

MAKING OUR FLAGS

Uncle Sam Does a Big Business in the Bunting Line.

OWNS HIS OWN FACTORIES.

All the Standards Used in the Army and Navy and on Government Buildings Are Made at the Brooklyn and Mare Island Navy Yards.

The making of over 400 different kinds of flags for use in the navy, at army posts and on government buildings in the United States is a pretty big job. Most of these flags are made at the Brooklyn navy yard, where an up-to-date shop is maintained by the government for the work. Practically all of the flags for the needs of the Atlantic coast and interior posts and buildings are made here. Flags required for the Pacific coast are made at the Mare Island navy yard.

No government ship or building can be without its Stars and Stripes, and no one connected with the service is willing to fly a tattered or patched flag. Consequently the flag making industry of the United States government is an important one.

On seeing a battleship in full dress one can easily imagine how much bunting is required to be carried in the ship's lockers. In addition to flags for signaling purposes, each battleship must be equipped with an extensive array of flags for official occasions. In the ceremonial outfit there are about 250 flags. Each battleship carries more than forty foreign flags each 25 by 13 feet.

For its flag making the government buys the best bunting, but weather and constant use wear out flags. A regulation requires that each ship shall have a complete set every three years, and often it is needed. Nothing but wool bunting is used in the manufacture of the flags—and it is subjected to a chemical and physical test before it is accepted for use. The first test consists of soaking the bunting in sea water and then exposing it to the weather for ten days. Thirty hours of this time the material must be in bright sunshine. If the bunting stands this test it is accepted and sent to the cutting rooms.

These rooms present a colorful and interesting picture. Many modern Betty lasses may be seen busily engaged in assembling the flags of a foreign country or putting the forty-eight stars on the Stars and Stripes. Much of the sewing is done by machinery, but many expert needlewomen are necessary for the flag master does not throw away any flag that can be neatly mended to do further service.

All flags are cut from measurements arranged on chalk lines and markers on the floor. The first basting is usually done on the floor also, as here clips and pieces can be more conveniently handled in this way. The final sewing is done on machines.

It was but a few years ago that Uncle Sam decided to make his own flags. Today he has a specialized force, with each workman doing the part best suited to him. Many women are employed. Some excel in making stars, others in stripes, and some do their best work on a complicated emblem of a foreign country.

Machinery is used to cut the many thousands of stars required on Old Glory. Eight sizes are required, varying from fourteen to two inches across. The flag of the president requires the most labor, and a woman takes a full month in putting one together. This flag, consisting of a blue ground with the coat of arms of the United States in the center, is hand sewed. It takes days of patient stitching to place the life sized eagle with its great wings outstretched. This flag is made in two sizes, 10 by 14 and 3 by 5 feet.

It is the making of some of the foreign flags that takes the ability of Uncle Sam's best workmen. For color and emblem he has to use special materials. Some of the Latin countries of tough small in paper, have elaborate flags. The dragon flag of China consists of 200 separate pieces, which must be carefully assembled and neatly finished. The flag of San Salvador is very expensive to make.

After each flag is finished by the workmen a stamping is set on and the border is stamped with the name of the flag. The master flag maker then passes on it after which it goes to the stockroom of the navy yard for distribution. —New York Sun.

The Ideal Army.
In the American Magazine a writer says: "Some men think first, and then act; others act and then think afterward, if at all. One type is deliberative, the other impulsive. An army of cool headed officers and hot headed soldiers makes a magnificent military machine."

Butter in Pie.
A bit of butter about the size of a large hen improves the filling of a lemon pie, making it richer and smoother. Sometimes as much as a spoonful is used. A Frenchman often adds a tiny bit of butter to a cherry pie, and an apple pie is also improved in the same way.

A Common Experience.
"They parted at the altar."
"Well, that's the place your ma and I began to look different opinions." —Detroit Free Press.

He who slanders wields a sword which he holds at the point. His own hands receive the wounds.

CURING TIRED FEET.

A Way to Strengthen the Muscles and Prevent Falling Arches.

This is the age of tired feet. It is also the age of pavements. And tired feet are largely the result of walking on hard pavements. Yet, curiously enough, pavements were invented primarily to enable man to move about on his feet more comfortably.

The outer side of the foot is of stronger construction than the inner and will remain so even with prolonged usage on hard pavements if the foot is kept in a proper position while walking. But the out-lying position takes the strain off the outer portions of the foot, and thus the muscles are weakened eventually through lack of natural exercise. The best way to correct this is to hold the foot in a position that will tend to falling arches by cultivating the habit of walking and standing with the feet held parallel. This is particularly helpful to persons who are obliged to stand for prolonged periods at their work.

In addition there are two simple exercises which will strengthen the foot muscles and ward off the tendency to fatigue if practiced for a few moments each day. One of these consists in toeing in as much as possible—walking, club footed and walking about the room for one minute several times each day. This position puts the strain on the muscles of the outside of the foot, thus toning them up and strengthening them. The strain will be apparent to any one the first time he tries this exaggerated form of pigeon-toed locomotion. But the ultimate result will be pronounced strengthening and straightening of the feet, with a tendency to assume unconsciously a natural position in walking and standing.

The second exercise consists in throwing the weight of the body on to the outside of the feet by standing with the legs crossed and the feet held parallel. This position should be assumed for several minutes each day and is often found very restful to persons obliged to stand in cramped quarters. By bending the knees and walking about the room with the feet still in this position, alternating with first one foot and then the other in the lead, the outside foot muscles may be strengthened very rapidly.

If either one or both of these exercises are practiced for one minute periods three or four times each day the foot muscles will be toned up to resist fatigue and the tendency to falling arches that follows almost invariably.

Gray Leaved Plants.
Next to green, gray is the restful and most satisfactory color to be had in foliage.

We now have so many hardy plants with gray foliage that we can choose one for each month of bloom and color of flower. Among them are the silvery millifolium, gold dust, the white and purple rockrose, the woolly leaved chickweed, many hardy pinks, Siebold's day lily, Fischer's horned poppy, lavender, cotton, wamoyon and woolly thyme. Some of these are decidedly silvery. Others incline to a blue cast, which is most pronounced in the globe thistle and sea holly. Such colors are so unusual in nature that it is easy to overdo them in gardens. —Country Life in America.

Precedent Nobly Ignored.
Had no important step been taken by the leaders of the Revolution for which a precedent could not be discovered? —no government established of which an exact model did not present itself to the people of the United States might at this moment have been numbered among the melancholy victims of misguided counsels, must at best have been laboring under the weight of some of those forms which have crushed the liberties of the rest of mankind. Happily for America—happily we trust for the whole human race—they pursued a new and more noble course. —James Madison.

When Seed Germinates.
The average time, under normal conditions, for seed to germinate is longer to ten days, beet, seven to ten; cabbage, five to ten; carrot, twelve to eighteen; cauliflower, five to ten; celery, ten to twenty; corn, five to eight; cucumber, five to ten; endive, five to ten; lettuce, six to eight; onion, seven to ten; pea, six to ten; parsley, ten to twelve; pepper, nine to fourteen; radish, three to six; salsify, seven to twelve; tomato, six to twelve; and turnip, four to eight.

Am-ironing Hint.
When ironing it is a great help to have a common sponge and a dish of water handy to dampen the clothes where they are too dry for ironing. The sponge is much better than a cloth for that purpose, and, if necessary, dry clothes can be ironed at once if a sponge is used for dampening same.

Ideal and Real.
Interviewer: What is your wife's favorite dish? Husband of Famous Movie Actress: In the magazine articles it is a peach bloom fudge cake with orange wine salad, but at home it is just plain corned beef and cabbage.

An Example.
"Pa, what's a capital smile?"
"Your mother will show you, my son, the next time I tell her I can't spare all the money she wants."

Lucky.
Angry Wife: I cook and cook and cook for you and what do I get? Nothing! Husband: You're lucky! I always get indignation.

The false can never grow into truth by growing in power. —Tagore.

GERMANS IN BRAZIL

They Dominate Its Four Southern Maritime Provinces.

A STATE WITHIN A STATE.

Wonderful Colonizing Process That Has Placed a Million Subjects of the Fatherland in Control of 11,500 Square Miles of Territory.

The German element in Brazil is numerous and energetic, says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society. They number at least a million souls, and they are practically limited in residence to the four southernmost of the Brazilian maritime states: Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Parana and Sao Paulo, where they have thrust their national roots far into foreign soil without losing any of their inherent characteristics. Theodore Roosevelt, writing in 1914 of Sao Paulo, says: "In this province I met for the first time Germans born in the country who could speak only German."

German colonization in Brazil has been going on since 1825, when the settlement of Sao Leopoldo in Rio Grande do Sul was established. For ten years the stream of immigration continued, when it was interrupted by the sans culotte revolt in southern Brazil. This interruption lasted for nine years. In 1848 the flood of settlers was perceptibly swollen by the families from Schleswig-Holstein and the other parts of Germany which were affected by the revolt of the duchies against Denmark. "No less than thirteen important German colonies were established in southern Brazil between 1848 and 1860, the earliest settlers being greatly aided by generous grants of land from the Brazilian government which allotted no less than 171 acres to each immigrant. Owing to speculative abuses this privilege was largely reduced, but without noticeable effect upon the movement, which was only checked by the imperial edict of 1850 forbidding the further migration of Germans to Brazil. This edict resulted in vigor until 1860 when an Austin Harrison terms him in the pan-Germanic doctrine, the great sea emperor, William II, saw early and clearly into the future and taught his subjects to see too.

"Under this teaching the Germanic flood swept in larger volume into Brazil and now has spread over a territory approximately as large as that of the American states of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee. Fully 250,000 Germans are to be found in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, where in the cities they have taken a strong hold upon the activities of the country and have practically absorbed commercial and industrial enterprise. In Porto Alegre, the capital of the state, three German publications indicate and express the Germanic doctrine.

"In Santa Catarina, the next state north, conditions are analogous. German customs and the German ideal prevail, and in many towns one may almost imagine himself in the fatherland. The German element here was strong through some years ago to elect a German governor, and with the exception of the officers of the federal army the officeholders are almost entirely German. The anomaly of Brazilian governmental reports written by Germans is by no means unusual.

The German colony in this state owns no little of its strength to the fact that here for some time was the residence of the Prince de Joinville of Saxony-Gotha, who married a daughter of Dom Pedro, the first emperor of Brazil, and the city of Joinville, German to the marrow, is a monument to his royal highness's efforts to form a nucleus for German immigration.

"The lands to which the Germans have taken title in southern Brazil now give them an area of holdings of 11,500 square miles, an extent equal that of Alsace-Lorraine and Saxony together. The aim of the Metropolitan and Hanesian colonization companies at home has been to deflect the current of German emigration from the United States to Brazil and to have the Brazilian colonists retain their German allegiance.

"The success of the plan is attested by Konigsburg who, in his work on Rio Grande do Sul, says: 'These colonies have built a state within a state. Of German customs very little has been lost, also, the German dialect, with its native idiom, is handed down from generation to generation. Portuguese is little spoken, and even then the Germans use it with great difficulty. The schoolteachers of the colonies are German pastors.'

"Through their possession of land the Germans in Brazil control one half of the world's supply of coffee, and the Germanization of the people is further carried out through the compulsion laid upon the army of employees and servants to learn the German language rather than to oblige the alien to learn the native tongue.

"The ideals and ties of the immigrants," says Frederic William Wile in the Eclectic Magazine, "are essentially and ineradicably German." It is Wile also who declares that "the Germanization of Brazil is no twentieth century project. It has been in progress for more than seventy years, although aggressively presented only during the past decade (existing in 1806) coincident with the rise of the expansion movement known as pan-Germanism."

Perils of Pearl Divers.
Dangers That Beset Native Workers in the Persian Gulf.

The lot of the native pearl divers of the Persian Gulf is a hard one, for all the risk of getting scurvy from the lack of fresh food. Sea, of course, is unknown in the fleet, and the impure water breeds worms. The boiling and filtering of water do not appear to oriental people as yet. The sails, or rope, get pains as hard and cracked as an ancient Bedouin's heel. They could prevent this by wearing gloves, but that would be a sign of effeminacy and bring ridicule upon them.

The exposure in the water gives many of the divers weak hearts and tuberculos, and many of them become deaf because the weight of the sound from their ear drums. Sharks have had a hand in it too. One young Arab was brought to the American dispensary at Kuwait with his whole side laid open by a shark that had got a white mouth hold upon him. The boy survived. We asked him if he would give up diving now.

"No," he said. "I will go back next year. I have to."

The danger of drowning is great, for sometimes a strong current carries the diver far away from his boat, and before the rope pulls in, a bring him in, he is drowned. The Arabs have no pumps, and they are not efficient in giving "first aid." If a man remains too long under the water it was "written on his forehead," and that is all there is to it. —E. E. Calverley in Science.

Colors in Flags.
Red is by far the most predominant color in the flags of the world. There is only one flag in Europe that does not contain red, and that is the standard of Greece. After red, blue takes pride of place, but many flags are entirely red except for minor devices. Egypt, Morocco, Austria-Hungary and Japan possess all red flags. No fewer than forty-two other countries display red freely in their banners, and the color is, in a natural sense, typical of valor and bravery. Blue in flags represents justice, white stands for purity. —Exchange.

The Puzzle of Life.
Life is a quaint puzzle. Bits the most incongruous join into each other, and the scheme thus gradually becomes symmetrical and clear, when, lo, as the infant clasps his hands and cries, "See, see, the puzzle is made out!" all the pieces are swept back into the box, black box with the gilded nails! —Bulwer-Lytton.

Unkind.
"But my dear lady, you should not allow your grief to overcome you. Remember, your husband is far happier in the other world."

"He may be he is, but I think you are exceedingly hard to say so!" —Boston Transcript.

She Might Try It.
"You're kinder to dumb animals than you are to me your wife."
"Well, you try being dumb and see how kind I'll be." —Chicago Herald.

A Time For Everything.
Edith: Is it true that you have quarreled with Jack? Ethel: I should say not! My birthday is next week. —Boston Transcript.

CHURCHES OF RUSSIA.

In One of Them is a Royal Tomb Made of Two Tons of Silver.

Russia is a land that is full of fascinating for the tourist, and among its notable sights are the churches of the big cities. The Kremlin at Moscow is in itself worth a journey across half the world. Guarded by its battlemented walls are numerous churches, ancient and modern palaces of the czars and a thousand historic monuments.

The whole of Moscow is a picture of its winter setting of snow. White streets pursuing their way by the side of convent walls or through historic gateways hum with the sound of swiftly moving sleighs, churches, fantastic, irregular immense, with ovals of dazzling gold or shining, he, widening, dark blue, stand out, free and isolated. Nearly every spot has its history.

There is, for instance, one famous church erected centuries ago by Ivan the Terrible, who brought an architect from Italy to design it and superintend its erection. A remarkable building, the result, and the czar expressed his pleasure. "I like your building so much," he said, "that I intend to take precautions to prevent another like it from being erected anywhere I am therefore going to put out your eyes. And he did it. It will be an unimaginative visitor who misses going to see that church.

In Petrograd numberless interesting sights await the tourist. I will mention but two. In the Alexander Nevski monastery's principal church is the tomb of Alexander, who some hundred years ago was a great fighting chief and whose remains were brought from Lake Ladoga. They are incased in two tons of silver. The pile of silver is to be seen by all who visit the church and above it is a tiny light which never goes out, symbolizing the human soul.

Nearly as a church whose tombs are only for the very rich. The cost is heavy, about \$5,000. Strange indeed! The tombs are raised like little tables, and on all of them appear the lights, never allowed to go out, symbolizing the souls of the departed, and on each table are fresh flowers. People kneel in two rows and bow and pompadour tombs daily. —New York Times.

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How the Farm Was Saved

By RUTH GRAHAM

David Torbert was following the plow on his father's farm. He was driving near the fence, on the other side of which was a road. Along the road came a girl. David stopped the horses for a talk with her.

"Find it hard work, David?" she asked.

"Yes, but I wouldn't mind the work if there was any pay in it. Dad's been workin' this farm right on to ten years, and he hasn't as much money in bank by a good sight as he had when he commenced."

The girl leaned her arms on the fence and thought.

"Farming has changed, David," she said. "The farmer of the past worked solely on the narrow experience he could get from observation. Nowadays they train young men at agricultural colleges to be farmers."

"I don't think much of book learning farming," replied David dubiously.

"I have no doubt that practice must go with the book learning," said the girl. "But I hear that in the colleges they require both. I have an idea that if there's anything to be learned the best way is to learn it. If it doesn't turn out valuable, you can't help it. But I don't believe they would give young men an education that isn't worth anything. Besides, there are a great many ways of getting the product out of the ground. These graduates of agricultural colleges are taught a good many specialties. There are fruits of many different kinds, there are flowers, and there are cereals. It seems to me that if a young man knew a lot about any one of these he might make money working it."

"I don't think I can afford to send me to college."

"That evening David asked his father, if he could afford to send him to an agricultural college. His father promised to take the matter under consideration and the next day he called David a delighted son that he could go to college and begin the necessary preparation.

Four years later David returned to a farm that was mortgaged to the hilt. It was worth \$100,000. The young man was advised to let the farm go for the mortgage and not waste his money trying to pay off the latter.

"No," said David. "Father's let me to college to learn how to get money out of the soil. If I hadn't this farm I couldn't put to practice what I have learned. I am going to work right here."

David planted his farm with apple trees. He had to wait a long time for a return, but he knew just what the trees needed to make them grow, and he bought the fertilizer material on credit. While he was waiting for apples he one day concluded to go over his father's papers and get rid of those that were of no value. Running over his father's check books, he saw certain deposits entered. "Mary Sumners," David was surprised. "What could Mary Sumners be doing paying his father money? He noticed that whenever a check came in from Mary Sumners a check was drawn to David Torbert for the same amount. It did not require a bright mind to see that Mary had been putting him through college.

He had visited her since his return, as he would visit any other girl. The finding of the checks made a change in his feelings. He now went to see her oftener. He said nothing about his discovery, but his manner toward her changed. Then one day when he got his first apples off his trees he sent them to her, reminding her that it was she who had suggested that he go to college. When he went to see her again she looked very happy after that time.

After that time he never failed to tell her of his hopes with regard to his crops of apples. Then one day after an unusual large crop had been sold he went to her, informed her that he had paid off the mortgage on his farm and had a couple of thousand dollars ahead. He reminded her that his present happy condition was due to her and he would be far happier if she would become his helpmeet.

Mary was delighted. She had seen no sign that he knew that she had furnished the means to put him through college and did not believe he had been so informed.

David and Mary were married, and while David nursed his trees Mary nursed babies. David never said a word to her about being indebted to her for the wherewithal to attain his success.

Mary never said anything to David about the matter, for she thought it better that he should remain in ignorance of it. So they both lived on. Mary not knowing that David knew her secret and thinking that he had come to love her for other reasons.

Meanwhile David continued to raise bigger and better apples, and when his own trees did not need his attention he gave his services to those who wanted them for a handsome consideration.

One day David handed his wife a check for a considerable amount of money.

"What is this for?" she asked.

"Sweetheart," he said, "it is the amount of my college tuition with interest."

"Then you know?" she asked, surprised.

"I have known ever since I finished my course in college."

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Selden S. Brown, Surrogate of the County of Monroe, notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims or demands against Charles E. Gore, late of the City of Rochester, County of Monroe, State of New York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executor at his place for the transaction of business as such executor, at the office of Coates, Bennett & Keldenschick, Inc., Rochester, N. Y., P. O. Box 1042, on or before the 26th day of April, 1917. Dated October 25th, 1916.
JOSEPH E. GORE, Executor
C. A. Cresswell, Attorney for Executor.