

GREAT MORAL FORCES STIRRED, TURN TO COX.

Church and Mission Workers Active for League—Peace and Progress Will Win.

The accretions to the ranks that are fighting for Democratic success in November are becoming larger every day. As the issue becomes more clearly defined, as the Covenant of the League is itself seen and read, and opinions are formed from the document itself and not from assertions of "bitter-enders" and partisan interpreters of the conscience of the nation seems to be aroused.

Not less striking than the numbers who have come over to Democratic support is the character, standing and the affiliations of these recruits and their announced reasons for their support of Cox.

The Des Moines speech of Senator Harding, which was a complete surrender to Borah, Johnson and the other "bitter-enders," has clarified the situation in the minds of millions of Americans. No longer, it seems, can their old associations blind them to the fact that the League of Nations is a great moral issue to be decided by the American conscience, and that by supporting Harding in the hope of his finally favoring the League is paltering with the right and breaking faith with our soldiers who fought and died in France.

Expressive of the almost universal sentiment among foreign missionaries and mission boards, W. W. Pinson, General Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, writes under date of August 20:

"I have just returned from a trip to Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Many times I was compelled to bow in shame in the midst of the trials through which those new republics are passing, because of the absence of my own country from the counsels and influences working to shape or destroy the national life of these people. I returned with the determination to do whatever might be possible to put our flag and our name back in the place of honor that it occupied and only resigned a few months ago. Frankly I do not believe the United States ever faced a greater peril than she is facing at this moment. The issue so far from being a partisan one is fundamental. It is nothing less than the choice between reaction and progress, isolation of the past and international fellowship of the future. You may, therefore, command me and such channels as I influence in this matter."

Along the same line is the statement of Rev. A. W. Smith, Executive Secretary of the Executive committee of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian church, who says:

"I have read the platform of the two great parties and the acceptance speeches of the two nominees for the Presidency. I am also familiar, in view of my position as Executive Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian church in the United States, with the international situation. I am satisfied that our country should enter the League of Nations as advocated by Governor Cox and the Democratic platform, and that only in this way can our people rise to their full stature as a christian nation."

At the Universalist State convention of Indiana, Rev. John Clifford, president of the convention, said that the League of Nations is a great moral issue worthy of the support of the American nation, and that the whole system of religion is based on the principles it embodies—namely, the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

Other ministers on the program supported the world-union idea, and a missionary asserted that there is general recognition of the fact that there must be universal co-operation and if the people of the United States fail to do their part the nation is disgraced.

Herbert Parsons, of New York, long a power in the Republican party and representative of the very best element of that party, has resigned his office in the Republican organization and announced his support of Governor Cox. In his letter of resignation he says:

"It is my intention to vote for Cox. I am for the League of Nations. Cox is for 'going in,' Harding is for 'going in,' though in the Senate he voted for going in."

The League of Nations offers the one practical opportunity for this generation to unite the nations in an effort to prevent war and effect disarmament. * * * To me it is monstrously immoral not to go into the League at all and let slip this one opportunity to join in a great effort to prevent future wars."

Hamilton Holt, editor of the Independent, long one of the national leaders of the Progressives, announced his support of Governor Cox and says, "The League of Nations is the greatest moral issue since slavery."

Another and perhaps the most persuasive force in the nation that is aiding the Democratic candidate is the mothers of the land, especially those whose sons now sleep on French soil. Their support of Governor Cox is inspired by the holiest feeling in which partisanship or selfishness have no part. They are for the League of Nations because they believe that the League will prevent future wars and that they and other mothers will never again have to suffer and make the sacrifices they have made. And being for the League of Nations they do not propose to vote for a candidate who palters with it. They are supporting Cox for the sake of their sons; for the sake of our heroic dead in France.

No Separate peace!
—Land that refuses to grow red clover may be put into a state of fertility by cow peas.

FARM NOTES.

—The farmers of Pennsylvania sustain a loss that amounts to many thousands of dollars each year from the use of imported clover seed, according to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The bureau urges that the farmers of this State either raise their own clover seed or purchase domestic seed, in an effort to stop this heavy loss.

During the past year about 9,000,000 pounds of clover seed were imported from Italy and the bulk of this was used in the eastern States. It is estimated that between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 pounds of this seed were used in Pennsylvania.

The Italian seed is good seed and can be distinguished from that grown in America only by the impurities found in it. The yield from this seed is only about 50 per cent. of that secured from the American seed. This is shown by experiments conducted by the federal government at Washington.

The cause for the low yield from the foreign seed is probably due to the fact that the condition of climate and soil are different in America from conditions in Europe. It has also been found that the imported seeds are more susceptible to disease than clover grown in this country.

While the federal experiments were conducted on government farms near Washington and the soil and climate there are somewhat different from Pennsylvania, yet this difference is not believed to be great enough to make any material change in the general results obtained.

For further information on seeds write the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

—Farmers in Pennsylvania who contemplate cutting down apple trees for one reason or another, during the fall and winter, should carefully preserve the wood, as there is an unusual demand for it at this time.

Apple wood is used largely for the making of saw handles by tool manufacturers and is also used as a substitute for sweet-briar in the manufacture of smoking pipes. So scarce is the supply at this time that one large tool manufacturer is planning to send a force of woodsmen through the State in an effort to secure worn out apple trees or trees that are bearing fruit for which there is no demand.

—The Bureau of Plant Industry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is being flooded with inquiries regarding the rotting of the potatoes this year. The prevalent rot is in no wise different from epidemics of the same trouble in years gone by, except that the recent very warm weather has caused the rot to develop so rapidly as to appear unusually serious. It is the well known late blight rot which is doing the damage, a potato disease which occurs with more or less severity every year, and which has always been the bugbear of the potato grower even back to the days of our grandfathers.

The bureau advises buyers of potatoes to examine them carefully. The late blight, which started rather late in the potato tops in the field, had in many cases just begun to attack the tubers at digging time. Any potatoes which now show a discoloration under the skin looking somewhat like a bruise on one's flesh have the incipient stages, and are almost sure to rot very quickly if kept in warm condition. For those who have potatoes in storage the sooner they are cooled and dried the better. The rot will not make much progress in a dry cellar at a temperature below 40 degrees Fahr., and while it will be some time yet before the general temperature will be lowered enough to guarantee this condition in storage it will come eventually.

To protect the beans from the weevil, bisulphide of carbon should be used in fumigation. Another method of preventing the weevil from working is to heat the beans in an oven to a temperature of 125 degrees Fahr. The heat treatment should not be used on beans kept for seed purposes.

For details of the control of this pest write to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

—Investigations indicate that liquid canned eggs, shipped into this country from China, are of a uniformly higher grade than those canned by poultrymen in this country.

These liquid canned eggs are used largely by bakers, and when used as soon as the cans are opened, comply with all the food law requirements and are wholesome in every respect. The fact that in China eggs are a drug on the market and that only strictly fresh eggs are canned for export, accounts for the higher grade of the imported eggs, while in this country the poultrymen in the South and Middle West, who furnish the bulk of the canned egg supply, find markets for their strictly fresh eggs, in the shell, while the eggs that are not quite so fresh, but are still wholesome, are used for canning.

These canned eggs are kept largely in the cold storage plants, which come under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Foods.

—A deep loamy soil is easily made suitable for sowing a lawn, since it already possesses a good texture. If lacking in fertility it can be enriched by the addition of barnyard manure if this is not available, an application of 20 pounds of bone meal for an area of a thousand square feet may be substituted. In either case the material should be well incorporated with the soil.

Stiff clay soils require both sand and vegetable matter before they are really suitable for the production of a good turf. There is little danger of using too much of either of these materials. A quantity of sand equivalent to a surface layer of 1 inch in depth, if worked into the clay, produces a permanent improvement in its texture. Even a smaller quantity is helpful, while much more can be used advantageously. On the average sized lawn it is entirely feasible to use sand for the purpose of improving stiff clay soils. It is also both practicable and desirable to use clay for improving light, sandy soils.

—Subscribe for the "Watchman."

FALL PLANTING OF WALNUT AND HICKORY SEEDS.

As Suggested by Pennsylvania Department of Forestry.

The walnut family, which comprises the walnut and hickories, contains some of the most important trees native to Pennsylvania. Two species of walnut and six species of hickory are native to Pennsylvania. All reach a large size, are attractive ornamentally, produce valuable wood, and yield delicious nuts which are used by man, and furnish food to many wild animals, especially squirrels. Because of their lumber value they have been cut so extensively that nature's supply of them is now waning rapidly. Hence, it is imperative that vigorous efforts be put forth to propagate these valuable timber and nut-bearing trees, by planting their seeds on a large scale and by methods which will insure success.

The black walnut is one of the most valuable timber trees native to Pennsylvania. It yields delicious nuts which are produced in large quantities annually. Black walnut is a very exacting tree as to soil and location, preferring rich, moist soil, and rather warm and low situations. It requires plenty of light, but will endure some shade while young. It does not thrive in the colder part of Pennsylvania, nor on dry situations. Hence, great care should be exercised in selecting a suitable site for planting the seeds.

The butternut does not attain so large a size, nor produce so valuable timber as the black walnut, but bears nuts which contain delicious, sweet, and oily kernels. The nuts are frequently preferred to black walnut by man, and by animals of the field and forest. It is found locally throughout the State in rich bottom lands and on moist, fertile hillsides, and will thrive better than the black walnut at higher elevation, and in the northern part of the State.

The largest size of the native hickories and produces the delicious nuts of commerce. It prefers rich, moist soil such as is found along streams and about borders of swamps, but also flourishes on relatively dry, fertile soil. It is light demanding and will not thrive in dense standing trees. This tree is a prolific seeder and may be propagated extensively, but should not be planted in the cooler mountainous part of the State.

The mockernut hickory is a medium-sized tree which produces a fruit similar in appearance to the shellbark hickory, but upon opening the nut one always finds a small kernel. It is rare or absent in the northern part of the State and should only be planted in the valleys and about the foothills of the mountains. The fruit is practically valueless to man, but furnishes satisfactory food for animals of the forest.

The pignut hickory is the only important species of the native hickories which thrives on dry ridges, hillsides, and mountain slopes. It will grow in all parts of the State on a great variety of soils. The fruit is variable in form, small in size, and the nuts contain small, bitter kernels. This species may be planted in the mountains where no other hickories or walnuts will thrive.

The best time to plant the seeds of the walnuts and hickories is in the autumn as soon as the fruit is ripe and at falls. The seed should be planted at once, for their vitality is impaired or destroyed if they are allowed to dry. If fall planting is not possible or not recommended due to possible damage by squirrels or nut-eating animals, the seeds may be stratified in moist sand and kept until spring when they should be planted.

Seeds should always be planted where the trees are expected to remain, for both hickories and walnuts are difficult to transplant on account of the long tap-roots which they develop during the first year. Even if great care is exercised in transplanting, the growth of the tree is exceedingly impaired. The hulls of the seeds should be broken open or entirely removed.

The best places to plant walnuts and hickories is in old abandoned fields, along fences, about camping sites, in by-places, and open spots in

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the forest. It is recommendable to select moist, fertile, and open sites. The latter condition is imperative.

By means of a pick or similar implement, make a hole in the ground 2 to 4 inches deep. Space holes about 4x4 feet; drop one seed in each hole, and cover dropped nuts with about 2 inches of soil, tramping it down with the foot.

Last year we had more than 400,000 resident hunters in Pennsylvania with probably 200,000 farmers and their sons hunting legitimately without licenses. If each of the 600,000 hunters had planted just ten nuts that would have grown into permanent nut trees growing now. Let all of us who reap from nature's bountiful supply bear this in mind when going afield this year and see the vast good that can be accomplished. Present indications are that we will have fully as many sportsmen afield this season, and if the Boy Scouts and others interested in the out-doors will again put their shoulder to the wheel the result will be surprising.

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