

FEDERAL HELP FOR THE FARMER

Department of Agriculture to Demonstrate in North.

COUNTRY TO BE DIVIDED.

Plans Under Way For Similar Work in All Sections—Co-operation of the States—Local Governments to Do Most of Experimenting.

Demonstration work on the northern farms will be started by the department of agriculture this summer. This is the outgrowth of the work started in the south by the late Dr. S. A. Knapp. The demonstration work now embraces about 60,000 southern farms. There has been a persistent call for similar work in the north, and the department of agriculture has decided to work out a comprehensive plan for the whole country.

In a general way the country will be divided into five sections. These will be the north Atlantic, the south Atlantic, the north central, the south central and the western. These sections will be under a section superintendent and an assistant, both of whom will be as high grade scientific farmers as the department can procure. These five main sections of the country will be divided into districts, each covering more than one state. The district work will be under one federal officer. Under him will come the state and county superintendents and agents, who will be state officials.

States to Do the Work.

Many of the states have already arranged to co-operate with the federal government in the demonstration work and have made appropriations and arranged for the counties to raise funds. Congress has been so much impressed by the outlook that it appropriated \$50,000 in the house to aid this work, and when the bill went to the senate \$85,000 more was added. With the original money this will make about \$250,000 available this year.

The federal government is going to aim at having as much of the actual work as possible done by the states and counties. The department of agriculture has solved many problems generally affecting wide regions and will work on more of the same sort, but when it comes down to dealing with state and local conditions the work will be left to the state and county officials.

The problem of demonstration farming will be harder and more complicated in the north than it was in the south. There it was largely a case of introducing diversified farming to make up for the ravages of the cotton boll weevil. But in the north there is already diversified farming, and there will be the questions of labor, both human and animal; crop rotation, intensive cultivation and a lot of scientific details such as the department has been working out for a long time, but has seldom had a chance to try on an extensive scale under real field conditions.

May Eliminate Alkali.

One of the important features for experiment in the western section is the elimination of alkali from irrigated land. Ever since irrigation began to be practiced in the west there has been trouble with alkali. In some sections it is worse than others, but the general experience of farming communities is that there is always more or less trouble with alkali after a long term of irrigation farming.

An important piece of information was found by Professor Swingle of the department in a recent visit to Spain. There he found one section of the country where irrigation had been practiced ever since settlement and where there was no alkali trouble. The explanation seemed to be in the fact that there was a very small supply of water available for the land to be worked and the farmers had to stretch each spoonful of water to the utmost duty. This gave a clew to the most of the trouble in the west, which seems to be simply too much water. The habit in this country is to be wasteful and to go to extremes with everything, and it appears that the use of water in irrigation is no exception. It is thought that by following the line of the Spaniards in the more economical use of water not only can the same amount of water be made to serve a great deal more land, but much of the alkali trouble can be obviated.

TAFT NAMES WOMAN CHIEF.

Miss Lathrop of Chicago to Head New Children's Bureau.

Miss Julia C. Lathrop of Chicago, an associate of Jane Addams in the work at Hull House, a member of the Illinois board of charity and a graduate and trustee of Vassar college, has been appointed by President Taft as chief of the new children's bureau in the department of commerce and labor.

Miss Lathrop is the first woman to be made a bureau chief in the government service.

Demand For the Yucatan Chicla.

There is a great and opening demand for the Yucatan chicla, a kind of wood which resists decay to a wonderful degree. It is particularly in demand for railway ties, as it lasts an indefinite time in the ground. The gum of the tree is made into chewing gum.

HINTS FOR THE AMATEUR ON TRIMMING HATS.

To try the general effect of a certain color or mode of trimming, there is no plan to equal trimming with tissue paper. This is a plan followed even by professional milliners abroad. Once the hat has been lifted by its band and lined, the mock trimming is made of colored tissue paper, which the home milliner crushes and pinches roughly into the form of bows and rosettes, garlands of flowers or single blossoms, and pins these in position on the hat.

Instead of crushing ribbon hopelessly by trying the effect of a large flat bow, a chou, a rosette, or a "wing" of ribbon, the colored tissue paper is folded into the requisite shape, and is shifted and regulated on the hat until it is made to assume the most becoming angle. Only then is the real bow or "wing" made of ribbon, or the flowers tied into bunches, and arranged on the exact spot previously occupied by the paper.

This plan enables the wearer to discover the spring tone of her complexion.

She will find that if her eyes are hazel, she will probably look well with a green or a greenish-blue. Possibly, too, her hazel eyes will be set off to good advantage by a soft Japanese blue. Blue eyes look their best in combination with an exact match in the flowers or ribbon of the hat, while the hidden tone in a "lack-luster" brown eye can often be brought out by a touch of orange in the trimming or by a deep burst orange straw.

Black eyes, on the contrary, can stand any vivid shade close to the face. Unless the complexion is very brilliant, the all-black hat is not, however, nearly so successful as it would be if the eyes are light.

Some faces need the softness of outline more than others. A fringe of lace—a cap—inside the brim often makes a face more youthful, while it has the opposite effect on some. To most people, a narrow edging of velvet around the brim has a becoming effect. With black velvet too hard a line may be drawn in some instances, and in the case of a straw-colored hat, a tiny fold of velvet in the same tone may provide all that is necessary.

The woman who makes a point of trimming her own hats, winter and summer, does well if she provides herself with a "matching ball" like the dressmakers of the day, who make a special study of color and tone alliance.

For her hat, she sets aside a little piece of every bit of ribbon or silk which she uses in millinery, dress-making, fancy work.

Dedication of Monument at Harriman, N. Y.

On the morning of May 2 next, a monument indicating the spot where the first telegraphic train order was sent in the Morse Code over a commercial wire will be dedicated. The monument is located a short distance west of the new station at Harriman, N. Y., on the south side of the eastbound track.

The train order was transmitted in 1851, when Charles Minot, General Superintendent of the New York & Erie Railroad, sent the following message: "To Agent and Operator at Goshen. Hold the train for further orders. Conductor and Engineer, Day Express. Run to Goshen regardless of opposing train."

The bronze tablet, which is six feet high by three feet three inches wide, was designed by Mr. Chas. Keck, of New York, the well-known sculptor. On its face is inscribed "From this station, Charles Minot, General Superintendent, New York & Erie Railroad, 1851, issued the first train order transmitted by telegraph"; the order given above follows. At the top of the tablet, encircled by a wreath, is a vignette of Mr. Minot. At the bottom appears the following: "This tablet was erected in November 1911 under the auspices of the Association of Railway Telegraph Superintendents, and the Old Time Telegraphers and Historical Association." The stone from which the monument is cut was quarried from the mountains of the Harriman estate at Arden, near Harriman, and is the gift of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, widow of the late E. H. Harriman, who also paid for the cost of cutting.

The project of erecting this monument has been under way for the past two years, during which time the committee, of which Mr. E. P. Griffith, superintendent of Telegraph, Erie Railroad, is chairman, has been receiving contributions from prominent railroad and telegraph officials all over the land to defray the cost other than that of the monument itself; in fact, the call for voluntary contributions has been responded to by persons in all departments of the railroad and telegraph industries.

A special train will be run to Harriman leaving Jersey City at 10:30 a. m. Luncheon will be served on train returning at conclusion of the dedication.

HIGH DEATH RATE.

During the months of January, February and March, 285 persons, including 135 employees, 3 passengers, 116 trespassers and 31 others, were killed on the steam railroads of the state, according to data compiled by the State Railroad Commission.

These figures show an increase of 17 killed as compared with the same three months of 1911. The number injured was 2577, or an increase over the same months a year ago of 710, while of the total number injured 2174 were employees, 229 passengers, 107 trespassers and 67 others.

A Thorn in the Flesh.

Mistress—So you've decided to remain with me, Mary?
Maid—Yes'm. A lady friend said I'd better stay. She said I was to look upon you as my thorn and bear it.

There are a lot of heroes in the world, but no woman ever seems to realize that she is married to one of them.

JOURNALISM SCHOOL PLANS

Complete Course of Study Will Cover Four Years.

INSTRUCTION BEGINS SEPT. 25

Tuition Fees Will Be \$180 a Year—Advanced Students Are to Spend Part of Their Vacation at Work in Newspaper Offices.

The preliminary announcement of the plan and scope of the school of Journalism at Columbia university, New York, established by the bequest of Joseph Pulitzer, was made publicly by the advisory and administrative boards. On Sept. 25 instruction will be begun with a complete program of study in all four years of the undergraduate work.

Degrees of bachelor of literature in the course of journalism will be granted to graduates of the new school, but provision has also been made for "non-matriculated" students who may specialize in some of the courses, getting credits that can later be applied toward a degree. Four years of standard high school work comprise the requirements for matriculated admission. Of the course itself the announcement says:

To Add Specialized Courses.

"The curriculum for the B. Lit. degree has two main objects in view—to give the students a sound general education, and to give specialized technical training which will fit them for beginning the practice of their profession. For reasons of weight a student will be allowed to draw up his own curriculum.

"In a few years it is hoped that many specialized courses will be added, but it has been decided to make a beginning with the following typical curriculum, in which equivalent substitutions may be made from the courses now offered at Columbia University or to be established in the School of Journalism after the opening of the new building.

FIRST YEAR.

Introductory course in English..... 3
Newspaper French or German..... 2
Natural science, general course..... 3
Epochs of history..... 3
American politics and government..... 3
Introduction to philosophy; a language or a science..... 2

SECOND YEAR.

Journalism (A), a practice course in writing..... 3
Economics, introductory course..... 2
General survey of English literature..... 3
General survey of American literature..... 3
Laboratory course in modern European history, based on current European newspapers..... 2
American history, general survey..... 3

THIRD YEAR.

Journalism (B), a continuation of journalism (A)..... 2
Newspaper technique, news-gathering and preparation of copy..... 3
Modern European literature..... 3
Statistics, government reports, etc. (first half year), social and industrial history (second half year)..... 3
American political parties and platforms..... 3
Special lectures..... 1

FOURTH YEAR.

History of journalism..... 3
Newspaper technique and laboratory work..... 3
Elements of law, with special reference to the law of libel..... 2
Labor and trust problems..... 2

Must Master French and German.

"It is intended in future years," the announcement continues, "to provide for other advanced and specialized courses in municipal government, finance and banking, music, fine arts, literature, magazine work, religious, technical and scientific journalism, and similar subjects.

"Students who have time are strongly recommended to take the combined A. B. or B. Sc. and B. Lit. Such students will receive the degree of A. B. or B. Sc., after completing four years' academic work—two in the college and two in the school of journalism—and the degree of B. Lit. after five years' work—two in the college and three in the school. Students who have already taken a bachelor's degree at Columbia or another university, and have passed with credit through courses which will fit them for the final year's work, will be allowed to take the B. Lit. in one year, on the completion of such studies as may be necessary in the opinion of the director, subject to the approval of the administrative board."

Perhaps the most interesting part of the announcement comes in this concluding paragraph:

Tuition \$180 a Year.

"All students will be expected to do their exercises in the professional courses on the typewriter, and in the new building facilities for this purpose will be afforded. In the courses on politics, economics and modern history, extensive use will be made of newspapers as sources of information, and newspaper reading will form an important part of the training in the French and German courses of the first year. Every student will be required to show that he can read a French or German newspaper before receiving his degree, and in general this condition must be satisfied before he enters on the professional studies of the second year."

It has been found necessary to close the rolls of the school as quickly as possible, as not more than seventy-five students can be taken care of. The tuition fees of the school will be \$180 a year.

The ten weeks' vacation between the third and fourth years must be spent, if possible, in actual newspaper work.

Why Dirty Dishes Are Dangerous.

The edge of a razor appears to the eye to be a perfectly straight, smooth line. But look at it under a microscope and you will see that it is really rough and jagged like a fine-tooth saw.

In the same way a dish seems to present a perfectly smooth, unbroken surface. But look at it under a microscope and you will see a multitude of tiny cracks, little hollows in the surface and minute flaws where a bit of the porcelain has been chipped. The more a dish has been used the more surface flaws there are.

These flaws are the home and incubator of the disease germs. It has been demonstrated that a chipped place only one-hundredth of an inch square will harbor many hundreds of typhoid bacilli. Cracks in dishes or glasses that are so large as to be visible to the unaided eye harbor thousands of all kinds of germs. The New York Board of Health recently collected cracked crockery from various restaurants and found in the cracks numbers of malignant bacilli. Any ornamentation upon the handles of cutlery provide the same breeding grounds, and this is why it is best to have only perfectly plain knives, forks and spoons.

Disease germs live through anything except poisons or a long immersion in boiling water, and they are not much disturbed by freezing. If any member of the family has tuberculosis, or is suffering from grippe, pneumonia, sore throat, or any of the contagious diseases, the only safeguard is to boil the dishes, knives and forks that the person has used.

"Whigs" in History.

The party in the colonies which promoted and backed the revolution took the name Whigs. Their principles were the same as those of the Whigs of England, only they were made applicable to this country. In 1824 the name was revived, the Federal party having come to an end in 1817. From that time all American politicians were simply Republicans. But soon different views were held by the various members of the party by the results that factions were formed under their own leaders. Adams, Clay and their followers believed in a policy of protection and federal internal construction of the constitution. Others, who construed the constitution strictly, opposed these things and found a leader in Jackson. The former took the name of National Republicans. After his defeat their chief leader was Clay, whom they nominated for president in 1831. Their opposition to Jackson drew to them various elements and as opponents of executive usurpation, in 1834 the coalition took the old name of Whigs. The Whig body always formed a coalition rather than a party, there being two divisions, the northern and southern Whigs.

Looks Like Business.

A United States recruiting station will be opened at Carbondale, at No. 14 North Main street, April 29. The branch will remain open until May 7.

Applicants for the rating of Boiler-maker, Copper-smith, machinist, fireman, coal-passer, apprentice seaman, and men for the hospital and clerical branches, will be enlisted in the naval service.

A sixty dollar outfit of clothing is given to all recruits on first enlistment, and all transportation expenses after enlistment are paid by the government.

No one under seventeen can be enlisted in the U. S. Navy, and those under eighteen must have their parents' or guardian's consent, in writing, in order to get the benefits a navy life offers.

Divers Cannot Work on the Titanic.

Several people believe that divers could descend to the wreck of the Titanic, but the following data will explain why this would be impossible.

The greatest depth a diver has yet gone is a little over 200 feet, at 204 feet the water pressure is 88 1/2 pounds per square inch. If the wreck of the Titanic is two miles below the surface, the diver would have to sustain a pressure of 4,600 pounds per square inch. As the area exposed of the average diver is about 720 square inches, the total pressure he would have to sustain would be 3,312,000 pounds, or 1,656 tons.

"THE TITANS."

Richard J. Beamish, a former Scranton Journalist, has paid this tribute to the heroes of the Titanic in the Philadelphia Press:

"And most who drowned were men," 'Tis good to read These strong fair words. They tell of manhood tried, Of those who saw the weak ones safe, then died. Rake muck, sneer slurs. You can't paint black the breed That smiled at Death in that heroic deed. Poor men forgot their lot; the rich, their pride. Like gods, they struggled o'er the rising tide For others' lives; their own, they scorned to heed. Then kindly Night shut out their tragedy, God send the word to flame their message through: The grieving word: "For inasmuch as ye Help thus My helpless ones, ye help Me."

They sleep where Love and Death both found them true, Their names as deathless as their shrine, the sea.

Parcels Post Favored by House.

Washington.—The House went on record Thursday as favoring the parcels post system and a commission to gather information relative to its creation and the condemnation of the express companies. There will be fifteen hours of debate, beginning tomorrow, before a deciding vote is taken on the proposals for a parcels post and postal express.

The good may die young, but judging from the average small boy it must be when they are very, very young.

BOY SCOUTS ONE OF THEM

EDITED BY

Scouts Are Brothers.

The good qualities of scoutcraft are Lieutenant General Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell in the following statement: "Then there is the fellowship you get into by becoming a Scout. Scouts are brothers wherever they meet all over the world. They have their signs by which they recognize one another and they are helpful and hospitable to all. A scout would give you the best of his food and accommodation, but he would not expect you to pay him any more than he would expect you to spit in his face for it. A scout will sacrifice his life to save his 'pal,' or even to save a stranger, for the matter of that—especially if the stranger is a woman or a child. But the joy of the life of a scout is the living in the woods under the animals that inhabit them. He gets to know the ways of the beasts and their whereabouts by reading their tracks. He can find his way by the map in a strange country. With his keen sight he sees everything, both far and near, before the slow-eyed townsman has noticed anything. He has endurance that enables him to run down his game or to escape from fast-running enemies; and he can stalk, or creep or hide where the ordinary lout would be seen at once. He can build his hut, or boat, or bridge, which means the use of the axe and a knowledge of knots and of course he can light his fire and cook his 'grub' and make himself generally handy and comfortable."

NO CAUSE TO DOUBT.

A Statement of Facts Backed by a Strong Guarantee.

We guarantee immediate and positive relief to all sufferers from constipation. In every case where our remedy fails to do this we will return the money paid us for it. That's a frank statement of facts, and we want you to substantiate them at our risk.

Remedy Orderlies are eaten just like candy, are particularly prompt and agreeable in action, may be taken at any time, day or night; do not cause diarrhoea, nausea, griping, excessive looseness, or other undesirable effects. They have a very mild but positive action upon the organs with which they come in contact, apparently acting as a regulative tonic upon the relaxed muscular coat of the bowel, thus overcoming weakness, and aiding to restore the bowels to more vigorous and healthy activity.

Remedy Orderlies are unsurpassable and ideal for the use of children, old folks and delicate persons. We cannot too highly recommend them to all sufferers from any form of constipation and its attendant evils. That's why we back our faith in them with our promise of money back if they do not give entire satisfaction. Three sizes; 12 tablets 10 cents, 36 tablets 25 cents and 80 tablets 50 cents. Remember, you can obtain Remedy Orderlies only at our store—The Rexall Store.

A. M. LEINE.

To Patrons Along the Scranton Branch of the Erie Railroad.

The afternoon train leaving Scranton as per schedule following, runs daily directly to Honesdale, giving people time to transact their business at the county seat and return home the same evening.

Table with columns: ARRIVE, LEAVE, and times for various stations including Scranton, Dunmore, and Honesdale.

Published by the Greater Honesdale Board of Trade, Honesdale, Pa.

J. E. HALEY AUCTIONEER. Have me and save money. Will attend sales anywhere in State. Address WAYMART, PA. (R. D. 3)

THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Table with columns: FROM THE 5th ANNUAL REPORT, Total admitted assets, Total insurance in force, Total number policy-holders, etc.

YOU WILL MAKE NO MISTAKE IF YOU INSURE WITH H. A. TINGLEY, Agent, HONESDALE, PA.

The Ideal Guardian of the estates of your minor children. It has the very best facilities for the profitable and wise investment and re-investment of the principal and accrued income.—The Scranton Trust Co. 516 Spruce Street.

JOSEPH N. WELCH Fire Insurance

The OLDEST Fire Insurance Agency in Wayne County.

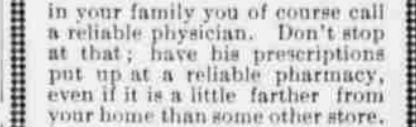
Office: Second floor Masonic Building, over C. C. Jadwin's drug store, Honesdale.

WHEN THERE IS ILLNESS in your family you of course call a reliable physician. Don't stop at that; have his prescriptions put up at a reliable pharmacy, even if it is a little farther from your home than some other store.

You can find no more reliable store than ours. It would be impossible for more care to be taken in the selection of drugs, etc., or in the compounding. Prescriptions brought here, either night or day, will be promptly and accurately compounded by a competent registered pharmacist and the prices will be most reasonable.

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Only \$14.85. For this handsome Buffet in Golden Quartered Oak of a handsome figure. The base is 45 inches long, 21 inches wide. Three drawers (one lined for silver) and two large and roomy cabinets. Top has 36 x 12 bevel plate mirror, also convenient shelf supported by tasty standards. This Buffet is well made, beautifully finished and 50 inches high. This particular Buffet cannot be matched in any retail store for less than \$18.50 to \$22.00.

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W. C. SPRY BEACHLAKE, AUCTIONEER HOLDS SALES ANYWHERE IN STATE.

The great fly killing contest starts on Wednesday, May 1. Be sure and join the fly killers.