

YOUR GROCER BILL AND YOUR BALLOT.

It Costs \$5.50 For Week's Necessaries; \$4 in 1904.

The housekeeper and the wage earner can see at a glance from these figures what the "high cost of living" means under a monopoly tariff:

ACTUAL RETAIL GROCERY PRICES, BEING THE AVERAGE PAID IN NEW YORK, JERSEY CITY AND NEARBY CITIES IN 1904 AND NOW:

Table comparing grocery prices in 1904 and 1912. Items include Butter, Lard, Coffee, Tea, Eggs, Sugar, Cheese, Prunes, Flour, Potatoes, Codfish, and Milk. Columns show quantity required per family of five, cost per family per week in 1904, and cost per family per week in 1912.

[1904 figures from United States bureau of labor; 1912 quotations from averaging current prices of a score of retail stores.]

Can strict economy reduce the quantity of these staple articles required for a family of five who wish to maintain the boasted "American standard of living"? Let the high protectionists try to do with less if they will.

But let them reflect that it is costing them \$1.50 a week more than it did eight years ago for \$4 worth of necessities for the table—37 1/2 per cent increase in the span of two presidential terms of Republican "prosperity."

Have YOUR wages, Mr. Voter, kept pace with this advance?

Do YOU see any reason for paying a tariff tax of 35 per cent on eggs or 23 per cent on beef or 63 per cent on sugar?

Food—food alone—costs the average family now 42 1/2 per cent of the total family expense.

The average cost of food per family in the United States has risen as follows:

Small table showing average cost of food per family in the US for the years 1900, 1904, and 1912.

President Taft vetoed bills reducing the tariff on all such necessities of life.

A vote for Woodrow Wilson is a vote to insure an honest revision of the tariff and a reduction of your grocer bills.

The whole business of politics is to bring classes together upon a common platform of accommodation and common interest. Woodrow Wilson.

Many a shallow mind is equipped with a deep voice.

Keystone. Daniel W. Slinkline. The health and the Commissioners of Centre county are given in the above form of ballot, which is similar to the official ballot.

MANY TREES AFFECTED WITH CHESTNUT BLIGHT The Disease Prevails Throughout Centre County Forests.

CO-OPERATION NEEDED. What the Commission Has Done in Centre County.

The following is contributed by a representative of the Chestnut Blight Commission.—(Ed.) Representatives of the Pennsylvania Chestnut Tree Blight Commission have been inspecting chestnut trees in various parts of Centre County, but recently the force of men have been increased by bringing in men from other parts of the State. In addition to those trained men, a number of local men have been hired by the day in each locality. These men have been hired for their knowledge of the woods in the locality where they work, and their efficiency in the work has been the sole requirement. Politics or other influences have nothing to do with this work, or the hiring of men, and the force includes men from all parties.

While most people are somewhat familiar with the Chestnut Tree Blight disease (diaporthe parasitica), a full explanation of it at this time will be appreciated by many, as it is the purpose of the employees of the Commission to inspect by December 15 the chestnut trees in all parts of the county, and have infected trees destroyed, so as to prevent further spread of the disease to trees not yet infected.

The chestnut tree blight is a fungus disease, and is not an insect or worm, as is erroneously supposed by some. Some of the trees which are killed by the blight are also attacked by worms or insects like any other tree, but in all infected areas most of the trees have no worms or insects at work on them to any serious extent. The worms or insects are not the disease but in many cases they carry the spores or germs of the fungus disease from one tree to another. On every tree infected with blight all or some of the bark is covered with small orange colored pustules about the size of a pinhead. These are the fruiting bodies of the disease and they discharge thousands of tiny spores or germs which are sticky and are carried to other trees by the wind, insects, birds, squirrels, etc. Disinfected specimens of blighted bark will shortly be displayed in each post office to acquaint the public with the characteristics of the disease.

The disease spreads very rapidly, one tree infecting many others in a short time. In one case in Elk County infection spread from one tree to 142 others in about 3 1/2 years. In a spot of infection recently located on Brush Mountain near Rebersburg, the disease had spread from one clump which appears to have been killed about three years ago to about 150 trees near it. These are only two instances taken from among countless similar cases, and go to show how necessary it is for every owner of chestnut timber to wake up to the serious situation and get familiar with this disease which threatens to kill and destroy all the chestnut trees. The disease kills every tree it attacks. It means dollars saved to every owner of chestnut timber to locate and destroy all infected trees immediately, so as to save other healthy chestnut trees not yet infected with the disease. In fact the law requires that all infected trees must be destroyed within 20 days from date of notice to the owner of such trees, and it repeats any other acts or parts of acts conflicting therewith. It would seem that anyone would be glad to have their chestnut timber inspected, and to destroy all infected trees for the protection of his other healthy trees. But the law goes a bit farther and compels this destruction of infected trees, so that all chestnut trees on adjoining woodland will be protected from infection that might spread to these from infected trees belonging to parties who might be to short-sighted to see the necessity of destroying blighted trees for the benefit of their own and others trees. The law has been passed on by some of the most eminent lawyers in the State, it will hold and should be complied with.

In Centre County the infections in the western part are only isolated cases of a few trees each, after many miles apart. Such infections have been found near Philipsburg, Snow Shoe, Unionville, Howard, Stormstown, Pine Grove Mills, Boalsburg, etc., and other small lots of infection will no doubt be found scattered throughout all parts of the county. In the far eastern part of this county the disease has become more prevalent, and it is fortunate that the infected trees are now being located and destroyed, as the disease has made considerable headway in that part of Centre County and if left to continue spreading it would soon destroy all the chestnut trees in that section and continue the spread of the disease westward.

Even in this section where the infection is the most serious in Centre County only a small percentage of the trees are infected up to this time, and the infections are usually found in groups of a few trees, and in some cases cover an acre or two, while in others there are only a dozen or more trees close together. In some cases of recent infection, only one tree is infected. Therefore it is a comparatively easy matter to check the disease now, by destroying the few trees infected.

The representatives of the Chestnut Blight Commission will inspect chestnut trees in all parts of the county, blazing and tagging those infected with blight, explain to owners the method of destroying infected trees, and supervise the work. The work must be done properly so as to destroy all bark of infected trees. The trunk of the tree may be used if sufficiently large to be of value, the bark having been carefully peeled off, and any infected spots on the outer layers of wood having been cut out and burned. This fungus disease was probably brought into this country from Japan and was first noticed near New York City, in 1905. It has since that time spread westward to this part of Pennsylvania. The oldest infections in this county appear to have killed the trees about four years ago. The disease attacks chestnut trees only, affecting trees of all sizes, killing small sprouts or saplings in one to six months, and large trees in less than two years from the time it starts, depending on the size of tree. On many places in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, where the disease has gained greater headway, there are many woodlots where the disease has infected 75% to 90% of the chestnut trees and there is hardly a single woodlot in that part of the State which has not a large number of infected trees. To prevent such a state of affairs in this part of the State will require the hearty co-operation of all timber owners and public spirited citizens with the work of the Commission. The work is non-partisan and everyone should help it along by their co-operation and influence.

Another Chestnut Blight Appeal. (Contributed.) We are given the second installment of the Chestnut Blight controversy in the east end of Brush Valley. Having published the appeal of W. R. Bierly, Esq., last week from the notice he received to destroy chestnut trees on land he claims he does not own, it has been the theme of wide discussion. Owners of wood land are naturally interested. Mr. Bierly notified them, if they made a mistake in the owner, that could be easily rectified; but the law provides a method to do so and specifies co-operation with the owner. The commission cannot go ahead as long as an appeal is pending before them. If they do they become trespassers ab initio. The law is held appeal to any court of justice, in which both absolute and relative rights of an individual may be ascertained and protected, as well as the rights of the public. That the commission has gone on as is the custom with our Republican rulers who "own the state and fact that Mr. Bierly is proved by a second notice in regard to this same tract, which is owned by Mrs. Ann M. Greninger, a widow who lives upon it and we are informed, has destroyed the trees "fetched" by the hatchet of the field agent. This notice is signed by another agent and is dated Oct. 17, 1912. In reply to his second notice Mr. Bierly has taken a second appeal which he has sent us and follows: Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 22, 1912. To the Chestnut Com.: I beg to inform you that I have rec'd through the postoffice at Rebersburg, Centre Co., Pa., a second notice like the first, which is signed Wm. L. Burchfield. In all other respects it is identical. As I have an appeal pending before your body, it should cover this notice. But to be sure that you do not charge me with the expenses of destroying growing timber upon the land of another, I also appeal from this notice. If you have read the unconstitutional law under which you exist, an appeal, as you must know, suspends further action until the appeal is disposed of. My duties to myself as a bread winner, do not permit me to go up there every time a cormorant sees fit to encroach upon my rights. Your hypocritical claim that you send this notice "primarily because it means saving your chestnut timber and is therefore a financial gain to you," would be ridiculous if we did not know that you are scratching gravel to spend all of the appropriation you can before the next legislative convenes, which will doubtless put a quietus upon your commission unless it consists of a majority of fools. Yours Etc. W. R. BIERLY.

CRY WOLF! WOLF! TO SCARE VOTERS

Standpat Managers Depending on Prosperity Plea to Turn Tide to Taft.

DEMOCRATS MUST BE ALERT

National Chairman McCombs Calls Attention of Wilson Supporters to Necessity of Meeting This Unjust Attack.

My Dear Democratic Friend and Co-worker:

The success of the Democratic ticket on November 5 is dependent wholly upon the activities of you loyal working Democrats. And we are depending upon YOU with absolute confidence. I know that the responsibilities are heavy but I further know that the results will justify this confidence which we place in you. The way to attain the most effective results is to have each voting district so thoroughly organized that every Democratic voter will be brought to the polls on election day and will vote the DEMOCRATIC ticket. When elections are lost to the Democrats, it is generally because the Democratic vote has not been brought out. Will you SURELY see to it that all your Democrats vote this year?

Senator Gore, who is Chairman of the National Bureau of the National Committee, is delighted and enthusiastic about the way the real Democratic workers are getting into the harness, and he feels this same dependence and confidence in YOU.

I take the liberty of calling your attention to a line of attack on us that is being used by the Republicans and which is being guarded against by our counteraction in your district. They are raising the false and wholly unfounded charge that Democratic success will mean business depression. To show you one way in which they are attempting this line of fooling the voters, I quote a few sentences from a letter recently gotten out from their Chicago Headquarters which they are now reading the business firms:

"The campaign now in progress has a direct personal interest for you. Upon its result depends the maintenance of the present business prosperity which the country is enjoying. Why sacrifice present prosperity for uncertainty and depression, which a tariff for revenue only would certainly bring."

That these suggestions are wholly false and are wickedly made to fool the people is evidenced by the fact that with the election a very short time off and with almost every reader and thinker and political observer believing that Wilson and Marshall will be elected, yet practically every line of business is showing empty marked activity. The railroads are placing heavy orders for new rails and equipment, and their earnings are running ahead of last year by many millions of dollars monthly; wholesale houses are having tremendous demands for goods; the steel mills and factories are full of orders; bank clearings show heavy gains all over the country. This intense business activity is due to the fact that the business world knows Governor Wilson will do just what he says he will do, he will keep his promise of complete fulfillment of his promises. All well posted business men know that Governor Wilson's election will help rather than disturb business, because they have absolute confidence that he means every word of it when he says:

"WE DON'T WANT TO DISTURB THE INDUSTRY OF THE COUNTRY. * * * THE CHANGES (IN THE TARIFF) WHICH WE MAKE SHOULD BE MADE ONLY AT SUCH A RATE AND IN SUCH A WAY AS WILL LEAST INTERFERE WITH THE NORMAL AND HEALTHFUL COURSE OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURE."

I call your special attention to the fact of these evident conditions of heavy business in the face of the very apparent election of Wilson and Marshall. What does this mean? Simply that the legitimate business world knows that the election of the Democratic ticket means continual and unprecedented prosperity; yet in spite of this the Republican managers make this wicked attack which if it has any effect at all can be only to fool the voters and to create worry and hardship in the minds of some of the people where there is no basis for any feeling except that of happy anticipation of better things to come when our candidates are elected.

Give special attention to this line of attack in order that you may meet it and overcome its effects. They are writing these letters, putting their advertisements in the papers and magazines and on bill boards with the avowed purpose of falsely scaring people into voting the Republican ticket. I myself and the National Committee want you to help us bring about THE GREATEST DEMOCRATIC VICTORY this country has ever seen. We do this with the full knowledge that Democratic prosperity, greater demands for wage earners and greater opportunities for every person in our Nation, with the exception of those who are now enjoying special and unfair privileges under the law. Sincerely yours, WILLIAM F. McCOMBS, Chairman Democratic National Com.

Enlist For Seven Years. After Nov. 1 all enlistments in the regular army will be for a period of seven years. This was the announcement made by Adjutant General George Andrews at Washington last week. All recruiting officers have been advised of the change. By the terms of the new enlistment law a man enlisting may be transferred to the army reserve after four years of actual service. As a member of the reserve he will draw no pay, but will be subject to duty at a moment's notice.

Baby Disease Kills Girl of Twenty. That infantile paralysis is not confined to tender years is shown by the death of Miss Lucy Crawford, which occurred at her home in Baltimore, on Saturday. Miss Crawford was twenty years of age, and the cause of her death as filed by her physician is given as infantile paralysis.

FILENE ANSWERS MR. WANAMAKER

Noted Boston Merchant Appeals to Business Men With Logic For Wilson.

STABILITY WHAT WE NEED

Full Measure of Prosperity Cannot Be Realized Until Country is Satisfied With Genuine Tariff Reform.

[Edward A. Filene is president of Edward A. Filene & Son, Boston, Mass., one of the largest retail dry goods stores of the country. He is a former president of the Boston chamber of commerce, member of the National Council of Commerce, National Civic federation, National Newspaper league, Cleveland chamber of commerce and a member of a score of clubs and other organizations; is the author of many articles on business, civic, labor and industrial relations.]

To the Merchants and Business Men of the United States:

John Wanamaker's appeal to you in the New York Herald of Oct. 4, calling for a continent wide rally to the support of Mr. Taft on the part of the merchants and business men of the country, has no doubt received your serious attention. It has seemed to me that those of us in business who believe Mr. Wanamaker's position is mistaken should make known our positions and the reasons for our firm belief that the business of the country will be best served by the election of Governor Wilson to the presidency.

There is every reason to believe that we are on the eve of abundant prosperity, and in my opinion one thing likely to prevent the setting in of such a period would be the re-election of President Taft and the one thing that would make prosperity most certain would be the election of Governor Wilson. This opinion is based upon my belief that for the business world nothing else is so important as stability.

Stability is impossible with Mr. Taft as president; there has been no feeling of stability during his administration. It is not that the president is a disturber of conditions or that he is not sufficiently careful of the business interests of the country. The absence of any feeling of stability during the Taft administration has been and is due to a widespread belief that there are certain reforms which the great body of people want and that the general feeling of unrest will not materially lessen until these reforms are accomplished.

President Taft's re-election would not create any feeling of assurance that there would be a satisfactory solution of the tariff question. By a satisfactory solution I mean a removal of unjust and unnecessary taxation.

Entirely apart from his veto of tariff legislation the mere fact that the president signed the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill and later declared that it was the best tariff bill ever written, has made it impossible for the public to have any considerable confidence that they may expect real relief from him.

Roosevelt's Record. Upon this matter Mr. Roosevelt's record is not much better than that of Mr. Taft, nor is his present position on the tariff much more promising than that of the president. The agitation for reform began while President McKinley was still in office and had then reached such proportions that the country in general approved of the advanced position which McKinley took in his Buffalo speech. It increased steadily during the seven and a half years in which Roosevelt was president, but he made no attempt to give the people any relief from tariff exactions. He does not now offer any definite tariff program. These things lead me to believe that his election now, like the re-election of Taft, would mean four years more of tariff agitation.

With Wilson elected one may reasonably expect a satisfactory solution of the tariff question. His expressions on this matter show a full conception of the country wide demand for tariff reform, a thorough knowledge of the ways in which tariff laws are made and a determination to secure as promptly as possible the much needed legislation. At the same time Governor Wilson has shown that he recognizes as a fact the intimate relation which tariff has been made to have to the structure of business in this country and that he would keep this fact in mind in handling tariff legislation.

Governor Wilson's election would mean and would be taken by the country at large to mean that we would have very early in his administration a revision of the tariff which would give the country the relief it is demanding and which at the same time would be made carefully and with a view to preventing business disturbance.

Until this is done, or at least until the country feels sure that it is to be done, there cannot be that stability which is so necessary to the fullest development of an era of prosperity.

Truth About Prosperity. Certainly the facts do not warrant Mr. Wanamaker's conclusion that a Republican administration insures prosperity and that the periods of trade depression which the country has seen from time to time have been due to Democratic tariff revision. Mr. Wanamaker's appeal is based largely on the theory that Democratic tariff revision was responsible for the hard times of 1905. In the face of the facts no au-

IRVING FISHER FOR WILSON.

Noted Yale Economist Appeals to Fellow Progressives With Clear Logic.

SAYS TARIFF IS THE ISSUE

Contrasts Three Party Programs and Declares Democratic Attitude the Only Progressive One.

By PROFESSOR IRVING FISHER.

[Note.—Dr. Fisher is the noted authority on economics of Yale university. He was a member of President Roosevelt's national conservation commission.—Ed.]

I write not as a Democrat but as an Independent Progressive and in the hope that my letter may help other Progressives who are wavering to make up their minds to vote for Wilson. So far as I can see the only hope of progressive legislation lies in the election of Wilson. My reasons, in brief, follow:

1. DEADLOCK IN CONGRESS.—If it were possible to elect Mr. Taft there would merely be repeated the same deadlock with congress and failure to secure progressive legislation which has been experienced in his first term.

If it were possible to elect Mr. Roosevelt even less could be accomplished, for the reason that he would not have a sympathetic congress.

2. DEADLOCKED ELECTION.—To be still more practical, we should consider that the result of us independents voting for Taft or Roosevelt instead of for Wilson may be to prevent any one of the three from being elected.

3. THE TARIFF.—If, on the other hand, we Independent Progressives unite for the most part in voting for Wilson he can be elected, and, if elected, can accomplish substantial legislation, because with him will be elected a sufficient number of Democrats to give a majority in both houses. To this my bull moose friends reply that not all Democrats are progressives and will not carry out a progressive platform.

This argument overlooks the fact that the paramount issue of this campaign is the tariff and that progressive tariff reform means progressive tariff reduction. It is just because the Democrats have been a party of negation, so far as the tariff is concerned, that they, if anybody, can be trusted to reform it downward.

Mr. Roosevelt would be equally unable and far more unwilling than Mr. Taft to reduce the tariff. In his seven years in office he left the tariff untouched, and now he speaks primarily as a protectionist and not as a tariff reformer. He yields grudgingly to the demand for tariff reduction, but gives no clear argument for it. Instead, he repeats the old fallacious arguments to make our poor workmen believe that a high tariff raises wages.

Governor Wilson and his party, on the other hand, are ardent tariff reformers. In this respect the Democratic platform is the only progressive platform of the three.

Why should we blind ourselves by the introduction of numerous other issues which could not be settled in the present campaign when we have before us the greatest issue of all, the tariff, which CAN be settled?

4. ISSUES ECONOMIC.—Wilson's grasp of the problems of the hour far surpasses that of Roosevelt or Taft. Mr. Roosevelt has frequently admitted that economic problems such as the tariff, the cost of living, the currency and the economic problems connected with trusts not only have no attraction for him, but have never been understood by him.

5. THE PEOPLE'S INTERESTS.—Wilson is more truly democratic than Roosevelt and more untrammelled in his devotion to the interests of the people as a whole. * * * Those who accuse Wilson of recently adopting new democratic doctrine because their popularity would help him personally should learn that, on the contrary, he adopted them [in his fight to democratize Princeton university] when their unpopularity in the circles in which his activities then lay nearly threatened to destroy his influence and career.

6. PURE FOODS.—Governor Wilson and the Democratic party have shown a greater interest than either Taft or Roosevelt in the protection of the consumer against food adulteration and other injuries to the public health. Dr. Wiley, although previously a Republican, now has decided not only to vote for Wilson, but to help him actively in the campaign.

7. THIRD TERM.—To elect Mr. Roosevelt would deal a fatal blow to the useful tradition against a third term. * * * Nor do I think it altogether improbable that if Mr. Roosevelt were again elected president he would, whatever his present intentions, gradually assume the role of benevolent despot. His natural temperament is that of a dictator.

I write as one who still holds personal respect both for Colonel Roosevelt and President Taft and in no spirit of personal hostility to either. I believe that all three candidates intend to do right "as God gives them to see the right," but I think neither Taft nor Roosevelt sees the right as clearly as Woodrow Wilson.