

**AUGUST**



## Men Are Called To Appear Before Exemption Board

### Double Quota Must Go To Riverside Next Week

The call for registered men drawn in the first double quota for this district, to appear before the local exemption board at Riverside was sent out through the mails yesterday afternoon. The list of men called was posted at the Riverside Town Hall Wednesday.

The registrants are notified to appear on either Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday of next week, according to the order in which they were drawn and the hour for their appearance is indicated on the slips mailed them. They have seven days from the date on the notice in which to file claim for exemption.

A representative of The Weekly News went to Riverside yesterday and obtained the list of men called from Riverton, Palmyra and Cinnaminson township. The list was found to be the same as that published in this paper previously, with the exception of two errors due to duplication of numbers in the unofficial draft drawing list. The name of William W. Shaw, Riverton, given in the unofficial list as in the first double quota, was not found posted and investigation showed his serial number was really drawn in the 194th hundred, although it also appeared earlier in the unofficial list.

Another similar case was that of George S. Southwick, Cinnaminson, whose number had been duplicated, the correct order being outside the first call. All men, however, are urged by the board to inspect the official posted list for themselves.

Dr. Maul, member of the local exemption board, informed our representative that the board already had been ordered by the government to prepare calls for additional men to the extent of twenty per cent of the double quota, which would be 57 more men from this district.

The men called next week, within the days they are to appear and the district order number, follow:

**PALMYRA.**

Appear on August 14th.

3 Louis D. Zimmerman.  
24 George S. Ellis.  
30 Thomas A. Siever.  
37 J. Harry Mills.  
45 Lloyd W. McFetridge.  
42 J. J. Stackhouse.  
62 Joseph Cugliotta.  
68 John Stucky.  
73 W. F. Crane.  
76 James Cuzupe.  
81 George N. Durgin.  
84 Arthur Wright.  
86 Earl F. Cooper.  
93 C. A. Mohrfield.

Appear on August 15th.

104 Antonio Colongilo.  
107 H. O. Parks.  
129 Jesse Vincent.  
135 C. T. Yerkes.  
151 Edward Abdlil.  
159 A. H. Zayott.  
162 Edmund F. Hess.  
176 Everett O. Wolcott.  
188 C. H. DeGraw.

Appear on August 16th.

193 H. B. Wescott.  
209 H. L. Hirst.  
211 Allen P. Upshaw.  
217 A. R. Vaughn.  
235 Harry Tamme, Jr.  
246 D. J. Blackburn.  
250 F. H. Wilcoxen.

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## NEW CHEMICAL TRUCK NEARLY COMPLETED

Question of Adding Equipment to Fire Company Put Up to Riverton Council

At the meeting of the Riverton Council last night William N. Mathias, chief of the fire company, reported that the new chemical truck was nearly completed, and asked whether or not Council wanted to pay for it and add it to the town's equipment. The matter was referred to the fire and water committee.

Clerk F. P. Hemphill, who had been commissioned to arrange for the proper numbering of houses in Riverton, reported that the work had been completed, and submitted a detailed report. D. M. Clifton did the field work. Council voted \$25 to compensate Clerk Hemphill and his assistant for the work.

A communication was received from Mrs. J. J. Karins, asking for \$3.00 damages for chickens killed by a dog. The matter was referred to the police committee.

The Mayor reported that deprecatious in the school gardens had been reported to him and referred to the chief of police. The Chief said he had instructed the officers to ascertain, if possible, the names of the boys responsible, and report to him.

The Chief of Police reported that considerable trouble has recently been experienced with persons who discharge air rifles in such a manner that the bullets fly over the public highways, endangering the safety of the public. While he was making the report a message was telephoned to the Council chamber from the river bank complaining of this very thing. A strenuous effort will be made to break it up before some one is hurt.

**WOMAN SNEAK THIEF**

Nancy Earling returned home on Saturday from Camp Edge, at Sea Girt, where he had been honorably discharged from Battery B, having failed to pass the physical examination owing to defective hearing.

The material has arrived for the resurfacing of Broad street from both ends of the concrete stretch and also for Cinnaminson avenue, which will improve as far as Five Points.

Rev. S. Monroe Van Sant returned home Thursday after having spent a very profitable week in England, having attended two religious camp meetings and visited three military camps, including the naval base at Cape May.

Congressman Isaac Bacharach announces that his Washington office will be closed the remainder of the summer until the middle of September and that he will be at home to his constituents in the mean time at his Atlantic office.

Miss Helene Weikman injured her arm seriously this week in trying to prevent a door from slamming. Her hand went through the glass and several tendons and arteries at the wrist were severed, necessitating treatment at a hospital.

Palmyra housewives are warned by Police Chief Beck to be on the look-out for the woman who has been robbing houses in Riverton. The method the woman uses is to knock at the door and, if anyone appears, she pretends to be hunting for someone, but if the family seem to be away, she attempts to effect an entrance and takes what she can.

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## Palmyra Notes

Mrs. Russell Blackburn returned home from Toronto Tuesday.

Mrs. L. C. Bowker left Thursday for two weeks' visit in Atlantic City. Wilbur Creighton's little son, been ill at Atlantic City for several weeks.

Ensign Calvin Durgin returned his ship last Saturday after a week's visit home.

Dr. Hancock, of Horace Avenue, has purchased a house at Fort and Horace.

Dr. Preston Sharp has returned to Niagara Falls after visiting his mother here.

Jack Sutton, a member of the Ambulance Corps of Allentown, was home a few days this week.

William McCuen went fishing at Fortescue Tuesday night and caught two 44-pound drum fish.

Fred Rapp, who is training with the Ambulance Corps at Allentown, was home a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kerns and Mr. and Mrs. Dory D'Autrechy spent Monday visiting friends in Burlington.

Christopher White, of West Philadelphia, spent the weekend with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. White.

Joseph A. Davis is building a two story office and store room for L. A. Wolfman. Concrete block is the material.

The condition of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bowen, who has been seriously ill, is reported improved.

Robert Blackburn, of Philadelphia, is spending a week's vacation as the guest of his sister, Mrs. L. R. Blackburn.

The pitcher that was removed recently from the grave of Mr. Fisher by some unknown person has now been returned.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Gibson and family, of West Philadelphia, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Stewart last Sunday.

The construction of a retaining wall of concrete block for Christ Church has just been completed by Joseph A. Davis.

Lieutenant Calvin J. Doal, of the regular army, who has been stationed at Syracuse, spent several days this week as guest of his sister, Mrs. F. L. Durgin.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Freas returned Sunday after having enjoyed a long and happy vacation in Pennsylvania, visiting Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and the Poconos.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Durgin spent Sunday at Fort Slocom visiting their son George who recently enlisted in the medical service. He left Monday for Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

Mrs. James E. Hires and daughter Elizabeth went to Atlantic City on Wednesday. Miss Elizabeth will spend a week as guest of Miss Dorothy Warner at the Jeanette Apartments.

Arthur Earling returned home on Saturday from Camp Edge, at Sea Girt, where he had been honorably discharged from Battery B, having failed to pass the physical examination owing to defective hearing.

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## GILT-EDGE PITCHING BEATS WELCOME A. A.

Douglas, Who Beat Field Club Two Weeks Ago, Twirls For the Locals

The difference between having a good man for you or against you was forcibly impressed on the Field Club ball team last Saturday, when Douglas, who pitched and won for Cooper-Brookdale against the locals two weeks ago, twirled for Palmyra-Riverton, fanned 17 visitors and put the game on ice to the tune of 4 to 1.

Welcome A. A., of Philadelphia, were the victims and it took good playing on the part of the Field Club as well as skill edge pitching to do the stunt. A new face was seen at short, Andrews playing in place of Polts. He scored two runs and made a nice showing in the infield. Baker was on the job again at third and Jones, the new catcher, continued to make good.

One of the fielding features of the game was Fletcher's great one-hand stab of Sutton's drive to centerfield in the third. Fletcher also scored our first run, in the second. Andrews, in the third, came in on Kennerly's sacrifice and the same combination worked again in the eighth. This last time, however, Welcome's first sacker failed to get Kennerly, who continued on to second on a passed ball and then stole third, scoring on Foulke's single. George had his batting eye with him for late and treated the fans to a three-bagger over centerfielder's head in the earlier part of the game.

Welcome was paralyzed by strikeouts every time they started a rally, but did manage to get a man over in the ninth, when Savin walked and was scored by Thornton's drive.

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**VOSBURY EXPLAINS NEW SEWER PLAN**

Township Committee Approves Method of Eliminating Pumping in Palmyra System

A special meeting of the Palmyra Township Committee was held Wednesday evening to consider practical features of the proposed sewer system as presented by Engineer Vosbury, of Camden, who is doing the preliminary engineering for the township.

Mr. Vosbury gave detailed information as to the engineering difficulties to be faced and showed how two sections of the town on the river side of Broad street could not be drained of sewage by gravity, except by a special system which he had worked out. He wished to present this system to the Committee in order to obtain its approval before going farther with it.

Inasmuch as Mr. Vosbury demonstrated that his plan would save the cost of construction of a pumping station as well as the cost of operating the same, Township Chairman, Davies announced that the Committee would authorize the engineer to proceed on the new plan, the details of which are to be announced later.

**APPEAL FOR OLD KID GLOVES**

Mrs. I. T. Rodgers, of 405 Garfield avenue, makes an earnest appeal for cast off kid gloves for the Kid Glove Waistcoat Society of London. In April the Society sent to the front twenty-two thousand waistcoats made from old kid gloves, besides keeping seventy or more poor women in employment. The men are most grateful for these waistcoats as they are so light in weight and yet so warm. So please hunt up your old kid gloves and put them to a good use.

A skeptic is a man who doesn't believe in signs, even when he comes to a signpost.

**OFF FOR FRANCE**

The friends of Theophile M. D'Autrechy join in wishing him a safe and pleasant journey. He was one of a thousand boys selected from the United States Ambulance Corps, September 1, to leave for France last week.

Mrs. and Mrs. C. L. Peterson went to Ocean City Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cook went to Ocean City on Monday.

B. D. Barelay and family went to Ocean City on Tuesday.

William G. Wolcott has been seriously ill for two weeks.

D. F. Vaughn and family went to Oquirrhoe, Mo., yesterday.

Miss E. W. Ahrens is spending a few days at Pocomassett, Mass.

J. Carl DeLaCour and family have returned from Buck Hill Falls.

Miss M. S. Myers left Riverton for Montreal, Can., on Wednesday.

Mrs. N. Myers Fitter returned from Atlantic City Wednesday.

Maurice DeCoursey enjoyed an auto trip to Perkasie last Sunday.

Jack Cooper has joined the Pennsylvania Hospital Base Unit, No. 40.

Mrs. William N. Mattis and Mrs. O'Brien Mattis spent Sunday in Media, Thomas avenue has been oiled and sanded above the railroad this week.

Robert Biddle, Jr., and family returned from Buck Hill Falls Wednesday.

L. F. Lowden has sold his house on Thomas avenue to Frank J. Klotz.

Robinson MacMullin spent the week end at the Sea View Golf Club, Absecon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Worrell motored to Seaside Park for over the week end.

George A. Strobelin and family motored to Wildwood for over the week end.

Mrs. Charles Wolcott and sisters have moved to their new home on Elm Terrace.

The 26-foot class will sail off the race postoned from Fourth of July next Saturday.

The Messrs. Ada and Emma Price have returned from a vacation trip in New England.

Mrs. B. G. Purdon and Louis Jefferson motored to Ashbury Park and Atlantic City Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Pixary are spending the week in Wilkes-Barre visiting their daughter.

D. M. Clifton reports that his campaign for the Freeholder nomination is making good progress.

Mrs. George Willis, of Woodbury, will be the guest of her son, O. G. Willis, for several weeks.

Mrs. J. D. Holmes, of Philadelphia, is spending two weeks as the guest of Mrs. L. S. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mattis are visiting their daughter, Mrs. G. H. Wheeler, at New Brunswick.

Miss Evelyn Williamson, of Philadelphia, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Williamson.

Mrs. John Sloan and two grandchildren are spending the week in Wildwood where Mr. Sloan will join them for the week end.

Dr. Witter has purchased an Abbott-Detroit, J. E. Shelby has a new Hudson eight, and C. A. Wright has bought an Overland.

Mrs. Marjorie and daughter, of Hightstown, will spend next week as guests of Mrs. Marjorie's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Perkins.

Mrs. Edward Zisak and Miss Elizabeth Connor returned on Wednesday from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where they visited Mrs. Weber, Elizabeth's aunt.

Mrs. L. S. Williams entertained Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bicketts, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, of Philadelphia, and Miss Anna Brown, of Maryland, at a week end party.

E. J. Bush and family returned home Sunday after a thousand-mile auto trip through New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey with their cousin, Vincent Gilpin, of Philadelphia.

## Movement For New State Guard Is Made Clear

State Leaders Against Taking Home Guard Members For Duty

At the invitation of the Defense League of New Jersey, the Palmyra organization of Home Guards sent a representative to attend a meeting of the League in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, Newark, N. J., on August 1.

The Defense League of New Jersey is an independent combination of Home Guard companies at present, according to the statement of its Secretary, about sixty units, representing some 20,000 men, formed for the purpose of getting in touch with the State authorities, ascertaining from them what they expect of the Home Guard organizations, and impressing upon them the views of the Home Guards of the entire State. In other words, to tell the State what the Home Guards were, what they could do and what they would do.

The meeting had for its particular object the exchange of views between the League and Colonel Robert L. Patterson, Inspector General of the State of New Jersey, who has been delegated by Governor Edge to the special work of solving the problem of the defense of the State after the departure of the National Guard for France. Colonel Patterson addressed the meeting at length and expressed his opinion that it would be unfair to take men of the character, responsibility and standing of those in the Home Guard organizations away from their business pursuits for the purpose of guarding bridges, water works or munitions plants or for any kind of continuous service.

Furthermore, he said it was not the intention of the State to call the Home Guards for continuous service, but that it was the present plan of the State to form a special State Guard recruited to take the place of the National Guard for such work of guard duty. A good deal of this is now unnecessarily done and can be dropped, and still more of it will be taken care of by local authorities, as in Bayonne, where there are now 350 men doing guard duty, and where the city officials have stated that they have 750 men armed, equipped and ready to take up this work when the men now doing it are called away.

Against Taking Home Guards Mayor Rufus Franklin, of Summit, spoke on behalf of the League and made it clear that the League was strongly opposed to recruiting the State Guard from volunteers from the ranks of the Home Guards; that the Home Guards in all this is, first, is there need of a Home Guard here, and second, if a man joins such an organization, what will be expected of him.

The uncertainty of what may happen at any moment in this great upheaval of nations, bids, in fact, compel us to prepare for emergencies which appeared six months ago (and which it seems still appear to some people, ridiculously remote, but things have changed vastly in six months). The present war plan, on the other hand, draws away from the State its normal means of protection (the militia) in case of riots, uprisings, labor troubles and the like, on the other hand creates a condition which makes such troubles doubly likely to occur. Most people thoroughly realize this as evidenced by the formation of hundreds, yes, thousands, of Home Guards companies throughout the country. It will be up to these companies to look after the safety of their own communities.

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## ENJOY A COOL KITCHEN

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## PRISON KEEPER FACES DANGER

With the airing of various charges relative to the treatment accorded prisoners at the New Jersey State Prison, one would think that convicts were at times treated in a rough manner simply because the keepers wanted to vent their spite on them, but records show that an astonishingly large number of the prison attacks have suffered injuries and many have met death in handling desperate criminals.

Since 1894 two employees at the prison have lost their lives at the hands of prisoners and both the inmates paid the death penalty for their crime. There are several keepers' skulls at the institution who bear scars and other evidences of having received injuries.

The investigation now being made by the Mercer County Grand Jury of the result of the agitation on the part of former convicts and the Citizens' Union, through which source charges were made alleging conditions to be had generally at the institution and claiming that two of the convicts died as the result of brutal treatment at the hands of prison attacks and that many of the prisoners were murdered.

Only in the case of convicts committing murder do the offenders suffer punishment at the hands of the court. In cases of assault on employees of the prison, the law is different with the prison authorities. They usually are deprived of the time granted them for good behavior and in some cases they are placed in solitary confinement for a certain period.

It was in May, 1894, that Joseph Walwitz, a convict, shot and killed Night Centralkeeper John Lippincott. The prisoner was in wing No. 3, and during the night cut the bars of his cell, gaining admittance to the hall. Taking Officer Walters unawares, Walwitz, who was serving 20 years for breaking, entering and stealing, tied the officer to a chair and then touched the bell calling the centralkeeper.

At that time solid wooden doors divided the center from the wings. Instead of the steel bar doors as present, Lippincott opened the door at the wing upon hearing the bell, when he was faced by Walwitz, who was flashing the revolver he had taken from Walters.

In an instant the prisoner shot at Lippincott, but the bullet went wild. The centralkeeper rushed toward his desk to get his revolver, when a second shot was fired by the convict, hitting Lippincott. The keeper ran to the floor behind his desk and died a few minutes later.

The affray was heard by other keepers and they hurried to the scene. Walwitz, then trying to make his escape through the front, opened fire upon the deputies and it was not until all the shots in the revolver of the convict were exhausted that he was taken in charge.

A short time later he was turned over to the Sheriff of Mercer County, tried in Mercer County for murder, found guilty in the first degree, and was hanged.

The case of Eli B. Stetser, being of recent date, is still fresh in the minds of the public. It occurred September 22, 1913, he having been shot by William Diamond, who tried to make his escape. The latter was convicted of first degree murder and electrocuted.

According to the institution records, four men since 1896 have died as the result of injuries sustained at the hands of prisoners.

Jacob G. Vanlouten, who was centralkeeper on April 14, 1896, was reading charges preferred against a convict when he was struck by the man and knocked to the floor. He received an injury to his hip and internal injuries and succumbed a few weeks later.

During the course of his duties as marshal at the prison, Captain William H. Hemming discovered that convict Mottman had a knife on his person. The marshal ordered the weapon given up whereupon the prisoner drew the implement and slashed Hemming across the face from ear to the chin, and again on the other cheek.

The marshal fell to the floor in a pool of blood and it was only after a stiff fight with the prisoner that other deputies relieved him from the knife. The death of Hemming occurred some time later and Mottman was later sent to the State Hospital for the Insane, where he died.

It was February 18, 1909, that Edw. McManus, keeper of wing No. 4, was taking a prisoner to the center and upon reaching the door at the entrance to the center, the convict knocked him to the floor with iron door. The blow was given with such force that the attack received injuries to his shoulder, hip and leg and was internally hurt, and death came after a lingering illness.

One Convict Shot  
According to the records, Charles Brooks is the only convict who lost

his life at the institution in an effort to make his escape during which he attacked two guards, causing the death of one of them.

While walking through the wing Deputy William J. Harney was struck over the head with a hammer by Brooks and rendered unconscious. The prisoner took the gun from the deputy and ran to the center where he opened fire on Centralkeeper John Fitzgerald, who was former chief of police of New Brunswick.

Fitzgerald was shot in the back after which Brooks attempted to make his get-away through the front. Officer Clayton ran to the scene and was afterward aided by other deputies and as they appeared, Brooks opened fire on them. They returned shots and during the affray Brooks was wounded. He was taken to the hospital and died about one-half hour later. Fitzgerald passed away a few weeks after the incident.

William B. Turner, of Port Reading, is now drawing pension as the result of an assault made upon him about six years ago by Dominick Mangana, a convict. At the time he was keeper of wing No. 6 and as the convicts were going from the hall to cells from their noon-day meal, Mangana whipped out a knife and slashed Turner in the stomach and neck. The keeper fell to the floor and after deputy had ordered the convict in a hard fight during which the prisoner was knocked unconscious, the knife was procured. Turner was then about 25 years old and had just got married. He is still unable to do an work.

While exercising prisoners in the yard, P. J. Kennedy, keeper of wing No. 2, was slashed across the face and neck with a knife by Barney Engelman, apparently without provocation. The convict simply walked up to the keeper and whipped out the sharp blade.

The first slash was made on the neck, extending from the back to the front and another cut was made across the cheek to the nose. The wound was so deep that all the teeth on the lower jaw on the one side of the face protruded through the wound. Kennedy is still employed at the institution but will bear the scars for life.

George S. Robinson was stabbed in the arms and face while he was employed as a deputy by Joseph Jackanno while he was making effort to prevent the latter from injuring another prisoner. He is still engaged at the prison, but is suffering from injuries as the result of being kicked by a prisoner upon another. Edgar L. Horner is also suffering from injuries as the result of being kicked by a convict during the performance of his duties.

Thomas Murray is partly disabled and bears scars on his legs as the result of an attack but is still on duty at the prison. Fred Douglass was kicked in the abdomen by a convict and drew pension from the State because of being incapacitated. He has since died.

Daniel Haggerty was assaulted twice within a short time. The first time was while he was on duty in a wing and the next time was while he was tower keeper. Upon that occasion, David Carberry, a convict, seized the wals to make his escape and engaged in a fight with the keeper. The prisoner bit and assaulted the guard and made his get-away. Haggerty was captured about one half hour later. Haggerty is still on duty.

## CONSERVE FOOD BY DRYING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

It is the duty of the woman in every home to conserve and store enough food during the summer to tide her over the coming winter. Even if all the glass jars and tin cans in the country are filled there will be large quantities of good food allowed to go to waste unless other methods of preservation are used. In these times of great food shortage we cannot afford to allow the smallest quantity of good food of any kind to go to waste. Those who have more than they need should conserve it to provide for others who are not as fortunate as they.

Besides canning large quantities of food this year we should resort to the method of drying that our grandmothers used for conserving and storing fruits and vegetables for winter. The home economics department of the New Jersey State Agricultural College, New Brunswick, N. J., will gladly furnish recipes for drying fruits and vegetables to persons interested.

## INCREASED ACREAGE OF CEREALS

The national government greatly desires increased production of wheat and rye. There is a considerable acreage of the heavier soil of our State which is naturally adapted to wheat, and that lies unused, in that it is not producing a profitable crop of grass and is not adding to itself much organic matter for the feeding of corn plants in the summer of 1919. The half-acre ground, scattered in fields on thousands of farms, or lying in areas held out of use, should be devoted to wheat, wherever there is labor available for tilling it. According to the extension division of the New Jersey State Agricultural College, we can increase our wheat area 30 per cent, and our rye area 50 per cent, without harm to the soil, and the only vital question is that of labor and fertilizer. If the work can be done, the practical farmer will know it, and will do it, and he cannot be expected to undertake more than can be accomplished.

## NOT TOO LATE TO PLANT SOMETHING

Spinach seed may be planted at any time up to September fifth with time for the crop to develop fully this fall. Prepare the ground by mixing through it well rotted stable manure, or better still, poultry manure. Harrow and rake the soil until it becomes thoroughly pulverized and quite compacted. This crop germinates and grows better if the soil is firm. The New Jersey State Agricultural College recommends that time be spread upon the plowed soil and raked in before the spinach seed is planted. One pound of lime should be used to every twenty square feet of surface.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR RECRUITS

The smallest unit or "team" in the Army is the squad. A squad usually consists of eight men one of whom is the leader; he is called the "corporal." You will be assigned to a squad almost at once on entering the Army. At first, you may be shifted about considerably from one squad to another, but within a short time you and seven other men will be brought together as a permanent team. This means that you will work together, drill together, and sleep in the same tent or in the same section of the barracks. You will come to know the other men in the squad through and through and they will become equal to you in all respects.

The Squad Unit.  
In any case remember this: The eight men in a squad form a team in the same sense that a football eleven or a football eleven is a team. Your squad is competing with all the other squads in your company. Whenever it shows itself especially well drilled, quick to learn new duties and superior in respect to cleanliness and general bearing, you pile up a few points in your favor. The umpires are the officers of your company, and you may be certain they are watching you equal every minute of the day—not watching for chances to criticize but watching hopefully for signs of soldierly spirit and team work.

It is your first duty to help your own squad make a good showing. Also it is to your own interest to do so. There is no more pleasure or reward for you in belonging to a squad than there is for a ball player in belonging to a losing team. Take pride in your squad and its good work. If you find you have one man among you who is lazy or who tries to get him into a different attitude. Every squad has at least one weak link. The best way to handle him is to talk to him until you get him as much as you can into making your squad rank as the best in the company.

Incidentally, your captain is not likely to overlook the best squad when it comes to picking men for promotion.  
The Platoon and the Company.  
Two, three, or four squads (usually three) may be joined in the next higher unit, which is called a "platoon." The platoon, however, is not so permanent as a squad, but is formed whenever there is need for it in drilling or on the firing line.

Next comes the company, which is made up at full strength of 150 men; this is about 18 squads or 6 platoons. This number is "war strength"; in our old tables of organization, the first division now in France has 200 companies; it is probable the strength may be 250 per Infantry company. However, these figures for number of squads and platoons are never definitely fixed. A company in the field is very seldom at full strength, and it may be convenient at any time to change the number of squads and platoons.

The company is a permanent "team" in the sense in which we have been using that word. Its members always live together, eat together, drill together and sleep together. The officers and soldiers in a company become well acquainted. Each man's points of strength and of weakness are known. Outside of your own company you will probably know very few men, only those with whom you come into touch by accident or while you are serving on some special duty.

This is something worth thinking about. You are probably going to live, eat, drill, and fight with the other men in your company so long as you remain in the Army. The sensible thing to do is to conduct yourself in such a way as to earn the liking and respect of these men from the very beginning.

Four companies are joined in a "battalion." The battalion is an important unit in the Army organization, but is not so clearly marked as either the company or the regiment. The regiment consists of 3 battalions, making 12 companies. In addition, there are three special companies which do not belong to any of the battalions.

These are the band, the quartermasters company, including the band and the color guard; the machine-gun company, to be referred to later; and the supply company, responsible for the regiment's food, ammunition, and other supplies. Counting in everyone, the regiment at full strength in our tables of organization totals 2,058 officers and men. It will be more than this with the increase in strength of companies. 2,631 is the strength of Infantry regiments in the first expeditionary division. The regiment is, of course, very seldom at full strength, but is never allowed to remain below a minimum strength of about 1,400.

The regiment is the unit that especially arouses the soldiers' pride and loyalty. The most cherished traditions of the Army are made up of the splendid deeds of famous regiments. The soldier identifies himself throughout his life by naming his regiment. Thus the brigade is built up by assembling individual soldiers into squads; squads into platoons; platoons into companies; companies into battalions; battalions into regiments; and regiments into divisions.

Brigades may in turn be joined to form divisions, divisions may be joined to form corps, and corps to form field armies. A field army is made up of several divisions and separate detachments and departments taken together form the "big team"—that is to say, the United States Army. The make-up of the big team is treated in a later lesson.

## SELECTING NEXT YEAR'S BROOD SOWS

At this season of the year young sows which are to be used for the next spring's breeding stock may well be separated from the rest of the herd. It is advisable to allow a young female to come into estrus a full feed either through the self-feeder system or through a full feeding by hand twice a day. Young sows intended for breeding stock will make practice of the same growth and frame of mind when limited in their ration, and while they will not carry the condition of a market pig, they are likely to be more successful at farrowing time and at a lower cost for feed.

It is a good plan to select a few more gilts than will be needed as it sometimes happens that all the females are not good breeders. It is also usually found that brood sows are in demand through the winter months.  
The following ration for brood sows is recommended by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Shelled corn, 10 pounds; ground rye or hominy feed, 10 pounds; white flour middlings or red dog flour, 50 pounds; digester tankage, (60 per cent protein), 10 pounds. When sows are on good ration for the middlings and tankage may be decreased somewhat. Feed twice daily in such amounts will keep the animals in medium condition.

Young sows may be bred at the age of eight or nine months if growth is well developed. Usually it is advisable to have young sows farrow at about fourteen months, provided they have made normal growth.

## CHILD LABOR AIDS FARMERS

In rural sections of the country, farm work is the most active and inveterate enemy of school attendance, according to the August number of the Child Labor Bulletin, which is devoted mainly to a discussion of the effect of farm work on school attendance in times both of peace and of war. The first study was made in Oklahoma last year and was completed before the United States entered the war. It is part of the broad survey of the employment of children on farms the National Child Labor Committee is making and is representative of conditions existing in normal times.

It was found in Oklahoma that farm work was responsible for more absences from school than all other causes combined—73,121 days of absence being attributed to it and only 44,184 days to illness, the next largest group. "This shows how serious a factor labor is in the breaking down of rural school attendance," says the report, "especially as the total of days absent is much more than a third of the total days present." The result of absence due to farm work is shown most clearly in the figures for retardation given in the report. 51 per cent of the farm workers are behind in their grades, while less than 25 per cent of those absent because of illness, disability, and bad weather were retarded and only 12.6 per cent of these who attended regularly.

"When in connection with the fact that farm workers progress most slowly it is remembered that they lose more school time than all the other groups combined, we are confronted by a relation showing a logical sequence," says the report. "Children can not get a good school work unless they attend regularly and the oftener they are absent the lower their standing will be." To meet the situation the report recommends that the compulsory education law be strengthened by making it apply to the entire term instead of to only two-thirds of it, as is the case at present, and that a larger unit of organization than the local district be adopted as it is impossible to have the law enforced where local officials have to prosecute their own neighbors if they make any attempt to enforce it.

The tendency of war to aggravate the conditions found in normal times is brought out in another article on "The Child's Part in Food Production," based on an inquiry into the extent to which children have been excused from school to engage in agriculture as a patriotic service. Much was said last spring of the necessity for using school children to solve the farm labor problem and many school superintendents acted at once on the suggestion. "There can be no question of the patriotic motives that led the State superintendents of education to advise local officials to excuse children from school for farm work," says the committee, "but there is very grave question whether the action taken by those officials was not short-sighted patriotism which will do the country more harm than good."

In making the study the committee investigated by the committee was found that children were permitted to leave without any preliminary inquiry into the need for their services, investigation of the places they were to work, provision for keeping track of them to know how many had left and where they were, or physical examination of those who left to see that they were strong enough to do farm work. As a result, few superintendents of education had any idea how many children were excused, where they were, how much they were paid, what conditions they were living under, or whether they would ever return to school.

The report points out that if the school officials are permitted to join with the farmer in putting crops before school attendance without any attempt to safeguard the children, conditions found to exist in normal times will be greatly aggravated and at the end of the war the younger generation on whom will fall the burden of carrying on the work of the country will be handicapped by lack of sufficient education and premature labor. In England it was found wherever adequate wages were offered there were enough adults available to make it unnecessary to use your children on the farms.

With all its faults, this is the best country the world has ever known, and wherever conditions are the slightest act of treason, should face a firing squad at sunrise. That is the way to deal with traitors, Mr. Wilson. Go after them.

LESS MEAT IF BACK AND KIDNEYS HURT  
Take a glass of Salts to flush Kidneys if Bladder bothers you—Drink lots of water.

Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well-known authority, because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish; clog up and catch all sorts of diseases, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region; rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation.


The moment your back hurts or kidneys start acting right, or if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then be fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it is no longer irritating, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney diseases.

What's in a Name?  
"What a narrow street that is!" said the visitor being shown about the suburban town by a citizen.  
"Yes, it is narrow," replied the citizen.  
"And in wretched condition. See the holes in the pavement!"  
"Yes, it looks bad."  
"And dirt everywhere. What is the name of that street?"  
"That's Grand avenue."

During the late summer and fall months many poultry flocks are materially weakened and their production lowered by the presence of vermin. The difference between the profitable and non-profitable flocks can often be laid to this scourge. The red mites, living as they do about the perches, dropping boards and nests, can be controlled by spraying these quarters with a strong carbolic or other disinfectant solution, while the body lice can largely be controlled by allowing the birds suitable dusting quarters. If body lice are prevalent in spite of these precautions, states the poultry department of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, they can be controlled by anointing the feathers about the neck with an amount of mercuric ointment diluted in an equal quantity of vaseline. Watch for the presence of vermin, and by using preventive and precautionary measures, control them before the number becomes excessive and a considerable amount of damage is done.

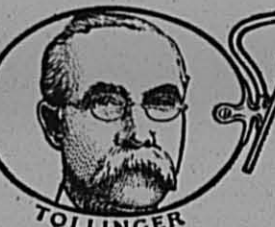

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate costs but very little at the drug store but is sufficient to make anyone an enthusiast on inside-bathing. Men and women who are accustomed to wake up with a dull, aching head or have turned furred, bad taste, nasty breath, a complex complexion, others who have bilious attacks, acid stomach or constipation are assured of pronounced improvement in both health and appearance shortly.



# The Public Eye

is on Classified Column

These little ads Sell Exchange & Buy Try One - Tomorrow

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EYE SPECIALIST, 214 Market St., Philadelphia



ESTABLISHED 1888

**Louis F. Lowden**  
Contractor & Builder

Plans and Estimates Furnished  
Jobbing Promptly Attended to

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Riverton, N. J.**

PHONE 326

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LOTS PLOWED  
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411 W. Third St. Phone 148 Y. Palmyra

## CEMENT WORK

Am prepared to do all kinds of Cement work. Furnish foundation or building blocks. Experienced in paving, curbing, driveway cement construction. I can point to my work in these two towns as a guarantee that what I will be satisfactory.

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**WE SELL SHUR-ON EYE GLASSES**

If you want QUALITY call up

**M. J. QUINN**  
Groceries & Provisions

Phone 15-m

## TARIFF OF ANNUAL WATER RATE OF THE

**Riverton and Palmyra Water Co**

PRIVATE HOUSES.

All persons wishing to make connection with the public water supply are required to sign an application permit and pay \$2.00 to have the tap made.

Kitchen use—either hot or cold water or both: 1 1/2 inch top, \$3; 2 inch top, \$4. Each bath tub—either hot or cold, \$1.00.

Each water closet—self-acting, pan valve or reservoir, \$3. (All other kinds are provided without special rates are made for the same).

Urinals—each \$2.

Stationary wash basins—hot or cold, \$1.00.

Stationary wash tubs—hot or cold, \$1.00.

Payment put to be used as pure water for sprinkling or both, not exceeding hours to any one day, for 50 feet or less, \$6.00.

Over 50 feet to 100 feet, at \$1 a foot additional. Over 100 feet to 150 feet, at \$2 a foot additional. Over 150 feet to 200 feet, at \$3 a foot additional.

All curb stops not kept in condition by the owners will be attended to by Water Company at the owners' expense.

Water rents due in advance November 1st and May 1st.

The fiscal year ends December 31st.

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## SAGE AND SULPHUR DARKENS GRAY HAIR

It's Grandmother's Recipe to Restore Color, Gloss and Attractiveness.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for "Weybe's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this famous old recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, for about 50 cents.

Don't say "gray!" Try it. No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking care small strands at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy and attractive.