

Extract from statement of Mr. Roosevelt dated Nov. 8, 1904:

"On the 4th day of March next I shall have served three and one-half years, and this three and one-half years constitutes my first term. The wise custom which limits the president to two terms regards the substance and not the form. Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

"What Washington would not take and Grant could not get no man shall have."

ABUSE.

Editorial in the New York World.] Standing before a committee of the United States senate yesterday, Medill McCormick, a rich young man who has led to finance and manage the Roosevelt campaign, charged that the vicious assault on Mr. Roosevelt, incited by the "falsehoods of character assassins and liars like Charles Hilles," who was formerly secretary President Taft, and is now chairman of the Republican national committee.

The rantings of a half baked young man like Mr. McCormick would be of no importance if they were not so completely in harmony with the conduct of the Roosevelt managers since Roosevelt was shot by a madman, Pinchot, McCormick, Cochems, a whole chorus of demagogues are seeking to inflame the public mind against better men than themselves and create the impression that Frank's insane deed was inspired by the "abuse" of Mr. Roosevelt.

Now, it happens that there has been a great deal of abuse in this campaign, most of it originated with Theodore Roosevelt and his followers. No other candidate for president ever indulged in such sweeping denunciations of his opponents. No other candidate for president ever attacked a president as Mr. Roosevelt has attacked Taft. No other candidate for president ever appealed so frankly to the emotion and frenzy of his audiences.

After a few of many examples: After day Mr. Roosevelt has called President Taft a "crook," "thief," to a "burglar," to a "pickpocket," to a "receiver stolen goods," and Hiram Johnson, Roosevelt's associate on the ticket, traveled from one end of the country to the other calling President Taft a "most humiliating figure in American history." Even the day that he shot Mr. Roosevelt denounced the conduct of the governor of Illinois as "amusing" because Governor Deneen seemed to support Mr. Roosevelt on a party ticket.

On 3 Mr. Roosevelt said of President Taft that "high minded and honorable men would refuse to accept delusions" such as Mr. Taft had gained.

On 8 he said that "again and again have sent to the penitentiary electors for deeds not one whit more morally than was done by the members of the national committee" seating two Taft delegates from Pennsylvania.

On 11 he declared that Mr. Taft's attitude toward the presidency "comes dangerously near being treason."

On 15 he asserted that the contest between himself and Mr. Taft for the nomination was a "fight between honor and dishonesty."

On 16 he issued a statement that he was with the words "theft" and "fraud."

On 17 in a speech he spoke of the "thefts" of the national committee and the men who had "earned Mr. Roosevelt's gratitude by stealing from him."

On 18 a majority of the national committee had "practiced political theft in every form from highway robbery to petit larceny."

When Mr. Taft was finally nominated he publicly insulted him as "the official of successful fraud," and delight on his recent western trip to describe the president of the United States as "a dead cock in the hen pen."

For Woodrow Wilson, Mr. Roosevelt has branded him as a "Tory" and the nominee of the bosses, and in recent speech in Chicago he devoted most of his time to inflaming the passions of foreign born voters against Mr. Wilson on a basis of a paragraph in Governor Wilson's "History of the American People." The whole party campaign has been a campaign of violence, abuse and vilification for which we can find no justification.



MAKING THE FARM

THE LITTLE PAY

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

It ought to be the aim of every farmer to accomplish these definite results:

Increase profits by enlarging production at a fixed expense.

Diversify crops and all other products so as to distribute labor evenly throughout the year.

Secure a regular income at all seasons by supplying customers with poultry and dairy products, vegetables, beef, pork, etc.

Shorten the workday to ten hours, provide a comfortable home, improve the appearance of the premises and try to make life enjoyable.

Let the young people have a little money from the production of fruit, flowers, vegetables and experimental crops. Teach them to plan work for themselves and to love the country.

There are farmers who have delightful homes and who give the young people all reasonable advantages, but they are an exception to the rule. Country life is made dull and distasteful as a general proposition by long hours, drudgery and a lack of social interests. This explains the large exodus of young people to town when they could be happier and more prosperous in the country.

The difference in yield between the land properly farmed and the land poorly farmed is so great that scientific farming experts are now calling the attention of farmers by communities to the urgency of taking up the study of certain crops and demonstrating the great loss that is being sustained throughout the country in not making closer study in requirements of cultivation for large grain yields. It is rotation and diversity that are lacking—the former to keep up the farm, the latter the profits.

Every practical rotation must contain crops that use nitrogen and crops that gather it. For example, in the common rotation of corn, wheat and clover the first two use nitrogen, and the third gathers it. In fact, clover is a user and a gatherer of nitrogen. Do not think because a legume adds nitrogen to the soil that it does not use up plant food. All the leguminous crops use more potash and phosphorus than almost any of the grain crops. A large amount of nitrogen is also used, but it is taken from the air.

Now let the farmer push this diversification far beyond the corn, wheat and clover crops. Cowpeas and oats sown together make splendid fodder and benefit the soil. They can be harvested by midsummer and a crop of millet grown on the same land by fall. Rye and clover sown together in the fall can be cut for fodder by June 1 and potatoes, corn, rutabagas, millet or cowpeas grown the same season.

While farmers are making \$20 to \$30 an acre on heavy grain crops they should not overlook such products as onions, beans, potatoes, sugar beets and fruit, which return a profit of \$100 to \$200 an acre and place agriculture on a business basis.

GIVE THE WIFE A CHANCE.

Farmers have had cause for repentance many times, but no farmer was ever sorry that he put in waterworks so that the windmill would send water to the house. When the housewife can have all the water she needs by a simple turn of the wrist she will appreciate it and reciprocate the kindness.

SAVE THE BEST TURKEYS.

It is a Mistake to Keep Inferior Fowls For Breeding Purposes.

Very often turkey raisers sell off for the early market all their earliest and largest birds, which are usually their all around best. With these, too, they frequently sell off the old, leaving only the later and smaller to furnish the breeding stock for another season. Indeed, I have known everything to be sold but the very latest, birds so late and small that males and females could not be distinguished until the approach of the laying season, when, likely as not, one or more of the supposed hens turned out to be gobblers—gobblers too immature for breeding purposes, but which were either kept or sold for such, says a Wisconsin turkey raiser in Orange Judd Farmer. And such pullets as there were were small, poorly developed, slow to begin laying.

I always save my best for breeders, which of the young is usually the earliest and largest. These I select early, before any are killed or sold. No matter how good the market or how great the price or how few others I have fit, the best I save. It is big, early, well developed birds I want to raise another year, and it is big, well developed birds I must have for breeders.

I know there is a temptation to sell first such as will bring the best prices, especially when there are only a comparatively few suitable to sell and a large number to come on later, but the little gained is much more lost in the end. To be sure, good breeders may perhaps be selected from the later and smaller, but rarely as good as from the earlier and larger.

As to whether I save old or young depends on individual merit. If there is enough of the young better than the old I save all young; if the old is the best, unless too old, I save that. Usually I save both old and young, the best of each, especially the hens.

Bigger Corn Yield.

Six years' experiment in South Africa showed that corn planted in rows two feet apart gave a greater yield than when planted in wider rows.

Little Farm Hints.

Potash is especially valuable for wheat, cotton, tobacco, Irish potatoes and the grasses. It should be applied in fall for wheat.

Select for fall plowing the stubborn, refractory clay soil and on all fields not fall plowed have clover crops growing to be plowed under in spring.

Profiliness is in every case as important a feature as there can be in seed corn. Hence it is very important that the seed ears selected should not only be of best quality in every particular, but should be one of two or three ears that grow on the stalk.

The best time to plant apple trees is as soon as most of the leaves have fallen, which is generally about November. The roots being then in an active state and the ground still retaining a certain amount of heat, they will form new roots before winter, which is a material advantage.

How Europe Saves Fertility.

The fertility of European soils is maintained by maintaining the supply of active plant food and of organic matter. A part of the nitrogen is secured from the air, a part from the purchased feeding stuffs and some from the nitrogenous fertilizers. The losses of potash and phosphoric acid in the crop are counterbalanced by purchases in feeds and fertilizers. Every care is taken to prevent loss of plant food. Leaves, stalks, etc., are either saved and fed or are used as bedding.

WINTER VETCH.

Visible to sow unusually heavy, so that a thicker growth of vetch will smother down the weeds at the very start.

Ordinarily from four to six pecks or more per acre are sown, and this may be either broadcasted or drilled. The crop can also be seeded with clover, serving as a sort of nurse crop for the young clover plant and frequently gives very good results in this way. Sown with clover it makes an especially desirable sheep pasture, and is also a very excellent soiling crop. As a soil builder it is fully equal to cowpeas. On land adapted to it it produces an extremely heavy growth of vines. These plowed under add enormous stores of humus and nitrogen to the soil.—American Agriculturist.

Photograph by Rhode Island agricultural experiment station.

LAWYERS SEEK TO END LAW'S DELAYS.

Want the Supreme Court Empowered to Make Model Plan.

A committee to urge upon congress the necessity of vesting in the United States supreme court the power and duty to prepare a model system of pleading and practice on the common law side of the federal courts has been appointed by President Frank B. Kellogg of the American Bar association in response to a resolution adopted at the association meeting in Milwaukee in August.

The members of this committee on uniform judicial procedure are Thomas W. Shelton of Norfolk, Va., the chairman and chief worker in the movement for uniform court procedure; J. M. Dickinson, Nashville; William B. Hornblower, New York; Louis D. Brandeis, Boston, and Joseph N. Teal, Portland, Ore.

A statement sent out by the American Bar association says:

The committee will request congress to vest in the United States supreme court both the power and the duty to prepare and put into effect a model system of pleading and practice on the common law side of the federal courts in the hope that it will ultimately be adopted and become uniform in the states.

It is believed that this will promote both economy and speed in litigation. The supreme court already has the power to simplify federal procedure on the equity side of the court and has almost completed its work.

This action on the part of the American Bar association answers the criticism that the lawyers of the country are doing nothing to reform legal procedure.

FALL TREATMENT OF SAN JOSE SCALE.

Trees infested with San Jose scale should be pruned back in proportion to the degree of injury or infestation. Where they are badly infested, at least half the tops should be cut off. In doing this the outer branches and upper branches, which are worse infested, should be removed, and the trees should not be deformed by pruning off the lower branches only.

After pruning, the next step is to spray thoroughly with the boiled lime-sulfur solution, either home-made or commercial. This pruning and spraying can be done at any time after the leaves drop, and before they appear again next spring. The winter is a favorable season for this kind of work, but where trees are badly infested with this very destructive pest, it is by all means best to spray them very soon after the leaves drop, and again the next spring while the buds are swelling.

The spraying should be done thoroughly, so as to reach and cover well every particle of bark from the tip of the tallest twig to the base of the trunk. If any branches are too long to be reached with the spray liquid, they should be cut off. It is not necessary to use high power in doing this spraying, and the only direction to be given is to be sure that the work is thoroughly done, with material that is strong enough.

What slight complaint has come from lack of satisfactory results with spraying with lime-sulfur solution has been due to too dilute material, or diluting with too much water before using it. To be sure that it is not diluted too far, one should test it with an instrument made for the purpose, and called a hydrometer.

One great advantage of the lime-sulfur solution is that it is both a fungicide and an insecticide, destroying the germs of various kinds of plant diseases such as the smuts, rusts, mildews, leaf spots, scab, etc., besides mites and insects of all kinds that it touches.

The commercial lime-sulfur solution sold by various seedsmen, hardwaremen, druggists and others is all right, if used strong enough; but if used too dilute, it will not prove satisfactory. A sure test of the strength by the hydrometer should register at least three spaces showing above the liquid, or 1.03 specific gravity, as explained in the directions given with the instrument. Another point in favor of the lime-sulfur solution is that it can not be used strong enough to hurt any tree, shrub, bush, or other plant, if applied while dormant. It is also cheaper, or less expensive than any other material that can be used, and is more sure to kill the scale, as well as the germs of various plant diseases.

A PROPER REPRESENTATIVE.

The Fourteenth Congressional district composed of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming, will elect a man to represent the district in the sixty-third Congress on November 5.

In deciding who to support for this important position there are many things to be taken into consideration. The principles of government for which the candidate stands, and his ability to so present those principles as to carry conviction to other members of the House. Whether the candidate stands ready to advance the interests of this district.

After carefully studying the record of Hon. W. D. B. Alney in the last session of Congress, there can be no doubt of his fitness for the position and his ability to defend the interests of his constituents.

This being a particularly strong agricultural district, and legislation affecting the farming and dairying interests appeals to almost every voter in the four counties. As to Mr. Alney's position in these matters read his speeches on the parcels post and oleomargarine bills. No stranger argument for the farmer can be found, and that it had a good effect is proved by subsequent events.

Mr. Alney is a congressman that the people of the old Wilmot-Grow district can point to with pride, and feel assured that their interests will not suffer with him on guard.

W. D. B. Alney is certainly the right man to represent this district in Congress, and we predict that his majority this fall will be double what it was a year ago.—New Milford Advertiser.

Advertisements

Under Provision of Post Office Appropriation Bill of Aug. 24, 1912.

FOR CONGRESSMAN



HON. JOEL G. HILL.

Democratic Candidate for Congressman of this Congressional District.

Wayne county has not had a representative in Congress for over thirty years. Her people now have an opportunity to secure one who is in every way worthy of their votes. He is no stranger to Wayne counteans, having faithfully and honestly served Wayne county as Associate Judge, County Commissioner and also State Senator in Harrisburg. All of these positions were filled by him with credit to himself and honor to his constituency. He is a man of the most sterling honesty and integrity, and will discharge faithfully every duty entrusted to him. Farmers, who bear the heaviest burdens of taxation, are not represented in the lawmaking bodies of the country to the extent they should be, and this fact affords one of the best reasons why Mr. Hill should be elected. He is also a veteran of the Civil war, and because he helped as a soldier to preserve the Union, he deserves the united support of his fellow countrymen.—Advertisement.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE



HON. H. C. JACKSON.

A Man That Can be Depended Upon.

I favor the election of U. S. Senators by direct vote of the people.

I am a farmer and as such am interested in all questions pertaining to the farmer and the farmers' organization, the Grange.

Any legislation in favor of the wage-earner, upon whom the farmer is to a great extent dependent, will also receive my support.

I am in favor of free bridges and will use all honorable means to obtain them.

I am in favor of the people having a voice in the making of our laws and am therefore in favor of Local Option and all other means which gives the voters a chance to say how and by what laws we shall be governed and shall favor such legislation as will offer the freest and fullest expression of the citizens on all questions concerning the government of the state.

Advertisement.

ASK ANY HORSE



Sold by dealers everywhere
The Atlantic Refining Company

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of MATTHEW FARREL, Late of Honesdale, Pa.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested, for settlement.

C. P. SEARLE, Ex. Honesdale, Pa., Oct. 8, 1912.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM KATZ, Late of the borough of Honesdale, County of Wayne, Pa.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested, for settlement.

MAUDE M. KATZ, Ad'x. 306 Fourth St., Honesdale, Pa. M. J. Martin, Scranton, Pa. Atty for Estate.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of process issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county, and State of Pennsylvania, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied on and will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Honesdale, on

FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 2 P. M.

All the defendant's right, title, and interest in the following described property—viz:

By virtue of the annexed writ of fieri facias I have this day levied upon and taken in execution the three following described pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the township of Damascus, county of Wayne, and commonwealth of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: The first: Beginning at a stone corner of Lot No. 1 and the north-east corner of lot No. 2, in subdivision line of the Adam Swaygart lots, and in east line of original survey; thence south thirteen chains and eighty-five links to a corner between Lots 2 and 3; thence west fifty-eight rods and four feet to a corner; thence north thirteen chains and eighty-five links to corner; thence east fifty-eight rods and four links to the place of beginning, said to contain exactly twenty acres, be the same more or less. The Second: Beginning at a stake and stone corner, the south-east corner of the original survey of said Adam Swaygart warrant; thence west one hundred and forty perches to a corner; thence north ninety perches to a stake and stone corner in line of land formerly of Virgil Conglin; thence east one hundred and forty perches to a stake and stone corner in east line of the said lots; thence south ninety perches to the place of beginning, containing seventy-four acres, be the same more or less. The Third: Beginning at the northwest corner of Lot No. 4 of said lots at a heap of stones; thence south thirty-four and eight-tenths rods to stake and stones, the corner of lot in the warrant name of Adam Swaygart; and southwest corner of Lot No. 4; thence east seventy-one rods to stake and stone corner; thence south thirty and four-tenths rods to a stake and stones corner; thence east sixty-one rods to a heap of stones; thence north sixty-five rods to a stake and stones corner; thence west one hundred and thirty-two rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty-seven acres, be the same more or less.

Excepting and reserving a lot twenty by thirty feet occupied as a grave yard, a part of Lot No. 4, with right of way to and from the grave yard to the heirs of Cornelius Bolts. Upon the said premises is a dwelling house, two frame barns and other out buildings, apple orchard, and other fruit trees, some timber and nearly all improved land.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Michael Harris at the suit of Frank L. Brush. No. 323 June Term, 1912. Judgment \$2,000. Lee, Attorney.

TAKE NOTICE—All bids and costs must be paid on day of sale or deeds will not be acknowledged.

FRANK C. KIMBLE, Sheriff.

Honesdale, Oct. 21, 1912.
