kitchen of the United States Department of Agriculture.

2 cupfuls tomato pulp and juice (put through a sieve) 1/2 tablespoonfuls flour. 2 tablespoonfuls butter. 1/2 teaspoonful celery salt. 1/4 teaspoonful pepper. 1/4 teaspoonful salt.

Make a sauce of the ingredients. Put one-half of the sauce in a baking dish, break six eggs, one at a time, into a saucer and slide each egg into the sauce, taking care not to break the yolk. Cover with the remaining sauce and sprinkle 3 tablespoonfuls of grated cheese over the top. Put in the oven and bake until the eggs are set. Serve hot on toasted bread or with boiled rice.

SELECTING FLY BAIT OF BIG IMPORTANCE

Largely Fermentation Which Renders Material Attractive to Household Pests.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) The problem of selecting the best bait for flies is an important one. In choosing a bait it should be remembered, says the United States Department of Agriculture, that it is largely the fermentation which renders the material attractive, and that baits are most attractive during their most active period of fermentation. The kind of bait used should be governed by the species of flies the destruction of which is desired. This is most often the house fly.

A mixture of cheap cane molasses ("black strap") and water is one of the most economical and effective baits for the house fly. One part molasses is mixed with three parts water. The attractiveness becomes marked on the second or third day.

Sugar-beet or "stock molasses," which is very cheap in regions where produced, when mixed in the foregoing proportions, is fairly attractive. Syrup made by dissolving one part of ordinary brown sugar in four parts of water and allowing the mixture to stand a day or two to induce fermentation is almost equal to molasses and water as a fly bait. If it is desirable to use the syrup immediately after making it, a small amount of vinegar should be added. Honeybees are sometimes caught in large numbers by this bait. When this happens some of the other baits recommended should be used. On dairy farms probably milk is next choice as a bait to cane-molasses solution, considering its convenience. The curd from milk with about one-half pound of brown sugar added to each pound, and water to make it thoroughly moist, is a very good bait and continues to be attractive for ten days or longer if kept moist. A mash of bran made quite thin with a mixture of equal parts of water and milk and with a few tablespoonfuls of brown sugar and cornstarch and a yeast cake added makes an attractive and lasting bait. The foregoing baits are rendered more attractive by stirring occasionally.

Certain other mixtures may also be utilized. A packing-house product known as blood tankage, with molasses and water, is a good bait to use where both blowflies and house flies are abundant.

The size of the bait container in relation to the size of the trap is a very important consideration. It has been found that a small pan or a deep pan of bait set in the center under a trap will catch only a small fraction of the number of flies secured by using larger, shallow containers. The best and most convenient pan for bait is a shallow circular tin, such as the cover of a lard bucket. For liquid baits the catch can be increased slightly by placing a piece of sponge or a few chips in the center of the bait pan to provide additional surface upon which the flies may alight.

HOW TO CLEAN TIN UTENSILS Vessels Should Be Washed Thoroughly in Hot, Soapy Water and Then Dried Thoroughly.

For ordinary care, tin utensils should be washed in hot soapy water, rinsed in hot clear water, and dried thoroughly, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. A tin utensil that has food dried on it should be covered with a weak soda solution, heated for a few minutes, and then washed. Scraping scratches tin and may expose the iron or steel surface underneath, which may rust. Tin darkens with use, and this tarnish protects the tin; therefore tin utensils should not be scoured simply for the sake of making them bright.

Household Questions

Soft-boiled eggs are more easily digested than fried.

A soiled leather pocketbook may be cleaned with a sponge dipped in gasoline.

Stuff pitted prunes with grated cheese, peanuts or walnuts and roll in powdered sugar.

Mince cold chicken, cook with lemon juice, cayenne, salt and chopped olives. Use as a sandwich paste.

A bolt of cheap lace will not be one-half as effective as a yard or two of really good lace on a frock.

Malted milk should be served in tall glasses, never in cups. It is not suitable to serve for the afternoon tea.

If canned fruit is to be used for a shortcake it should be carefully drained and cut in pieces. Use the syrup as a foundation for the sauce.

To clean silver knives, forks or spoons place the silver in a basin and then cover with milk. Boil for three minutes, rinse in hot water and dry.

Certified Seed Increases Yield

Favorable Results Obtained by Potato Growers Should Encourage General Use.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) While there has been an increasing tendency on the part of potato producers to use certified seed during the last few years, the favorable results that have been obtained from the use of such seeds should encourage a much more general use of certified seed, says the United States Department of Agriculture. A number of states are now producing certified seed and have records showing the comparative yield from certified fields with the average yield of the state. In New York state yields for ordinary fields averaged 103 bushels an acre, while the certified fields yielded 223 bushels an acre. In Minnesota the yield in favor of the certified seed, over that of the ordinary fields, was 99 bushels an acre, and in Pennsylvania certified fields yielded 306 bushels while the ordinary fields produced only 100 bushels an acre. Reports from other states show similar increase in yield from the certified fields in comparison to the average of the state.

Decided Improvement. Certified seed sent from Michigan to several corn belt states for experimental and demonstrational tests in 1921 showed a decided improvement in yield over the local seed. In Iowa the increase in yield secured from this Michigan certified seed was 61.2 bushels. In Indiana 21 fields showed an increase of 63 bushels. In Illinois 61 fields yielded 44 bushels increase, while in Ohio, where the great part of the acreage of the state is planted with certified seed, the increase due to the Michigan seed was only 2.6 bushels. In two tests conducted in Delaware the Michigan certified seed averaged 85 1/2 bushels more an acre than home-grown seed.

Good Season for Both. Last season was a good one for both producers and buyers of certified seed. The large production of certified seed has brought the price so low that although reports show that a premium of 50 to 150 per cent is being paid for certified stock the grower is at least getting a little profit out of his work, while the buyer is able to buy this seed at a reasonable cost.

SAVE TIME FINDING CLOTHES Housekeeper Must Evolve Her Own System for Storage of Wearing Apparel of Family.

If individual boxes are used from year to year to put clothes away in, there may be kept in or near each one a small roll of mending pieces belonging to the person whose clothes are in the box. If the scraps left over when a dress is cut out are stored in the right place at the time of cutting, patching or remodeling pieces may be found in a jiffy.

Millinery trimmings (feathers, ribbons, flowers, velvet pieces) should be stored, if in good condition, in a box by themselves, where they can be easily found if a hat must be unexpectedly freshened. Laces of different kinds can be wound on cards or otherwise put away, so that a glance will make the right piece accessible. Lining materials and old dress foundations which have further uses are best collected by themselves. Each housekeeper must evolve her own system but if she aims to arrange the family clothing and materials in storage so that everything is readily found when wanted she serves the double purpose of saving much time and keeping the storage room in good order, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

HOW CREOLE EGGS ARE MADE

Melted Butter, Chopped Onions, Tomatoes and Green Peppers Are Among Ingredients.

The United States Department of Agriculture gives the following directions for making "creole eggs" from six hard-boiled eggs, previously ready. Cook one-half cupful of washed rice in two quarts of boiling water containing one teaspoonful of salt.

Make a sauce in the following way: Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a skillet, and add four tablespoonfuls of chopped onions. Cook until the onion is soft, but not brown. Add one and one-half cupfuls of canned tomatoes, and two finely chopped green peppers, and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Cook for fifteen minutes. Place a layer of boiled rice in a baking dish, cover with slices of hard-cooked eggs and cover the sliced eggs with creole sauce. Repeat until baking dish is full. Grate cheese over the top and bake for twenty minutes in a moderate oven.

Orchard Intercropping Secondard Proposition From the year that an orchard is first set out, intercropping is a secondary proposition and should be treated as such—the trees come first. It has usually been considered desirable to make use of the land between the trees for the first few years from the standpoint of increased profit. Furthermore, a cultivated crop insures cultivation of the trees.

Legume Is Satisfactory Crop for Poultry Flock One of the most satisfactory crops to grow on the ground where poultry ranges is the legume. Clover or alfalfa are ideal crops for this purpose. A half acre of ground seeded to either one of these legumes will furnish enough green feed for a hundred or more chickens.

Deep Corn Cultivation Will Cut Many of Roots When the stalks of corn are 18 inches high, the roots have met across a three-and-one-half-foot row. Deep cultivation at this time will cut many of the roots and check the growth of the plants. A good rule to follow is to cultivate deep early in the season and shallow later when the plants are larger.

Broadcast Condition of Highways on Saturday The condition of highways in Massachusetts and bordering states is broadcast by radio every Saturday evening at 6:30 o'clock by the Automobile Legal association. This service gives motorists up-to-the-minute information on the condition of trunk line highways.

Ear Tag System Is Practical for Flocks

Especially Used for Identifying Each Individual.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) An ingenious and simple method of marking farm breeding animals has been used successfully with sheep for eight years by Cooper Curtice of the United States Department of Agriculture at the farm of the bureau of animal industry near Vienna, Va. The system is especially adapted for identifying quickly the extent of pure blood of individuals in herds and flocks being improved with purebred sires. Each animal is labeled with an aluminum tag bearing a number. Females are labeled on the right ear; males on the left. The young are given the dam's number preceded by 1 (or by 10 if the dam's number is a digital number) if it is the first young born; preceded by 2 if the second born, and so on.

This system is quite practical for farm flocks of sheep of less than 100 head, and for cattle. If a purebred sire is being used to grade up a herd or flock of nondescript females, the system affords a very good ever-present record of the grade of animals obtained. For example: The first-born young of female No. 25 will be marked 125. Animal No. 125 is one-half grade. The young of 125 will be 1125, and will be a three-quarters grade. No. 1125 will be seven-eighths, and No. 11125, fifteen-sixteenths. To illustrate further: No. 3125 is the third young of the first young of 25 and a three-quarters grade.

When there is no longer space for additional figures on the label, the sixth or seventh generation may be marked with letters following the number of the original dam. Applied to female No. 25, the young of the sixth generation may be marked 25A; next generation, 25B, and so on. If desired, the sire number may be placed on the reverse side of the label.

This method of identifying animals may be used in conjunction with an ear-notching system, which further identifies them. A good ear-notching plan enables the owner to replace, with assurance as to correct identity, any ear tags that may be lost.

Eradicate Weed Plants by Preventing Growth There is only one way to eradicate noxious perennial plants such as wild morning glories or pea vine growths, or whatever kind they may be; and that is to prevent them from making any leaf growth during the last half of summer, or after about July 1. Whatever method you find most convenient for doing this will be the most practical method for you to apply.

Some such plants can be eradicated by pasturing the last half of summer; other methods are to keep the land cultivated the last half of summer, or to keep them cut down with a hoe when in some cultivated crop, such as corn; another method is to smother with straw or by growing some rank growing crop; another is to keep the land mowed close to the ground frequently.

Lack of Cleanliness Is Cause of Calf Disorders Nearly all disorders or diseases of calves, says the United States Department of Agriculture, are caused either directly or indirectly by lack of cleanliness. Filth, whether it is in feed, pens, bedding, or stalls and utensils, is dangerous to the health of the calf. To be on the safe side use nothing but clean milk (sweet or sour), scald the pails or sterilize them with steam, remove old feed from the boxes and clean them daily. Filth and dirt are the natural breeding places of many bacteria that will cause disturbances in the young animal's stomach. Freedom from filth usually means freedom from disease.

Best to Dehorn Calves When but Few Days Old Dehorning young calves is best done when the calf is a few days old. Clip the hair with a pair of shears where the horn will appear. Rub the button with caustic potash until the dead layer of the skin comes off and it is about ready to bleed. The end of the stick of caustic potash that you apply to the horn should first be moistened and the stick held with a cloth so as not to burn the hand.

If for any reason the operation has been delayed for several weeks the button can be cut off with a sharp knife and the caustic potash applied to kill it. This will kill the horn, but it is better to do it before the calf is a few weeks old.

Pigs Are Benefited by Allowance of Charcoal Pigs are always benefited by having frequent access to charcoal. The following method of preparing charcoal is very satisfactory: A mass of cobs are raked together and set on fire. When the cobs are burning briskly oats are poured over the fire until it is all but smothered. In a short time the oats will be well blackened. The fire should then be put out by scattering the burning cobs. The cobs may continue burning but the fire in the oats will quickly die out. When cold the pigs should be allowed free access to the burned oats. They will greedily search out every particle.

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When you are constipated, not enough of Nature's lubricating liquid is produced in the bowel to keep the food waste soft and moving. Doctor's prescribe Nujol because it acts like this natural lubricant and thus secures regular bowel movements by Nature's own method—lubrication.
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HINDERCORNS Removes Corns, Calluses, etc., stops all pain, restores comfort to the foot, makes walking easy. 10c. by mail or at Druggists. Hines Chemical Works, Philadelphia, Pa.

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And Drives Malaria Out of the System.
"Your 'Babek' acts like magic; I have given it to numerous people in my parish who were suffering with chills, malaria and fever. I recommend it to those who are suffering and in need of a good tonic."
—Rev. S. Brymanowski, St. Stephen's church, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Elixir Babek, all druggists or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Kluczevski & Co., Washington, D. C.

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1150 River, Troy, N. Y. Booklet.

HAY FEVER or ROSE COLD
If you suffer from either of these send your name and address to E. K. Co., 1761 Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Stereotyped Question.
Mrs. Youngbride—Have you some fine salt?
Grocer—Yes, ma'am.
Mrs. Youngbride—Is it fresh?—Boston Transcript.

Cuticura for Pimply Faces.
To remove pimples and blackheads smear them with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Once clear keep your skin clear by using them for daily toilet purposes. Don't fail to include Cuticura Talcum. Advertisement.

HERE'S HEIGHT OF SOMETHING
Matter of Worry Seems to Have Been Principal Subject in This Little Discussion.
An old man with gray whiskers sat on the steps of the village post office, sunning himself. He whittled idly on a cigar box lid and whistled softly to himself. Another man came up the street and paused beside the first.
"What you doin', Ed?" the newcomer asked.
"Ain't doin' nothin' much," Ed informed him.
The questioner was silent for a minute, as though considering this information deeply.
"What you waitin' for?" he asked later.
"Ain't waitin' for nothin', Jim," Ed replied. "Just waitin', that's all."
Jim pondered this statement, too.
"Say, Ed," he ventured after a while, "if I was waitin' and wasn't waitin' for nothin' it would worry me so I couldn't wait now!"—Kansas City Star.

If coffee disagrees drink Postum
There's a Reason