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*Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.*



Something New! Facts on "How to catch fish." System, hooks, baits, lines, etc. for different kinds of fish. The introduction, section, book, information included. Peterson & Peterson, Fishers Information Bureau & Supply Co., O'Fallon, Nebraska.

**LADIES** Improved Douche Syringe; Sanitary, convenient, simple. Price \$1.00, postpaid. THE RAY CO., Dept. 3, Bridgeport, Conn.

**REAL ESTATE**

FOR SALE—ABOUT 69 A. IN HILLSBORO CO., Fla., tillable, 7 a. cult., citrus grove. R. R. Thomas, Bay Shore Blvd., Box 214, Tampa, Fla.

FOR SALE—BEST 41 A. IN CLACKAMAS Co., Ore.; 23 a. cult., fully improved, orch., mach., etc. G. Stoller, R. 4, Aurora, Oregon.

FOR SALE—BEST ALL CULT. 45 A. IN Linn Co., Ore., near town; complete improv., 4 a. orch., etc. C. J. Plagmann, Albany, Ore.

FOR SALE—MOST MOD. IMPROVED 135 A. IN Polk Co., Ore.; 60 a. cult., 2 sets bids, \$45 per a. Oille Nelson, R. 1, Hastings, Minn.

FOR SALE—BEST 40 A. IN MURRAY CO., Minn.; 30 a. cult., house, outbldg., stock, mach., etc. Addr. Hans Vik, Hadley, Minn.

WILL SELL ALL OR PART OF 280 A. IN fully impr. in Sibley Co., Minn.; 130 a. cult., orch., A. Anderson, R. 1, 28, Winthrop, Minn.

FOR SALE—120 A. IN WASHINGTON CO., Mo.; 75 a. cult., plenty free range; comp. improv., etc. J. F. DeChue, Richwoods, Mo.

FOR SALE—122 A. IN NEWTON CO., MO.; 10 a. cult., 2 a. orch., 2 houses, comp. impr., etc. John T. Bowers, R. 2, Neosho, Mo.

FOR SALE—165 A. IN PIERCE CO., WIS.; 140 a. cult., 8 r. house, outbldg., stock, etc. 263 a. A. J. Fisher, R. 5, River Falls, Wis.

WILL SELL OR TRADE FOR TOWN PROPERTY my 40 a. in Pulaski Co., Mo.; 20 a. cult., improved, Elmer Floy Caldwell, Crocker, Mo.

FOR SALE—188 A. IN OZARK CO., MO.; 100 a. cult., 6 r. house, 7 sets outbldg., etc. Ideal climate, J. C. Mullins, Marshfield, Mo.

FOR SALE—BEST 100 A. IN PIKE CO., MO. 50 a. cult., most mod. impr., complete, address OWNER, Box 100, Curryville, Missouri.

FOR SALE—100 A. IN PALMINTO CO., Tex.; 120 a. cult., fully improved, stock, mach., etc. Addr. C. E. Feltz, Mustang, Tex.

FOR SALE—255 A. IN ST. AUGUSTINE CO., Tex.; 50 a. cult., 1 good house, outbldg., etc. \$2,100. R. C. Graham, Broadus, Texas.

FOR SALE—100 A. IN OSBORN CO., KAN.; 120 a. cult., 6 r. house, new outbldg., etc. sacrifice. P. H. DUFFY, Doria, Kansas.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA AND STOCK RANCH, 22 1/2 a. in Decatur Co., Kan.; 450 a. cult., etc. 240 a. A. H. Bishop, Allison, Kan.

WILL SELL OR TRADE FOR SMALL FARM my 480 a. in Kimball Co., Neb., 200 a. cult., fully improved, E. E. Goding, Dix, Neb.

FOR SALE—160 A. IN SALINE CO., NEB.; 110 a. cult., new 8 r. house, outbldg., etc. M. Kleinholtz, R. 2, Dorchester, Neb.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—230 A. IN CREEK Co., Okla., underpaid with coal and oil, 150 a. cult., 3 a. orch. J. J. Jones, Sapulpa, Okla.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—140 A. IN NOBLE Co., Okla.; 140 a. cult., complete improvements. Joe T. Vucin, Salt Fork, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—160 A. IN WASHITA CO., Okla.; 120 a. cult., 3 a. orch., 2 houses, outbldg., etc. Robt. L. Knie, Cordell, Okla.

FOR SALE—100 A. IN BEAVER CO., OKLA.; 40 a. cult., fully improved, and no farm, will sacrifice. C. T. Weitz, La Kemp, Okla.

FOR SALE—15 A. IN PUTNAM CO., FLA.; 12 a. cult., 3 a. citrus fruit, 7 r. house, outbldg., etc. \$2,500. Geo. N. Townsend, Sanford, Fla.

FOR SALE—43 1/2 A. IN MARION CO., FLA.; 18 a. cult., 7 r. house, outbldg., orch., etc. Price \$1,500. Geo. N. Townsend, Sanford, Fla.

FOR SALE—100 A. IN HERNANDO CO., FLA.; 50 a. cult., 3 r. house, outbldg., etc. Addr. W. W. Hiller, Inverness, Florida.

FOR SALE—100 A. FRUIT AND ALFALFA land in Linn Co., N. Mex.; Price \$4,000. For sale. Addr. Owner, Box 15, Columbus, N. M.

FOR SALE—100 A. IN OTERO CO., N. MEX.; 25 a. cult., 100 fruit trees, house, outbldg., etc. \$2,500. C. A. R. Crockett, Madera, N. M.

WILL SELL ALL OR PART OF 480 A. IN Green Co., Ark.; 140 a. cult., fully improved, sawmill, etc. Jas. G. Doyal, Okean, Ark.

FOR SALE—BEST 40 A. IN SALINE CO., Ark.; 15 a. cult., fully improved, stock, etc. \$1,900. F. Fishman, R. 1, B. 104, Alexander, Ark.

FOR SALE—100 A. IN W. PRODUCING land in Polk Co., Minn., at less than market value. Theresa McCard, Chandler, Minn.

FOR SALE—ALL OR PART OF 120 A. IN Chicago Co., Minn.; 15 a. cult., fully impr., etc. Nils Balmanson, R. 2, Starchfield, Minn.

FOR SALE—BEST 20 A. IN SARGENT CO., N. D.; 100 a. cult., 3 a. orch., complete imp. Bargain price. Wm. Casey, Cogswell, N. D.

FOR SALE—BEST 20 A. IN FOSTER CO., N. D.; 100 a. cult., 3 r. house, outbldg., etc. Choice proposition & Marriage. Barlow, N. D.

FOR SALE—200 A. IN RUSH CO., KAN.; 100 a. cult., 3 a. garden, completely improved, etc. Addr. Owner, Box 15, Bush Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—63 A. IN MORTON CO., N. D.; 60 a. cult., complete improvements, stock, etc. E. R. Shepard, Mandan, N. D.

FOR SALE—200 A. IN VALLEY CO., MONT.; 50 a. cult., bal. pasture, complete improv., etc. \$2,500. W. A. Greenman, Malta, Mont.

FOR SALE—20 A. NEAR BERTON, MEX.; Can.; 10 a. cult., complete improv., etc. Will sacrifice. Alex. Halliday, Melwin, Man., Can.

FOR SALE—160 A. IN LYON CO., NEV.; 80 a. cult., all tillable, complete improv., etc. gain price. A. C. Crankshaw, Mason, Nev.

FOR SALE—25 A. IN GLENN CO., CAL.; 20 a. in alfalfa, modern 8 r. house, outbldg., etc. Addr. Wm. H. Crockett, Maryville, Calif.

FOR SALE—100 A. NR. WINNIPEG, MAN.; 300 a. cult., complete modern improv., C. D. Roberts, 230 College St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

FOR SALE—200 A. NEAR CULROSS, MISS.; 100 a. cult., improv., complete improv., etc. Geo. W. Baird, Culross, Man., Canada.

FOR SALE—200 A. IN BOLIVAR CO., MISS.; 100 a. cult., improv., complete improv., etc. Geo. W. Baird, Culross, Man., Canada.

FOR SALE—200 A. NEAR THESSALON, Ont., Can.; 60 a. cult., all tillable, complete improv., A. Robb, Cockburn Island, Ont., Can.

FOR SALE—200 A. IN GRAND CO., COLO.; 70 a. cult., 10 a. more, 2nd, new improv., mach. etc. \$4,000. Wm. H. Crockett, Maryville, Calif.



**DETROICH SMASHES PENROSE'S BLUFF**

Washington Party State Chairman Asks Questions Which Boss Has Been Unable to Answer

In a speech at Waynesboro, Frank in county, recently, A. Nevin Detrich, state chairman of the Washington party, took as his text, the statement of Penrose, made last June, in which the boss said he would answer for his record.

"It has been several months since that time," said Detrich, "and although we have asked him in twenty different ways, he has sidestepped every question.

"I challenge Senator Penrose to answer for his record. That record, which he has created in the seventeen years of his service is the most damning indictment ever presented against any public man in our generation.

"Penrose, by his own votes, which are in the Congressional Record for all to see, has been a servant of the trusts, of the special interests, of the liquor interests, of the financial pirates, and of every evil force that has tried to thrust its dirty paws into American politics.

"Joies Penrose says he will answer any question on his record.

"I ask him why he voted on every occasion against the direct election of United States senators?

"Why did he vote on every occasion for Lorimer, the corrupt Illinois boss, who was expelled from the senate because the senators found that the record of his election 'reeks and teems with the evidence of a general scheme of corruption'?

"Why was he one of the 'brazen five' who were the only senators to vote for Robert W. Archibald, a corrupt Scranston judge, who was impeached and dragged from the bench because he used his position as judge for his own profit?

"Why did he refuse to vote for the workmen's compensation bill, the eight hour child labor bureau bill, the eight hour day for laborers?

"Why is every crooked interest in the state supporting him? He is asking for our votes, and we have a right to know."

**PENROSE BUTTONS LITTER STREET**

William Townsend, a street sweeper of Coatesville, who keeps Main street between First and Third avenues clean, declared Wednesday that he had swept up at least 500 Penrose and Brumbaugh buttons in the last few days. This is only two squares of the town. Following the temperance talk at the Tabernacle by Dr. George W. Anderson, the militant minister, many Penrose buttons were cast from coat lapels as the men passed out of the building.—Christian Ledger.

**CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL DEFEATED BY THE MACHINE**

By WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS

The corrupt practices act defeated by the Penrose machine in 1913 would have limited the amount of money which candidates or their friends might spend in primary or election campaigns. For example, a candidate for governor would have been forbidden to spend more than \$10,000; a candidate for senator, more than \$1,000. The law was so framed as to make evasion by the formation of "Protective Unions," or otherwise, virtually impossible. It also included provisions for the publication by the state of an official voters' pamphlet, a copy of which would have been mailed to every registered voter two weeks before election. Not only would this pamphlet have permitted every candidate for office to bring his appeal directly home to the voters, but it would also have given any person objecting to the nomination or election of a candidate an opportunity to state his objections and have them presented to every voter—not merely those who subscribe for a particular partisan newspaper. The expense of issuing the pamphlet would have been borne in part by the respective candidates.

Such a law would be a great step toward clean politics. It was opposed and defeated by the Penrose forces in the senate of 1913 because the one thing which the Penrose political machine favors above all else is an act which limits the power of money in politics and which contains provisions tending to produce intelligent thoughtful action on the part of the voters. They opposed the bill for the same reason that they have always opposed any change in the present vicious provision permitting the assistance of voters in marking their ballot on election day.

It is a significant fact that Dr. Brumbaugh has not, up to this time, made any reference either in his original public statement or in any of his utterances, to the necessity in this state for the passage of this corrupt practices act or in any other act dealing with the subject.

**HERE THEY ARE— ALL ON THE JOB FOR PENROSE AGAIN**

B. M. Clark, solicitor of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company, who camped at Harrisburg at the last session of the state legislature and was the principal lobbyist against the workmen's compensation bill, is now on the stump for Penrose. He says he used to be a Democrat.

F. W. Walker, head of a manufacturers' association of Beaver county, who succeeded in having the bill mutilated at the last session of the state legislature that would have prevented lead poisoning among workers, is leading the campaign for Penrose in his home district.

Joseph Grundy of Bristol, chief lobbyist against the child labor bill, is spending money and personally working for Penrose in his home county.

Nell Bonner of Philadelphia, one of the principal lobbyists against the local option bill at the last session of the state legislature, and president of the liquor dealers' state association, is out publicly and working vigorously for Penrose and Brumbaugh.

**PENROSE MACHINE AIDED WILD FOWLS; SPURNED WORKMEN**

Pennsylvania Federation of Labor in Report Tells How Gang Betrayed Labor, But Helped Wild Turkeys.

The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, comprising all the union labor men of this state, know what happened to the workmen's compensation act at the last session of the State Legislature.

In spite of repeated promises to these men, Senator Penrose and his two organization chiefs, Senators William E. Crow and James P. McNichol, defeated the compensation bill.

In telling about the defeat of this good law the report of the legislative committee of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor says:

"But the senators, like those whom the gods would destroy, madly stuck to the dollar. Crow groaned for it, Homsher grinned for it, Sones growled for it. The dollar triumphed. We were defeated. But not disgraced and discouraged. For the senators were humanely enough disposed to pass laws providing for sanitary finger bowls, for the protection of wild turkeys and to limit the work hours for horses, there is hope that they may, some day, reach such a soul softened stage as to forget their own interests long enough to allow them to pass a bill for the protection of widows and orphans."

**Wm. Draper Lewis**

given any person objecting to the nomination or election of a candidate an opportunity to state his objections and have them presented to every voter—not merely those who subscribe for a particular partisan newspaper. The expense of issuing the pamphlet would have been borne in part by the respective candidates.

**The Citizens National Bank**  
Meyersdale, Pa.

**Statement, September 12, 1914**  
(Comptroller's Call)

**Resources:**

Loans and Investments	\$725,836.75
United States Bonds	77,000.00
Banking House	29,300.00
Due from Banks and Reserve Agents	114,771.52
Cash	61,260.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,008,168.41</b>

**Liabilities:**

Capital Stock	\$ 65,000.00
Surplus Fund	100,000.00
Undivided Profits	25,800.02
Circulation	65,000.00
Deposits	752,368.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,008,168.41</b>

**Officers and Directors:**

S. B. PHILSON, President  
S. A. KENDALL, Vice Pres. R. H. PHILSON, Cashier  
CLARENCE MOORE, Asst. Cashier  
S. C. Hartley, W. T. Hoblitzell, F. B. Black,  
W. N. Moser, H. Bunn Philson

**PROFITABLE SEED-CORN DRY HOUSE PLAN**



Interior View of Seed Corn House at Piketon, Ohio.

The profits to be derived from the good preservation of seed corn have been put to practical tests by the office of corn investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture. The cuts show a building constructed solely for the purpose of preserving seed corn. It has a concrete basement and flue. Warm air passes from the basement through openings in the floor, ascends through the corn, and escapes through ventilators.

This house was constructed at a cost of \$500, and in one year returned to the farm \$1,500 in profit, due to a five-bushel increased acre yield on 740 acres planted with seed corn dried and stored in it. These figures were obtained as the result of 17 separate tests. The owner of the farm on which this test was made was not fully satisfied with it because it was made on small plots, and he therefore made more extensive tests. At corn-gathering time in November he selected two bushels of seed, placing one bushel in a crib and the other bushel in the seed-corn dry house. In the spring with a two-row planter he planted four rows 1,250 feet long and 3 1/2 feet apart with the seed kept in the dry house; then four rows with the seed kept in the crib. This he repeated seven times, making eight tests in all in which four rows planted with one lot of seed were compared with the adjoining four rows planted with the other lot of seed. At harvest time four rows yielded a wagon load of ears, which constituted a weighing. From the seed kept in the crib there were produced 15,265 pounds, while from seed kept in dry house there were produced 16,255 pounds. Each row of the latter produced uniformly more than each row of the former.

These results are the same as in the tests of the department where the rows were thinned to the same stand of stalks.

The experiments emphasize the fact that the productiveness of the stalks is more important than the number. Full stands can be obtained by the heavy planting of weak seed. Good yields cannot be obtained in this way. The most expensive seed to plant is that from which a stand of stalks can be obtained but from which a good yield cannot be obtained. The stand of stalks bears the same relation to the grain yield as the number of trees in an orchard bears to the amount of fruit produced. Productivity as well as number must be considered.

Stirring Milk to Cool It.

The importance of stirring milk while being cooled has been demonstrated in experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. When the cans of milk are merely set in cold water the cooling process is very slow, much too slow, in fact, to be at all satisfactory to a progressive dairyman. In particular the milk at the top of the can above the level of the water is hardly affected at all. The cold milk, being heavier than the warm, will remain at the bottom of the can, while the warmer and lighter milk stays at the top. Ultimately, of course, the entire canful will acquire the same temperature, but this will require such a long period of time that for practical purposes stirring is now regarded as indispensable.

In one experiment it was found that the milk at the top of the can above the level of the surrounding water was from five to six degrees warmer than the rest of the canful. In consequence, bacteria developed at a higher rate at the top. When the milk became mixed later the increased number of the bacteria in the warmer portion resulted in hastening the souring of the entire canful.

To improve the Farm Egg of the Middle West.

If the farmer, the country merchant and cash buyer, the railroad and the carlot shipper will give special attention to certain points in the marketing and handling of eggs in the middle West, the farm egg of that section may be greatly improved, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Here are some suggestions which each individual factor in the process may follow with profit to the whole:

**Suggestions for the Farmer.**

1. Improve your poultry stock.
2. Keep one of the general-purpose breeds, such as the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Orpington or Rhode Island Red.
3. Provide one clean, dry, vermin-free nest for every four or five hens.
4. Conclude all hatching by June 1 and sell or confine male birds during the remainder of the summer.
5. Gather eggs once daily during ordinary times and twice daily during hot or rainy weather.
6. In summer, place eggs as soon as gathered in a cool, dry room.
7. Use all small and dirty eggs at home.
8. Market eggs frequently, twice a week if possible, during the summer.
9. In taking eggs to market protect them from the sun's rays.
10. In selling, insist that the transaction be on a quality basis, for if care has been given the eggs, this system will yield more money to the producer.