

PURTZ GIRL'S CASE

Physician Writes Letter Scoring Society Woman.

GIRL MURDERER, HE SAYS.

Describes Slaying as an Inhuman Deed and Declares That the Accused Young Woman Stole \$70,000 and Legal Papers of Her Victim.

Philadelphia, June 13.—Declaring that American society women should investigate before they endeavor to cause trouble between the United States and Germany, Dr. Louis Geyer of Zwickau, Germany, in a letter to his uncle, G. A. Geyer of this city, gives some details of the case of Marie Purtz, who was sent back to Germany to answer a murder charge.

The girl was sent back on a freight ship with a crew of forty-eight men. There were no other women on board. When this fact became public Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and several other New York women of note protested to Secretary Knox and asked him to send a revenue cutter to take the girl off the vessel. He refused because the ship had passed the three mile limit.

Dr. Geyer says in his letter that he performed the autopsy on Ungethun, the inkeeper whom the girl is believed to have slain. He describes the slaying as an inhuman deed and says Marie Purtz stole \$70,000 and the legal papers of Ungethun. It was by trying to collect from one of his creditors that she revealed her whereabouts in America.

FORGOT CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Aged Woman Remembers It Suddenly and Leaves Hospital.

Philadelphia, June 13.—Mrs. Elizabeth Dunsel, sixty-one years old, forgot for awhile today that she was a Christian Scientist. She fell on Arch street and then took a car to the Roosevelt hospital. Dr. Floyd Bryant declared her ankle was fractured and put her to bed.

After four hours Mrs. Dunsel called a nurse.

"My gracious," she said, "my ankle is not broken. I am a Christian Scientist and I just let myself think it was broken."

Dr. Bryant told the woman her ankle was badly broken.

"Oh, no, doctor," she replied; "you have just persuaded yourself that my ankle is broken, and I allowed myself to be persuaded of the same thing."

The woman insisted on leaving the hospital and hobbled away.

DYING, PLEADS WITH WIFE.

Noted Musician on Deathbed Asks Her Forgiveness.

Philadelphia, June 13.—Afflicted with an incurable cancer of the throat, which has already robbed him of his voice and grieving because his pretty young wife, whom he left six months ago, refuses to see him, Armando Barilli, forty years old, a nephew of the famous Adeline Patti, widely known as a singer and teacher of vocal music, is dying at the Jefferson hospital.

The dying musician, without money and almost without friends, has written six pleading letters to his wife begging forgiveness and asking her to come to him.

"No, I want nothing more to do with him. He has made me suffer enough. If I had not been too busy making a living I should have started divorce proceedings weeks ago."

BANK CLOSES VOLUNTARILY.

Tricounty Banking Company Announce Temporary Suspension.

Pottstown, Pa., June 13.—The Tricounty Banking company, a state institution, closed its doors, and the following notice was posted: "This bank is closed temporarily."

About three weeks ago Jonas F. Wagner, the then president, died, and A. G. Shettler, a carpet manufacturer, has been acting president since.

Mr. Shettler made the following statement regarding the closing of the concern: "The closing is entirely voluntary on the part of the management and was taken after a special meeting. The step was thought best in the interest of all concerned. It is hoped to realize on securities, and in that event there should be a satisfactory outcome. No statement of detail can be given at this time."

KILLS PRIZE DOG.

Animal is Slaughtered For Killing a Chicken at Allentown.

Allentown, Pa., June 13.—Edgewood Patton, a prize winning bulldog, valued at \$1,000 by Frank Dole of New Haven, his owner, was killed after the animal had killed a chicken.

Dole's trainer was taking the dog through a field for exercise when a hen crossed his path. He broke the leash and killed it. Before the trainer could catch the dog an Italian, who owned the dead chicken, killed the dog with an ax.

Tri-state League.

At Trenton—Wilmington, 6; Trenton, 3.

At Lancaster—Allentown, 6; Lancaster, 2.

At York—Harrisburg, 4; York, 3.

At Altoona—Johnstown, 6; Altoona, 4.

"TEX" RICKARD, FINANCIER

Man Who Staged Great Prize-fight Appears in a New Role.



London, June 13.—"Tex" Rickard, former Alaska sporting man, Goldfield saloonkeeper and prizefight promoter, is at the Savoy, dignified, prosperous, quiet, unostentatious and reticent about Goldfield. He dislikes to be reminded of his former life.

He has been in Argentina for a year, and is here as a financier, promoting a trans-Andean railroad. He returns to Argentina in a fortnight.

COUNTRY BANKS FEEL CHANGE

Deposits of Rural Customers Furnish Sineews to Bulls and Bears.

New York, June 13.—It is the country banker, holding the deposits of his rural customers, who is the real father of the Stock Exchange and who makes possible the speculative ventures of the bulls and bears. Attracted by the high rate for speculative loans, the outside banker rushes his money to New York, his brokers loan it on listed securities and the money is in turn used to keep the big Wall street game going.

James G. Cannon, president of the Fourth National bank and one of the big powers in finance, testified to that effect before the Pujo subcommittee of the house committee on banking and currency, which is investigating the money trust. The bank president made it plain that without the support of the outsiders New York's great exchange could not do business and that the rural financial light was really the master of his city cousin, who always got the limelight.

Reduced to its last analysis, Wall street told the government's committee that the farmer and the small business man who starts the outside bank deposits going is the real father of the money trust.

FLOODS BAD AGAIN.

Southern Louisiana Appeals to Government For More Aid.

Washington, June 13.—The flood situation in southern Louisiana is again most serious, the war department has been informed. Breaks in the levees are occurring, and thousands are being rendered homeless.

The department has been asked to resume its relief operations in the Mississippi valley. Tents, food and forage are needed at once.

That Gigantic Project on the Delaware.

Extensive surveying operations are in progress along the Delaware Valley by a syndicate of capitalists and water power companies whose capital is stated to be about \$30,000,000. Options have been secured on properties in New Jersey and New York at different points from Belvidere, Warren county, N. J., to Cannonsville, Delaware county, N. Y., on the west branch of the Delaware.

Last winter James McIntosh of Stroudsburg, Pa., came to Hancock, or rather a representative, and secured options on property belonging to Fred W. Lakin and M. W. Knight abutting on the east branch of the Delaware at the eastern end of the village. He now has surveyors at work on the properties, and we are informed that it is his intention to purchase. Van C. Peters has also secured an option on the farm of Lewis Realy near Pea's Eddy.

Report has it that Mr. McIntosh, or the syndicate he represents, will build a fifty-foot storage dam across the East Branch at the Eastern end of the village. And at Cannonsville, according to plans of the New York State Water Supply Commission, a dam 120 feet high will be built for the storage of an area of five square miles of water. These stories, however, should be taken with several grains of salt. Imagine a dam fifty feet high, or even twenty-five feet high across the East Branch at Hancock. In case it were built the O. & W. Company would have to move their coal storage plant at Cadonia up on the hills, as well as the tracks and tunnel.

Other projects are at Mongaup, Barryville and Narrowsburg, the latter being the largest in this section of the valley, where it is estimated there would be developed 15,000 permanent horsepower. The dam, it is proposed, to locate at the "narrows," now spanned by the highway bridge.

It is further stated that about \$100,000 has already been expended for options along the valley, and it is anticipated that there will be operations in progress during the year. Just at present we are like the man from Missouri.—Hancock Herald.

INCREASE IN SOUTHERN FARMS

It Was 1880 Before the Country Recovered From the War.

CENSUS BUREAU STATEMENT.

Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia Considered. Increase in Farms Since 1880.

The change since 1880 in the method of carrying on the work of producing crops or the substitution of the southern small farm and tenant system for the hired labor system of the northern states in the eight southern states east of the Mississippi is outlined in a statement issued by Director Durand of the bureau of the census, department of commerce and labor. It was prepared by John Lee Coulter, expert special agent for agriculture.

The states considered are Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia.

There has been an increase in the number of farms from 504,000 in 1880 to 1,948,000 in 1910. Thus there were in 1910 almost four times as many farms as there were in 1880. It is clear that the size of the average farm has decreased in proportion to the increase in the number of farms. The average farm as reported in 1880 was 321 acres, while in 1910 it was 84 acres, or about one-fourth as large as in 1880. It is evident that, whereas there were 63 farms per thousand of population in these states in 1880, there were nearly twice as many, or 116, in 1910.

Amount of Land Improved.

The absolute amount of land improved was 54,125,000 acres in 1880. In 1870 it had decreased to 47,485,000 acres, a loss of 6,650,000 acres, or 12.3 per cent. But by 1880 the amount of improved land increased to 58,149,000 acres, which is almost 4,000,000 acres above the amount in farms in 1880. In 1880 there were 67,500,000 acres; in 1900 the amount was 75,000,000 acres, and in 1910 it was 81,000,000 acres.

It is clear, therefore, that it was not until about 1880 that the south had completely recovered from the war, so far as bringing land into cultivation was concerned. During the first twenty years of the period under consideration the revolution in land tenure became observable. Large numbers of small farms were established between 1880 and 1870.

At the census of 1880 there were reported for the eight states over 44,000 places less than ten acres in size. Since 1880 the number has constantly increased until in 1910 there were 118,000, almost three times as many.

Between 1880 and 1910 there was a considerable increase in the number of farm owners. In 1880 there were 672,000 owners and managers, whereas in 1910 there were 961,000, an increase of 289,000, or 43 per cent. On the other hand, there were only 407,000 tenants in 1880, or less than two-thirds as many as owners and managers, while in 1910 there were 987,000, which is considerably more than the total number of farmers who own either all or part of their land or who are hired managers. The increase was 580,000, or 143 per cent.

Negro Tenants.

In 1900 in this group of eight states one-third of the farms were operated by negro farmers and two-thirds by white farmers. Further, of the negro farmers only about one-fifth were owners, while among the white farmers nearly two-thirds lived on owned farms. In 1900 there were more than 400,000 negro tenants in these states. In 1910 the number had increased to considerably more than 500,000.

For the group of states in question herein about 36 per cent hire labor. This high average is due to the fact that in Virginia 46 per cent report labor employed, and North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia show each almost 40 per cent.

It is not only a fact that the tenant system is a substitute for the hired labor system in other parts of the country, but that in these southern states the farmers who report expenditures for labor state an exceedingly small amount. In the New England and middle Atlantic states an average expenditure of about \$200 per farm for labor is maintained, while in the north central states the average runs well over \$225. In the mountain and Pacific states it amounts to \$300 per farm. In five of the eight states considered the average expenditure for labor per farm reporting is considerably less than \$100.

LIKE SIAMESE TWINS.

Twin Girls Born Joined Together by a Ligament.

Twin daughters whose bodies are joined to one another in a fashion similar to the famous Siamese twins' union have been born to Mrs. John Griggs of Holyoke, Mass.

The children are normal except for attachment to each other at the hips. The infants are healthy, and that they think independently is seemingly demonstrated by the fact that one of them laughed and cooed while the other cried lustily.

Although the union at present is one of ligament only, it is possible that it will become ossified later. An operation may be performed to separate the children.

GET THESE Money-making Secrets WITH Farm Journal



If this cock rooster's hold? "Poultry Secrets" tells how to carry fowls, and many other secrets far more important.

For \$1.00 you can get now not only the FARM JOURNAL for FOUR full years, but also your choice of any one of the famous booklets, "Money-making Secrets," which other people have bought by the HUNDRED THOUSAND.

Just note what the information given in one of these booklets, "The Million Egg-Farm," did for Robert Liddle, a clerk of Scranton, Pa.

In May, 1910, Robert bought 2300 day-old chicks. He spent just one week studying the methods now given in this book,—his only preparation for the business. Result—this "greenhorn" raised 95 per cent. of all his chicks, and 1350 of them were pullets. ("Poultry Secrets" tells you this secret.) In less than seven months he was getting 425 eggs daily, and selling them at 58 cents a dozen. His feed cost averaged \$4.00 a day, leaving him OVER \$17.00 A DAY PROFIT,—and this before all his pullets had begun laying.

Isn't "Money-making Secrets" a good name for such booklets?

Read what people say of the other booklets, and of the FARM JOURNAL itself:—

"I find your Egg-Book worth untold dollars," says ROY CHANEY, Illinois. "What it tells would take a beginner years to learn."

"I am much pleased with the Butter Book," writes F. J. DICKSON, Illinois, "and would like to know how I could secure 300 copies, one for each patron of our creamery."

"Duck Dollars is the best book I ever had on duck-raising," says E. M. WATKINS, Penna.

"If your other booklets contain as much valuable information as the Egg-Book, I would consider them cheap at double the price," says F. W. MANSFIELD, New York.

T. F. MCCREA, a missionary in China, writes, "I found Garden Gold a great help in my garden this summer. I lost my health in the great famine, trying to save the starving Chinese, and I am trying to get it back by getting near to the soil. After a long tussle with the Chinese language and mission problems, it is a great treat to get out with the vegetables, trees, chickens, etc. I am saving money and regaining my health. My wife and I both find FARM JOURNAL indispensable."

"The FARM JOURNAL beats them all," writes T. H. POTTER, Penna. "Every issue has reminders and ideas worth a year's subscription."

"One year I took another agricultural paper," says N. M. GLADWIN, Washington, "and it took a whole column to tell what FARM JOURNAL tells in one paragraph."

"I was very greatly helped by your garden page," writes Mrs. JOE LAWRENCE, Saskatchewan. "I was never successful in growing cabbage until last summer, when I tried the FARM JOURNAL way. Now I have more than I need to use."

"FARM JOURNAL was a regular visitor at my boyhood home," writes Dr. WILLIAM DAVIS, New Jersey. "When the first copy came, it carried me back ten years, and I felt a boy again. I shall never be without it again—I want home to seem like home. When it arrives, I feel the gladness jump right into me. I begin on the first page and read to my wife until half-past ten, and all through the month I drink of its cream. You must work hard to keep it so rich."

"FARM JOURNAL is good for the man behind the counter, as well as the man in the field," says J. I. SLOAT, a Virginia bank clerk.

"If I could get as good interest on every dollar as I get from the FARM JOURNAL, I would soon be a millionaire," says A. W. WEITZER, Penna.

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CLERK'S NOTICE NO. 2173 IN BANKRUPTCY. In the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, Burton Lewis Holbert, Honesdale, of Wayne county, Pa., a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of July 1, 1898, having applied for a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said Act, notice is hereby given to all known creditors and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court at Scranton in said District, on the 25th day of June, 1912,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. GEORGE C. SCHEUER, Clerk. We wish to secure a good correspondent in every town in Wayne county. Don't be afraid to write this office for paper and stamped envelops.