

THE FARMER'S COLUMN

LIMING CAN BE DONE NOW

"Many farmers who find no time for doing the work of the farm at the time or in the manner they would like to do it, must do the best they can with the limited amount of labor available," says J. T. Campbell, farm adviser of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"I have met many farmers during the past season who wish to use lime on their land, but were so crowded with their work that liming could not be done. To such, let me recommend hauling the lime during the nice days of late autumn after the rush of cropping is over. If the lime is hauled and applied to the land at this time, it will be in readiness for next season's crops. The fields are generally dry and solid at this season and the lime can be spread as hauled, right on the sod or other land needing it. It will be plowed down at the next plowing and its full benefit may not be realized till it is plowed up again, but the fact that it can be applied at this time, when otherwise there is not time for applying it, will offset the slight loss that may take place.

"I would prefer to have the lime applied to the plowed land and worked in, but in the rush of seeding time this is frequently out of the question. Most of us cannot farm as we would like to farm but must farm as we can. Many of those who would advise the farmer in his work know little of the conditions confronting the man in the fields. Get the lime and apply it when other work is not pressing, it will be profitable."

SEED CORN SELECTED

"In large areas of this State very little corn has fully ripened and unless care is exercised in the selection of ears on stalks which are sufficiently ripe to produce a strong plant or in the selection of stalks on which the ears are fully developed, though they may be only ripe enough to make early silage, there will be a serious shortage in seed corn," says Franklin Menzes, farm adviser of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"If these not fully ripened stalks are cut close to the ground and are put into a sheltered place for several weeks where the stalk and the leaves do not dry out before the grains have taken up the elaborated materials in the stalks and leaves and have become fully developed and the ears are afterward housed in a place sufficiently warm for the corn to dry and where the juices of the corn do not freeze, such corn will usually germinate as well as corn that is cut when the husk begins to dry and get up in shocks.

"Market gardeners and truckers use a similar method for developing sweet corn which has been planted for a late crop. Sweet corn in which the grains have not quite fully developed, but the stalks and leaves have elaborated the materials for developing these grains, are cut before they are frosted and kept in a cool place where the stalks and leaves do not dry out and take the moisture away from the ears. This leaves the elaborated materials in the stalk, and it is conveyed to the grain and develops it in such a way to have sweet corn for Thanksgiving, and a little further south for Christmas dinners. Certainly all seed corn, to make sure that it will germinate, must be tested."

HELPING ARGENTINE FARMERS

Under the Republican tariff law, imports of corn were practically all in the first nine months of the Democratic tariff, before the outbreak of the war in Europe, we imported corn to the value of \$7,564,699. That was seven million dollars of good American money sent abroad to pay for the products of foreign farms, chiefly in Argentina. It was seven million dollars absolutely lost to American industry. It was seven million dollars of direct aid to the building up of agricultural industry in other lands. It was a loss of seven million dollars to the retail merchants of America, who would have received this money in exchange for goods, of the money had been paid to American farmers. And yet the Wilson administration expects to get the votes of the corn growers of America, and of the merchants and laborer in the corn-growing states.

ROCKWOOD

Rev. W. H. Landis for several years pastor of the local Reformed Church at Rockwood, has returned to his home at Derry, after spending several days with his Rockwood friends. He was accompanied as far as Pittsburgh by H. W. Musser.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Daniel Earle Miller, son of Mrs. E. D. Miller of Rockwood, and Miss Kathryn Heinbaugh, daughter



The Clubby Smoke—"Bull" Durham

You start something lively when you produce "Bull" Durham in a crowd of live-wires and start "rolling your own". That fresh, mellow-sweet fragrance of "Bull" Durham makes everyone reach for "the makings". A hand-rolled "Bull" Durham cigarette brims over with zest and snap and the sparkle of sprightly spirits.

GENUINE
"BULL" DURHAM
SMOKING TOBACCO

Made of rich, ripe Virginia-North Carolina leaf, "Bull" Durham is the mildest, most enjoyable tobacco in the world.

No other cigarette can be so full of life and youthful vigor as a fresh-rolled cigarette of "Bull" Durham.

"Roll your own" with "Bull" Durham and you'll discover a new joy in smoking.

FREE An Illustrated Booklet, showing correct way to "Roll Your Own" Cigarettes, and a package of cigarette papers, will both be mailed, free, to any address in U. S. on request. Address "Bull" Durham, Durham, N. C.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Heinbaugh of Chicago Junction, O. The ceremony was performed on Wednesday morning, after which a wedding breakfast was served to a host of friends. They will spend their honeymoon touring the west and expect to be at home about November 1 in Rockwood, where Mr. Miller is chief freight clerk for the Baltimore & Ohio.

Mrs. B. P. Hauger, the representative of the Rockwood Encampment No. 103, I. O. O. F., has returned home after attending the Grand Encampment at Chambersburg.

Mrs. D. W. Bittner of Meyersdale, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Peter Hauger of Main street, this week.

U. S. Werner of Rockwood, will act as toastmaster at a banquet at Friends given by the Daughters of America to the Friedens Jr. O. U. A. M. W. H. Coughenour will also be a speaker at this banquet.

Mrs. E. D. Miller of Rockwood, departed for Kansas City, Mo., where she will spend several months as the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Beachy.

Laurence Lohr, a recent bride, was tendered a miscellaneous shower at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Moyle, Thursday evening. The evening was spent playing games and music, after which luncheon was served. The following were present; Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Lohr, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hood and son Paul, Mrs. Ross Kimmel, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Moyle, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Baker, Mrs. Milton Heinbaugh, Mrs. J. H. Growall, Mrs. Irvin Ream and son George Ream, Mrs. George Miller, Mrs. A. C. Sterner, Mrs. Emmett Sullivan, Mrs. Slias Miller, Mrs. Harrison Sterner, Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mr. Harry Bittner, Mrs. J. D. Snyder, Mrs. Ira Hechler, Mrs. H. E. Miller, Mrs. Frank Harline, Mrs. Rose Ann Snyder, Mrs. Charlie Wable, Mrs. James Peters, Mrs. Susie Shultz, Mrs. Ernest Slater, Mrs. Ted Colegrove, Mrs. George E. Wingard, Mr. and Mrs. George Colegrove, Harry Colegrove, Mrs. Monroe, Misses Marie Miller, Minnie Faidley, Mabel Bittner, Ora Sanner, Helen Slater, Clara Moyle, Besie Moyle, Annie Shultz and Mary Johnson and Fred Peters, Harry Miller, Ralph Moyle, James Moyle and Andy Moyle.

Mrs. Monroe, Mr. and Mrs. George Colegrove and Harry Colegrove, of Albany N. Y. are guests of their brother and sister-in-law Mr. and Mrs. Ted Colegrove.

Mrs. Elwood Zearfoss is seriously ill at her home on Market street, suffering with an attack of acute indigestion.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. A good home for the right person. Apply at this office.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

CONFLUENCE

J. W. Clouse, the Contractor, with his force of men is engaged in putting the cornice and roof on the First National Bank Building.

Mrs. G. A. Wagner and two children who were recent guests of Mrs. Wagner's parents Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Reiber have returned to their home in Connellsville.

Dr. H. P. Meyers has returned from a business trip to Pittsburg.

E. K. Beggs has returned from a business trip to Pittsburg.

Mrs. J. C. Show and granddaughter Gertrude, have moved to Fairmont, W. Va. where they will reside with the former's daughter, Mrs. A. B. Maddox.

Rev. L. W. Lepage and family left yesterday for Webster, Pa. where he has been assigned as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the next year. They made many friends here during their three years' stay.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Wagner and baby who were visiting Mrs. Wagner's father, I. L. Hall for a few days have returned to their home in Connellsville.

Garfield Show has returned to his home in Uniontown after visiting friends and hunting in this vicinity several days.

Mrs. Kate Sherrick of Somerset has returned after a few days visit with her brother John Davis of the West Side.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hileman and child have returned to their home in Braddock after visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Orville Hileman here several days.

WHO AM I?

The following pertinent paragraphs were taken from the State Fire Marshall's report and have their application as applied to the origin of fires through carelessness.

I am more powerful than the combined armies of the world.

I am more deadly than bullets, and I have wrecked more homes than the mightiest of siege guns.

I steal in the United States alone over \$300,000,000 each year.

I spare no one, and find my victims among the rich and poor alike; the young and the old; the strong and the weak; widows and orphans know me.

I massacre thousand upon thousands of wage-earners in a year.

I lurk in unseen places, and do most of my work silently. You are warned against me, but you heed not.

I am relentless; I am everywhere; in the home, on the street, in the factory, at railroad crossings and on the sea.

I bring sickness, degradation and death, and yet few seek to avoid me.

I destroy, crush and maim; I give nothing, but take all.

I am your worst enemy.

I AM CARELESSNESS.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S LABOR SPEECH CAUSES STIR AMONG VOTERS

Exposes Democratic Methods to Gain Vote of Laboring Man and Tells Some Truths About President Wilson's Administration—Farmers and Laboring Men Have Both Benefitted Under Republican Administrations. The Protective Tariff is Necessary.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17.—Voters of Pennsylvania of all political faiths have been stirred by the ringing words of Colonel Roosevelt in his speech at Wilkes-Barre last Saturday night. It was the strongest address the former president delivered since he declared in favor of the election of Mr. Hughes on the Republican ticket. Among laboring men it was received as a declaration, not only in their favor, but as an exposure of the unfairness, labor enmity, and general deception of the Wilson administration toward the men who toil for a living.

Colonel Roosevelt's friendship to the cause of labor has never been questioned. During his administration as president his sympathies were always toward the laboring classes, and as will be remembered, at times he went far beyond any other chief executive in righting the wrongs that were being inflicted upon working men.

His intervention into the anthracite coal strike, his insistence that an arbitration board be named to settle the trouble, and finally his notification to the world that unless the coal companies would agree to arbitrate the trouble, the coal mines might be seized in order to avert the coal famine that was menacing the entire eastern section of the United States, made his speech at Wilkes-Barre on Saturday night particularly appropriate, for that city was the very heart of the coal crisis fourteen years ago. Consequently, Colonel Roosevelt's words were accepted, not as mere utterances of one who promises and does not fulfill, but rather, as statements and opinions based upon actual experiences and accomplishments.

In the very beginning of his speech at Wilkes-Barre, Colonel Roosevelt said that he was proud of the fact that he held a Union card, being a member of the Brotherhood. He followed with the statement that he believes in labor unions, when labor unions are right; but he believes first of all in the Union to which all of us belong—the Union of all of the people of the United States.

Arbitrary Legislation Bill. The contention of the Democrats that Mr. Wilson, in standing for the Adamson bill, stood for an eight-hour day bill, was disputed by Colonel Roosevelt. He pointed out that though he believes in an eight-hour day, he does not believe in arbitrary legislation to raise wages in any industry under the eight-hour clock.

According to the former president Mr. Wilson should have stood by the honor and the interests of the United States in this railroad dispute; he should have insisted upon a full investigation before action; he should have insisted upon arbitration; and if he had announced his determination to call upon the entire power of the United States to keep the arteries of traffic open, in the event of an attempt to tie up traffic, there would be general commendation for the president instead of country-wide indignation and protest. Continuing along this line, Colonel Roosevelt said, "But to take such action needed courage, it needed disinterestedness. It was necessary that the man taking it should put duty to the nation first and political and personal considerations last. What President Wilson did was to permit the overriding of justice by appeals to brute force."

"He (Wilson) says that it would have been futile to show courage and stand up for the right. From the standpoint of the nation, the worst type of futility in a president is to fail to stand up for the right. President Wilson felt it was futile to oppose these men, exactly as President Buchanan, his spiritual forbear, felt in 1860, that it was futile to oppose secession. That type of futility gives the real measure of the man who practices it. What Buchanan considered a futile Lincoln made heroic."

"I champion Mr. Hughes as against Mr. Wilson because in every case crises Mr. Wilson, by his public acts, has shown that he will not yield to justice; whereas the public acts of Mr. Hughes have proved him to be incapable of yielding in such a crisis to any threat, whether made by politicians, corporations or labor leaders."

Stands for Better Wage. Great applause greeted Colonel Roosevelt when he gave an exposition of how he stood in the past for the rights of labor. Speaking along these lines, he said:

"I have always stood for the rights of labor. You miners before me know that. I stood by you, and I incurred the hostility of the greatest financial powers of the land by so doing. I have felt that hostility in public life ever since. But I did not care, because I knew that my course was right. I stood by you because I believed you were right. If I had been the type of man who was willing to stand by you when you were wrong, I would never have dared to stand by you when you were right, against

such opposition as at that time I encountered. I have stood for shorter hours of labor. I have stood for a better wage for the laborer, for better housing conditions, for giving the laboring wageworker better living conditions. I have stood to give him and his wife and his children the chance to make themselves self-sufficient. American citizens should make of themselves. I have stood, and always will stand, for everything in the interest of justice for the laboring man. But I have always stood, and always shall stand, against yielding anything through fear or because of threats. I believe in the great principle of arbitration. I believe in

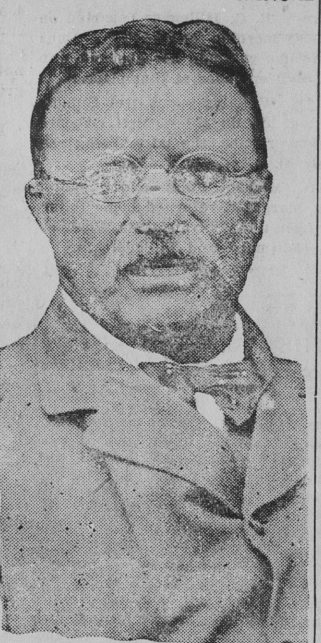


Photo by American Press Association.

invoking the action of the government to help labor; but I also believe that to invoke such action will in the long run be ruinous to labor, as well as to the country, if it is not exercised with wisdom and fearlessness and in the spirit of exact justice to all the parties concerned. If these questions are not settled right, then some time after all the facts have been put before a disinterested and competent body, and the judgment of that body obtained thereon."

Not Real Convictions. How Wilson has changed his plans against his real convictions for the sake of politics was shown by Colonel Roosevelt when he pointed to declarations made by the present chief executive before he had any thought of reaching the White House. Colonel Roosevelt's words were as follows:

"There is grave reason to believe that the course President Wilson has followed he did violate his own real convictions. Until he became a candidate for office, he was a laborer, and often unjust critic of labor unions. I have heard his speeches and letters of his made and written in 1905, 1907 and 1908, in which Mr. Wilson says among other things that 'labor unions drag the highest man down to the level of the lowest'; and in speaking of the capitalist class, he says that 'there is another equally formidable enemy and it is that class formed by the laboring class of this country'; and again, 'I am a fierce partisan of the open shop,' and again, 'The usual standard of the employee in our day is to give as little as he can for his wages. Labor is standardized by trade unions and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. I need not point out how economically disastrous such regulation of labor is. Our economic supremacy may be lost because of unprofitable servants.' These were the utterances of Mr. Wilson when he was president of a university and had neither fear of nor desire to profit by the labor vote. In Mr. Wilson's 'History of the American People,' he explicitly stated that the Chinese ought not to be excluded from this country because it is better to have them here than it is to have the immigrants we now get from Europe. His words were: 'The Chinese are more to be desired as workmen than most of the coarse crew that come crowding in everywhere at the eastern ports.' Now he turns round and says: 'Our gates must be kept open' to those whom he thus denominated a 'coarse crew.' Since he went into politics he has again and again, incessantly and continuously, reversed himself on what he had professed to be his deepest convictions prior to entering politics, and in each case the announced change of conviction agreed with what at the moment seemed to be his political interest."

Farmer and Laboring Man. Part of Mr. Roosevelt's Wilkes-Barre speech was devoted to coupling the welfare of the laboring man with the welfare of the farmer. In doing so, he called attention to the necessity for a protective tariff on the statute books of the United States.

Among other things he said: "The welfare of the laboring man and the welfare of the farmer are together represent the foundation of the national welfare. I have always conscientiously endeavored to do everything in my power for the wage-worker who worked with his hands and for the farmer. I will do everything that in me lies for their permanent good, except anything that is wrong, and that I will do for no man."

"I say to you with deepest conviction that if you yourself will look back you will find that on the average the wage earner has prospered more when this country has been under a protective tariff than when the protective tariff has been so low as to give protection to our immense and varied industries; and above all, to the men working in those industries. As you know, I have always stood for the tariff only to the degree in which the benefit was reasonably shared between the men in the front office and the men who receive the pay envelopes. I stand for that division now. But there must be something to divide, or nobody will get anything."

"I ask you to look back only two short years. Mr. Wilson was inaugurated as president three years ago last spring. He and his party immediately passed a low tariff law. Under it government receipts fell off so alarmingly that there was a great deficit which had to be met by a special tax. This was later called a war tax; but it was not due to the war at all; the decrease in receipts was prior to the war, it was a deficiency tax, pure and simple. As some one pointed out at the time, Canada had a war with no tax; whereas we had a tax with no war. It was purely a deficiency tax."

Business Went to Pieces. "During the first eighteen months of this administration the national business went to pieces, the sidings on the railroads were jammed with empty cars, and the number of employes in every great industry grew to appalling dimensions. I speak here of what I personally know; for less than two years ago I had to take an active part in New York in measures to relieve the unemployed. I then saw municipal lodging houses crowded with overworking, who could not get any work, and who did not have enough money to pay for the poorest lodging of the cheapest meals. The unemployed were numbered not by the thousands, but the scores of thousands; and I was in active correspondence with men and women in other cities, Chicago, Detroit and Philadelphia, where the conditions were just as bad as in New York. Every kind of provision had to be made, by private charities and by the public authorities, in order to care for the multitude of people who wished to work but who were in dire want because there was no work. The misery was widespread. For instance, the board of health of New York, had to pass a special resolution allowing the eating of horse meat (I think the exact phraseology gave permission to fatten old horses for slaughter and food), because every effort had to be made to give those out of work the cheapest food that would sustain life. Remember that those times were normal. There was then no war. We were at peace. We were simply experiencing the normal results of legislative action under Mr. Wilson and the Democratic administration."

Emphasized Important Fact. Concluding his wonderful speech, Colonel Roosevelt emphasized the fact that it does not pay the laboring man to ask or receive from public officials that to which they are not entitled. He said no American citizen could afford to put the stamp of his approval on any law supposed to be passed for the benefit of anybody without investigation. "I ask any man who is tempted to approve of the politician, big or little, whom they think has helped them by doing wrong in their interest, to remember that the man who for his profit does wrong in your interest will just as unhesitatingly do wrong against your interest, if ever he thinks it to his profit to do so."

The final words of Colonel Roosevelt were: "This is a good rule to remember, for laboring men, farmers, professional men, business men, for all citizens of the United States, in dealing with their public servants. If a public servant will do wrong to please any particular class, it may be taken as absolutely certain that he will do wrong against the interest of that particular class whenever it becomes to his own profit to do so."

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