


"HE'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME"



Neuralgia

There is no need to suffer the annoying, excruciating pain of neuralgia; Sloan's Liniment laid on gently will soothe the aching head like magic. Don't delay. Try it at once.

Hear What Others Say

"I have been a sufferer with Neuralgia for several years and have tried different Liniments, but Sloan's Liniment is the best Liniment for Neuralgia on earth. I have tried it successfully; it has never failed."—F. H. Williams, Augusta, Ark.

Mrs. Ruth C. Claypool, Independence, Mo., writes: "A friend of ours told us about your Liniment. We have been using it for 13 years and think there is nothing like it. We use it on everything, sores, cuts, burns, bruises, sore throat, headaches and on everything else. We can't get along without it. We think it is the best Liniment made."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is the best remedy for rheumatism, backache, sore throat and sprains.

At all dealers, 25c.

Send four cents in stamps for a TRIAL BOTTLE

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc.
Dept. B. Philadelphia, Pa.

MODERN WAR IS MERCIFUL

Under Existing Conditions the Wounded Are Given a Fair Chance to Recover to Health.

A general impression is that with powerful weapons of great precision greater loss of life and greater pain are caused. That view is almost certainly inaccurate. The modern bullet, says the Scotsman, unless it is of the soft-nosed type, is on the whole merciful, and either kills outright or gives its victim a fair chance of recovery. It does not, as a rule, mutilate.

The ambulance corps was practically unknown 60 years ago, and not only is aid brought more rapidly to the wounded, but it is far more effective than in the pre-Lister days. Rapidity of conveyance has increased beyond all comparison. In the present war it is true to say that in many cases men have been lying in a British hospital within 24 hours of receiving their wounds. If the risk of being hit is greater, the chances of recovery from injury have been immensely increased.

An Emotionalist.

"So you're hanging around broke again?" said the policeman.

"Yes," answered Bill the Burglar. "I haven't a cent. I broke into a house right before last and the poor mark of a taxpayer told me such a hard luck story that he had me sheddin' tears an' lendin' him my last cent."

A widower never invests in a guitar for the purpose of serenading a spinster. He begins right where he left off at the end of his first courtship.

A woman forgives an injury one day and forgets that she has forgiven it the next.

The "Meat" of Corn

— the sweet centers of choice Indian corn; cooked, seasoned just right, rolled thin as paper and toasted until they become golden brown flakes—crisp and delicious!

That's why

Post Toasties

are better than ordinary "corn flakes."

Toasties are packed in an inner container inside the tight-sealed, familiar, yellow carton—keeps the food fresh and crisp for your appetite—

Superior Corn Flakes

— sold by Grocers.



CHARGE THAT SENATOR PENROSE DEBAUCHED FORMER MAYOR REYBURN OF PHILADELPHIA

The direct and circumstantial charge that Senator Boies Penrose himself was personally guilty of putting up money to debauch the late Mayor Reyburn of Philadelphia, is made by the North American.

This direct exposure giving dates and places and stating categorically that Penrose was personally mixed up in the scandalous financial intrigues of the Republican leaders of Philadelphia created consternation last week among the machine leaders and workers of Philadelphia.

The editors of the North American charge circumstantially that Senator Penrose with two city contractors debauched the late Mayor Reyburn while he was then magistrate of the city by the payment of sums aggregating \$198,000.

The North American recites that in August, 1911, Penrose sought an interview with the editors of that newspaper and told them that Reyburn and Clay, his director of public safety, were bankrupts and corruptionists, and that they had received from contractors, politicians and corporation officials nearly \$1,000,000 in cash and other forms of financial aid.

Penrose then sought the help of the North American in defeating William S. Vare, one of the contractor politicians of Philadelphia, who was a candidate for mayor and who was being supported by Reyburn and Clay.

Penrose in Game, Too.

Penrose had brought the Catlin commission to Philadelphia in order to club the Vare candidacy out of existence. This Catlin commission professed itself ready to hear charges from whatever source concerning the contract irregularities of the politicians of Philadelphia.

Penrose declared to the North American and Attorney General Bell, who was in the conference with the editors, that he himself, along with others would appear before the Catlin commission and give testimony. He gave his "word of honor" that the hearing of the charges would be held and that he would appear as a witness to substantiate by his testimony the facts concerning widespread municipal corruption which he had volunteered to the editors of the paper.

Penrose informed the editors of the North American that Director Clay had lost at least one-half a million dollars in gambling in rapid transit stock. Among other amounts given to Reyburn and Clay by politicians he specified a large sum—\$198,000—which he said Reyburn had received in cash from certain interests. At most immediately thereafter he said that two or three persons who pro-

vided it were contractors—city contractors, who had received facts from the mayor.

"And then without further urging, he said that one of the two was Vare and the other McNichol," says the North American exposé.

Penrose Convicts Himself.

"Just here the senator related with great gusto an incident which seemed to afford him the richest amusement. William S. Vare, he said, personally paid \$5,000 cash to Reyburn, and then came 'strutting' before Penrose and others, 'with his chest sticking out like a pouter pigeon's,' so proud was he of his success in actually having passed the money into the mayor's hand—the first time he had experienced that personal triumph of diplomacy.

"Senator Penrose was in a position to appreciate the exquisite humor of Vare's pride in his achievement, since he knew that McNichol and Israel W. Durham had passed cash over to Reyburn before he was elected mayor.

"Thus we had the voluntary, explicit avowals of Senator Penrose, made before witnesses, that Reyburn and Clay had been debauched by Vare, McNichol, Durham and others. He asked us impressively what we supposed would be the effect of publication of these facts upon the mayor and the director.

"We said that if the facts were properly supported and were capable of legal proof, it would destroy the two officials; otherwise, of course, the publication would destroy The North American. And we inquired what substantiation we could count upon.

"Why," said Senator Penrose, "I would stand behind you."

"How?" we inquired.

"I'll appear as a witness," said the senator.

"As a witness to what?" we insisted.

"Well," said the senator, in a final burst of candor, "I was one of the three who supplied the \$198,000. I put up one-third of the money."

"Then the senator explained he felt it necessary for the sake of the party."

\$198,000 Put Up.

"After having unburdened himself of this vital acknowledgement—that the \$198,000 corruption fund was raised by himself and McNichol and Vare—Senator Penrose readily gave us further details.

"He said the money was raised jointly, and paid to the mayor—after the \$5,000 passed over by Vare—through Fred Wagner, a confidential bookkeeper in the office of Wolf Brothers.

"Then he described with graphic humor the ceaseless importunities of

Reyburn—how he would pursue the members of the corruption syndicate with messages by letter and telegram and telephone; how his demands became so enormous that they were compelled to pay him sums just large enough to keep him quiet—\$5,000 when he asked for \$10,000, \$10,000 when he asked for \$20,000, and so on.

"Very likely," he remarked, with solemn sarcasm, "you will find that the payments were most liberal just before contracts were to be handed out at city hall."

"Such was the startling budget of news that we took to our legal adviser, after receiving the senator's assurance that he would tap all his sources of information for evidence to corroborate the charges with which he had furnished us.

"It was from Senator Penrose, then, that we first learned that Reyburn and Clay, bankrupts, had been debauched by contractors, politicians and corporation officers.

"It was from Senator Penrose that we learned that William S. Vare had personally handed cash to Reyburn, and that Edwin H. Vare had 'fixed' the mayor by purchasing worthless bonds from him.

"Senator Penrose it was," who informed us that Clarence Wolf had given Reyburn at least \$100,000.

"It was he who related to us how President McCall and the Philadelphia electric interests backed Clay's stock-gambling account; how John B. Parsons and George D. Widener had endorsed Clay's paper and had had to pay \$100,000.

"It was Senator Penrose who disclosed to us the fact that the joint account recording the debauchery of Reyburn was kept in the office of Wolf Brothers by a confidential bookkeeper.

"And it was Senator Penrose who made known to us the fact that Vare and McNichol were two of three men who raised \$198,000 to bribe Reyburn, admitting, finally, that he himself was the third member of the syndicate of corruption."

"Word of Honor" Didn't Stand.

In spite of Penrose's "word of honor" the North American charges that 48 hours before the time set for the hearing before the Catlin commission, rumors were circulated that Senator Penrose was going to adjourn his Catlin commission.

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
	\$1,008,168.41

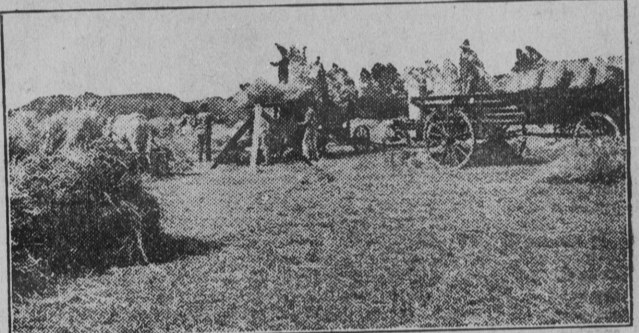
Liabilities:

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

Officers and Directors:

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

TEN ESSENTIALS IN GROWING ALFALFA



Baling Alfalfa Hay Direct From Windrow on 1,400-Acre Farm Near Sherman, Texas.

Alfalfa, one of the oldest and most widespread of crops, can be grown in this country as far as climate is concerned, in every state, but in the humid sections it is very exacting in the character of soil and treatment required. The following list of "don'ts," published by the U. S. department of agriculture in Farmers' Bulletin No. 339 will, therefore, be of interest: **Ten Don'ts for the Alfalfa Grower.**

- Don't fail to provide for ample irrigation.
- Don't sow poor or weedy seed.
- Don't sow on a weedy soil.
- Don't sow on any but a sweet, well-limed soil.
- Don't sow on poorly drained soil.
- Don't sow on any but a finely-prepared, well-settled seed bed.
- Don't pasture the first or second year.
- Don't lose the leaves; they constitute the best part of the hay.
- Don't seed a large acreage to begin with. Experiment on a small area first.
- Don't give up. Many prominent alfalfa growers finally succeeded only after many failures.

The first essential, as these "don'ts" show, is proper soil. A deep, fertile, well-drained soil, rich in lime and reasonably free from weeds is indispensable, and it is useless to attempt to grow alfalfa on any other kind of land. The lack of any one of these qualities is very apt to be the cause of failure especially in the East and South, where at best alfalfa is produced with some difficulty.

The plant is a deep-feeding one and usually sends its roots down many feet to obtain food and moisture which are out of reach of the shallow-rooted crops. On soil that lacks depth alfalfa is unable to utilize its deep-feeding roots and is, therefore, less able to withstand the attack of surface-feeding weeds. An exception to this seems to be found in the case of soils that are underlaid by limestone at a depth of some eighteen inches or two feet.

Weeds are, in fact, one of the greatest enemies of alfalfa. The young plants are very tender and are apt to be killed during their early stages of growth. For this reason it is good practice to raise some cultivated crop on the ground for two or three seasons before alfalfa is planted. If this is not practicable some such crop as cowpeas, which naturally prevent the growth of weeds, can be seeded. Alfalfa sown in the spring is especially susceptible to harm from weeds, and spring seeding, therefore, should be avoided wherever possible. It is, however, preferable in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas where any but spring or early summer stands are very apt to winterkill. In general, the principle underlying the time of seeding is to sow as far in advance as possible of what promises to be the most trying season for the young plants. In the East and South a late summer seeding is usually best. This enables an earlier crop to be removed from the land

and gives alfalfa ample time to make a growth before the winter sets in; a fact which gives the plants a good start in the following spring, and aids them successfully to resist the inroad of weeds.

The conditions that determine the time for seeding alfalfa indirectly determine also the crops which should precede it. Where late summer seeding is practiced a truck crop which matures early will enable one crop to be secured that season and still allow time for the preparation of the land for alfalfa. Under such circumstances the fertilizer demanded by the truck crop will probably be sufficient for the alfalfa.

The efficiency of green manure crops in increasing the humus content of the soil makes them especially valuable as a preliminary crop for alfalfa. If the soil is not fertilized in this way, or does not obtain the benefit of manure used for previous cash crops, well-rotted barnyard manure or commercial fertilizers must be employed if the best results are hoped for. It must always be borne in mind that alfalfa requires rich soil. It cannot be grown on any kind of land that happens to be handy for the farmer. On the other hand, with proper conditions and care its yield will be sufficient to justify the use of the richest and best drained land on the farm. In the East it is usually best to develop the fertility of some of the high, rolling land and seed that. Bottom lands should be avoided; not only is the danger from weeds on such soils greater, but alfalfa absolutely requires well-drained land.

Overflows from streams are usually fatal to it during its growing period, in fact, it is unusual for it to survive more than 24 hours of complete submergence, although during its dormant period in the winter it is less susceptible.

Not the least difficulty that the alfalfa grower must face is the necessity for thorough inoculation of the soil in regions where the proper bacteria are not supplied by nature. Throughout the western half of the United States inoculation, in general does not appear to be necessary, but in the East the grower who neglects this precaution is practically certain to lose his time. There are two methods now in general use. The bacteria may be supplied either by scattering the soil from a successful alfalfa field, or by cultures. The artificial cultures are supplied by the United States department of agriculture and their use explained in detail in the printed matter which accompanies the bottle of culture. After being mixed with the clean water and certain chemicals these cultures are applied to the seed, which is then dried in a shaded place and sown as soon as possible. When this method is successful at all it appears to be fully as much so as the scattering of soil.

Do black hens make you think of crows? Then don't keep them. Look for the hens you like to look at best.