

TAFT IS CERTAIN OF NOMINATION

Only Thing In Doubt Is Size of His Vote at Chicago.

MAY BREAK 1908 RECORD.

Sentiment Growing in Big Republican States That He is Only Man of His Party Who Can Be Elected This Year—Voters Satisfied With Administration's Policies.

President William H. Taft is on a fair road to renomination as the Republican standard bearer in the campaign of 1912. With approximately 100 delegates to the Chicago convention already instructed for him, the president is more than likely to break his record of 1908, when he was nominated with 702 votes on the first ballot in the Chicago convention of that year. There is no longer any question that he will be renominated, and the only question now puzzling the managers of the Taft campaign is the completeness of his victory.

Coupled with the assurance of his renomination is the growing sentiment in the big Republican states both east and west that President Taft is the only Republican candidate who can possibly be elected this fall. It will be recalled readily enough that when Mr. Taft took office three years ago, March 4 last, the great feature of Taft's

with the alternative of a change in administration, a change in policies and a continuation of business depression and general unrest.

In estimating the probabilities of President Taft's renomination and re-election it is necessary to recur only to recent history. The president carried every northern state in 1908. Between the election of that year and 1910 occurred the tariff legislation known as the Payne tariff law. It is a well known maxim of politics that that party which revises the tariff is defeated at the next election, and the only exception to the rule in recent years was the passage of the Dingley law, which was followed so closely by the outbreak of the Spanish-American war as to bury the tariff issue in a wave of patriotic enthusiasm. The more recent by-elections in the big Republican states east of the Mississippi river, notably in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have shown a return of Republicans to the fold and a restoration of the old-time Republican majorities, which justifies the prediction that they will be safely in the Taft column in November. That they will so unanimously support any other Republican candidate, particularly if the third term issue is injected into the fight, is denied by the best informed leaders in those states.

As to the nomination there is no longer any doubt but that President Taft will have a majority of the delegates both from the north and the south. New England will be practically if not entirely solid for him. He will have sweeping victories in New York, Pennsylvania and the other middle Atlantic states. Ohio has never yet failed to support a favorite son candidate or failed to cast its electoral vote for a Republican candidate for president. Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska,

AGRICULTURE

- OF LOCAL INTEREST TO -

WAYNE COUNTY FARMERS

MODEL ORCHARDS ADD \$300,000 TO INCOME.

State Department of Agriculture Shows Value of Scientific Care.

An added income of \$300,000 to the orchard growers of the State is the estimate of the State Department of Agriculture in its annual report for 1911 in referring to the work of the inspectors of the model orchards in Pennsylvania. The inspection and supervision of over 750 orchards was conducted by the division of economic zoology and reports from all parts of the state showed last year the crops in these orchards to be not only large but the fruit to be exceptionally well formed.

The advantage of scientific management over the old-time methods of fruit growing, are pointed out. The report says that this treatment further indicates that the improvement thus received by bearing trees also gives a constant increase in the valuation of the young trees; but this added valuation is not included. Thus from a total list of 75 orchards under the supervision of the Department, the report shows that the orchard owners made expenditures on their trees of \$3,971.24 and in return received \$32,199.35, with an added income throughout the State of \$30,000. After a thorough investigation the whole fruit tree situation, the report concludes:

Can Make All Pay.

"We therefore make the comprehensive statement, without fear of contradiction, that all bearing orchards in this state, not actually infected with incurable diseases nor located on absolutely the most unfavorable sites, with proper treatment, can be made the most profitable areas on the farm."

A number of interesting cases are presented which clearly illustrate the financial gain derived from the scientific treatment of fruit trees, careful pruning, proper spraying and thoughtful superintendence. Among these the following are cited:

In Bedford county Samuel F. Piper expended \$73.68 for the care of trees, and received from his orchards the sum of \$1,512.68. William Flinn, who owns a large farm in Allegheny county, spent but \$15 and received \$684.20. Another case in Berks county is that of the Bethany Orphanage Home, which spent \$224 and obtained \$1,952. Another farmer in Butler county had his orchards treated by the experts at a cost of \$149. The receipts for the season from the orchard amounted to \$3,397.

Orchard Returns Large.

Clayton R. Farmer, of Lancaster county, made an outlay of \$10.72 and his total receipts were \$400. Prof. John H. Shenck of the same county, spent \$10.10 and had a return of \$100. The most notable case in Lawrence county was that of C. C. Cox. His receipts for the year amounted to \$427, and his outlay was \$22.50. In Lebanon county John G. Eisenhower leads with receipts of \$521.70 and expenses of \$59.55. The record in Snyder county is held by W. W. Bruner, whose expenses were \$114.50 and receipts \$1,281.50.

The opening of the report lays particular stress on the necessity of freeing orchards from weeds. In this connection the findings of the department are as follows:

"Growing weeds rob the soil of plant food and moisture, thus increasing the efforts of drought at a time when the tree stands in the greatest need of water. Their presence, therefore, although extenuated by some on the ground of supplying mulch for the soil, does no good, and the orchardist can well afford to make an earnest effort to destroy them at this season, or at any time before the ground is covered with snow."

The Right Kind of Soil.

The soil is generally rich and the climate healthful in sections where hardwood trees thrive. Good crops of wheat and oats are grown in locations where sugar maple, beech and oaks grow. The soil is of a wet na-

ture where willows, poplars, birch, red maple, black ash and elms thrive. Wet soils must be drained in order that they may become available for farm purposes, but it is better for grass than for either grain or fruits. Where the hickories or black walnut grow we find a strong, fertile, rich soil. A light and thin soil will grow rye, corn, vegetables and small fruits, and is just what is needed for successful culture of the chestnut.

Soils are known as loamy, clayey, peaty and chalky. A loamy soil is best suited for most purposes, but the others can be improved by furnishing such mineral constituents as are lacking in the soil. Sand and lime or chalk will make up the deficiency in a clayey soil, and clay-gypsum or loam will build up a sandy or gravelly soil. The most fertile soils are those that are loose in texture—neither so light as to become readily dry, nor so heavy that they will get too wet in rainy weather.

The most fertile field can sooner or later be brought to a state of exhaustion by severe cropping, in which more nitrogen is removed from the soil in the crop than is formed and stored up in the soil during the same period. A sterile soil is one of apparently good texture, or peaty, containing sulphate of iron, or any acid matter. Yet such a soil can be remedied by a top dressing with lime, which converts the sulphate into manure. By the application of sand or clay a soil in which there is an excess of limy matter can be improved. A dressing of clay, marl or vegetable matter will likewise benefit a soil that is too abundant in sand. Peat will improve light soils, and peats by a dressing of sand, though the former in its nature is but a temporary improvement.

Planning the Garden.

The season is fast approaching for vegetable gardening, and there is no better time than now for looking up the location for the spring's operations. It is important, too, that the seed catalogues be secured, that an intelligent selection may be obtained. The orders should be sent in early, thus not only avoiding a rush and delay, but for the reason that some of the tempting articles will be all gone later on.

In order to grow a good crop of superior vegetables it is necessary to have a soil that is suitable, reliable seed and thorough cultivation. For the majority of vegetables, soil of a sandy nature is best, provided there is a good subsoil for drainage. Such a soil will grow fine crops of lettuce, spinach, radishes, cucumbers, beets, asparagus, rhubarb, parsnips, peas, beans, celery, tomatoes and early cabbages. But for onions, late cabbage, early celery and summer lettuce, a heavier soil, with a clay subsoil, would be best. A sandy soil can be cultivated much earlier than the heavier soils, and in this there is a decided advantage, as two or three crops only can be produced in a season, while only one can be grown on a heavy soil.

In order to secure the best exposure to the sun, the rows should run north and south, making the garden rectangular, having the rows as long as possible, so as to save labor in cultivating. If the space will afford enough spare ground for berry bushes and such permanent vegetables as asparagus, rhubarb and crops that stay in the ground all winter, these should be planted at one side, so that the rest of the ground will be clear for plowing and digging. It is a good idea to make a map of the garden spot, and on it note the number of feet that will be sown to each crop. In that way one can quickly determine just what ought to be expected.

How to Use Manure.

Fresh stable manure should not be used at planting time, as the fermentation burns the roots of the plants. If fresh manure is plowed in the soil in the fall, it leaves the ground rough all winter, so that the alternate freezing and thawing will crumble the soil. At planting time only well-rotted manure should be

used. In case the land is not in need of decaying vegetable fiber (which it probably is), chemical fertilizers will take the place of well-rotted manure, when the latter cannot readily be had.

Crying for Seven Years.

"You cannot blame an 'smoking' actress for wanting to change her line of work," says Helen Ware, the well-known actress, who is starring in George Broadhurst's drama, "The Price."

"It is a mighty tiresome thing to rack your nerves every night wrestling with a strenuous part and then, the tears is no easy job, either, if you believe one who has a fondness for truth."

"In looking back on my career I find that for the last seven years I have done nothing but shed little rivulets of briny tears from one end of this broad land of ours to the other. I began doing the tearful act in 'The Resurrection,' and followed it up in 'The Bishop's Carriage' and 'The Kreutzer Sonata.' Up to this time it was desultory crying. However, in 1908, as Emma Brooks in 'Paid in Full,' I became a cryer in real earnest. I simply flooded the stage at Wallack's Theatre in 'The Regeneration,' and in 'The Third Degree' I shed enough tears to float a small sized armada. In 'The Deserters,' which was my first starring vehicle, I cried for forty minutes at every performance. Mr. Broadhurst, in writing 'The Price,' being mindful of my ability to shed tears, gave me abundant opportunities to display my talent in this direction by providing one whole act in which I poured out my soul, aided and abetted by well-trained tear ducts."

"Speaking of tears, the public will no longer stand for the actors' simulating crying by merely wiping their dry eyes with their handkerchief. They're all Missourians, sitting out in front, each one with a 40 H. P. opera glass, and they are not swayed unless they can see little rivers coursing down your cheeks."

The Care of Ferns.

Ferns are not difficult to grow, even in ordinary rooms. They usually are quite satisfied with a temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees in winter. Quite a number of them will remain beautiful so long as the temperature does not fall below freezing point. The one secret of growing successfully any variety of fern is to give them plenty of moisture—especially grow them in a moist atmosphere.

When flowers are badly faded away they can be restored by placing them in hot water. After each treatment it is quite surprising how long they will last. The hot water treatment should be reserved only for the flowers, however, that are so badly faded that they seem almost past recovery. Use cold water for keeping freshly cut blooms, and when replacing in fresh water each morning clip a small portion from each stem.

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revision and reform on a protective basis and of monetary reform and the great legal problem involved in the exact meaning of the Sherman anti-trust statute were squarely before the country. In the latter issue the supreme court had not made its famous ruling in the Standard Oil and tobacco cases which were to outline for the first time since the law was passed by congress its exact meaning. On each of these three great issues it has been necessary for President Taft to consider and frame a definite policy, and it is his decision as to these great questions that has convinced the business men, the laboring men and the farmers of the country that another term in the White House for William H. Taft is all that is necessary to restore the country on that basis of unparalleled prosperity which characterized the administration of William McKinley. It is this sentiment which not only assures the renomination of Mr. Taft at Chicago, but also his re-election in November.

So many bewildering side issues have become involved in the present campaign for delegates to the Chicago convention that the facts above stated have been overlooked in certain communities. Even the progressive achievements of the Taft administration have been forgotten in the excitement occasioned by the introduction of new political doctrines, practically none of which, except the proposal to recall federal judges, can be dealt with by the national government, but must be decided each state for itself. The demand for a presidential preference primary in each state, wholly a state matter, in which even the president himself has no right to interfere, has been magnified into a national issue notwithstanding the fact that there is and can be no national law on the subject, and only a few states are prepared to throw the protection of the law around any such primary and in face of the fact that one-tenth of the delegates to the Chicago convention are already chosen and hundreds of delegates elected to state and district conventions. It has been estimated that to clothe such a primary with legal authority, as provided by the rules of the party, it would cost the taxpayers of this country not less than \$5,000,000 immediately.

The hysteria occasioned by these conditions is now passing away, and the foremost facts staring the voters in the face are the progressive and definite policies of President Taft and the certainty of an immediate improvement in business conditions all over the country following his renomination and re-election. These facts are of vital interest to all classes of citizens, especially when they are confronted

South Dakota and Oklahoma of the middle western states will all have their quota of Taft delegates in the convention, four of them having already instructed delegates in some districts for the president. The southern states will be almost unanimous in their support of the president, while in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona and the Pacific coast states there is every assurance of solid Taft delegations. Present indications point only to a scattering opposition to President Taft's renomination.

Taft For Peace.

It was only by the exercise of rare discretion and tact that war was averted with Mexico nearly a year ago. Had President Taft yielded to the demands of some of the "jingoists" of the country the United States might easily have been plunged into a conflict with its neighbor over fancied wrongs. Without permitting the rights of American citizens to suffer in any respect, Mr. Taft handled a ticklish diplomatic situation with such good judgment that trouble was averted and the friendly relations with Mexico were undisturbed.

Taft's Anti-trust Record.

In the real prosecution of the trusts the administration of President Taft has established a record that is far beyond that of any of his predecessors. Big combinations have been brought to the bar of federal justice, their promoters have been fined for disobeying the Sherman anti-trust law, and the controlling corporations have been disintegrated. The record of the Taft administration stands unequalled in its curbing of illegal combinations and monopolies.

What Theodore Roosevelt Said.

On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and this three and a half years constitute my first term. The wise custom which limits the president to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL I BE A CANDIDATE FOR OR ACCEPT ANOTHER NOMINATION.—Theodore Roosevelt, Nov. 8, 1904.

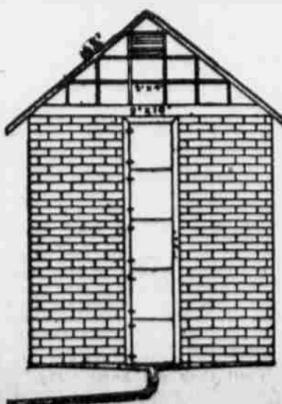
I HAVE NOT CHANGED AND SHALL NOT CHANGE THAT DECISION THUS ANNOUNCED.—Theodore Roosevelt, Dec. 11, 1907.

I WILL ACCEPT THE NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT IF IT IS TENDERED TO ME, and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference.—Theodore Roosevelt, Feb. 24, 1912.

A Good Farm Icehouse

Designed by W. E. DOBBS, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University

THE icehouse should have a place among the buildings of the modern farm. The accompanying illustrations show an icehouse that is estimated to cost about \$250.



Excavating ditch under walls, cubic feet.....	112
Excavating ditch for sewer, cubic feet.....	5
Vitrified tile.....	1,020
Cement flooring, square feet.....	125
Lumber—	
Joists, 10 (2x10 in. x12 ft.), feet.....	80
Girts, 4 (2x12 in. x12 ft.), feet.....	220
Rafters, 24 (2x12 in. x12 ft.), feet.....	284
Matched siding, 12 feet long.....	124
Sheeting, feet.....	150
Slate roofing, squares.....	4.34
Doors, hardware and paint.....	
COST OF ICEHOUSE.	
Excavation, 150.....	\$4.08
Tile, vitrified, 10.....	102.00
Lumber.....	
Beech, 113.....	7.08
Pine matched siding, 124.....	4.70
Sheeting, 150.....	2.00
Slate roofing, 46 per square.....	23.70
Cement flooring, 96.....	12.00
Doors.....	10.00
Hardware and paint.....	.70
Total.....	159.44