

# FREE HAND GIVEN TO THE CABINET

## Wilson Shows Members Wide Latitude.

### THEY CHOOSE ASSISTANTS.

President Commends Several on Selections They Made—Work of Chief Executive Has Been Trebled—White House a Dumping Ground—Many Ignore Department Heads.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, March 24.—[Special.]—President Wilson has allowed his cabinet officers a very free hand in the choice of their assistants. He has made no appointments without first consulting the cabinet member, and whenever a cabinet officer has indicated his desire for the selection of a particular man for an assistant the president has acquiesced unless there was some very good reason why the appointment should not be made. In many instances he has commended the cabinet members for their selections.

Just how far the president will carry the idea of having the cabinet members attend to the business of the country is not yet known, but it would save him very much trouble if he could get back to the methods of the old days when the cabinet members ran their departments without aid save on the more important questions.

White House a Hopper. For several administrations the White House has been a hopper into which has been dumped all the departmental business. The clerical force has been largely increased and the work of the president and his secretaries has been trebled, all because the tendency has been toward centralization and the people want to have the president attend to everything.

Another reason was because nearly all the former presidents wanted to know about everything that was going on; they wanted to be consulted about even the smallest things. But it has also been on account of the desire of the senators and members of the house to carry everything to the president and ignore the cabinet officers, more particularly if they think they can "work" the president and couldn't do likewise with the cabinet member.

Conservation Reform. An effort may be made to reform the conservation movement or to "conserve the conservationists," as one man put it. Many western men assert that there has been too much impractical work done in conservation; that too much land has been reserved; that people are deprived of an opportunity to use actual necessities in the west; that a better method can be devised which will save the resources and also utilize them.

Every effort in the direction of changing the present conservation policy has been blocked by such men as Gifford Pinchot and his followers, but it is possible that the new Democratic blood from the west in both houses of congress, coupled with the fact that this is a Democratic administration, may make it possible to bring about changes in the conduct of forests and other resources of the west. At one time it was thought a man from one of the states most affected would become secretary of the interior where the conservation interests are grouped, but the suggestion raised strong protests by the conservation promoters.

Wyoming Not Lost. Because the political complexion of the senate has changed does not mean that Wyoming has become lost in the shuffle. Senator Warren will continue to be an important factor. He is the ranking minority member of appropriations, agriculture and rules and second on military affairs, public buildings and irrigation, besides being chairman of one of the best minority committees. Warren will be a conferee on the most important appropriation bills when they are considered.

Not to Be Retired. Senator Bacon is not to be retired because he was not made president pro tem. of the senate. In the short special session of the senate he showed that he intended to take an active part in everything that came before the senate. It is quite likely that as chairman of foreign relations he may have a leading role in the senate, as our foreign problems are such as to cause a great deal of anxiety.

Tenacious to the Last. It was amusing to see senators of the United States struggling and tenacious over the matter of committee assignments, even on committees which had never met and never would meet and which were created simply for the purpose of giving some senator a chairmanship.

The relative rank and the chairmanship of an "expenditures" committee held the attention of the senate for several moments, although it is known the committee will not meet and never has bills referred to it. In the matter of committees the average senator can't be any set.

# WAYNE COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION

(Continued From Page One.)

thusiastic and spirited address. He first outlined what some of the other counties are doing which have become organized. The suggestion of Mr. Lewis to incorporate Wayne county with other counties in the formation of the Northeastern Fruit Growers' Association met with the hearty approval of the doctor. He stated that Wayne county soil was especially adapted for raising the Baldwin Spy, Greenings, King and others. You would raise these varieties in perfection, in color, size and flavor. You could then conduct an advertising campaign and these apples would be known all over the world. I have received hundreds of letters from buyers who want to know where the apple sections are. They ask especially for districts where the fruit has been sprayed and pruned. Letters come to me as far west as Iowa. They commence to buy the middle of June. The dealers and buyers know the crop condition before the growers. Prof. Surface then showed the audience a picture of his large orchard. He said you can't run an orchard by proxy, neither can you give orders over a 'phone to your hired man and expect results.

Stocker Making Good. At this point Attorney R. M. Stocker, who is also somewhat of a farmer, stated that he managed to get something out of his farm. "Well some can," continued Prof. Surface. The professor then related several instances where other counties were unable to dispose of their crops and the fruit was dead even in the local market. Organizations were formed and the fruit was soon disposed of. Apples must be intelligently graded and honestly packed. Experts at stations where in many places they are hired to pack and grade, are not expensive, when it is considered what is returned. If it is a busy season it will give you more time and attention to production. There are two distinctive qualities connected with marketing apples. One is to produce the "goods" and the other is to sell them. You should have an annual meeting. The best fruit exhibit anywhere could be made right here in Wayne county. Advertise before hand and you will have a largely attended meeting. Mr. Lewis sold his apples at a fine profit after an exhibit held recently. Get the pulling together habit. Advertise. You will gain considerable by organizing. You will learn how to get rid of the defective apples and buyers will be flocking to you. They buy by the carload, not by the wagon load or bushel as some may presume. I therefore advocate the organization of the Wayne County Fruit Growers' Association. In union there is strength. It makes all the difference in the world about raising apples as to what kind of soil they are raised upon. Different soils make different conditions. Organize and then you can analyze your soil. You will then be in position to receive noted speakers from Washington, D. C., and other places.

To Organize Association. Chairman Hull then announced that organization was the next order of business. On motion of R. M. Stocker, seconded by W. W. Baker, it was carried that the meeting proceed to organize a horticultural society for Wayne county.

Election of Officers. On motion of R. M. Stocker, seconded by Hon. A. T. Searle, it was carried that Daniel Hull, who was acting as temporary chairman, be elected permanent chairman of the association.

Thomas B. Clark, of Honesdale, was elected vice-president. On motion it was carried that six vice-presidents be elected. In pursuance of same the following gentlemen were elected to fill the different sub-offices: W. E. Perham, of Niagara; W. H. Bullock, of Dyberry; E. E. Avery, Berlin; Homer G. Bonear, of Cherry Ridge; William Warwick, Berlin.

Secretary, E. G. Schenck. Treasurer, W. W. Baker. After a discussion of a half an hour as to whether the dues should be placed at \$1 or \$2 per year per member, it was finally decided to place them at \$2.

The following committee was then appointed upon Constitution and By-Laws to report at the afternoon session: H. A. Oday, M. E. Simons, and Hon. A. T. Searle. The meeting then adjourned to meet at 1:30 p. m.

Afternoon Session. Chairman D. W. Hull opened the afternoon session by presenting District State Inspector W. H. Bullock, who assiduously labored to organize this association and who has done much to better conditions in Wayne county. Mr. Bullock said in part:

W. H. Bullock's Address. "From the fact that there are very many people in the county and doubtless some that are present this afternoon, who do not understand the work of the Orchard Inspector and Demonstrator, therefore, I thought it would be well at this time to give a brief history of our work, which was instituted by the Department of Agriculture, Division of Zoology, with Prof. Surface at the head of the work.

His name soon became famous all over the United States for his skill as a zoologist, entomologist and writer and for giving out to the masses of people valuable information in regard to controlling and destroying insect pests, which has been of untold value to the farmers and citizens of this great Commonwealth. I wish also to tell you of some of the conditions, as well as of some of the destructive pests that I find when I am inspecting orchards. These insects, in many cases unobserved and unmolested, are slowly but surely sapping away the very life of many a valuable tree and shrub, all the more valuable perhaps because they were set out, cared for and highly prized by some loved one who has passed away but is not forgotten.

I have not yet been all over the county but have covered a wide range and I know where I speak when I say that a very large per cent. of our orchards are old, say from fifty to seventy-five years of age, but there are thousands of trees that are being set out annually.

This brings an instance to my mind where I recently saw an orchard of about one hundred trees that were planted last spring in a stiff, heavy sod. Holes were dug, and the trees, one year old, were set in them. It was a pitiful sight to behold. No pruning whatever had been done, many of the trees were dead, and those that had survived the trying ordeal simply stood there awaiting the fate of those that had already gone. They had failed to make any growth. Why? For various reasons. First, because the heads were not cut back to correspond with the cutting or breaking of the roots when taken out of the nursery row.

Second. There are always more or less broken and bruised roots on trees when they come from the nursery. A portion of the broken ends, also bruised roots, should invariably be cut off and always cut from the under side at an angle so the roots will have a proper bearing when set in the excavation that is made to receive them.

Third. Trees set out in sod and grass with weeds allowed to grow around them is a great detriment as the grass robs the tree of the moisture that rightfully belongs to it and of which it is in urgent need in order to grow, especially in a dry season, such as we have been having.

I find oyster shell scale common in all of our apple orchards and not only in the orchards but in many other places. Along the road side, in country and town, trees are badly injured or dying from the effects of this scale, and notwithstanding the frequency of this scale, I do not think one-fourth of the orchard owners are able to determine what it is.

The San Jose scale has invaded our county seat that we justly feel proud of, and it has laid low some of the trees and shrubs that were the pride of their owners. I am sorry to say that the march of this deadly scale has only been arrested here and there, notwithstanding we have been continually warning the people and advocating the use of the celebrated lime sulphur wash which we know will kill scale if properly made and properly applied at the right strength while the trees are in the dormant stage.

I have found several orchards in the country (some of them large) that were badly infested with the San Jose scale and on the verge of destruction. I also found other kinds of scale but not plentiful enough to do serious injury.

I wish to mention one more serious pest, the round-headed apple tree borer. This is one of the worst enemies of the apple tree. The larva is cylindrical in shape, and first bores into the soft sap wood by making a circular tunnel, when it works into the harder wood, and after nearly three years it emerges usually several inches above the point of entrance. These insects destroy hundreds and probably thousands of apple trees in Wayne County annually.

The Green Aphis or plant lice was unusually plentiful in many orchards last summer and did considerable injury to the fruit and foliage, causing the curling or crumpling of the leaves and the clustering of small, deformed fruit.

Several other injurious insects might be mentioned, such as black or brown aphid, seed chalcid, leaf roller and fruit worm, etc., but I think this will suffice for the present."

Experience in Fruit Growing. Mr. Bullock was followed by J. W. Lewis, who occupied a period on "Experience in Fruit Growing." He said he was exceedingly glad to be here. He called attention to the possibilities of raising apples in Wayne county and what could be accomplished by co-operation. He told of how he first heard a lecture given by George T. Powell in 1893, in New York City. After this he read farm journals and then went on father's farm, it being his start as a fruit grower. The following year Mr. Lewis said he set out 40 trees of 15 varieties, planting a few trees each year. In 1904 he joined the Wyoming Horticultural Society. In 1905 first saw San Jose scale and in the following year it was discovered in our orchard. Was the first to use a traction sprayer. Sprayed for codling moth and scale in 1907. The inventory at that time showed a total of 457 trees with an average age of about 14 years. They occupied about 11 acres of ground and produced 2,177 bushels of apples which sold at an average of .757 per bushel, or \$1,648.65. During that year cherry, plum and pear fruit, representing 225 trees and occupying two acres of ground sold for \$498.28, making a total of \$2,146.93 for the year. In 1908 the sprayer was out of order, consequently Mr. Lewis said he sold all the fruit for the year for \$725.85. Set out 600 apple trees, making a total cost of \$1,320.80. The net cost of trees that year was \$201.70 or 30c per tree. In 1909 the inventory showed 707 bearing trees of an average of 12 years, occupying 17 acres of land. They produced 3,786 bushels of apples that sold at an average of \$1.12 per bushel or \$4,238.25. This is nearly \$6 per tree and over \$240 per acre. From 430 peach, pear and plum trees he received \$1,311.23, representing a growth of 21 acres; total receipts for fruit during 1909 amounted to \$5,549.48. Thinned quite extensively and used the box as a package. In 1910 set out 800 apple trees with four new varieties and 400 peach trees. Planted corn in the apple orchard and potatoes in the peach orchard. Would never do it again. Would receive better results if vice versa. The same number of trees this year as last gave a total return of \$4,700. In 1911 we set out 800 peach trees. The same number of trees as in 1909, only two years older, gave a total return of \$6,743.20;

a little over \$6.00 per tree of \$321 per acre.

A great deal depends upon the selection of the tree as to results obtained, continued Mr. Lewis. Get a tree that you are suited with. You will make a success with it. That's half of the battle. When going to a nursery to purchase fruit trees always manage to get first choice. Some have been taking the rest, or remainder after the first choice right along. Set trees out from 30 to 40 feet apart. A first class paying apple is the Fall Pippin. It is of high quality and after you have eaten one you want another. The Wagner set too many sweet apples, the market for them is limited. The Stayman-Vinesap is a new variety and a good apple; however, go slow on new varieties. Dr. Funk, one of the best authorities on apple trees, claims that a tree a year old is worth a dollar and a tree 30 years, \$30. Of the 660 apples in his orchard, Mr. Lewis said he lost only two trees. One was by root blight and the other being accidentally cut down by mowing machine. I cannot urge you too strongly to thin out your fruit. The trouble with a great many is that they do not thin enough. When a tree is thinned there is less labor connected with it than when it is not thinned. Apples can be picked to better advantage. There would be less apples to the bushel and you would receive just as many bushels. It is numbers and not bushels that you pick. Thin any time. Some tell you to thin at the time of the June drop. Thinning saves the vitality of the tree.

Questions Asked. After Mr. Lewis finished his instructive address, Chairman Hull inquired if there were any that desired to ask questions that they could do so at this time.

T. B. Clark—In setting out young trees how long should mulch remain around the roots of the tree and when should it be removed in the fall?

Mr. Lewis—Sow clover and timothy for mulch. If season has promise of being dry, cut in June to July 1st; if it looks as though it would be wet, let it grow a little longer. No necessity to mulch too closely. Keep out some little distance. Remove mulch in the fall.

W. W. Baker—Would you advise the use of a commercial fertilizer?

Mr. Lewis—Yes, sir! Do all you can for a tree; it will return to you all you ever pay out for it.

Surface Tells How to Prune.

The chairman stated that at this time dues would be received by the secretary. In the meantime Dr. Surface demonstrated to the audience how to trim an apple tree by cutting off different branches. He first cut off the top to give it an open head. A few other small limbs were pruned to make it symmetrical in shape, telling why certain limbs should be cut and where to cut them. "An apple tree should be given plenty of sunshine and air to ripen and color the fruit." He then took the same tree and pruned it for a peach tree, cutting several limbs therefrom. Dr. Surface told of a peach tree on his farm that in a single year furnished 528 inches of new growth. "Never burn out a tent caterpillar nest. It is the poorest way to kill the pest. It is not only injurious to the tree, but starts a diseased condition, that sooner or later will mean that the tree will have to be cut down and burned. Dr. Surface displayed a specimen of a tree which had been so affected. It had the appearance of a black substance or canker, was irregular in growth and covered a surface of several inches on a comparatively small area of wood. The best way to kill the tent caterpillar is by spraying with a solution of two pounds of arsenite of lead to 50 gallons of water to which is added one-half pound of concentrated solution of sulphur-lime to 50 gallons of water. The leaves are the digestive organs of the fruit. The only way to brace a tree is by inserting a screw eye in one limb and fastening it to another limb by the aid of a galvanized wire. Prune when the tree is dormant, and it strengthens it, but if it is pruned when growing it stunts its growth. "How Are We to Obtain Better Fruits at Less Cost?" Quality is the most important subject before us, said Dr. Surface. Don't care what it is. Judge C. B. Whitmer, of Washington, D. C., wanted five bushels of fine quality of apples. Told him he might get some in the stores, but if he wanted to buy high quality apples to get in correspondence with W. J. Lewis, of Pittston. He paid \$3 per bushel box for them and wrote me that they were cheaper than if they cost 50 cents per bushel. Why? Because the apples were uniform in size, had the color, flavor and were guaranteed by the grower to be as represented. In selling apples keep a list of your customers. Growing apples requires more care, knowledge and patience than any business I know of, stated the doctor. Materials are used to-day to spray trees that are killing them. Some manufacturers are putting on the market spraying fluids that are not adapted to apple trees. Do not use oil sprays. Representatives of these concerns went to Governor Tener and endeavored to have me removed from office as State Zoologist, claiming that I was trying to kill their business. I examined the trees, made a careful study of oil sprays and know that their use is detrimental to the tree. Here are some apples that were grown right here in Wayne county by one of your members (W. H. Bullock) and they are the best I ever saw. Baldwin, Spy and Kings were shown. Apples for the market must all be of a certain size. One great requisite in growing fruit is how to grow quality in it. Another is how to get the size. Different sizes would hurt the trade. Apples of the same variety must be of the same size. Sizes mean grading. It is cheaper to size on the tree than on the sorting table. To size, remove apples that will come in contact with each other, leaving a space of four inches between them, or a distance about the width of the hand. Dr. Surface said that he used his hand to thin stone fruit, such as peaches and pears, while to thin pome fruit he used a pair of shears. To get size we must prune our trees. Proper

pruning is essential. Whatever stimulates the growth of the tree pushes the growth of the fruit. Nitrate of soda is good. Can get more substance in the fruit by cultivating. Cultivating pushes the growth of the tree. Much also depends upon color. Color stands for quality. The Western growers are obligated to grade according to color. Iron in the soil gives color. Apple trees do better planted on the side hill than in the valley. The soil is different and the altitude is what is needed. Prune your tree so as to let in the sunshine and air if you want color. There is the worm, codling moth, bitter rot and canker to guard against. The division of Zoology, under my department, publishes a quarterly which gives you considerable information, which you may have free. It tells you all about spraying, pruning, how to treat pests, and numerous other items of value." Dr. Surface then explained in detail the manufacture of lime-sulphur and the little instrument used in getting the proper strength. The grower can make his own solution. It would cost to buy from \$5 to \$12 per barrel, while if the orchardist chooses to do so he can manufacture it for \$2 per barrel. In this section the black blister mite affects the leaves. It causes them to curl up and they become diseased. The leaves are the vital organs of the tree. Spray to kill blister mite. Considerable care should be exercised in handling fruit. Not more than 10 per cent. is allowed in the West. They handle their apples more carefully than the farmer handles eggs. Apples must not be damaged. If they are they will not sell. Pack your fruit intelligently and honestly. It is not necessary for you to box your fruit in order to sell it. Your society should co-operate in every feature, selling, shipping, etc.

Professor H. A. Oday, supervising principal of the Honesdale High school, chairman of the Constitution and By-Laws committee, then reported. "Fruit Growers' Association of Wayne County" was the name chosen for the society. The officers shall consist of president, six vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer to serve for one year. Dues, \$2 per year. On motion of Hon. A. T. Searle, seconded by T. B. Clark, it was carried that the time and place for the annual meeting be fixed by the executive board. The motion was then adopted, after which the Constitution and By-Laws were adopted as read. On motion of Hon. A. T. Searle, seconded by Burgess McCarty it was carried that a hearty vote of thanks be extended to Prof. Surface, W. J. Lewis and other speakers and that an order be drawn upon the treasury for the amount of their expenses.

The session then adjourned, bringing to a close one of the most enthusiastic, spirited, instructive and beneficial horticultural meetings ever held in Northeastern Pennsylvania. After the close of the session Prof. Surface expressed himself as being very much pleased with the interest manifested.

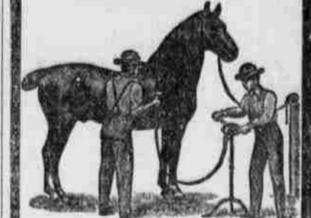
The new society starts out with a membership of nearly 100. It has the promise of being one of the most active and progressive organizations of its kind in existence. Following is a list of the members enrolled:

- O. M. Spettigue, J. N. Welch, F. C. Bunnell, J. M. Clemo, J. E. Henshaw, John Male, John G. Spencer, S. S. Robinson, Benj. H. Dittrich, E. A. Lindsay, C. Petersen, J. B. Megivern, B. S. Hull, R. W. Hull, F. R. Varcoe, W. S. Van Sickle, A. B. Wilmer, R. E. Bates, J. F. Lee, Jos. Morgan, H. W. Bonear, R. B. Bonear, B. C. Bryant, I. Frank Taylor, Lewis Dapper, E. J. Brown, W. H. Bullock, Benj. E. Haines, Giles E. Schenck, W. W. Wood, Citizen Publishing Company, W. J. F. Warwick, Wm. J. Perkin, Chas. H. Gevert, Geo. West, Fred Frey, Amasa Keyes, John W. Frey, Otto Rohland, S. E. Woodley, E. E. Avery, T. H. Oliver, J. W. Reining, W. A. McIntyre, Ellery Crosby, Wallace Spry, W. H. Marshall, W. J. Ogden, A. T. Searle, W. W. Baker, J. D. Weston, W. H. Birdsall, C. G. Smith & Sons, Jas. C. Birdsall, A. Purdy, Clarence Purdy, R. E. Ranson, Clarence Hopkins, Earl Rockwell, T. Y. Boyd, H. R. Mason, Eugene Quintin, E. B. Hardenbergh, E. E. Bryant, Chas. A. McCarty, A. H. Howell, R. W. Murphy, D. J. Branigan, A. K. Killam, Thom. T. Well, L. P. Cooke, R. F. Warg, M. S. Watts, Frank J. E. Warg, W. F. Snydam, Jr., Willis Tuttle, Harry J. Atkinson, Claude M. Stanton, W. E. Perham, F. H. Kennedy.

Large Number Present.

It was noticeable that so large a number of farmers and others braved the inclement weather and drove miles while others came on the trains to listen to the distinguished out-of-town guests.

# Give Your Horses a Hair Cut



Before you put them at the spring work. Take off the winter coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt. Clipped horses look better, get more good from their feed, rest better, feel better and do better work. Clip with this STEWART \$7.50 BALL BEARING MACHINE 7-

We sharpen Clipper Knives 50c. per set.

# MURRAY CO.

Everything for the Farm. Honesdale, Pa.

## BEACH LAKE.

Beachlake, March 22. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Seymour are contemplating a visit to Scranton soon.

Charles Barnes is home for the present. He formerly worked for Alonzo Williams.

The M. E. church was recently fumigated but there was no Easter services here.

Miss Sadie Wilson and mother spent Wednesday at Elwin Bayley's. Chas. Spry is entertaining Mrs. Spry's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Beamer of Laurella.

Leslie Decker, who has been visiting at his grandmother's, is now visiting at Boyds Mills.

## Unusual Grit of Dying Man.

C. Westervelt, an employe of the West Shore Railroad, was badly injured near Esopus, N. Y., last Wednesday night. He was walking over the freight train on which he worked when he fell off, a car severing one of his limbs. He rolled down an embankment and after coming to rest managed to bind up his wound with his overalls. He then climbed back to the track, and taking a torpedo off his lantern, stopped passenger train No. 13. He was taken aboard the train and conveyed to Kingston, where he died. Westervelt showed an unusual amount of grit and pluck.

## DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE, Estate of AZUBA J. MANDEVILLE, Late of Borough of Honesdale. 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. JOHN E. MANDEVILLE, Executor. Hawley, Pa., March 24, 1913.

# Fine Brick Home FOR SALE

Contains 8 rooms with all modern appointments. Equipped with steam heating plant. House is in exceptionally good condition. Lot 50x125 feet with barn that can be used for a garage. Located on East street and is the property of A. B. Transue.

The owner desires to dispose of his property this spring and places his valuable brick house and lot at only \$4,500. Terms made easy. Consult the BUY-U-A-Home Realty Co., Jadwin Building, Honesdale, Pa.

# 10 Room House

Known as the Col. Edward Gillon property and situated upon West Side avenue at 1414 is for sale. It is modern throughout, has 10 rooms, only built a few years, suitable for two families. Equipped with steam heat and electricity. Ideal location. Large lot. Must be sold immediately for \$3,200 CASH. For further information consult the

# Buy-U-A-Home Realty Company, Jadwin Building, Honesdale.