ANTHRACITE SUPPLY NOT YET ASSURED

Will Depend Upon Weather and Number of Miners Who Keep Working.

EAST WILL NEED MORE

Distant Points Being Stocked First; Waste Must Be Avoided.

By M. D. EDMONDS.

ARTICLE III.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 5.—Always with the understanding that the weather is not going to be unduly severe and that the number of workers in the mines will be maintained at the level held on July 15, there will be adequate amounts of anthracite distributed in all legitimate consuming districts for the coming winter. There won't be any to waste, but there will be enough under the provisos noted above.

Philadelphia, which got 2,350,000 tons from April 1, 1916, to April 1, 1917, is booked for 2,800,000 tons during the current coal year ending April 1, 1919. The fact that shipments to Philadelphia have been low up to date does not bear upon the situation. The allotment will come through, mine operators say, if they can maintain their working forces. So far as it can be foretold now nobody will be frost bitten in his own home next winter unless the policy of robbing the mines of their men is continued.

There has been an admirable system of anthracite distribution evolved by the hard coal committee consisting of W. J. Richards, S. D. Warriner and Joseph B. Dickson, chairman. These experienced coal men have tackled the problem in a businesslike way, which is going to go far to prevent coal hogging by importunate retailers in every district where anthracite is sold.

East's Allotment Increased.

This committee has figured upon a total of 54,345,783 tons of domestic sizes as the available civilian supply for the coal year, an increase of about 5 per cent. over the 1916-1917 output. As New England and the Atlantic States have boosted their population greatly increased supplies of hard coal have been allotted to these districts. New England will get 16.90 per cent. more than in 1916-1917 and the Atlantic States will get 12.69 pe cent. more. Pennsylvania will get 18.25 per cent. more. States south of Virginia are counted out entirely. So are Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, which got a total of 627,965 tons in 1916-1917. The central States are cut almost 52 per cent. and the Northwest has been cut 12.18 per cent. Canada has been reduced 6.59 per cent.

To govern the movement of this coal, the hard coal operators have compiled an exhaustive record showing where virtually 100 per cent. of the coal went in 1916-1917, the record embracing about 12,000 communities with the names of the dealers and the amounts shipped to them in the coal year ended April 1, 1917. Allotments for this year are based upon that record, with the necessary increases, and complete records are kept of the shipments to each handler of coal. Any dealer who may make an unjustified complaint to the fuel authorities—and there were dozens who did so last winter—will have to be prepared to combat accurate official figures, giving dates and amounts shipped both this year and in 1916-1917.

Distant Points Supplied.

Naturally, the hard coal people are working in from the outside of their distribution circle. The distant points are being supplied now, so that the short hauls will be the only ones remaining when winter really comes. New England, Canada and the Northwest are, of course, the first taken care of. Just as naturally, Philadelphia will be among the later districts, and for a while not much more than enough coal for current needs is likely to come down.

That is the reason why some people who heeded the call of the Fuel Administration to order coal early still have empty bins. Coal consumption is based upon an entire year's production, and it doesn't need a very keen mind to see that if everybody orders coal April 1 the great majority will have to wait days, weeks and even months until that coal is mined and prepared.

Extra care is being taken at the mines that no coal shall go to waste. Anybody who cares to visit the Greenough colliery at Marion Heights can see great lumps of "bone," or coal and rock mingled, run down to a table where a workman cracks out the coal by hand. "Phoebe Snow" departed for a season when the Government took over the railroads and put the clamps on advertising, and even now smoky bituminous is being burned "along the road of anthracite." It must be recorded that coal dealers in the country at large are cooperating with the anthracite distribution authorities. There are no hysterical calls for coal and no rush of mail seeking information.

Conservation Necessary.

Naturally the distribution committee looks with approval on sound methods of conserving the coal shipped out, for while it is hoped and expected that the supply will be sufficient there will be no surplus. Fuel administrators realize this, and it is reported that in New England the Administrator has been considering setting a date for starting furnace fires, putting it as late as November or even December.

Even in a serious situation there are some comic aspects. A man from a Southern State hurried up to the hard coal regions to inquire in person when his town was going to get coal. He was asked the counter question as to when his community was going to ship the prop timbers which the mines needed. His reply was that it was hard to get workers down in the lumber country. It was gently pointed out to him that coal mines have the same trouble, and that if fuel was urgently needed it would be a good idea to organize a town wood cutting bee along the lines of a country barn raising and cut a sufficient amount of firewood to keep the town warm.

The Miner's Point of View.

No picture of to-day's conditions in the coal region can be accurate unless it takes into account the miner's point of view. Like the head of King Charles and the memorial, the labor situation is always reached in any discussion of any phase of the coal problem. Here is the statement of the leading figure in the hard coal industry, W. J. Richards, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company:

"I have nothing but praise for the men. Christmas, New Year's, Decoration Day and the Fourth of July are the only days the mine have lost since last November. The morale is very high."

And what Mr. Richards says is true. If the men had not made efforts as they have done, the loss of labor already experienced would have raised an insuperable handicap. Blanket criticism of the miners is unjust, and the very men who have left the region, whether drafted or as voluntary recruits, have been actuated by motives of patriotism.

War has always appealed to the hard coal miners. They are accustomed to taking chances in daily life, and are always willing to take them on the field of battle. If there is a dangerous fire in a mine, particularly if there are any men inside whose lives may be in danger, it is the easiest job in the world to get volunteers to go down. The trouble usually lies in shoving back men who are not needed.

Men Want to Fight.

So, badly as men are needed for cutting coal, there is always appreciation of their attitude on the part of employers when they insist on going to war. This is true, even though the coal companies, since the Wilkesbarre meeting, have been making formal appeals to the draft boards for deferred classification of mine workers drawn for service.

It is to the credit of the miner that he has a contempt for a slacker, even though his ideas on that point may seem to be on a wrong basis. Numbers of men for whom deferred classification has been asked have refused to accept this exemption. Some threaten to quit the mines anyhow and enter non-essential lines, so that they will be taken. Others simply quit and volunteer. Still others slip around to their boards and qualify for first classification.

Down in the Henry Clay shaft, 800 feet or so below ground, a husky young miner stopped long enough to remark that he expected to enlist. He was advised to remain where he was and cut coal, but he merely shrugged his shoulders. At another mine, near Mount Carmel, a hoisting engineer who had been put in a deferred class quit last month to go to war.

He wouldn't give anybody a chance to say he had been a slacker, he said, or to intimate that he had dodged a fight under the cloak of necessity. This is the attitude universally taken.

Back Government Liberally.

In every way these men have shown their support of the Government in this crisis. Virtually every coal region town oversubscribed its bond quota. Just one of the five banks in Shamokin, centre of 40,000 inhabitants, sold more than $600,000 of the third Liberty Loan. The Reading sold $1,250,000 to its own employees through colliery offices. Schuylkill county, with an allotment of $4,000,000, subscribed $7,000,000.

In a space of four blocks in Shamokin's "Little Italy" every window displays at least one flag of the third Liberty Loan. Many have two or three, and almost every window displays Red Cross and W. S. S. signs as well. There is no question of the miner's enthusiastic loyalty, and it is almost pathetic to hear some of the foreign born rejoice in broken accents over the way "we" are living up to our ideals in France.

It is this loyalty which would seem to simplify the situation. If the miner were explicitly directed by the Government to mine coal instead of going to war he would do it, particularly if his daily work were recognized as a military service. R. A. Quin, general manager of the Susquehanna, advanced the idea that the miner's service in the mines should be recognized officially by the Government and expressed the belief that beneficial results would be noted immediately. This view is shared by other mining men.

Increasing Production.

There have been a number of meetings under the auspices of fuel administrators throughout the region designed to impress upon the miners the need of increasing production. The results are problematical. There is always plenty of patriotism, and there is usually a good talk by some returned Canadian or American soldier, giving experiences on the battlefield. It seems to be a question whether the picture of slamming the Kaiser does not appeal more to the listening men than the rather perfunctory plea, tacked on at the end, to maintain the defence lines in this country. President Frank J. Hayes of the United Mine Workers has been touring the region addressing the men, but while he has pointed out the good work done in the past it seems to be the impression that not very much stress has been laid on the present and the future. On the whole, relations between men and employers are very good, and J. P. Hollister, a union official in the Shamokin district, at a fuel production meeting made the statement that miners and operators were in closer harmony and working together better than ever before.

Living and Working Conditions.

Part of this good feeling is, of course, due to the consistent efforts of mine owners to improve the surroundings and working conditions of the men. Miners living in company villages are now housed comfortably in good dwellings, usually equipped with electric lights and more often than not having a modern bathroom to replace the old time wash shanty.

War gardens are encouraged, and dwellers in the villages can usually have the use of all the company land they want for the asking. The miners are doing good work along this line, and at some mines flower beds have been rooted out to make way for vegetables growing beside a fanhouse, an engine house or other building.

Personal inspection of four mines in the Shamokin district showed the great improvement in inside working conditions. In every case ventilation was admirable, and the smoky oil lamps of the old days have been replaced by acetylene or electric lamps. Around many mines, particularly Reading mines, grass is planted where it used to be black dirt and junk. Commodious bathhouses stand near the opening of almost every mine. Men can come to work in clean clothes, which are hoisted high in perfect ventilation all day, and when the men return, grimy after the days work, there are hot and cold showers ready for them. Wet and dirty working clothes are then hoisted on individual ropes into dry and airy places, so that they are warm and comfortable next morning.

First Aid Hospitals.

First aid at the mines is no longer new, but still it came as a sort of surprise, down in the Burnside mine of the Reading, to have the foreman unlock a door in the side rock, turn on an electric switch and display what is really an admirable hospital. The room has been blasted out of solid rock and the jagged walls, coated with glistening white, have a great attractiveness. An operating table stands in the centre and at the rear there are closets sunk in the rock and containing all manner of bandages, cotton and other first aids. The furniture was dark, and some artistic miner had picked out a design in colors. Steam heat keeps the place warm and dry.

Injured men are treated in this place by the first aid corps, composed of men working in the mine, and indeed the place is so well equipped that a surgeon, by bringing his instruments only, could operate there. It is customary, even though the first aid treats an injured man, to notify a surgeon at once, and he is usually waiting by the time the patient reaches the top. This is merely precaution; unless the case is really serious the chances are that he is not needed.

Improved Preparation Methods.

Coal preparation methods have improved just as have welfare methods. The Burnside mine is rather a model in that regard. It has complete supply house equipment, a sawmill to cut mine props, a wagon building shop where both steel and wooden mine wagons are built, electric locomotives to handle mine wagons on the surface—all these with a background of grass patches and white concrete walls which have replaced unsightly wooden cribbing. Indeed, concrete is increasingly used for prop purposes within the mines.

Loaded mine wagons are hoisted to the Burnside breaker by an ingenious double plane arrangement, which requires but two men for operation and which keeps wagons moving at absolutely regular intervals. Within the breaker the changes are great, compared with the old days of rotary screens and numerous slate pickers. Coal now goes from the dump to shaking tables, great sheets of steel, which move to and fro and size the material by means of the holes punched in the steel, varying with each table. As the coal and rock leave the first table a dozen or so men pick out the rock. The residue is clear coal, which is crushed and sized by machinery without any further preparation.

The shaking process is repeated for different sizes, and in larger coal, like egg, the slate is removed by pickers. Smaller sizes are cleaned by means of jigs, vibrating boxes where the coal and slate are mingled with water, and the slate is separated by gravity. Coal which passes through the holes of one shaker falls on a shaker for the next smaller size just below, so that the finest grades can be recovered.

This is a wet process, and the water which leaves the breaker is heavy with fine particles of coal, the mixture in some cases being as much as 25 per cent. solid. This used to go down into the creeks, and in high water flooded over farm lands down Sunbury way, enabling the thrifty farmer to get damages, and just now enabling him to set up his own little washery and make a few honest pennies by recovering steam coal. But even this is passing. At Burnside they have built a catch to hold this water before it goes into the creek. It is pumped up to a bank, where the water drains off, and is used again in the breaker, while the sediment is available, or will be available, for any boiler room which can use a finely divided fuel to advantage.

ARMY ORDERS

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—These army orders were issued to-day:

REGULAR ARMY.

Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Charles W. White to Army Balloon School at Arcadia, Cal.

Cavalry.

Regimental Sergeant-Major Charles B. Rowe appointed Second Lieutenant, to Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Dental.

Following from Camp Greenleaf: To Chicago, First Lieuts. Henry H. Collins, Horace R. Finley. To Camp Dodge, First Lieuts. Austin F. Roberts, Carl E. Safford.

NATIONAL ARMY.

Sanitary.

Lee F. Supple appointed First Lieutenant and sent to New York.

Max M. Ellis appointed First Lieutenant and sent to Hazelhurst Field.

Second Lieut. Carl C. Cooman from Camp Greenleaf to Camp Shelby.

Capt. Albert H. Jessup from Eighty-fifth Division to Camp Sherman.

Earl L. Waterman appointed First Lieutenant and sent to Camp Greenleaf.

Sergeant James Monroe Goodbar Jones appointed Second Lieutenant and sent to Camp Bowie.

Joseph A. Tinsman, from Camp Wheeler to Camp Dix.

Sergeant Robert A. Hussey appointed Second Lieutenant and sent to Camp Dix.

Chemical Warfare Service.

Second Lieuts. Maurice E. Jenings and Vernon P. Woodbury, from Engineers to Camp A. A. Humphreys.

Master Engineer (senior grade) Eugene Sibert appointed First Lieutenant and sent to Washington.

Arcalous Welling Wyckoff appointed Major and sent to Washington.

Air Service Production.

Appointments: To be Captains: First Lieuts. Douglas C. Elphinstone, Frederick S. Carpenter. To be First Lieutenant: Isidor Sack, and sent to New York. To be Second Lieutenants: Michael J. Hurley, William B. Jackson, John E. Kiank, Charles J. Leibfried, Erbe Shell, Herbert C. Sullivan, John L. Timmons, Louis H. Wegner, Thomas J. Yeargan, to Vancouver Barracks; Fred Barbee, William Brannon, Fred Browne, Hugh T. Campbell, George G. Chambers, Corporal Fred Christen, Joseph C. Comeau, Howard S. Creed, William Gearin, Gordon Davies, Frank C. Gordon, Manton Hester, Samuel Johnston, Sidney E. Josey, Harold B. Lapp, Frank Forrest Latta, Robert E. Laughter, Robert Stoppen Lazzara, Earl Lidgard, Charles K. Lopen, Harry McCoy, James O'Leary, Ashton O. Perkins, Albert H. Persons, James M. Piercy, Auburn K. Potter, Leo J. Potthoff, George H. Quay, Earl L. Seger, Bufford V. Sevier, Dwight M. Smith, Luther Sterner, Earl O. Vandusen, Robert G. White, Robert G. Wighaman, Harry W. Wollard, Harold G. Sipe, Henry J. Shultz, Homer E. Breakfield, Otto Fisher, John S. Patrick.

Military Aeronautics, Signal.

Following to Dallas: Second Lieuts. Frank L. Brady, Isaac H. Hellman, Kenneth H. Parker, Clarence B. Van Rossum, James R. Duggan, Howard Korman, Reuben B. Scobey, Robert S. Fogg, Louis T. Lendering, Jr., Arthur E. Thomas, Olen T. Clouse, Francis M. O'Hearn, Herbert von Thaden, Ray B. James, Sydney W. Riddle, George M. Nicely, Ray C. Van Aradale.

Infantry.

Following appointed First Lieutenants: Second Lieuts. Andrew Newton Carrigan, McDaniel Lewis, James Paul Lowder, Rowland Prince McClamroch, Jess Franklin Wilhoit, Reuben Hall Wright.

Ordnance.

Major Herbert H. Lehman to General Staff.

Veterinary.

Major Robert J. Foster from Fort Riley to Washington.

Air Service, Aeronautics.

Following appointed Second Lieutenants: Dean Cull Smith, to Scott Field; Arthur Herbert Evans, Gene William Acton and Henry George Bonnstra, to Chanute Field; Wynn Oliver Christy, to Carruthers Field; Neil Everett Kile, to Taliaferro Field; Allingwood Bingham Towle, to Carruthers Field; Edwin Ruythen Hogg, Jr., Park Field; Robert Bryce Cochran, to Carruthers Field; William Percival Sanders and Andrew Raymond Smith, to Kelly Field; Thomas Ingle Underwood, to Park Field; Harry Scott Thompson and Hobart Emmett Morehead, to Rockwell Field; William Bolster Thorne, to Rockwell Field; Harold L. Coffee, to Rockwell Field; Robb Church Gertel, to Barron Field; Charles Verne Ewan, John Joseph Kennedy and William Harrison Richard Ralston, to Barron Field; Kenneth Malcolm Henry, to Dorr Field; Frederick Gordon Erney, to Kelly Field; John Tillette, to Gerstner Field; Harry Earl Anderson, to Gerstner Field; Gerald Allen Ryder to Kelly Field; James Ware Bedell, Jr., Kenneth Willins Orgill and Leonard Richard Pierce, to Gerstner Field; William Neil Hogan, Elmer Newton Howard, Hugh Murphy Henderson, George Lehner Alexander, William Tillmon Agee, Grover Goodwin, William Edmund Curran and Matt Hughes Dobson, Jr., to Barron Field; Ben Ervin Butler and Samuel Miller Callahan, to Call Field; William Wallace Lawton, to Park Field; William Archibald Brock, to Barron Field; Benjamin Logan Moore, to Carlstrom Field; Franklin Dryden Rice, to Wilbur Wright Field; Francis Judd Cooper, to Kelly Field; Arthur George Carlson, to Carruthers Field, and George Daniel Smith, to Chanute Field.

Quartermaster Corps.

Following from Quartermaster-General's office to Camp Holabird: Capt. Carl H. Howen, First Lieuts. Karl E. Bailey, Edwin E. Budd, Floyd F. Kibiline, Karl F. Walker, Second Lieuts. Allen C. Bigelow, Herbert W. Trowebridge.

Quartermaster Sergeant (senior grade) George A. Lindley is appointed Second Lieutenant and sent to Camp Travis.

Major Ward S. Arnold to Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

First Lieut. Henry Willcox to Atlanta.

Capt. Ernest K. Sheble to Lakehurst, N. J.

Major Carl H. Reeves to Camp Dodge.

Second Lieut. Joseph Story to Camp A. A. Humphreys.

Second Lieut. Arthur C. Fowle to Baltimore.

Capt. Joseph P. Kelly to St. Louis.

Harold John Loos appointed Second Lieutenant and sent to Fort Oglethorpe.

Capt. Ewing B. Leys to Camp Holabird.

First Lieut. C. W. Wallace to Jeffersonville, Florence, Ala.; Atlanta, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hickory, N. C.; Wilson, N. C.; Lynchburg, Va.; Baltimore and Martinsburg, W. Va.

Charles A. Jones appointed Second Lieutenant and sent to Camp Joseph E. Johnston.

James L. Douglass appointed First Lieutenant and sent to Camp Logan.

First Lieut. Donald B. Wright and Second Lieut. Robert Emerson, to Washington, D. C.

Capt. Harry R. Moody to New York.

Quartermaster Sergeant Cyrus P. Trowbridge appointed Second Lieutenant and sent to Camp Joseph E. Johnston.

Frank E. Clifford appointed Captain and sent to Washington, D. C.

Harry William Muller appointed First Lieutenant and sent to Washington.

Sergeant (first class) Richard W. Riggins appointed Second Lieutenant and sent to Camp Funston.

Major H. D. Hargett to Camp Cody.

Second Lieut. William C. Bacon to Charleston, S. C.

Major Leroy Lewis to Chief of Staff for duty.

James Henry McKeon appointed First Lieutenant and sent to Camp Joseph E. Johnston.

Hugh Alton Thrift appointed Captain and sent to Washington.

Otto H. Jorgensen appointed First Lieutenant and sent to Chicago.

Francis Augustus Griffin appointed Second Lieutenant and sent to Camp Joseph E. Johnston.

Sergeant, first class, Edward Borener, appointed Second Lieutenant and sent to Camp Fremont.

OFFICERS RESERVE CORPS.

Engineers.

Second Lieut. Bernard H. Fowle, Jr., to Fort Douglas.

First Lieut. Hugh H. Bennett to Camp A. A. Humphreys.

Major John R. Fordyce from St. Louis to Camp Lee.

Capt. James E. Fitzpatrick to Washington.

Major Archibald O. Powell appointed Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. Roy W. Hebbard from Camp Lee to Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Major George E. Verrill from Yellowstone National Park to New Haven.

Ordnance.

Daniel A. Loring, Jr., appointed Captain and sent to New York.

First Lieut. Dennis F. Collins to Dayton, Ohio.

First Lieut. William H. Monahan, Jr., to Cincinnati.

Capt. Charles E. McQuigg to Bridgeport.

Quartermaster Corps.

Capt. Maurice E. Rovin to Camp Upton.

Capt. Harry M. Rupp to Camp Johnston.

Medical.

Following from Camp Greenleaf to Camp Dodge, Iowa: First Lieuts. Alphonse A. Arnold, Victor D. Barbot, Harry E. Bengtson, Alfred D. Caldwell, Dwight R. Clement, Raymond S. George, Lloyd Hamill, William S. Louisson, Claude D. Palmer, Lewis E. Read, Fred G. Rolling, Clinton W. Stephens, Lloyd E. Tucker, James J. Vaughn, Alvin W. Viney and Clyde S. Rine.

Following to Camp Greenleaf: Capts. Louis C. Welch, Eugene H. Bradley, George H. Denney, Howland M. Flower, Jules F. X. Gendron, William D. Haney and Fred W. Jones; First Lieuts. Albert J. Boren, William S. Coleman, Roy W. Dunlap, Bernard A. King, Lee A. Lewis and Joseph P. Zaleski.

Following to Fort Riley: Capts. Fleet H. Harrison, Elmer F. Herdlen, Eugene E. Rider, Philip Schuch and Stanley R. Teachout; First Lieuts. William F. Amador, Bruce W. Baker, William P. Hynes and Don Pierce.

Following to Camp Greenleaf: Capts. James W. Courtney, James H. Crawford, Charles A. Dixon, Jacob Fridline, William R. Fringer, Jesse H. Hazlett, Henry H. Merriman and Charles B. Thomas; First Lieuts. Stearns S. Bullen, Walter E. Clay, William L. Coleman, Arthur H. Fahrner, Joseph A. Lafferty, Cassius L. Peacock, Joseph S. Podesta, David T. Sayle, Charles G. Shannon, William H. Spiers, Longin Tabenski, William T. Welch and R. Frederick Whitacre.

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Rooms en suite with bath. Orchestra. All amusements. Booklet. Cresco Sta., Lack. R. R. W. J. & M. D. Price, Canadensis, Pa.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—BESSY C. COLES, Plaintiff, against CHARLES COHEN and others, Defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-titled action and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1918, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of August, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by PUBLIC AUCTION, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, known as Number 282 Madison Street and bounded and described as follows:

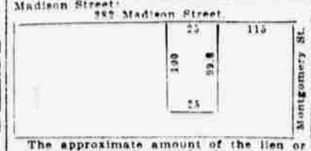
BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Madison Street distant one hundred and fifteen feet Westerly from the intersection of the Southerly side of Madison Street and the Westerly side of Montgomery Street; running thence Southerly parallel with Montgomery Street ninety-nine feet eight inches, thence Westerly parallel with Madison Street twenty-five feet to a point opposite the center of a party wall; thence Northerly parallel with Montgomery Street and part of the way through the center of said party wall one hundred feet to the Southerly side of Madison Street; thence Easterly along the Southerly side of Madison Street twenty-five feet to the point the place of beginning; the said premises being located in Block 269, Section 1, on the Land Map of the County of New York, together with the appurtenances, subject to the state of facts shown on Survey of Francis W. Ford dated March 28, 1900.

Dated, New York, July 29th, 1918.

WILLIAM W. HOPPIN, Referee.

FREDERICK H. COMSTOCK, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office & P. O. Address No. 36 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street Number is 282 Madison Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is TWENTY THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT and 34-100 ($20,828.34) dollars, with interest thereon from the 25th day of July, 1918, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $151.41, with interest from July 29th, 1918, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $949.35 and interest.

Dated, New York, July 29th, 1918.

WILLIAM W. HOPPIN, Referee.

COAL

Have your bins been filled yet? Are you beginning to wonder whether they will be or not? What does your dealer say about it? Here are some questions for the householder to think about. It's not long now until the time for having the furnace put in shape for the winter, but that won't be any use unless you have something to put in it. An important article in

The Sun

NEXT SUNDAY

which will be succeeded by other articles on the same vital question, takes up this situation in detail and tells what consumers may expect. It also opens up a brand new field in the discussion of the substitution of natural gas and petroleum, of which this country has an illimitable supply, as substitutes for anthracite and bituminous fuel. You'd better start planning now before it is too late. This story supplies the facts and the impetus.

How Under the Sun Do They Get Them Over There?

The size of our army in France is a subject of never ending wonder and pride to the ordinary citizen. He is amazed at the great accomplishment and he is prone to boast grandiloquently about it, but he doesn't know a thing about how it is done. The unassuming branch of the national service which is responsible is the Army Transport Service, backed up by the navy. A million and a half men sent three thousand miles overseas in fifteen months with the loss of less than 300 is a surpassing record. The answer to the question above is found in this narrative, told