

FARMERS COLUMN

Some Practical Suggestions Well Worth Knowing From the Department of Agriculture.

FACTS FOR DAILY USE

WHAT TO DO WITH

THE OLD ROOSTER
The "old rooster" is the poorest of all table poultry. So poor that when crated and shipped separately to market, the returns received are almost nothing. If mixed with other poultry, a few pounds of old rooster may so cut down the price that the rooster is a dead loss.

For home consumption the old rooster may be made over into almost a new chicken by castrating. This method, however, is slow, if sure. A shorter cut recommended by W. Theo. Wittman, poultry expert of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and one bringing a great improvement is to coop him in a darkened, cool, quiet place (a coop with a slatted bottom and a barn basement are good) and feed him regularly, three times a day, on soft or wet mash, for a period of ten to twenty days. This wet mash should be either finely ground oats and red middlings, half and half, wet down with either sweet or sour milk, or buckwheat middlings and ground oats.

If a rich, oily table bird is wished cornmeal and middlings should be fed, and not only so much as will be eaten up clean each meal, but such only as the weather being warm, has been fresh mixed. It is also important that the birds be freed of lice by dusting with insect powder; that the star on heavy mash feeding be done slowly and that one sort of milk be used, not sour one day and sweet the next. The bird or birds must be where they are quiet and out of sight and sound of other poultry. A little fresh water, green stuff, charcoal and a very little tallow or suet daily are desirable. The coop should be small, and if so, and in a semi-dark place as it should be, three or four birds can usually be handled successfully in each coop.

If properly handled, according to the above instructions, your tough old rooster will be a fat, tender and juicy table bird at the end of two or three weeks.

SELLING BUTTER OR

SELLING MILK.
"Last week a man put a question to me that is very often asked," says L. W. Lighty, expert on farm crops and dairying of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. "He showed me his herd and a bunch of young stock and calves that showed thrift and good feeding. He took me to the swine department and there were all kinds of fine growthy pigs and splendid sows and I complimented him on the good stock."

"Said he: 'I am selling butter for thirty-five cents down in my town a few miles away, but a creamery has been started down the valley and they are now offering \$1.40 a hundred at the station for the milk, but promise more in winter and less in summer, and I was wondering if I had better sell the milk and stop churning.'"

"I took a pencil and looking at the cows which had not been tested, I ventured to call the average test 4.3, but it may have been higher. Thus he easily could have churned four and a half pounds of butter from a hundred pounds of milk and made liberal allowances. This would have netted him \$1.37 per hundred, but it made him the work of separating and churning. Now it is hard work to do this but when he was done milking he started a little engine and looked on while the separating was done, and set the cream in the vat to cool. The skim milk he carried to those fine pigs and growthy calves and what it netted him I am not sure, but I will venture a guess by experiments that he was selling that skim milk at from forty to fifty cents a hundred pounds to those pigs and calves."

"I told him this and he started the engine and put the belt to the churn and said: 'I guess I will keep on doing the easy work if I have to do the hard anyhow and make the major as well as the minor profits.' He was right."

"If we are properly equipped we can make the best of butter on the farm with a little extra labor and are not at the mercy of the factory. There is no harm to have the equipment if we sell the milk, as the time often comes when we have to assert our rights against the combined middlemen and with equipment we are in preparedness for the dairyman."

Reports of the failure of County Commissioners to have constables enforce the 1915 dog act by having unlicensed dogs in boroughs and townships killed will probably result in suits being instituted by the Attorney General's office to compel the enforcement of the law.

WINDBER AGAIN WINS RED CROSS PRIZES.

Windber again takes first place in the Nation among the prizes distributed by the American Red Cross among miners for actual First-Aid work to save life or limb during the year 1915. In addition, a Windber youth won the second prize offered by the Red Cross Society.

Willis Ream won the first prize of \$50 for controlling a severe case of hemorrhage on November 4, 1915. The case was that of Joseph Sapary, an outside man who was squeezed at No. 40, between mine cars and so badly injured that one leg had to be amputated. Ream happened to be near and took prompt measures to staunch the flow of blood, thereby saving Sapary's life.

Harry Shook, 18 years of age, won the second prize and the incident happened the same day as the accident to Sapary. Chas. H. Holowshko, 16 years old, was shocked by a trolley wire on his first day in the mines. He had been hired to whitewash shelter holes, etc., and in approaching one of these touched a trolley wire. Shook saved his life by using resuscitative measures.

First-Aid Director Allen S. Snyder is much delighted that this is the second successive year for the prizes to come here. Last year, Messrs. J. H. Burt, H. M. S. Gimber, J. H. Shook, father of the youth who won the 1915 second prize, and Francis Hagan were jointly awarded the \$50 first prize for life-saving work during 1914.

EDWARD MILLER

Edward Miller, a respected citizen of Somerset Township, died suddenly on Tuesday of last week at his home near Lavansville. He had complained for several days of feeling unwell but he was in Somerset on Saturday and at church on Sunday. He was about sixty-two years of age.

Edward H. Miller was born at Edie, a son of Jonathan Miller on November 29, 1854. He was united in marriage with Mary Friedline, daughter of Moses Friedline on October 5, 1876, and who survives him. Surviving children are: Alpha, who now lives on "Mayfield farm"; Frank, at home; Elizabeth wife of Albert Hemminger; and Lulu wife of Lloyd Marteeny.

Mr. Miller purchased "Mayfield Farm" formerly owned by Rev. H. H. Flick, from George Marteeny in 1901. Within five years Mr. Miller made "Mayfield" a paying investment. He farmed intensively and successfully until two years ago when Mr. Miller retired from his active operation of the farm and was succeeded by his son Alpha, who is also "making good."

Mr. Miller was a citizen of the highest character, and as an agriculturist he was a leader among his fellow-farmers.

JACOB ROSS

Jacob Ross, the oldest undertaker in Somerset county, died at his home in Shanksville May 22 in his 82nd year. His death was caused by heart trouble. The funeral took place Thursday afternoon, from the Shanksville Reformed Church, of which he was a life long member, the Rev. Frank Wetzel of Stoyestown conducting the obsequies. He was a veteran of the late Civil War, and is survived by two children, Charles H. Ross and Mrs. William H. Foy, both of Shanksville. He is also survived by five grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES

A word to the fond mother about the danger of handling books in the home from circulating libraries where health authorities, thousands of the organization is such that it does not require books to be disinfected every time they are returned from circulation.

With all the care and energy of the health authorities thousands of homes in this State are infected with tuberculosis and it will continue to be spread through circulating libraries unless the people demand the disinfection of the books to destroy the germs of disease that they otherwise may carry from home to home.

We often see a mother with her infant in her arms that is being lulled to sleep while the mother is reading a book from a circulating library.

Tuberculosis is only one of several diseases that may be communicated by unclean books.

MAY BOOM COAL FIELDS.

There is a distant probability that boom in coal lands of Western Pennsylvania says the Charleroi Mail. There is a distant probability that Thompson coal will be taken care of in the near future and this probability presages development. In the West Virginia fields there appears to be a hint of future activity and the same is true of other virgin sections. Powerful organizations have been at work and something may be expected to follow.

Get our prices on job work.

U. S. CALLS ALLIES TO TASK ON MAILS

Radical Change of Procedure Is Demanded

A LIST OF CASES IS GIVEN

Change Is Demanded In Practice of Detaining Letter Mail in British Ports After Stoppage at Sea.

The reply of the United States to the joint memorandum of the British and French governments on interference with the mails is an emphatic, and, the state department believes, convincing legal argument against the present practices of the French and British authorities in their treatment of mails from and to the United States.

The United States characterizes the wrongs done to American citizens through these practices as intolerable; states that it expects these practices to cease, and adds that only a radical change restoring to the United States its full rights as a neutral power will satisfy this government.

It is known that the United States has the support of Holland, Sweden and other neutral countries in its protest to the entente. These other neutral powers have already protested against wrongs which their citizens have suffered.

The United States admits that the entente may search mail on belligerent vessels to ascertain whether contraband is being transmitted under sealed cover, and this government also admits that the entente may intercept at sea all mails coming out of and going into ports of the enemy's coasts which are effectively blockaded.

But the methods employed by the British and French authorities are severely scored. The note states that these authorities remove all mails, genuine correspondence as well as post parcels, and take them to London, where they are delayed for days, weeks or even months.

The United States contends that this is a violation of the prior practices of nations, which Great Britain and her allies have in the past assisted to establish and maintain. A detailed summary of injuries in a commercial sense suffered by American citizens through unwarranted interference with the mails is given in the note.

CAR OVERTURNS--ONE KILLED

Girl Was Driving; Father Is Victim; Five Others Injured.

Robert G. Miller, aged fifty-seven, of Zaniesville, O., was killed when his automobile overturned on the national road, south of Newark.

The car was being driven by his daughter, Miss Ruth Miller. In attempting to pass another car she let the machine run off the concrete road onto the soft earth. Mr. Miller grabbed the steering wheel and turned the wheel.

Five other occupants of the car, Mr. and Mrs. G. Miller, Mrs. F. Shyrook were severely cut and bruised, Mrs. Adams suffering a broken leg.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Pittsburgh, May 30.
Butter—Prints, 33@33½c; tubs, 25@32½c. Eggs—Fresh, 24@24½c.
Cattle—Prime, \$9.80@10.25; good, \$9.25@9.75; tidy butchers, \$9@9.50; fair, \$8.25@8.75; common, \$7@8; hogs, \$6@9; common to good fat hogs, \$5@8.50; common to good fat cows, \$4@6.50; fresh cows and springers, \$4@8.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$7.50@7.75; good mixed, \$6.75@7.40; fair mixed, \$6@6.50; culls and common, \$3.50@5; lambs, \$5@9.25; spring lambs, \$6@10; veal calves, \$11@11.50; heavy and thin calves, \$6@8.50.
Hogs—Prime heavy hogs, heavy mixed and mediums, \$9.75@9.80; heavy Yorkers, \$9.70@9.75; light Yorkers, \$9.25@9.50; pigs, \$8.75@8.90; roughs, \$8@8.25; stags, \$6.75@7.

Cleveland, May 30.
Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$9.25@9.70; good to choice butcher steers, \$8.50@9.25; fair to good butcher steers, \$8@8.75; good to choice heifers, \$7.75@9; good to choice butcher bulls, \$7.25@8.25; bologna bulls, \$6@7; good to choice cows, \$7.25@8; fair to good cows, \$6.50@7.50; common cows, \$4.50@6.50.

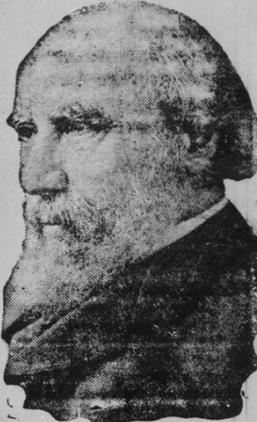
Clipped Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice lambs, \$9.75@10; fair to good, \$8@9.50; good to choice wethers, \$8@8.50; good to choice ewes, \$7.75@8; mixed ewes and wethers, \$8@8.25; culls, \$4.50@7.50.
Hogs—Mixed, \$9.85@9.90; Yorkers, \$9.85; mediums, \$9.90@9.95; pigs, \$9.25; stags, \$7.25; roughs, \$8.30.

Chicago, May 30.
Hogs—Bulk, \$9.55@9.70; light, \$9.10@9.65; mixed, \$9.30@9.75; heavy, \$9.20@9.80; roughs, \$9.20@9.35; pigs, \$7.25@9.10.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$8.20@10.65; stoc rs and feeders, \$6@8.90; cows and heifers, \$4.50@9.65; calves, \$8@11.

Sheep—Wethers, shorn, \$7@8.35; lambs, shorn, \$8@10.65; springs, \$9@12.
Wheat—July, \$1.07½. Corn—July, 69½c. Oats—July, 40½c.

RAILROAD BUILDER WHO DIED IN ST. PAUL



by Pach Bros. JAMES J. HILL.

WOULD HAVE PRESIDENT OFFER MEDIATION

Senator Lewis Presents Resolution in Senate; Discussion Deferred.

A resolution requesting the president, unless incompatible with the public interest, to suggest to warring nations of Europe that the United States undertake mediation, was introduced in the senate by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, Democrat, of Illinois, to lie on the table for discussion later.

The resolution would authorize the president to propose that the belligerents declare a truce and that each of them select a neutral country as its representative on a board of arbitration thus created; each selected neutral would name one member of the board over which the president or his representative would preside as referee. Under the plan each belligerent would present its demands or claims to the board which would be authorized to arrive at an equitable adjustment.

The resolution recites that it is suggested as an expression of the desire for world peace and not of favoritism for any of the belligerents.

President Wilson told callers that the intervention of a neutral in behalf of peace in Europe could rest only on a mutual understanding by the belligerents that terms to be arranged are to conserve the interests of all, and of the world at large, rather than those of a particular nation or group of nations among the warring powers.

MUST SWEAR TO BEAR ARMS

Society of Friends Immigrant Refused Citizenship in Philadelphia Court.

Members of the Society of Friends emigrating to the United States who will not swear to bear arms in defense of the federal constitution are not entitled to become citizens.

This was the decision of Judge Boyle in the Camden court when he dismissed the application of Francis Willard Wood of Haddonfield for naturalization papers.

Wood, in common with members of the Society of Friends, does not believe in war. His attorney referred to the federal act that exempted members of the Society of Friends from military service. The court said that applied only to citizens of the country, and not to aliens seeking for citizenship.

BEANS SEIZED AS UNFIT

U. S. Marshals Condemn Canned Goods; 4,500 Cans Seized in Month.

With the seizure of 1,440 cans of baked beans at Tyrone, Deputy United States Marshals Bogan and Campbell have made a total of seizure of over 45,000 cans of beans in the last month in this district.

The seizures were made on information of D. M. Walsh, United States pure food and drug inspector. It is alleged that the goods are partly decomposed and unfit for food. All of the goods seized were shipped by midwestern bean packers.

BANDIT FIGHTS TO END

Surrounded in Boathouse in San Francisco Bay by Fifty Policemen.

Barricaded in a boathouse on San Francisco bay, a desperado fought a gun and revolver battle with fifty policemen who surrounded him after he had killed Police Sergeant John J. Moriarity. The desperado was found dead when the police finally captured the boathouse, after shooting the lock off the door.

The name "M. E. Jones" was found on the tallo s label on the dead bandit's coat.

LINCOLN ON WAY TO ENGLAND

Scotland Yard Men Guard Man on Transatlantic Liner.

Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, confessed spy, sailed in charge of Scotland yard men for England on board the Anchor liner Cameronia.

He was delivered to the English authorities to face trial on a charge of forgery. He fought the extradition proceedings, claiming the forgery charge was a trump-up one, and that he would be shot as a spy.

GERMAN EDITORS INVADE CHICAGO

In Convention City to Present Demands to G. O. P.

HILLES OUTLINES PLATFORM

Teutons Want "Frank Diplomacy" and Condemn "Demagogues"—Mr. Hilles Plans to Have Short Platform.

Members of the German-American Publishers' association, in Chicago to attend the Republican national convention, submitted a creed to a representative gathering of Germans from various parts of the country for their approval, which takes sidewise at both President Wilson and Colonel Roosevelt for their attitude on hypheated Americans.

J. B. May, a hosiery manufacturer of Philadelphia, was chosen chairman of the meeting and Adolph Timm, a publisher of Philadelphia, secretary. There were approximately eighty German-Americans present. The organization is as yet without a definite name. The phrase that readers of the creed interpreted as a slap at President Wilson was read into the following sentence:

"We believe in frank diplomacy and international good-will as opposed to the double standard in foreign relations which judges with harsh acerbity the mistakes of one nation and condones with academic disapproval the offenses of another."

This is the sentence which was interpreted as a thrust at Colonel Roosevelt:

"A deaf ear should be turned to all demagogues that trade upon national antipathies and seek to extol their own loyalty by impugning that of others." The "creed" further says:

"We deplore and condemn all attempts to divide Americans and to insult or stigmatize any race, creed or color by invidious hyphenation. Men from every country of the world have found here a new home, a refuge from tyranny and a pathway to opportunity, and all have contributed their sweat and their blood to the upbuilding and defense of our grand democracy. They may be hyphenated Americans, but their Americanism is unshaken. To attempt to arouse animosity and distrust toward any class or nationality, as some have done through shrewd ambition or ungovernable temper, is a crime."

Some things which the tentative creed advocated are: An adequate preparedness based upon patriotism; American ships for our foreign commerce; maintenance of the Panama canal free to American ships; insistence by America upon the freedom of the seas.

It is the intention of the publishers to form a central body which shall keep in touch with all the German-American organizations in the United States with a view to being their mentor and guide in matters of national political importance and on other questions in which the body of German-Americans are interested.

Only leading issues will be dealt with in the Republican platform, if the views of Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the national committee, are an index of the sentiment among those who will be in control of the convention.

Mr. Hilles expressed himself as favoring a platform which will emphasize the propositions which are of vital interest at the present moment and on which Republicans and Progressives are in accord.

"Personally, I have the feeling that the platform should treat only of three or four important questions," said Mr. Hilles. There will of course be a preparedness plank, another declaring for a tariff commission and a return to a protective tariff basis and a plank dealing with the shortcomings of the Democratic administration.

"Of course, it is for the fifty-three members of the resolutions committee to decide whether the platform should be limited to these issues and possibly one or two others or whether there should be a long list of planks dealing with all sorts of other questions."

Eleventh hour efforts to contest the entire delegation from North Carolina, including four delegates-at-large and seventeen district delegates, failed to make any headway at the offices of the Republican national committee.

Secretary Reynolds announced that the would-be contestants had failed to observe the rule that required notice of contest to be filed not less than twenty days before the convention.

Therefore he said the North Carolina contest will be considered by the national committee, unless the committee itself decides to waive the rule and hear the trouble.

Presbyterians Will Go to Dallas. Dallas, T. X., was selected as the place of meeting of the 1917 general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America at the assembly in Atlantic City.

Fertilizer Poisons Farmer. While sowing oats several weeks ago, one of the hands of Perry C. Harris, a farmer of near Elkins, W. Va., became infected from fertilizer, from which he is dead.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

16-DAY EXCURSIONS TO NORFOLK AND OLD POINT COMFORT VIRGINIA

June 29, July 13 and 27 August 10 and 24, September 7

\$8.50 ROUND TRIP

GOOD IN COACHES ONLY FOR \$2.00 ADDITIONAL TICKETS WILL BE GOOD IN PULLMAN CARS WITH PULLMAN TICKETS

The Route is Rail to Washington or Baltimore and Delightful Steamship Trip to Destination

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Take the backache out of house-cleaning. Use linoleum for floors.

Armstrong's Linoleum is made in patterns for the parlor as well as the kitchen. Fits the needs of the bathroom and the bedroom.

It is clean, sanitary, durable and economical.

Plenty of patterns to pick from—nearly a hundred new ones that are decidedly out-of-the-ordinary.

No trouble to show them—and you need not do more than look.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO

EXCURSION TO CUMBERLAND AND RETURN

SUNDAY, JUNE 4

\$1.00 FROM ROUND TRIP, MEYERSDALE

Special Train Leaves at 9:32 A. M.

FULL INFORMATION AT TICKET OFFICES

NOTICE

All persons knowing themselves to be the Meyersdale Auto Company prior to March 1, 1916 are requested to make settlement before June 1, 1916. All accounts remaining unsettled by this latter date will be placed in legal hands for collection.

Gurley, Plock and Berkley.

FOR RENT—The Morrell Homestead, eleven rooms, laundry, bath and all conveniences. Good orchard and six lots. Barn and outbuildings. Immediate possession. Apply to Citizens Bank.

J. F. NAUGLE, 239 MAIN STREET.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of the Willard Store on Centre street at Flaugherly Creek bridge. The stock consists of groceries, dishware tobacco, candy. There is a very large double soda fountain to be sold also. Apply at once at the Store.

CABBAGE PLANTS AT HABEL & PHILLIPS.