

### New Apple Pest Spreading in Pennsylvania.

The orchard inspectors of the Division of Zoology, of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, under the direction of Prof. H. A. Surface, Zoologist, are reporting considerable extension of the area over which the new apple pest known as the Apple seed chalcis, is spreading and doing very remarkable damage to the apple crop of this State. It is found now abundantly and extensively in the northern part of Pennsylvania from the extreme western to the extreme eastern part of the state, and most seriously infesting adjoining states of Ohio, New York and New Jersey.

While this is a very small wasplike insect not half as large as the House fly, yet it has been so destructive to the apple crop, in many orchards in the northern half of Pennsylvania, that the inspectors have written to Prof. Surface saying, "The Apple seed chalcis is doing more damage and spreading in its area each year. It is now found to be a pest fully as destructive as the Codling moth, which has destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of fruit annually in this State."

The Apple seed chalcis is not liable to be known or recognized as readily among fruit growers by the appearance of the small black adult, wasplike insect, as this is not seen nor recognized as frequently as are the results of its presence. This pest attacks fruit by laying its eggs in the seeds, and in these the young larvae or maggots live or feed, and cause the fruit to become stunted, misshapen and abnormal. It is unfit for use on the market because so dwarfed and knotty. There may be some good apples on the same trees or in the same region, or all the fruit of the tree may be dwarfed or ruined by this pest, or, in some cases a portion of the apple may be infested, and the other may be good. The dwarfed and deformed fruits are too often supposed to be due to other insects, such as Aphids or Plant lice, starvation, dry weather, lack of thinning, or diseases of the trees. If the apples were cut across with a sharp knife, and the seeds opened, the larvae or worms, if present, would be inside of them during the fall or winter. This will readily tell the story, and the owner can thus see for himself what has been the cause of the injury. It is very important for all apple growers to watch for this pest by cutting open the small and deformed apples in the fall of the year, opening the seeds and seeing if it is present. If so, all such apples should be destroyed by any means possible.

It is advisable to pasture either sheep or hogs in an orchard to destroy the fallen fruit, or to make them into cider or feed them to pigs, and especial attention should be given to the seeding or old apple trees growing along fences, or in woods or thickets, where the fruit is not liable to be gathered. These trees are really breeders of pests and diseases, and may prove to be a constant source of supply and an enemy of cultivated trees. All such trees should be cut down.

Professor Surface and his inspectors have reared this insect in cages indoors, and it has been proven, first by Inspector Bullock, of Wayne county, that the insect passes the winter within the apple seeds in fallen apples, and also within those that may remain hanging on the trees. It does not come forth until late in the spring, and this gives abundant opportunity for its destruction by the complete destruction of fallen fruit as directed above.

Unfortunately, the Division of Zoology has not yet been able to obtain an efficient parasite to destroy this pest, as in the remarkable case of its work with the effective parasite of the San Jose scale. Spraying this particular pest is also out of the question, and as this is the time of year to determine its presence and to get rid of it, all apple growers, if owning only a single tree, should give attention to the practical information herein contained.

The changeable weather of early fall brings on coughs and colds that have a weakening effect on the system, and may become chronic. Use Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It has a very soothing and healing effect on the irritated and inflamed air passages and will help very quickly. It is a well known family medicine that gives results. Sold by all Dealers Everywhere.

Reading the Wrong Way. Fortune Teller—"You will be married four times." Actress—"I want to know the future, not the past."

Henry A. Johnston, a business man of L'Anse, Mich., writes: "For years, Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for coughs and colds has been our family medicine. We give it to our children, who like it on account of its pleasant taste. It is a safe cure for cough and colds. It contains no opiates. Sold by all Dealers Everywhere."

### SLAYER SAYS HE KILLED 14

#### Harry Spencer Astounds Chicago Police by His Revelations

#### A MURDERER FOR REVENUE

Slayer of Tango Teacher Says He Killed His First Woman Years Ago—Ten Victims in Last Thirteen Months—Most of Them Women.

Chicago.—Mrs. Mildred Allison Rexroat, tango dancing teacher, who was shot to death in Wheaton, Ill., a week ago, was the victim of a murderer who, by his own confession, had killed thirteen others in as many years.

Henry Spencer, arrested in a room near the South Side levee district, confessed that he not only killed Mrs. Rexroat, but that he had slain fourteen persons. He was positively identified as the mysterious Mr. Spencer with whom Mrs. Rexroat left Chicago on the night she was killed. Mrs. Rexroat's blood-stained ruffian suit case was found in his room, as was the revolver with which he said he had killed her.

All of his murders except two, he said, had been for the purposes of robbery. The two, Policemen Pennell and Devine, shot to death twelve years ago, he said he killed to escape being arrested.

"I intended to kill Mrs. J. A. Scofield, the proprietor of the rooming house where I have been living," he said.

The police explained that Spencer was being permitted to tell his story without interruptions or suggestions. Spencer admitted that robbery was his only purpose in killing Mrs. Rexroat.

He told the police that he had killed ten persons since his last release from the Illinois State penitentiary in September, 1912, and four, a man and a woman, and Patrolman Pennell and Devine before that.

Except in the slaying of the policemen, who, Spencer said, were shot by himself and a companion named Murphy, in escaping arrest for burglary, the killings were all for purposes of robbery. Following is the list of killings Spencer related to Chief of Detectives Halpin:

- Spencer's Victims.
- One man and a woman, about fourteen years ago.
- Patrolman Pennell and Devine, twelve years ago.
- Two girls in Paw Paw lake, Michigan, last August.
- One girl in Lake Delevan, Wisconsin, last summer.
- One woman in Belle Island, Mich., last summer.
- One man in Chicago this fall.
- One old man shot in a South Side park two months ago.
- One woman shot and burned on the northwest side of Chicago late last summer.
- One woman killed near the Cook County Hospital a few days ago.

#### SELECT BARTLETT AND ELKUS.

Democrats Nominate Straight Ticket for Court of Appeals.

New York.—The Democratic State Committee nominated candidates for Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, picking two organization men from this city. The nominees are:

WILLARD BARTLETT, of Kings County.

ABRAM I. ELKUS, of New York County.

Outwardly there was no real opposition to the naming of these two men, one of whom is now a member of the Court of Appeals and the other a well known lawyer, heretofore interested in many civic and philanthropic movements. Such internal opposition as there was in the committee was successfully overcome.

Four members kicked over the traces and tried to bring about the endorsement of the Republican candidates, William E. Werner and Frank H. Hiscock, but the leaders had made up their minds to nominate a straight ticket.

#### BIG WRECKS CAUSE SLUMP.

Drop in New Haven Receipts Announced by President Elliott.

New York.—Wrecks on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, beginning in Westport, Conn., October 8, 1912, and ending with the North Haven disaster, September 2, 1913, have caused a heavy falling off in net receipts, it was admitted by Howard Elliott, president of the system, when the annual report, showing the financial status of the road up to June 30 of this year, was made public. Elliott frankly confessed there had been "demoralization" on the road, and restriction of equipment to "actual necessities."

#### POLICE GUARD RESCUED MINER.

Teshesky's House Besieged by Neighbors to Congratulate Him.

Shamokin, Pa.—Lehigh Valley Coal Co. police guarded the residence of Thomas Teshesky at Centralia to keep crowds away in order to allow him a good night's sleep after being rescued from the Continental mine where he was entombed eight days.

He attended church and joined in a general prayer offered on account of his remarkable escape. He wants to resume work at once.

### WILSON SIGNS NEW TARIFF LAW

#### Affixes His Name Surrounded by Cabinet and Party Leaders

#### CURRENCY REFORM NEXT

Signed at 9:09 o'Clock, After Business Transactions for the Day Were Over—Distinguished Audience at Ceremony—Gold Pens for the Authors.

Washington.—President Wilson at 9:09 o'clock P. M., signed the Underwood-Simmons Tariff bill, making it the law of the land. The brief ceremony took place in the office of the President and in the presence of Cabinet members, members of the House and Senate prominent in framing the law and half a hundred newspaper representatives.

The room was the same in which President Taft on August 5, 1909, signed the Payne-Aldrich Tariff law now abrogated by the legislation which the President made an act by his signature.

With the last stroke of the President's pen ending seven months of continuous labor and many years of agitation, the President arose, and facing the friends whom he had invited to witness the ceremony, delivered a remarkable speech.

In this address he served notice that the Democratic party's task was only half completed, its journey but half finished, and the currency legislation must follow at this session of Congress.

His signing of the tariff bill was only the first step in the freeing of American business interests from the shackles that had bound them. That freedom, in his opinion will not be complete until the power to create monopoly has been destroyed, and this power is lodged in a control of credit.

The signing of the new tariff law took place in the President's office. At nine o'clock those whom the President had invited to witness it passed through the door of the office. The President wearing a black dinner coat shook hands heartily with each person as he entered.

Those present included Majority Leader Underwood, who had supervised the drafting of the bill and managed the fight to put it through the House; Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, who had performed the same task in the Senate; the members of the President's Cabinet and their assistants; the Ways and Means Committee of the House, the Finance Committee of the Senate, Senator Kern, Democratic leader of the Senate; the President's brother, Joseph L. Wilson, of Tennessee, and a number of especially invited guests.

Every person present seemed deeply impressed with the importance of the event about to take place.

The witnesses arranged themselves in a circle about the President's desk. To his left and just behind him stood Representative Underwood and Senator Simmons. On the desk in front of him lay the new law, printed in black upon 111 sheets of parchment. It bore the signatures of Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Vice-President Marshall, the presiding officer of the Senate. These signatures were in the middle of the 111th page. The pages bore a tiny red border, and were caught together by a nickel ring. Beside the bill lay two gold pen stiffs holding gold pens.

As the president stepped to his desk the room became silent. He cleared his throat, adjusted his glasses and pulled back his desk chair as if to sit down. Before taking his seat he said:

"I chose this hour for this ceremony after a consultation with the Attorney-General. We wanted to be certain that there would be no complications. At this hour I believe the business activities of the country have been suspended, for I assume it is five o'clock in San Francisco."

As the President sat down he looked at his watch and saw it was ten minutes after 9 o'clock. He took one pen, and in a full, heavy hand wrote:

"Approved 9:10 p. m., 3 October, 1913." Directly under this he next wrote "Woodrow." Then he changed pens and wrote "Wilson."

The pen with which he had written "Wilson" was more facile than the first. The last name was written more heavily. The second pen he handed to Mr. Underwood with a bow.

"I thank you, Mr. President, for this valuable souvenir," said Mr. Underwood very seriously.

The President handed the first pen to Senator Simmons, who said:

"I thank you, Mr. President, for myself and for the State of North Carolina."

Secretary of State Bryan, his face showing deep emotion, stepped forward. He took the President's hand and said a few words which could not be heard. But Mr. Bryan showed in every line of his face that he was happy.

Executive Clerk Rudolph Forster took charge of the bill after it was signed. Shortly afterwards he gave it into the hands of Ben. G. Davis, the chief clerk of the State Department, who receipted for it. The bill was taken to the State Department which is the official repository for the laws of the country.

### SAFE-GUARDING BIG ROAD LOAN

#### Not More Than \$5,000,000 to Be Spent in Any One Year.

#### TO PLEDGE THE CANDIDATES

Pennsylvania Good Roads Association Is Already Preparing to Urge Upon Legislature Enactment of Proper Enabling Laws For Carrying Out Proposed Highway Program.

Looking forward to the approval of the \$50,000,000 state road loan at the November elections, the Pennsylvania Good Roads Association already outlining a campaign for the passage of a law by the legislature of 1915 limiting the expenditure from this fund to \$5,000,000 in any one year.

The association realizes that proper enabling legislation is almost as important as the loan itself, and it is already preparing to make the limiting of expenditure the big issue of the elections next fall wherever members of the house and senate or state officers having to do with the highway department are to be elected. Every candidate for the legislature will be asked whether or not he favors such a law, so that the voters will know in advance exactly where he stands.

The association holds that \$5,000,000 a year, in addition to such sums as are set aside from current revenues for the uses of the highway department, will constitute as much money as will be necessary to carry out a systematic, economic and practical campaign for first class road construction.

The association sets forth its position on the road loan and the proposed legislation in the following address to the people of the state:

To the People of Pennsylvania—The Pennsylvania Good Roads Association commends to the favorable consideration of the voters the proposed amendment to the constitution to permit the state to issue bonds not exceeding \$50,000,000 for the construction of highways. This amendment has been adopted by two legislatures and now requires only the approval of a majority at the polls in the November election of 1915.

Issuance of bonds is an approved method of financing large enterprises, both public and private. The constitution of Pennsylvania grants to all municipalities the right to bond themselves for such purposes. Cities and towns generally avail themselves of this efficient and economic method of providing funds for public works. The proposed amendment would extend a like privilege to the state itself in a limited degree and for a specific purpose.

The need is imperative. Enlightened public sentiment demands good roads. Pennsylvania is far behind many of her sister states in meeting this demand. Repeated experience has shown that legislatures cannot be depended on to resist the demands for appropriations for public and private charities to such an extent as to permit of adequate support for road building out of the general revenues. A bond issue offers the only alternative. The state is out of debt. It can borrow an abundance of money at low interest. Repayment of the loan through the accumulation of a sinking fund and its interest earnings during a long period of years will impose no serious burden on the revenues. Farms and other real estate will not be called upon to pay a dollar of this, because there is and can be no state tax on real estate in Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania Good Roads Association is in favor not only of the bond issue, but of a conservative and well-ordered method of issuing these bonds and expending the proceeds thereof. Should the bond issue be approved by the voters in November, no money would be available until the legislature had passed and the governor approved an enabling act to carry the constitutional amendment into effect. The legislature and the governor upon whom this duty would devolve are to be nominated at the popular primaries next spring and elected in the November election. The people will be in a position to demand of all candidates assurance of how they will deal with the expenditure of the road funds.

This association will urge upon all candidates and upon the incoming state administration and legislature taking office in January, 1915, the passage of an enabling act that will provide for the issuing of the bonds in amounts not to exceed \$5,000,000 a year, so as to produce only so much money as may be necessary in addition to appropriations from the current revenues to carry out a systematic, economical and practical campaign of first class highway construction. The best efforts of an association of representative citizens of all shades of political belief and all walks of life are pledged to this end.

The officers of the Pennsylvania Good Roads Association are as follows: John S. Fisher, Indiana, Pa., President. William C. Sprull, Chester, Pa., First Vice President. Frank Bell, Box 452, Harrisburg, Pa., Secretary. Charles S. Bull, Union Trust Co., Harrisburg, Pa., Treasurer. Edwin S. Stuart, Philadelphia. John P. Ekins, Indiana. Rt. Rev. James Henry Darlington, Harrisburg. Edward E. Jones, Harford. John B. Fox, Harrisburg. Charles S. Price, Johnstown. General Charles Miller, Franklin. J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg. A. B. Farquhar, York. Edwin E. Sparks, State College. Frank E. McClain, Lancaster. Charles E. Patton, Carlisle. Charles M. Schwab, Bethlehem. John S. Rilling, Erie. John H. Rothermel, Reading. Joseph C. Treves, Pittsburgh. Robert P. Habgood, Bradford. C. H. Morgan, Williamsport.

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