

Republican News Item.

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LAPORTE, SULLIVAN COUNTY PA. THURSDAY MARCH 18, 1909.

75C PER YEAR

\$24,000—\$44,000 Which Do You Prefer ?

The average man earns about \$1,100 a year. He works 40 years and earns a total of \$44,000 in a life time. The average day laborer gets \$2,000 a day or \$600 for a year of 300 days. He earns \$24,000 in a life time. The difference between \$44,000 and \$24,000 is \$20,000. This is the minimum value of a practical education in dollars and cents. The increased self-respect cannot be measured in money. Why not stop plugging away at a small salary when the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., can give you an education that will make high salaried man of you? No matter what line of work you care to follow, this great educational institution can prepare you in your spare time and at a small cost to secure a good-paying position. Our local Representative will show you how you can triple your earning capacity. Look him up today. He is

C. F. BRENNAN,
C. I. S. Representative. TOWANDA, PA.

COLE'S HARDWARE.

No Place Like this Place
For Reliable

STOVES and RANGES, COAL OR WOOD. HEATERS;

ONE OF WINTER'S GREAT DELIGHTS.

House Furnishing Goods, Tools of Every
Description, Guns and Ammunition.

Bargains that bring the buyer back.
Come and test the truth of our talk.

A lot of second hand stoves and ranges for sale cheap.
We can sell you in stoves anything from a fine Jewel Base
Burner to a low priced but satisfactory cook stove.

Hot Air, Steam and Hot Water Heating and
General Repairing, Roofing and Spouting.

Samuel Cole, Dushore, Pa.

The Shopbell Dry Good Co.,
313 Pine Street,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

New Silk and Dress Goods

The new weaves Colors and designs are the hand-
somest we have shown for years. We will be pleased to
show them to you whether you are ready to purchase or
not.

We show a beautiful line of the new
Satin Cloth and self colored stripes—just
what you want for coat suits.
75c to \$1.50 a yard.

There is a fine assortment of plain
mixed suitings—All wool batiste in the
new shades; also 42 inch all wool serge in
all colors, for 50 cents.

Today We Call Your Attention to a Splendid
Line of Dress Silks and Foulards.

It's the best collection we have ever shown, many of them are exclusive and
a number of the designs here are only a dress pattern of a kind. Every new shade
is represented in stripes or figures. Come and see them while the assortment is
complete. Foulards are 23 inches to 27 inches wide.

75c to 1.00 a Yard.

We show a handsome lot of 19 inch.
the newest shades that are wanted this
season, for 50 cents.

We have most anything you could
want in the better qualities of fancy
taffeta for waists or dresses, prices from
75c to \$1.35.

Silk and Cotton Wash Goods.

The range of this class of wash fabrics has never been equalled in style, color
or quality, in fact many of them look like all silk.

Plain colored silk mulls in all the new
dark and evening shades, just the fabric
for an expensive evening dress. Price
33c a yard.

Fancy figured wash foulards in all the
new designs. They look as dressy as the
all silk foulards and cost only
39c a yard.

Lace Nets.

For waists in white cream, ecru and colors to match many shades of the new
dress goods; also all kinds of staple and fancy dress trimmings.

Subscribe for the News Item

SLAG-ASPALT ROAD.

Government's Tests to Provide a
Dustless Highway.

NOVEL USE FOR MOLASSES.

Waste Product of Sugar Refineries
Utilized as Binder For a "Candy"
Highway Near Newton, Mass.—Oil
Tried in Kansas.

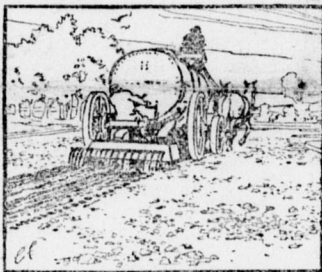
Chicago is to have a dustless road, and Superintendent M. J. Doherty of the department of streets and the superintendents of all the park systems are awaiting the result of the experiment with interest.

The road will be constructed of blast furnace slag combined with asphalt or tar by the office of public roads of the United States department of agriculture. It will be one of a number of experiments conducted by the department in the effort to give the nation dust proof thoroughfares. Possibly the road will be constructed in one of the south side parks.

If the results are as satisfactory as the preliminary conditions indicate, the slag-asphalt or slag-tar roads will realize the hope of the scientists for both the utilization of byproducts and the attainment of a dustless road.

The road to be constructed in Chicago under the supervision of Chief Engineer Vernon M. Peirce will be of slag and asphalt. It will be carefully observed during the trying months of winter. If in the spring it has been established that this class of road remains firm, does not rut, sheds water and makes but little dust, a vast step forward will have been taken in road building.

More novel than this, however, the office of public roads has been preparing in the east to lay a stretch of what facetious writers are almost certain to label a "candy" road. In all flights of fancy it is probable that nobody except a scientist would go so far afield in research as to adopt molasses as a road building material, but that is exactly what has been done



ROAD WITH SLAG FOUNDATION.

Assistant Chemist Prevost Hubbard of Director Page's scientific corps has been leveling a half mile stretch of road near Newton, Mass., for the laying of the first molasses road.

This molasses is the almost useless byproduct of the great cane sugar refineries of the south and the beet sugar refineries of the west and southwest. It is sickly sweet, nearly as black and as thick as tar and almost as powerful as a bladder. Having always been a waste product, it can be bought at a lower price than coal tar and in greater quantities. In laboratory experiments it behaved so well and held out such promises for ideal roads that the practical test of a real road was decided upon.

"Slag as the useless byproduct of the blast furnaces and molasses as the useless byproduct of the sugar refineries," a circular issued by the office of public roads says, "may in a few years revolutionize country road building, create a demand for more extended roads in the United States, where those products are most easily to be had, and add millions to the wealth of the country by putting a cash value on hitherto waste material."

"While experts are laboring with these experiments in the east, south and middle west, another scientist, also from the office of public roads, is engaged at Independence, Kan., in trying to devise a method of constructing oiled roads analogous to the methods which have produced the famous oiled roads of southern California. He is mixing heavy oils, possessing pronounced asphaltic bases, with natural soil and sand and compacting the preparation so formed with a tamping roller.

"The oiled roads of California have saved millions of dollars to the farmers and fruit growers of that fertile state in the last few years by suppressing the dust that formerly arose in blinding clouds with the passing of every vehicle. Those dust clouds, floating to adjacent fields and orchards, depreciated the price of farm produce and lowered the values of real estate to a startling degree. The sprinkling of oil was tried, and the dust was held in check. Then some of the roads were plowed and the oil mixed with the earth and the mass firmly rolled to a properly crowned surface. Splendid results followed in most instances."

The anthracite miners have been working for six years past under the agreement between operators and miners, drawn and imposed by the Anthracite Strike Commission.

These have been years of peace, prosperity, and employment to the miner. The panic of 1907 has affected his work, wages or days employed, as it has the work and wages of others.

In ten years the anthracite miners wages have been raised three times. They have never been reduced. The wage scale is one-third higher than it was when this period opened. The miners have worked fuller time. From 1890 to 1903 there was only one year when the miner worked 200 days. Since 1903 the working days have been above that period. In 1906 there was not full work but that was because the miners representatives closed the mines six weeks seeking a new settlement.

There were in 1903, 150,483 men employed. In 1907 there were 167,234. More coal has been mined each year and there has been more per man. Wages have been higher, more continuous, larger in total and earned by mining less coal a day.

When other workmen have been idle the anthracite miner has been at work.

Why not let well alone? Why upset a good, fair and just agreement reached by an impartial tribunal?

A bill has been introduced in the State legislature providing for the division of the state into four districts and holding of fairs in each district under state supervision. The measure declares its purpose to be to "foster the improvement of agriculture and the breeding of live stock" in Pennsylvania. According to this arrangement the fourth district would be composed of the counties of Lycoming, Tioga, Potter, Cameron, Clearfield, Clinton, Center, Union, Snyder and Northumberland and Montour, and be known as the North Central district. The state would be asked to contribute six thousand dollars annually to the financing of the fairs in each district.

Two of the proposed constitutional amendments acted upon by the Legislature of 1907 and which will have to be approved by the present session before they can be submitted to the people have passed the houses. The third has not yet been reintroduced and it is said to be likely that it will be held for the present. There is a desire to see if the code which provides a debt will pass.

One of the amendments provides for the abolition of spring elections, making all elections in the fall and while there is a desire to amend it so that State and local officers will not be elected the same year, yet it will hardly prevail, as to amend the resolution would throw it back two years.

The other amendment provides for the consolidation of the courts of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties.

Both of these bills are in Senate committees.

The third amendment provides that the debt limit of any county, municipality, borough, township, school district or other division shall not exceed 10 per cent. It is 7 per cent at present.

To call a man a liar in Georgia is a breach of peace and means a fight, according to the State Court of appeals. The lower court, which refused damages to W. M. Rumsey, who sued W. A. Bullard for \$100 damages for breach of the peace, for calling him a liar, is reversed, the opinion by Judge Powell concluding.

"Being to the manner born, the judges of this court take judicial cognizance of the fact that in Georgia to call a man a liar even without threatening him with a weapon, most generally means a fight. There may be exceptions to this rule, but they are exotic and find little nourishment on Georgia soil and under southern skies.

The Brownville incident is harder to keep closed than a storm door in midwinter.

Congress is in special session to fulfill the promise of the last Republican national platform for the revision of the tariff immediately on the inauguration of a new President.

That revision will be along protection lines. The platform on which the President and the present congress were elected declared:—

The aim and purpose of the Republican policy being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage-earner of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system.

In this letter of acceptance Mr. Taft laid stress upon "the Republican doctrine of protection as definitely announced by the Republican convention of this year (1908) and by previous conventions." He set forth that a tariff should be imposed that will cover the difference in the cost of production profit to the American producer. These are the promises of the platform and the candidate, and the pledges on which a majority of Congress was elected.

They have unusual significance for the country at this time. Business will halt and wait for final action on the tariff. That is unavoidable, no matter how brief the period may be, but business need not be apprehensive; it is assured the revision will be along protection lines, and that the Republican doctrine of protection will be upheld.

What is needed along the line of improvement work, a phase too often overlooked, is to educate and develop taste in the child regarding civic beautifying. When the growing generation is interested in civic improvement the results need not be feared. The present weakness lies in the fact that but few are interested, and the vast majority are indifferent through ignorance. Could the first principles of this grand work be taught to school children as a body the work of beautifying the features would prove a simple and easy task. Had the children of the past generation been educated in improvement work there would be no need now of maintaining a constant never ending fight for street trees and other features of the work without which beautiful towns cannot be had. In dealing with the subject at school it is not necessary to delve into detail, but the pupil should be instructed in the fundamentals.

Peter Dietrich, the Danville hotel man who on February 13 1906, shot and killed James Jones as the result of a drunken argument in which Dietrich's ability as a marksman was questioned, was sentenced by Judge Lynch in the Luzerne county court at Wilkesbarre to a year's imprisonment in the county jail and the cost of prosecution. The sentence was on a verdict of voluntary manslaughter. This was Dietrich's fourth trial, the case finally having been taken into the Luzerne court on a charge of venue. The case has cost Montour county upwards of \$12,000.

The first Intermediate High School debate in Sullivan county was held at Sonestown on Friday afternoon, March 12, 1909, between the Laporte borough and Davidson Township High Schools.

Question:—Resolved that the United States Navy should be increased more than two battle ships a year. The Sonestown debaters upheld the affirmative side. They were Miss Alice Converse, Messrs. Cleon O. Starr, Herman Hazen, and Dunning Lockwood, the last debater not being present.

The negative side was debated by Misses Eunice Ingham and Cecil Botsford, Messrs. George Geiger and Frank Botsford from Laporte.

After an interesting and spirited debate in which both sides showed much thought and careful preparation. The Judges, who were Miss E. Jessie Wrede, Prof. A. R. Molyneux and Mr. Lloyd Lorah decided unanimously in favor of the negative. The visiting school were delighted with the friendly feeling extended to them by the students of Sonestown.

The report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and of the various journals devoting special attention to the potato trade, indicate a short potato supply, and it is probable that prices will be very high before the southern crop comes generally into the market. And at that the southern crop fills but a very small part of the great general demand of the North. It is the regular stock of "old potatoes" on which the millions depend until the next northern crop begins to come into market in July and August.

The crop of 1908 was about ten per cent short of normal. On January 1 but 44 per cent of the crop remained in the country, or about 123 million bushels. Of this 35 millions must be had for seed for that next crop and that leaves but 88 millions to eat. As for the first part of the season 156 million bushels had been consumed or exported. This leaves us with scarcely half as much for the latter part of the potato year, or from January 1 on until the next crop is ready, and this is the greater half of the season.

Countess Beryl Clothilde De Kol 2, a Holstein heifer two years two months and twenty-three days of age under official test, gave 384 lbs. of milk and 18.9 pounds of butter in seven days. This is the largest record ever made in the State of Pennsylvania by a heifer of her age. The test was conducted by F. M. Twining, Wycombe, Pa., he being sent from the State College to do the testing. D. P. Honeywell, Dallas Pa., is the breeder and owner of this heifer. Mr. Honeywell also owns Hillside lady Langfield. She has a record of 315 pounds of milk in 7 days at the age of one year, ten months and three days. This also is the largest of any heifer in the State of Pennsylvania for a heifer in her form. Last but not least, Mr. Honeywell owns that great cow Aggie Wayne. She has a fifteen-day record of 1,298 pounds of milk and 49.7 pounds of butter, a record not equaled by any cow of any breed in the State of Pennsylvania—Dallas Post.

Give business a lift! Congress can do nothing more important and the only way to give business a lift is to "Pass the tariff first!"

This is more important than a Sparker, House rules or House Committees. Business waits. The tariff blocks the way. Wages wait. Profits wait. Mills are closed. Orders are held up. Every day of delay means loss.

Give business a lift! Let the new tariff bill come out of committee at once. Let the country know its general lines, rates and principles without delay. Once out, trade will adjust itself. Changes will be made, but the general lines will be maintained. Let the House and Senate take it up together. In a fortnight it will be clear where both stand. Orders for goods will begin. Shipments of raw material will commence. The factory doors will open. Employment and wages will appear.

Give business a lift! Every day's debate on anything but the tariff defers by a day full wages for millions of operatives in factories.

Work makes men, luck usually fails, Pluck nearly always wins. To succeed in anything one must overcome obstacles. Force and fiber are built by hardships. Grit is as necessary in the making of a man as gumption. Hardships are not a lways handicaps. Often they are helps. You will understand this better in twenty years, meanwhile permit one who has lived those twenty years and more to advise you in this. Hang on to your job until you are sure of a better one. Dependable boys are in demand. And no boy can be depended upon who does not finish the task he sets his hand to do. However disagreeable your work, do it thoroughly. Do it better than the average boy will do it.

Having been denied the boon of statehood, Arizona and New Mexico will have to take a firmer grip on the plow handle and show what they can do as territories.