

HARRY KEMP.

Kansas Poet Correspondent
in Sinclair Divorce Case.



Photo by American Press Association.

New York, Aug. 29.—Harry Kemp, rough and ready traveler and poet, whose name Upton Sinclair has brought into the divorce proceedings which he is instituting against his wife, Meta Fuller Sinclair, has added his version to the story.

Harry Kemp is a thin visaged, angular young man of twenty-eight, whose years so far have been spent in unusual ways. At the age of sixteen he started around the world, working his way. The trip occupied the next two years and he came back with considerable knowledge of foreign lands. He completed this spring a course at the University of Kansas.

"I first met Upton Sinclair about four years ago through some of my verses published in the American Magazine and in the Independent. He was kind enough to take an interest in me because of what I may call my poetry of modern life.

"Mr. Sinclair did all he could to assist me in finding publishers for my work and generally in getting recognition for me. That he was not entirely successful in this was not his fault, but the fault of my poetry. Mrs. Sinclair I first met three years ago in Battle Creek, Mich., where she was in the sanitarium. I had been working on one boat to get material for poems. After that we exchanged two or three letters—not more. I should say—and I did not see her again until I came east this spring.

"I worked my way east taking care of cattle on a cattle train, again to get material for poems. I have written one poem as a result of the trip, but it has not yet been published. I had two reasons for coming east. One of them was to get a publisher for my verse, the other to see if I could not get a play I have written produced.

"Upton had given me an open invitation to visit him at Arden. I may as well admit that I had misgivings about going there. I felt that something was going to happen, and I made arrangements for a shack down the Long Island coast in which to spend the summer roughing it. Well, anyhow, I did accept Upton's invitation and I did go to Arden. Upton gave me a tent near his cottage to live in. At Arden Mrs. Sinclair and I were thrown together a great deal. We criticized each other's poetry and read together and took long walks. The present situation evolved itself from these things which I have told you."

Kemp said he had no direct reply to Mr. Sinclair's statement the other day bringing his name into the case.

RIOTERS KILL A MAYOR.

Innocent Italians Object to Sanitation to Prevent Disease.

Naples, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Cosenza, the capital of Calabria, reports a serious condition of affairs at Veribicaro, in the northern part of that province. The ignorant inhabitants of the town have become furious against the sanitary work of the physicians and Red Cross nurses in trying to prevent the spread of cholera and have started rioting. They believe the sanitary measures are intended to spread the disease.

The rioters killed Mayor Guaragna and all the members of his household, as well as several other officials and also two members of the Red Cross society. They burned the city hall, the prefecture, the pretorial court, the telegraph office and the mayor's house and cut the telegraph and telephone lines.

Signor Guaragna's father, who was also mayor at the time, was murdered in a similar uprising in 1837.

TALE OF THE WEATHER.

Observations of the United States weather bureau taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:

Temp.	Weather.
New York..... 73	Clear
Albany..... 76	Rain
Atlantic City... 76	Cloudy
Boston..... 74	Clear
Buffalo..... 66	Rain
Chicago..... 68	Clear
St. Louis..... 72	Clear
New Orleans... 82	Cloudy
Washington... 78	Cloudy

THE SENATE IS GETTING CLOSE

Republican Majority May Be Reduced to Four

BY THE TWO NEWEST STATES

Chances Favor Election of Republican Senators in New Mexico, but Arizona is Nominally Democratic—Elections to Be Held Soon.

When President Taft signed the bill admitting Arizona and New Mexico to the federal Union he gave approval to an act that may go a long way within the next year in wiping out the Republican majority in the United States senate. Four new senators will be added to the rolls in January, 1912, by reason of the admission to statehood of the two territories. Nominally the senate is now Republican. As a matter of fact, the senate is in the control of a hybrid majority composed of insurgents and Republicans.

As at present constituted the senate is composed of fifty Republicans and forty Democrats. There are two vacancies, one created by the death of Senator Hughes of Colorado and the other arising from the death of Senator Frye of Maine. The legislatures of both state are Democratic, and the vacancies will be filled by members of that party. Upon the election of senators by the Maine and Colorado legislatures the nominal Republican majority in the senate will be reduced from ten to eight. Should Arizona and New Mexico send four Democratic senators to Washington the Republican majority would be reduced to four.

Elections to fill all state offices will be held in Arizona and New Mexico at an early date. The campaign has already begun in Arizona and New Mexico. So far as Washington is concerned, interest centers in the selection of senators.

Andrew's Prediction.

According to Delegate Andrew of New Mexico, the new state will go Republican overwhelmingly. "There is not any doubt as to where New Mexico stands politically," said Delegate Andrews. "We will have seventy-three members in our first state legislature. I venture to say that of this number not to exceed twenty will be Democrats. New Mexico will send two Republican senators to the United States senate."

It is quite generally agreed that the chances favor the election of Republican senators in New Mexico, but there is some doubt about the outcome in Arizona. Arizona is normally Democratic. Although now represented in congress by a Republican, Arizona has invariably sent Democratic delegates to Washington. The Democrats are confident of winning this year. However, word has been received here that the Republicans of Arizona intend to put up a stiff fight to turn the new state into the Republican column. This year's election will probably determine to some extent whether the new states shall cast their electoral votes for the Republican or the Democratic candidate in the presidential election of 1912. The leaders of both parties are alive to the situation.

Territories have usually been grateful to the party through whose instrumentality they have been admitted to the Union. The Arizona-New Mexico statehood act was approved by a Republican president. Republicans say this fact will give them party prestige in the elections soon to be held in Arizona and New Mexico. Almost uniformly upon admission to the Union new states have aligned themselves with the party whose representatives in the White House approved the act of admission. Oklahoma was an exception. Although Oklahoma was admitted by an act passed by a Republican congress and approved by a Republican president, Oklahoma has remained Democratic. It cast its electoral vote for Mr. Bryan in 1908.

BIRDS SPREAD DISEASE.

Baltimore Physician's Wife Got Diphtheria From Pigeons.

Dr. Francis W. Hartley, a Baltimore physician, says he has demonstrated that birds may spread disease. He got five pigeons suffering from throat trouble for experiments and kept them in a coop in his yard near a hammock in which Mrs. Hartley rested.

Two days later Mrs. Hartley's throat became infected, and he injected 5,000 units of diphtheria antitoxin. This was followed by 5,000 more, and it was not until the third injection had been made that the trouble began to abate.

The pigeons were examined by the health department, and two reports were made. They are to the effect that the pigeons have diphtheria.

"I communicated with the bureau of animal industry in Washington," said Dr. Hartley, "and I received a reply to the effect that the similarity between human diphtheria organisms and avian diphtheria has not been determined, and it seems to be the opinion that there is a doubt whether an application of organisms from diseased fowls will infect humans.

"All the same, whether there is a doubt of the matter in the minds of scientists or not, Mrs. Hartley is slowly recovering from a disease that she and I believe was given to her by the infected pigeons."

DUCHESS DE CHAULNES.

Former Miss Shonts, Who is Recovering From Short Illness.



Cape May, N. J., Aug. 29. — The Duchess de Chaulnes, who has been ill for ten days, is recovering.

The duchess, with her mother, Mrs. Theodore P. Shonts, and her sister, Miss Marguerite, have been at the Star villa since they returned from Europe. It was reported that Mr. Shonts was to spend his week end at Cape May. He has not been here this season.

CHARLESTON STORM SWEEP.

Ninety-Four Mile Wind Does \$2,000,000 Damage in South Carolina City.

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 29.—Still in the grip of the storm which has been raging for twenty-four hours, Charleston faces a continuation of the tempest. It is believed that several lives have been lost, but with the storm still raging it is impossible to verify the many sensational rumors afloat. The property loss, however, is very large, estimated at figures ranging all the way from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. The telegraph and telephone service is completely demoralized, the electric light and power system is out of commission, masses of wreckage cover the streets and the business of the city is paralyzed.

The wind reached a velocity of ninety-four miles an hour, with the result that scores of houses have been wrecked. Shipping has also suffered greatly, many large schooners having been blown ashore. The lower sections of the city were entirely inundated for the period of eighteen hours, caused by the high tide blown in by the wind. The train service to and from the city is demoralized on account of the tracks having been washed away.

Shipping is paralyzed. The pilot boats which are stationed near Sullivan's island were compelled to seek shelter. The Clyde liner Mohawk, from Jacksonville bound for New York, was compelled to remain in her berth. Wireless operator C. L. Jones of the steamer stated that he had just received a message from the steamship Apache somewhere off the North Carolina coast saying that the vessel was delayed on account of high winds.

Great damage is feared for the rice and cotton industries. The fertilizer mills are also badly damaged. The trestle adjoining the Mount Pleasant ferry wharf was blown down, killing J. M. Smith of Columbia and Motor-man Cutter of the Consolidated Electric company of Charleston and severely injuring two others.

A. J. Coburn, Southern railway engineer, was killed by a roof flying across the railroad yard and hitting him in the back. The other among the dead are all negroes, whose names are not known. Several schooners blown upon the beach are lying helpless, with the wind still blowing with hurricane fury.

Sullivan's island is completely inundated, and great anxiety was felt for the people who have homes there. The houses rocked like cradles, some left their foundations. People had to stand on tables, with furniture dashing all about the inside of the houses and logs battering the outside. The soldiers from Fort Moultrie did heroic work in rescuing families, the people being taken to the government reservation. It will be hours before all the details of the damage done in the city can be obtained.

The storm seems to have centered over Charleston and vicinity. It is feared that the greatest loss of life has occurred on the coast islands, but it will be days before the details are known.

KEENE MUCH BETTER.

Financier Recovering From Recurrence of Illness.

London, Aug. 29.—James R. Keene of New York, who again is suffering from a slight recurrence of the illness which he had in New York, is very much better. When inquiries were made concerning Mr. Keene's health he was sitting up and enjoying luncheon.

Weather Probabilities.
Showers and cooler today; tomorrow probably moderate; northwest winds.

TIMELY HINTS FOR FARMERS

Whey For Calves.

Why has the casein as well as the butter fat removed and hence is a much less valuable feed than skim milk. A good grain ration must be carefully selected as a supplementary feed. The calf to be fed on whey should receive whole milk for the first week or two. It can then be changed to skim milk. If this is not available it should be continued on whole milk. A calf will do better not to receive whey for five to six weeks. It will then take ten days to two weeks more to complete the change to whey. Calves will handle about the same amount of whey as skim milk—viz, fourteen to sixteen pounds daily per calf. An excessive amount may cause undue largeness of the paunch. The feeder will need to give more care and attention to calves fed on whey than to those fed milk.

The grain for whey fed calves should be selected for its constipating effect so as to counteract the tendency to scour. Oats, sorghum seed, shelled corn or middlings (as part of the ration) are good for this purpose. Avoid soy beans and other grains that have a loosening effect.—D. H. Otis, Experiment Station, Madison, Wis.

Moisture in Butter.

The best way to avoid excessive moisture in butter is to churn the cream at as low a temperature as possible until the granules are at least the size of wheat kernels. Then after drawing off the buttermilk add cold water and allow this to stand until the butter is firm. By drawing off this wash water and allowing the churn to drain until the granules are dry the hard butter can be worked without salt sufficiently to bring the water content of the finished product below 15 per cent. The secret in getting the moisture out of butter is either to get the granules firm and hard by clear water, then drain off the moisture as much as possible in the churn, or to add salt to such hard granular butter and then work the dry salt into the butter as much as it is possible without spoiling the grain of the butter.

SOME PERTINENT SILO REMINDERS

Important Things to Observe in Making Ensilage.

Two of the most important things to remember in making ensilage are to have the crop mature enough to retain its own juice in the silo and to keep without developing strong odors, says the American Cultivator. If the corn is not ripe enough it is sure to make strong smelling silage. The silo must be tight and the packing so close that the air is thoroughly expelled when the corn is put in and does not get in afterward. If from slack packing or from the buckling or springing of the silo walls, which often happens, air is retained or gets in later the losses may be so large as to make the whole thing a poor investment.

When selecting lumber with which to build a stave silo or in purchasing a ready made one, look to it that every stave is sound. Sapwood and worm eaten pieces should never be used in silo construction.

Two small silos, as regards diameter, are more economical to have than one large one, in that the silage can be fed with less waste from a small silo.

If one knows how many cows he is going to keep he can figure pretty accurately how large a silo he needs. Thirty pounds of silage is about the amount required by a cow each day, and if it is to be fed 200 days in the year that means that she will consume about three tons of silage. Accordingly all that is necessary is to find out how much a silo of different dimensions will hold. If it is only fifteen feet in diameter and twenty-four feet high seventy-six tons will be its capacity, but add six feet more to the height and it will hold 105 tons, and if ten feet are added it will hold 131 tons.

Whitewash a Disinfectant.

Whitewash on the poultry house makes the house look neater and has a purifying effect upon the interior when properly applied. Whitewash is better for this purpose than paint, but of course it must be applied more frequently.

Selecting Egg Layers.

Good laying hens, like profitable dairy cows, are not found in one breed nor alone in a few breeds. They vary according to type and individuality and should be selected with great care.

The Dairy Herd Loafer.

The actual loss in the handling of one "loafer" in the dairy herd in the course of a year will often more than pay for a Babcock milk tester, which can be bought at between \$4 and \$5.

Change the Sheep Pastures.

Change your sheep to fresh pastures as often as possible, even if after a rest of two weeks you go back to the old pastures.

PURCHASE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

The United States Adds to Panama Canal Possessions.

Colon, Aug. 29.—The dominions of the United States have been extended by the purchase of four islands in the Pacific. They are near the terminus of the Panama canal and were bought in part from the Pacific Mail steamship line. A part interest in them was also held by the Panama railroad, of which the United States owns all the stock.

The islands are Flamenco, Culebra, Naos and Perico. The deal was effected by the Isthmian canal commission after negotiations extending over several years. The government's desire to acquire the islands came through the necessity of building embankments to protect the end of the canal from the heavy currents and the tides.

"Why is a demagogue usually regarded as so dangerous a man?" inquired the leader of the mob. "Because," replied the first citizen, "his following is largely composed of people who would rather stand around listening to speeches than go to work."—Washington Star.

"Ever hear Miss Hygee sing? She can do it beautifully in five languages."

"Yes, but I like her sister better. She can refuse firmly in one."—Chicago Tribune.

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LIVERY.—Fred. G. Rickard has removed his livery establishment from corner Church street to Whitney's Stone Barn

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