

NEWS FLASHES

Nation Wide Happenings Briefly Told

Thieves broke into the cellar of the Windsor hotel at Philadelphia and stole \$15,000 worth of whisky.

A forty thousand dollar fire destroyed a portion of the Rainey-Wood Coke Company, at Swedeville, Pa., making thirty-five workers homeless.

Five horses and scores of chickens were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the stable of Jacob Kienel at Philadelphia.

Mrs. Anna Conway, 60 years old, proprietress of a grocery store at Philadelphia, had 61-year-old John Gaffney, a contemporary grocer, hauled before the Magistrate on a charge of flirting with her.

The outflow of American gold to foreign capitals exceeds one million dollars a day, according to a report issued by the treasury department.

Italians who returned to their mother country on account of the high cost of living and prohibition in America, are returning. They say that the cost of living in Italy is so much higher as to be unbearable.

According to a recent experiment, the weight of the earth is something like 6,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons (six billion-million-million tons).

The rear wall of a three story house on North Bodine street, Philadelphia, collapsed last week, throwing two men from their beds on the

third floor to the ground. A new steamship service from Philadelphia to San Francisco may be established soon.

Ministers at Crisfield, Md., are praying for the deliverance of their people from increased taxes on the crab and oyster business.

At Allentown, Pa., bandits, in a raid, took a gold ring off the finger of a baby.

Approximately \$250,000 bar silver has been received recently by various banking institutions in this country from London.

Thieves broke the plate glass window of the optical store of Fred G. Sutor, 1425 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, with a brick, but were frightened away before obtaining valuables.

Nelson Hale, six years old, of 308 North 32nd street, Philadelphia, died from the effects of poison pills which he found in an ash barrel.

John Kauffman, of Lancaster, Pa., lighted a match in the search for a gas leak and the resulting explosion blew out the walls of his home, totally wrecking it.

L. M. Whiteman, a farmer of Bradford, Pa., shot and killed Gust Kippen in a shotgun and pistol duel. Kippen was an alleged firebug and is said to have threatened the family of Whiteman.

BROWN TAILED MOTH FOUND IN TREE SHIPMENTS TO THIS COUNTRY

Rigid Inspection of All Imported Fruit Trees Ordered

Following the discovery of larvae of the brown tailed moth in shipments to this country from France of tree stock, a rigid inspection has been ordered on all imported trees. The larvae were discovered in a consignment of 5,000 young French apple trees, all of which were destroyed.

The brown tailed moth is a very destructive pest which for years has been found in New England and Canada, and sometimes in States adjoining Pennsylvania.

OPERATING TABLE FOR HOGS INVENTED BY KANSAS MAN

The chief difficulty encountered in administering anti-cholera serum to hogs—that is holding the animal while the fluid is injected—has been overcome, it is asserted, by an operating table recently invented by a Kansas veterinary surgeon and described with illustration in the October Popular Mechanics Magazine. Besides holding a porker in the proper position for inoculation, the contrivance weighs the hog. It consists of a Y-shaped trough, held in an inclined position by a collapsible steel frame; weighs forty pounds, and can be folded and carried on the runningboard of an automobile.

WORTH KNOWING

The first labor law passed by the New York State Legislature provides for the creation of a bureau of women in industry in the State Department of Labor.

The Parliament of South Africa has passed by a majority of two votes a motion in favor of woman suffrage, such an effort had failed on four previous occasions.

Often the paint about the piazza grows shabby while the rest of the house still looks in fairly good condition. This is due in part to the frequent brushing and cleaning piazza woodwork must have. The appearance of the whole house will be greatly improved many times if the piazza and window ledge outside are all given a freshening coat of paint. The task is not a long one for either a professional painter or an amateur.

NO DRINK LIKE WATER

A plentiful supply of clean, fresh water must always be available to the hens. The fowls drink freely, especially when laying heavily, and should not be stinted to such a necessary cheap material as water. The water pan or dish should be kept clean. It is not washed out frequently a greasy film will gather on its inner surface. This should not be allowed to happen. It is well to keep the water pan outside the house and in the shade in the summer, but in the winter, when the water may freeze, it is best that the pan be left in the house, and it should be raised about a foot above the floor so that the hens won't kick it full of litter when scratching for their feed.

FAKE AND FAD ALFALFA PRODUCTS

Alfalfa has been advertised so extensively that "make-money-easy" concerns are trying to capitalize on this crop by selling fake and fad products as well as worthless stock in companies reported to produce them. As a rule, the best which can be said about many of these alfalfa products such as alfalfa flour, alfalfa syrup, alfalfa candy, alfalfa fad food, and, as one circular states it "every-

thing except shoe blacking and tooth-picks," is that they are harmless. But they are involved in stock jobbing propositions which without question will result in loss of money to individuals who succumb to these get-rich-quick schemes. The United States Department of Agriculture has a high regard for Alfalfa as a forage, but the department specialists brands as fads and fakes the medicines and so-called human food articles which are supposed to be made from them.

EARTHEN JARS, EGG BANKS

Resurrect the old earthen jar from the cellar. Filled with waterglass it possesses magic akin to Aladdin's wonderful lamp. Eggs put in now can be taken out next fall and winter when high prices return, and it is not unlikely they will double in price in that time. Farmers and poultrymen, especially city dwellers who keep poultry are being urged by poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture to preserve eggs in waterglass solution this spring and early summer when they are relatively cheap, for use during the fall and winter when they are scarce and high in price. This plan is meeting with ready and widespread response, has been shown by demands for information as to how to preserve eggs, and by reports received from druggists who have noted a marked increase in their sales of waterglass. Poultry specialists say that there will be a great increase in the number of eggs preserved this season as compared to former years. This is of benefit to the producer and to the consumer alike. It benefits the producer because it stimulates the consumption of eggs which usually falls off during the period of highest price, and it benefits the consumer by making it possible for him to have good, whole, some eggs for liberal use during the season of high prices. One effective means employed by the poultry specialists to encourage the preserving of eggs has been to demonstrate the process, the specialists and home demonstrations in homes and department stores in many States.

WHY WE HAVE FIVE FINGERS

All animals, it seems, from a study of nature, were started with ten fingers and ten toes, the fingers originally having been the toes of the forelegs. In a good many cases the environment in which animals have lived has caused a change in the formation of the ends of the limbs as well as in the limbs themselves. The horse, for instance, has five toes on each limb, but only one is functional. The same is true of the elephant, which has six toes on each limb, but only four are functional. The camel has two extra toes on each limb, but only three are functional. The bear has five toes on each limb, but only four are functional. The dog has five toes on each limb, but only four are functional. The cat has five toes on each limb, but only four are functional. The monkey has five toes on each limb, but only four are functional. The ape has five toes on each limb, but only four are functional. The human has five toes on each limb, but only four are functional.

cause interchange, for the rule of five fingers and five toes on the end of each limb has been universal. If you examine a chicken in a shell just before it is ready to come out, you can distinctly count five toes on each foot and at the ends of the wings you will see five little points, which under other conditions would develop into fingers, perhaps. Some of these toes of the new-born chicken do not develop. It can be accepted as a rule that creatures are intended in the original plan to have five fingers on each hand and five toes on each foot, making our count of tens, which is the world's basis for counting, and has always been.

The hen-pecked husband has more than a peck of trouble.

A woman is really in a hurry if she says good-by that way.

LONGER LASTING LEATHERS—PROPER CARE EXTENDS LIFE

The rapidly increasing cost of shoes, harness, and other articles made of leather may be checked and considerable savings effected in the expenses of individuals by the adoption of simple measures for prolonging the life of leather, say the leather specialists of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Shoes and harness properly treated will last twice as long as when reasonable precautions for preserving the leather are neglected.

Grease or oil should be applied to the shoes whenever the leather begins to get hard or dry. The shoes should be brushed thoroughly and all dirt and mud that remains washed off with warm water, the excess water being taken off with a dry cloth.

On dress shoes or polished shoes use castor oil and apply lightly at night to the dried shoes, rubbing the oil into the leather well, especially along the welt or where the sole is sewed to the upper. Polish the next morning. Tan shoes are, of course, slightly darkened by grease and even by polish. Do not apply any oil or grease on rubber heels or composition soles, since such application is unnecessary and injurious.

Work shoes which are not to be polished may be greased with neat-foot oil, fish oil and tallow. The oil or grease should be about as warm as the hand can comfortably bear, and should be rubbed well into the leather, especially along the welt.

If it is desired to secure greater water resistance than the above oils and greases will insure, a heavy dressing or greasing with either of the following mixtures has been found excellent for this purpose:

One-half pound of neutral wool grease (get from drug store.)

One quarter pound of (heavy) dark petrolatum (get from drug store.)

One quarter pound of (light) yellow paraffin wax; or 3-10 of a pound of petrolatum, 1-10 of a pound of bees-wax.

Very good water resistance can be secured by adding beef tallow to any one of the oils or greases mentioned above for greasing work shoes. In all cases each mixture should be melted together by warming carefully and stirring thoroughly. Better penetration is secured if the grease is applied warm, but it should never be hotter than the hand can bear. The greased shoes should be left to dry over night in a warm place. The edge of the sole and the welt should be greased thoroughly, as too much grease can not be applied to these parts. Any one of the above mixtures should be applied warm to the sole of the shoe, thus increasing its durability, pliability, and water resistance.

Harness leather should be washed and oiled frequently. Tepid water, neutral soap, and a sponge or stiff brush should be used. After rinsing in clean tepid water the harness is hung up to drain a little while before oiling.

Neat-foot oil or castor oil is best for driving harness, but there may be some tallow mixed with either of these oils—a mixture of tallow and fish oils about equal parts of each—for heavy harness. The application should be light for driving harness. The oil, warm to the hand, is rubbed thoroughly into the leather while it is still wet from the washing. A clean, dry cloth should be used to remove excess oil which the leather is unable to take up.

Harness can be kept soft and flexible for a long while and made very much more attractive in appearance by the proper application of oil.

WHERE WOOD IS MONEY

Who ever heard of wooden money? The only known currency of this kind is issued by the Hudson Bay Company, and circulates all over the vast territory controlled by that powerful trading concern.

It is a cologne consisting of pieces of wood known as "castors," which are stamped everywhere in that territory as cash, and are exchangeable for all sorts of supplies and commodities at the widely scattered stations of the corporation.

The area governed by the company is vast. In one straight line it extends as far as from London to Mexico, from King Posts to the Pelly Banks is further than from Paris to Saragossa. Over all of this region the corporation exercises a complete dominion, employing the native Indians, chiefly Ojibways and Creoles, to collect the furs which furnished its revenue.

Hudson Bay is about two-thirds the size of the Gulf of Mexico. It is an almost landlocked sea, with 2000 miles of coast line. More than 200 years ago Hendrick Hudson, trying to find the northwest passage, wintered there. His crew mutined and set him adrift in an open boat with his son and seven others. He and his companions were never seen again.

The unit of value in that part of the world is the beaver skin. Two martens are equal to one beaver, and twenty muskrats are equivalent to the marten. The trapping is done in winter, and in spring the Indians bring the pelts to the stations, receiving in payment for them wooden money. With the latter they buy what supplies they need at the store maintained by the company at the stations.

Arbitration is the method employed to convince both the contending parties that they are in the wrong.

Every time a man calls his wife an angel she thinks he is hatching some scheme to avoid buying her a new gown.

THE AEROKOLUM

By Reno 5-20

Editor of "Aerokolum": You don't know me, but I'm the guy

People love to Meet on the street On a Rainy day. I always carry an Umbrella And, As I'm always in a Hurry I can't bother to Raise it To allow others to pass. They have to Dodge it or get Poked In the eye or have their Hat knocked off. It's not my fault. They can keep out of My way or take the Consequences And it's not for Me to worry about. I just thought I'd write and let You know just how I feel about it.

DOGS AS BEASTS OF BURDEN

By Edwin Tarrisse

In the United States many hundreds of thousands of dogs are maintained from birth to old age without ever rendering any material equivalent for their maintenance. Outside of a comparatively small number of sheep and cattle dogs, and the somewhat larger number of watch dogs who actually frighten away thieves, no American dogs can be said to "pay for their keep," except in sentimental ways.

This is not the case in all countries. In Belgium, in the North of France, in parts of Austria and Saxony, and in certain other places, dogs are used as beasts of burden. They draw milk carts, vegetable wagons, and other conveyances belonging to the poor, and cheerfully contribute their part toward the welfare and happiness of human beings.

Serious study in certain quarters of late years has been directed to the question whether the services of dogs could not be made of greater economic value to human beings than is now the case. The objection is that "dogs were not made to draw loads," Prof. Heim, of Zurich, has answered that no animal was made for man, but for itself, and that man has simply adapted some animals to his own uses, transforming them in many cases by the process of breeding and selection in the shape best suited for draught purposes.

Why not, it is asked, adapt the dog to the purposes of draught? On many accounts the dog is better suited to the purpose than any other animal. He may be fed on what is left from his master's table, his ordinary food being the same as that of a human being, whereas a special bill of fare is required for the horse and the ox.

Moreover, his neatness and intelligence make it possible to lodge him in the house. The vast majority of dogs, even those of the rich, sleep in the house with their masters. And even if the draught dog were not wanted in the house, his hardness makes a rude kennel or shed suitable for his lodging. In either case the necessities of a stable is obviated.

If one dog is not as strong as a horse, a team of two or three can be employed; and breeds of dogs can no doubt be developed from the mastiff or the St. Bernard which might be almost as strong as horses.

The Eskimos have shown the world how to use dogs successfully in teams; and there is no reason to suppose they might not be driven as well in wagons as in sledges. However, if dogs should be used for draught purposes, it would probably be for what might be called light "teaming," or freighting rather than for traveling long distances.

But teams is not the only use to which dogs might be put. They were formerly much used in England for turning spits; and though spits are no longer used in roasting meats, there are various machines on farms and in connection with small manufacturing establishments, the motive power of which might be supplied from a dog tread mill.

The housewife's sewing machine might go by dog power instead of being propelled by her own foot; and so might the farmer's grindstone, hay-cutter, root-cutter and fanning mill.

It certainly should not be a hard matter to adapt dogs to draught purposes and, for that matter, other purposes equally as valuable to their owner. A sturdy pair of dogs will pull nearly as much of a load as an ordinary horse. Consider the fisherman, for instance, who makes his living with a dog team, ordinary dogs at that. In many cases the animals used for this work are mongrels, but they are trained in the requirements of their masters and make very acceptable helpers. These dogs will pull their owners and a heavy sleigh over miles and miles of ice without tiring perceptibly. Of course it is a hard matter to adapt these dog teams to the streets of the city. The freedom with which housedogs are allowed to roam makes this rather an impossibility. Two strange dogs meeting on a public thoroughfare invariably spells fight and if one is harnessed and consequently helpless, it would mean disaster in his case.

PENNSYLVANIA'S LOSS IN BATTLE WAS 17 PERCENT WILL RECEIVE AN ALLOTMENT OF CAPTURED WAR MATERIALS

Pennsylvania lost the second largest number of men in battle and her percentage of losses also was exceeded by only one other state.

New York State's loss was 6,621, with Pennsylvania second with a loss of 5,517.

The percentage of deaths in troops from this State was 17. Montana, with a percentage of 17.02 was the only other state with as high a percentage of loss.

Pennsylvania gave 324,299 men and New York 400,475. New York's death percentage was 16.5.

Distribution of captured war material is about to be made under direction of the House Military Affairs Committee. They will be awarded to States in proportion to the number of men given to the army. Pennsylvania will receive 113 big guns, including 31 of the famous 75's; three 88-millimeter guns; thirty-five 105's; eleven 210's; 57 trench mortars; one 4.2 field rifle.

URGES KISSING FOR HUSBANDS

Minister Recommends They Re-Learn Art After Marriage—He Classifies Men

Boston—Husbands, the "stubborn donkey" and "snapping cur specimens," were violently denounced by the Rev. Cortland Myers in his Trenton Temple sermon here. Continuing his "In the Matrimonial Wreckage of Boston" series of sermons the Baptist clergyman spoke on "Nabal and Abigail."

He pleaded with the men to learn the art of kissing and to practice their art after marriage.

"You kissed your wife before you married her, kissed her until it made her sick. Do it after you are married. Remember a black eye is easier for most women and will heal much quicker than a bruised heart."

"A good man cannot be a bad husband," declared Dr. Myers, "and a good woman cannot possibly be a bad wife. There is an entirely different code of virtue in the home than on the outside. A man may be honest and respected among his business associates yet be as mean as the devil as soon as he crossed the threshold of his home."

He spoke of the trembling wife who approaches her husband the first of every month with itemized accounts of the money she had spent during the month. "Why," he shouted, "some wives never have a cent of their own until they spend their husband's life insurance, yet the wife has earned it just as much as the husband."

Some men are "paralyzed morally," yet they think they are athletes," according to the preacher, while others are three-cornered, yet think they are round." Another classification brought certain husbands in the class where they can "stand in front of a mirror all day without seeing anything."

Nabal was characterized as a "miser with a bad disposition, and he got drunk," while his wife was described as being a sweet, royal, queenly specimen, "whom the preacher likened to a canary locked in a cage."

He advised young girls to "set traps" for the men they are betrothed to and "if he falls, and shows a mean disposition, throw him over." Bad dispositions he classed as "home wreckers, dynamite under the very foundations of a happy home."

A man and wife can never be the same after they have quarreled and fought, was another opinion of Dr. Myers.

"You say quarrels are always taking place," he said, "yes, and all hell has been kind at them. Then the young couples kiss and make up and say everything will be just the same as before. Poor fools!"

OPTIMISTIC AS TO FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

Winslow Taylor & Company, 130 South 15th street, Philadelphia, a well-known Stock Brokerage house, in a recent interview with the editor of a more or less prominent financial publication, expressed themselves as being extremely optimistic as to the industrial and financial outlook for our country.

They especially refer in their discussion to the unprecedented demand for Crude Oil and its by-products. They were quoted as saying that the scarcity of gasoline alone was so pronounced that it would not surprise them to see additional legislation framed by the Federal Government to encourage a greater production of Crude Oil. The leasing Bill, which was recently put through, has some advantages and would no doubt, they thought, prove a great boon to certain sections of this country. However, the cost of developing oil properties is very high, and while the lucky secker is well rewarded there should be some method devised whereby there would be a minimum amount of risk for the funds involved.

Messrs. Winslow Taylor & Company, in the early part of 1918, were among the first financial houses to forecast the great boom in oil stocks, which started that year. They have now set their eyes toward the Motor industry and have recently called the attention of their customers and the public at large to the great possibilities in what is now the greatest capitalized industry on the western hemisphere, and

days. He sent it immediately, and I returned it in about a week with another note, expressing strongly my sense of the favor. When he next met me in the House, he spoke to me (which he had never done before), and with great civility; and he ever after manifested a readiness to serve me on all occasions, so that we became great friends, and our friendship continued to his death. This is another instance of the truth of an old axiom I had learned, which says, "He that has once done you a kindness will be more ready to do you another, than he whom you yourself have obliged."—American Magazine.

It is easier to get well on in years than it is to get well off in cash.

Common sense is more or less uncommon.

The closer a man is the harder it is to touch him.

Poets are born just the same as other unfortunates.

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IN the general rehabilitation of nation-wide transportation facilities, the motor industry has before it a commercial opportunity that is the subject of a leading article in a current number of our Market Review. In this connection there is specific reference to conditions surrounding three important motor industries:

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A copy containing this article will be sent to anyone interested on request for X-502.

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