

PRESIDENT'S ANCESTOR WHO "MADE HIS MARK."

First of the Tafts to Come to This Country Signed With a Cross.

That the first of the Tafts to come to America was a blacksmith who in the latter years of his life had to make "his mark" when signing a paper was developed during a visit of the four Republican congressmen from the Cumberland mountain region of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia to the White House with an appeal for a pardon for a Pike county Kentuckian recently sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary for alleged obstruction of process in federal courts.

The story was told by the president himself when Representatives John W. Lantry and Caleb Powers of the mountain region of Kentucky, C. Bascom Sless of Big Stone Gap, Va., and Richard Waustin of Kentucky called with their appeal for executive clemency for L. H. Sallier of Heller, Pike county. Sallier is one of the prominent citizens of the Cumberland mountain country and a man of means.

Recently one Compton and his wife were summoned to appear before Judge McDowell at Big Stone Gap as witnesses in a moonshining case. The Comptons had a dying child whom they did not want to leave. When they received the summons they consulted Sallier. He thought of the doing child, advised them to stick by it, and they did, whereupon the grand jury at Big Stone Gap indicted Sallier, who lived in Kentucky, for obstructing the process of the court.

As soon as Sallier heard of the indictment he bridled his mare and rode through the mountains to Virginia. To the court he strode and demanded an immediate trial. He got it and was sentenced to five years. He then appealed to the president.

Sallier's petition for clemency was signed with his mark. When President Taft saw this he told the Cumberland mountain congressmen—the only Republicans from these three states—about his own ancestor, Henry Taft, about seven generations back, the first of the family to come to America.

The president said this ancestor knew how to read and write, but had been a blacksmith all his life, and when up in the eighties the tendons of his wrists were so stiff that he always made his mark in signing papers, one of which is now a valued heirloom of the Taft family.

STUDY INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Hygienic Congress Seeks Cure For Dreaded Disease.

Infantile paralysis may come more nearly within the control of medical science as a result of the fifteenth international congress on hygiene and demography, which meets in Washington in September. The disease will be considered from all angles.

Infantile paralysis has spread terror in different communities in the United States and in Europe. About all that is known now of infantile paralysis is that it is due to some micro-organism too small to be detected with the most powerful microscope. Because the microbe or parasite which carries the infection has never been isolated physicians and health officers have been almost powerless to prevent the spread of the disease.

The disease will be considered by scientists in the section of the program of the forthcoming congress which will be devoted to study of "hygienic microbiology and parasitology." Professor Theobald Smith, M. D., of Harvard University Medical school, will be president of the section, and the vice presidents will be Professor William H. Park, M. D., of the research laboratory, department of health, New York, and Professor Charles Stiles, Ph. D., of the United States public health and marine hospital service.

Papers will be read by Dr. Netter of Paris, Dr. Francis Harbitz of Christiania, M. Levaditi of Paris, Dr. Karl Landsteiner of Vienna, Dr. Simon Flexner of New York, Dr. Paul Romer of Marburg, Professor Alfred Pettersson of Stockholm and Dr. Philip A. E. Sheppard of Cambridge, Mass.

QUEST OF THE RED EGG.

Experimenters in England Trying to Develop a New Kind of Hen.

The Cambridge School of Agriculture is trying to make hens lay red eggs. There is always the best market for eggs which are of the richest red brown in color, and the problem is to develop the right kind of hen.

The Cambridge experimenters hope to produce a red egg laying hen of prolific habit just as they have produced a strong rust resisting wheat of high yield by working on the curious law of Mendel. Hens have so far proved admirable examples of the working of this law. In respect of single and double combs and in respect of color they are perfectly obedient to the proper scientific principle. They "behave" as they ought, to use the technical verb. Why should not the eggs behave as well as the feathers and comb?

There is also the subsidiary question of food. It may be possible to alter the egg color by food as well as by hereditary influences. It has been done in the case of canaries.

If Cambridge achieves the poultryman's ideal of a hen that lays yearly 250 two ounce red eggs, no one will then say that the universities are not practical or even commercial!

Two Princes to Tour World. It is stated in Berlin that the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert will start on a world tour in the spring of 1913.

THE SCHOOL AND ITS PLAYGROUND

Fostering the Child's Natural Instinct For Play.

ITS EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

A Remarkable Development in Regard to School Grounds and Buildings Has Taken Place in the Last Few Years. Economical Equipment.

The public schools are of necessity the gathering point of much of a town's activity. There are several reasons why this is so. Among them are the following:

In the first place, even from a very early age, the schools for three-fourths of the year have the majority of the children up to the thirteenth or fourteenth year, and with the development of modern city life a feeling is growing that the schools should keep control for twelve months of the year and perhaps for a greater number of hours each day.

Second.—Again, the schools have grounds, buildings, equipment and, the most important of all, teachers and leaders. It is significant that in laying out a playground system in any city the school grounds furnish a ready-made basis, inasmuch as they are in effective radius of every child in the community.

Third.—There is a growing sentiment that the material expenditure represented in school grounds, buildings and equipment ought to be returning to the community a greater dividend upon the investment than it is now doing; hence we have the movement for the wider use of school buildings and grounds.



SCHOOL PLAYGROUND IN A WESTERN CITY.

grounds. This movement aims to make the school the center not only of the educational life of the community, but the recreational, social, health and civic life as well.

Fourth.—The educational value of play is a matter of very old knowledge, but its significance and power have been largely lost under our present system of school courses of study. If it is true that play is the law of the development of the child, if it is true that his early years are concerned with motor development primarily and not with intellectual development, we are grievously err in not making the greatest possible use of this natural instinct of the child known as play.

Suggestions.

First.—Space to play upon is the first consideration. It was the common custom of school boards in former days to secure just enough ground for the site of the building and a very small area of unoccupied ground around it. The development of the play idea has given rise to a new sentiment regarding grounds, so that there is being set in many states a definite standard as to the number of square feet of play space per child that ought to be provided around the school building. This varies from thirty square feet per child in the large eastern and middle western cities to a maximum of 100 square feet in the northwest coast region.

Second.—The building should not be located in the center of the plot of ground, but in one corner or well toward the edge of one on the other side, thus leaving as much available space for play and games as possible.

Third.—The school playground should be fenced for the purpose of management or protection of property and to guard against the grounds becoming the resort of undesirable persons.

As to equipment, reduce it to a minimum. A sand court, a slide, some little swings and building blocks for the little children; swings, teeter board, slide, volley ball and basketball court, tennis perhaps for the girls, and swings, teeter boards, traveling rings, slides, horizontal bar, jumping pit and ball outfits for the boys make a fairly good equipment.—Lerbert H. Weil in American City.

YALE IS TO HAVE A NEW \$700,000 FIELD.

Plans Are Announced For Coliseum to Seat 60,000 Persons.

The Yale Alumni Weekly in a special "coliseum number" gives the first definite plans of Yale's new \$700,000 athletic field and the plan recommended for financing the project.

The graduate committee favors a coliseum or bowl-like structure, but not entirely of concrete, as built elsewhere. This is in the form of an embankment of earth, faced upon concrete, upon which will be placed wooden seats. It is planned to seat between 50,000 and 60,000 persons, with the opportunity to seat more if necessary requires. The total cost, \$700,000, is apportioned as follows:

Land, \$150,000; coliseum, \$300,000; clubhouse, \$100,000; new baseball stand on the present Yale field, \$50,000, and the rest to be employed in improving the grounds from time to time.

The committee is unanimous as to the plan of financing. Certificates will be issued to carry no other privilege or dividend except the right for fifteen years to obtain tickets for the important games of each year at the regular price. A subscription for \$1,000 or more carries with it the right to buy ten tickets to be located together. Two tickets can be procured for \$100, the lowest certificate that will be issued.

The Yale athletic authorities already have options on all the land for the new coliseum except a golf course, and an option for it is expected in the near future.

FALL RESTORES MEMORY.

Brings Lost Colorado Doctor, Thought Dead, Home Again.

A fall resulting in concussion of the brain is responsible for the return of Dr. W. J. Fairfield, formerly of Delta, Colo., to his family in Denver after an absence of two years. It was thought that Dr. Fairfield was dead, and all hope of discovering him had been abandoned.

The greater portion of his absence has been spent in Alaska, where he wandered about aimlessly, unable to throw any light upon his identity or the location of his home. Recently he suffered a fall which rendered him unconscious for days.

As soon as Dr. Fairfield began to revive his mind became clear. He remembered his name and where he lived and made arrangements to return to Colorado.

His son, Golding Fairfield, an attorney, was in his office when his father entered. The father explained the reason of his two years' absence. About two years ago while suffering from ill health the doctor went to the Gunnison river to bathe. He remembers the extreme shock of the cold water, but knew nothing further until he was aboard a steamer bound for Alaska. His relatives and friends believed that the doctor was drowned and searched for his body for weeks.

PATENT WON, BACK IN PRISON.

Arizona Convict Succeeded at Washington and Will Complete Term.

Roy J. Meyers, the convict paroled from Florence penitentiary by Governor Hunt of Arizona to enable him to go to Washington to obtain patents on a machine for collecting electricity from the atmosphere, returned to prison to finish his term, which will expire in ten months. He said:

"The patent office experts laughed at me when I reached Washington and laid my drawings before them. They told me I would have to build a model and demonstrate my claims. There was little time to spare, as I had only twenty days left of my leave, but in a few days I was able to take a crude model around to the patent office to make a demonstration.

"The absorber was hoisted on two short poles and made to work. There was no trouble after that. The officials had seen the thing work and were forced to admit that I had something new. I might file my application without delay.

"I hope to construct my first large machine in Phoenix. I feel grateful to Governor Hunt and others for what they have done for me."

Meyers filed application for four patents, two for original devices and two for improvements on existing mechanisms.

BLIND GIRL WINS HONORS.

Takes Phi Beta Kappa Golden Key at Goucher College.

To have been told by every professor save one that she could not win a degree; to take the regular college course, including gymnasium work; to have stood always among the first in her class and finally to have captured a golden Phi Beta Kappa key, the symbol of scholarly work, is the record of Miss Mary Melvin, who has just received her degree from Goucher college, Maryland.

Miss Melvin has been blind since she was six years old.

Miss Melvin has plans. "One whole year I shall have to myself," she said, "just reading and doing what I please. Then I shall do graduate work in economics and sociology, probably at Johns Hopkins. Then," she admitted shyly, "I am going to try to write."

Miss Melvin is an advocate of votes for women. She has been engaged by two leagues, the Just Government league and the Equal Suffrage league, to make open air addresses during the summer.

Spring and Summer CLOTHING at SACRIFICE PRICES. There will be 15 More Days of Sale. Sale Continues for 15 Days.

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GET THESE Money-making Secrets WITH Farm Journal. 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.



Is this cock properly held? "Poultry Secrets" tells how to carry fowls, and many other secrets far more important.

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 Cliney, 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. Wankow, 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 rest 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 crop came, it carried me back ten years, and I left 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. Sloan, 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. Weitzel, Penna.

"MONEY-MAKING SECRETS." These booklets are 6 by 9 inches, all profusely illustrated. POULTRY SECRETS is a great collection of discoveries and methods of successful poultrymen, long jealously guarded. It gives Felch's famous mating chart, the Curtiss method of getting one-half more pullets than cockerels, Boyer's method of insuring fertility, with priceless secrets of mating, breeding, feed and feeding, how to produce winter eggs, etc. HORSE SECRETS exposes all the methods of "bishingop," "plugging," cocaine and gasoline doping, and other tricks of "experts" and swindlers, and enables any one to tell an unsound horse. It also gives many valuable training, feeding, breeding and veterinary secrets. THE MILLION EGG-FARM gives the methods by which J. M. Foster makes over \$18,000 a year, mainly from eggs. All backyard chicken-raisers should learn about the "Rancocas Unit," and how Foster F.E.D.'s his hens to make them produce such quantities of eggs, especially in winter. STRAWBERRY SECRETS tells how you can have the finest fall-bearing strawberries almost until snow flies. It gives you the fruits of ten years' work and study of experts in this new industry. It reveals the secrets of fertilizing and blossom-removing to produce berries in the fall, tells inside facts about varieties, how to get three crops in two years, how one grower gets 10,000 quarts an acre and nets 25 cents a quart, etc. J. J. Farmer, the famous berry man, says, "Any one who can grow ordinary strawberries can, if they read this book, grow fall berries almost anywhere." CORN SECRETS, the great new hand-book of Prof. Holden, the "Corn King," tells how to get ten to twenty bushels more per acre of corn rich in protein and the best stock-feeding elements. Pictures make every process plain. THE "BUTTER BOOK" tells of seven cows that produced half a ton of butter each per year (140 pounds is the average). An eye-opener for dairymen. Get it, would you your poor cows, and turn good ones into record-breakers. GARDEN GOLD shows how to make your backyard supply fresh vegetables and fruit, how to cut down your grocery bills, get a better table, and get cash for your surplus. It tells how to plant, cultivate, harvest and market. DUCK DOLLARS tells every year the great Weber duck-farm near Boston makes over 50 cents each on 62,000 ducklings. Tells why ducks pay them better than chickens, and just HOW they do everything. TURKEY SECRETS, the latest authority on turkey-raising, discloses fully the methods of Horace Vose, the famous Rhode Island "turkey-man," who supplies the wonderful Thanksgiving turkeys for the White House. It tells how to mate, to set eggs, to hatch, to feed and care for the young, to prevent sickness, to fatten, and how to make a turkey-ranch PAY.

both for \$1.00. FARM JOURNAL, 333 N. Clifton St., Philadelphia. Write for free sample copy, with premiums to club agents.

CLERK'S NOTICE NO. 2173 IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, Hurton 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. SCHEUBEL, Clerk.

H. F. Weaver Architect and Builder Plans & Estimates Furnished Residence, 1302 East St.

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