

The New Toll Rates Will Become Effective September 21, 1920

Informal announcement has previously been made of the necessity for an increase in telephone toll rates in New York State to provide part of the additional revenue needed to meet the Company's urgent requirements.

Schedules covering the new rates for toll service have been filed with the Public Service Commission, Second District, and will become effective September 21, 1920.

In general, the new schedules provide for an increase of 5c. per call for all toll calls between points in New York State, outside the City of New York, up to and including a distance of 40 miles. Beyond 40 miles the toll rates remain substantially as at present.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Rann-dom Reels

By HOWARD L. RANN

THE ELECTRIC STOVE

THE electric stove is a successful device which prevents the housewife from being overcome by the heat and baked to the dull, reddish brown aspect of the Arapahoe squaw. A woman can stand in front of an electric stove all day and run it with one hand, while beating up a sponge cake with the other, and still remain as cool and collected as a refrigerator car. In fact, the only person who is liable to become overheated when he looks at one of these stoves is a husband who has just figured the meter rate with a pencil stub and a sinking heart.

Man cannot realize what the introduction of the electric stove means to woman, because he has never posed in front of a soft-coal range for eight hours in succession, trying to prepare

plexion, like unto the over-ripe tomato, all due to a steel range which was not content with trying to cook what it carried inside.

The electric stove does not have to be fed kindling in the form of coals, but is operated by a simple button, which turns on the heat and the meter at one and the same time. This meter is very fast on its feet, and it is a painful sight for a frugal husband to watch it turn over and devour watts and kilowatts in a reckless and prodigal manner. It does not cost any more to cook a thick beefsteak on an electric stove than it does to buy the steak in the first place, and after the oven has become thoroughly heated it will remain in that condition so long as nobody wants to use the heat.

If some way could be devised to turn back the surplus heat generated by an electric stove into the meter, and get credit at the end of the month, more people would use it without a sense of dark, chilly foreboding.

(Copyright.)

Builds Nests in Safe Places.

A species of swift builds nests which are composed of a gelatinous secretion from the glands inside the mouth. These nests are edible and are a very popular delicacy in the Orient. They are built in cup shape and are attached to the face of the rock in perilous places, making the uttering of them a rather dangerous occupation.



It Does Not Cost Any More to Cook a Thick Beefsteak Than It Does to Buy the Steak in the First Place.

enough food to keep a family of eight children from eating the upholstery off of a hair sofa. The old-fashioned cook stove, with sloping legs and concave stomach, has caused thousands of women to regret having given up teaching country school and entering upon matrimony with one eye closed. Nobody has ever determined the number of heat units thrown off by one of these stoves on a peaceful summer day when the air is vibrant with the melody of birds and the thermometer is running around the track with its tongue out. We do know, however, that many a man has come home at noon, only to be greeted by a wife with straight hair and carmine com-



YOU know other day when I tell you about go on dat restaurant and make a waiter mad deenka too mucha coffee? Well, lasa night I invita my frien go weeth me een dat place. I no lika dat waiter and he no lika me, too, so I feegure was gooda idee getta pretty hungry so could eata everything before he hava time for taka back to da cook.

But I tink my frien getta leetle deegust. He say, "Wot's matter, Pietro, you eata too queeck?" He tella me I getta indigest eef eata so fast. I say wot's deefrence—eef eata queeck getta indigest, and eef no eata queeck I am still hungry.

My frien say I should geeva tip for da waiter when we stoppa eat and go home. I was een da sleever one time when he tip and I no like ver mooch. So I tella my frien mebbe was besta idee just skid leetle bit. But you know I gotta wrong idebouta wot was dat tip when my frien explaina weeth me. So I tella heem alla right eef dat waiter no taka my food back to da cook I tip heem and eef he do I hit heem.

I aska my frien wot was besta way for tip. He say when pay for da food geeva waiter feefty cents for tip. But when we was feenish I geeva ten cents and tella heem was justa leetle skid.

But I tink he try getta fresh weeth me. I dunno. Jusa before we leaven dat place he breenga leetle bowl wot's fill weeth water. I ask my frien wot was dat for and he say washa da feengreen. And righta queek I am sorry I geeva dat waiter ten cents. You know dat son-of-a-gun breenga water for wash een but he never show up all night weeth da soap.

Wot you tink?

Big Industrial Growth.

Products of industrial plants in Dnuphin county, Pennsylvania, increased more than \$100,000,000 in value in three years, and in 1918 aggregated almost a quarter of a billion dollars, according to a summary of reports issued by the statistical bureau of the Pennsylvania department of internal affairs. The greatest advance was in the value of the metal products, the county engaging heavily in the manufacture of munitions during the war and showing a value of \$168,000,000 in metals produced or fabricated in 1918. One of the remarkable features of the county's industrial development is the growth of the chocolate and candy industry, with products valued at \$20,000,000 in 1918, a huge gain in three years. Value of footwear and clothing produced is given at more than \$5,000,000 per year, and anthracite coal \$3,000,000.

OUR PRINTING
ON HAMMERMILL
BOND
Will Save
You Money

AMERICAN RED CROSS TO GIVE RURAL HELP

Program for Public Health and Community Welfare Is Now Well Under Way.

Rural communities and towns of less than 8,000 population benefit in a very large part by the public health and community welfare work of the American Red Cross. Almost all of the 3,800 Red Cross chapters have some rural sections in their territory. Therefore the Red Cross Rural Service.

Briefly, the purpose of Rural Service is to assist people to get out of life more health, wealth and happiness. In this purpose public health instruction and general educational progress of both children and adults play a big part.

Recreation is found to be one of the biggest needs in rural life. There is lack of sufficient play-life for the children and social life for the adults. Picnics, pageants, debating clubs, baseball leagues, community singing and other social events which bring the people of surrounding communities together have been organized and carried on under the guidance of Red Cross rural workers to great advantage. In many instances solving recreational problems and getting people together proves to be the awakening of the community to other conditions which may be improved by united action.

As a result of community organization, townships in which there had been neither plans nor interest in community progress have been organized to work together with the unified purpose of bringing their community up to the most enlightened standards. Lecture and musical entertainment courses have been started as a result of community meetings, as well as circulating libraries, Red Cross schools of instruction in Home Nursing, Care of the Sick and First Aid. In the larger towns the need for restrooms and public comfort stations is being met. Playgrounds for the children have been established and recreational activities worked out for the year.

In order that there may be concerted effort in carrying on the programs of the various welfare agencies in the rural districts, Red Cross Rural Service helps the organizations already on the ground. The main object of the service is to lend a hand everywhere and take the lead only where necessary.

JUNIOR RED CROSS ACTIVE IN EUROPE

Garden seeds for Polish orphans, milk for anaemic Greek babies, carpenter's tools for Czechoslovakian cripples—these are only a few of the gifts that young Americans are sending to the war-crushed children of the Old World.

Through the Junior Red Cross the boys and girls of the United States are giving a fresh start in life to little war orphans scattered all over Europe. They have set up orphan's homes in France, school colonies in Belgium and Montenegro, and day schools in Albania.

They are sending dozens of young Syrians, Montenegrins, and Albanians to American colleges in Constantinople and Beirut, and maintaining more than a hundred orphans of French soldiers at colleges and trade schools. In orphanages and farm schools up and down the peninsula of Italy there are nearly 500 wards of American Juniors.

Last winter a thousand French children from the inadequate shelters of the devastated regions were sent by the Junior Red Cross to spend the cold months in warmer parts of France. At the same time five thousand little Belgians were having a hot lunch every day at Junior Red Cross school canteens.

American school children have already raised something like a million dollars for these enterprises, and they are still hard at work.

In China, through campaigns of education, the Junior Red Cross is helping to combat widely prevalent blindness and cholera.

RED CROSS RELIEF IN CENTRAL EUROPE

But for timely assistance of the American Red Cross during the last year, a large proportion of the 20,000,000 population of the Balkan States might have starved or perished from disease or exposure. Six million dollars worth of food, clothing and medical supplies have been sent to the Balkans—Roumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Montenegro, Serbia, Bosnia and Greece—since the beginning of Red Cross relief operations in Central Europe, while millions of dollars worth of food alone has been sent to the needy in these states.

The money expended by the Red Cross in this stricken portion of Europe has been used to set up hospitals, orphanages, dispensaries, mobile medical units and to help in the general reconstruction of devastated areas. American tractors and other farming implements have been sent to the agricultural regions where aid has been given in plowing the land.

By the last of this year probably all American Red Cross agencies administering relief in Central Europe will have withdrawn. By that time, it is believed, the people will have approached a normal state of living and will be able through their own agencies which the Red Cross has helped set up to provide for themselves.

RUTH KING



Miss King, a popular "movie" star has been seen in some very large productions. She is known as one of California's enthusiastic horsewomen and is an expert swimmer. This combined with her unusual beauty, has gained for her many admirers.

Beauty Chats

By EDNA KENT FOREES

PRETTY FEET

GOOD shoes cover a multitude of defects in the matter of feet. Every woman wants to have her feet as naturally pretty as possible. And it is not an easy task to bring feet long disfigured by corns and calluses into the pink and white and perfect form that nature intended.

The first thing to do, however, is to make quite sure that the style of shoe being worn is one that agrees with the foot. If new corns come, if the toes are pushed together, you may be sure that special type of footwear had better be discarded. For one thing, sharp pointed shoes are



The Feet Need as Much Care as the Face.

harmful to any sort of foot. They push over the big toe against the next smaller one to bring the large toe in the center of the foot and the point of the shoe, at one and the same time. This means eventual disfigurement.

Heels more than an inch and a half high are injurious; they throw the balance of the body outside the normal line. It would be an excellent thing if women would adopt the English walking boot style for daytime if they are on their feet much of the time. These have stiff heels, and are stylish, and usually extra well made. For evenings Cuban and French heels are all right. Then the feet should be bathed in hot water and soap every night, unless one gets a hot bath daily. They need more attention than the rest of the body since, being encased in leather two-thirds of the time, they get less ventilation than any other part. People with foot trouble would find comfort if they wore open sandals in the house with stockings over the feet.

(Copyright.)

What the Sphinx Says

By Newton Newkirk



"You may be clever, but never clever enough to put 'over anything on your own science."

MAILED OFF!

With the news that the mail is closed for the day, the following are some of the things that have been said:

Conducted by the Editor of the "Daily News," the following are some of the things that have been said:

There are a few things that we have learned, and that is all, but also the editor has said that the disease is not a new one, but one person to another, in the medium of insects is a new one. These conditions have been known for a long time, and each section has been necessary to prevent them, the new said diseases have become a great quantity.

The discovery of the new disease of smallpox, and the introduction of the knowledge, has robbed that disease of its terrors. The knowledge that a new species of mosquito, the mosquito, is to blame for the transmission of fever, and the practical application of this knowledge, has, for the most part, stamped out this disease.

The campaign against tuberculosis, which has been more or less carried out, has greatly reduced the mortality from this disease. The control of our water supply by filtration and chlorination, and of our milk supply by rigid regulations regarding clean milk, and the making of the milk bacteriologically clean by pasteurization, has reduced out-tuberculosis to a minimum.

Diphtheria, however, when administered early has deprived that disease of its terrors, and it is especially important to administer antitoxin early. Education of the mothers in the care and feeding of their babies, and the control of our milk supply, have wonderfully reduced the infant mortality; and, in fact, the education of the public as regards the habits of disease-producing germs, the ways and means by which they are transmitted from one person to another, have resulted in greatly reducing our death rate from scarlet fever, typhoid fever and diphtheria.

FIFTY LIVES

The family had composed for the father, and the father of the house, telling for his guest stories of his childhood. Among them were some of the marvelous sailing ability. "No wonder when mother was such a 'wooden' cook," he snatched his lips in a brace of her dishes. "She could make pies that were flatter than strawberry shortcake! After about one of mother's shortcakes a fellow thought all others very ordinary indeed."

Little John looked across at the glass dish of strawberries. Then he piped out in his clear little voice: "Oh, dad, don't you just hope I can talk just that able about mother when I grow up?"

Was Still There.

A visitor to a midland town, trying to convince an inhabitant of the honesty of the town, he had come from, but, failing to make him believe that it was more so than any other place, thought to prove it by relating the following incident. Said he:

"A lady friend of mine on one occasion hung her thousand bracelet on a lamp-post in our town and left it there for about two hours. When she returned it was still there."

"The bracelet," said another visitor, "with an inscription on it."

"No; the lamp-post," replied the visitor.—London Times.

He Should Have Known That.

Visitor (to small girl, hanging a large Teddy bear, plush toy, on a green convey the representation of a monkey, and a small, little, what do you call your nice monkey?) "Small Girl (gravely)—He said: 'Gladly,' same as the one in the Visitor (mystified)—What was he saying (you talking about, child? What hymn?)

Small Girl—You know. The one that says, 'Gladly my creature be.'"

For Giving.

Betty, who is three, is always getting up words and phrases she has heard nine-year-old John use. One morning she said, "Mother, will you forgive me?"

"Forgive you for what, dear?" Betty was worried, but only for a moment. "Forgive me a nickel," she said, ed, brightly.

Can Speak for One Woman.

"One never knows what will happen to a woman." "Oh, I wouldn't say that. In the case of my wife anything beyond means is 'sure' to."—Boston Transcript.

Domestic Interest Film Case.

As a result of inquiries it is found that motion pictures of domestic interest are more popular with "thrillers," and comedies than any other place.

True.

Friend (doubtfully)—I heard an old man will kick about you, saying his daughter. "Love him." "He did."

Good Instructions.

"Did you ever see a man in a 'bunkie'?" "No, I never saw one. I heard about it, but I never saw one."