

LOBBYING IS DEAD AS A PROFESSION

President Says It Will Soon Be Classed With Dodo.

INQUIRY TO BE PUSHED.

Officials Aroused by Charges Made by Colonel Martin M. Mulhall Against National Association of Manufacturers—Lobby Out of Business in Capitol Is General Opinion.

The lobby is out of business so far as national legislation is concerned. It has ceased to embarrass the administration. When the present investigation ends lobbying as a profession will be classed with the dodo and other things extinct.

That is the view taken by President Wilson. When he saw the newspaper correspondents following the recent exposure of the lobby in Washington fostered by the National Association of Manufacturers, the president wore an expression that was distinctly one of pleasure at the revelations. His first remark indicated that he was greatly pleased with the latest lobby developments, although he did not care to discuss them in detail.

Discusses the Expose.

The president made it very plain that he is behind the move for a full and complete inquiry into every phase of the question. He believes that the charges of Judge Lovett and others that an attempt has been made to hold up Wall street's interests on behalf of certain lawyers, that the National Association of Manufacturers crushed or made congressman at the whim of its officials and that subterranean methods have been used in creating terrorism in national legislative halls should all be thoroughly investigated. And the president himself is the authority for the statement that the public must know the truth, no matter who may be besmirched or what their political belief may be.

President Wilson briefly discussed the Mulhall charges made recently against the National Association of Manufacturers, which have since had wide circulation.

When Mr. Wilson made his first declaration that "a numerous and insidious lobby" was operating in Washington he had no idea that such charges as made by Colonel Martin Mulhall would be brought out, but he said he was in favor of investigating all charges and had no doubt the senate committee would have a free hand. The president told his callers the accusations in the Mulhall statement had been called to his attention just before their publication.

A Searching Investigation.

A searching investigation not only by the senate lobby committee, but by a select committee of the house also, promises to be the first result of the charges made by Mulhall, who has been the general field "lobbyist" for the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mulhall's allegations that representatives, senators and high officials of the government had been "reached" or "influenced" and that the "lobby" conducted its operations from a room in the capitol, paid money to employees there, took an active hand in making the committees and went out actively in the political campaigns to defeat congressmen who opposed legislation the "lobby" wanted have thrown congressional circles into an uproar.

BUILDING \$15,000 CATTERY.

Woman to Have Luxurious Home For Her Prize Winners.

Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon is constructing at Indian Harbor, near Greenwich, Conn., what is to be the most complete home for cats in this country. Mrs. Harmon, a noted cat fancier, is bent upon having a home de luxe for her twenty-eight cats and twenty-four kittens, many of them noted prize winners.

Before the laborers were set at work on the foundation for her new \$15,000 "cattery" Mrs. Harmon broke the ground in the presence of a large company, including Commodore Benedict and Thomas Hastings of Carrere & Hastings, the architects of the building. The "cattery" is to cover more than two acres on Commodore Benedict's property at Indian Harbor. There are to be eight rooms, with nineteen cat runs. Hot and cold water, electric light, gas for cooking, two baths, a kittens' nursery, steam heat and other improvements are deemed necessities. In addition there is to be a seven room cottage for Mrs. F. Y. Mathis, who has been associated with Mrs. Harmon for three years and who has been breeding famous cats for about ten years.

The new "cattery" will be known as the Greenwich cat kennels. Mrs. Harmon will give the cats her personal attention, and Mrs. Mathis will be in constant charge.

To Report Seismic Phenomena.

The St. Louis university through the aid of the new wireless station will keep its sister institutions as well as a number of the outlying government weather bureaus posted on earthquakes and other like phenomena in the future, according to an announcement made at the university.

THE CABBAGE ROOT WORM.

A worm or fly larva is found throughout Pennsylvania destroying the roots of vegetation in gardens and truck fields, such as cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, kohlrabi, radishes, turnips, onions and sometimes other plants. These are properly known as Root Maggots, and are very destructive because they eat away the roots, feed on the plants, and cause them to decay and even bore up through the stems of the plants. They are very destructive to cabbage plants, causing them to wilt almost suddenly.

Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, in reply to one of many inquiries concerning these pests wrote as follows:

"The roots of your cabbage plants are eaten by the insect known as the cabbage root worm. This is the larva of a fly, similar to the house fly in general appearance. It is white in color and is a true fly maggot. The small red worm which you found is not the one doing the damage. The fly lays the eggs at the base of the cabbage stalk and within a few days the larvae hatch from these and crawl down to the roots and feed there, causing the cabbage to wither suddenly as though scalded. They also bore in the center of the stalk, as I have seen several times this spring. There are two or three broods per year.

"The best way to prevent damage of this kind is to make a pad about the size of your hand, using the thinnest tarred paper; punch a hole through the middle of this the diameter of a lead pencil, and cut a slit from the edge of the pad to the hole; set your cabbage plant in the ground and slip your pad around it like a collar placing some earth on the edge to hold it down. The flies will not be able to get down to lay their eggs, and the plant will be protected. The large growers in this vicinity say that they find this means very effective and satisfactory. It would seem like a tedious operation, but one can place several hundred such pads in an hour and as it is the best prevention of this trouble and keeps the plants healthy and strong, it pays well to do it. I have used this again and again.

"This remedy does not remedy them after they are at the roots. To do this you should use carbolic emulsion, which is kerosene emulsion with carbolic acid added. The efficiency of this was first proven by our own experiments and described by us a few years ago in an illustrated bulletin of the Division of Zoology of the Department of Agriculture. Such bulletins are free of charge to those who want them."

Minute "Movies" of the News Right Off the Reel

The United States senate postponed until Jan. 1 the reorganization of the customs service.

The grape crop will be from 25 to 50 per cent below the normal in the Keuka belt of New York state.

A pocketbook containing \$40, lost by a Pittsburgh physician, was found in the stomach of a slaughtered calf.

Icebergs which have been drifting south across the steamship lanes are now being carried northward by strong currents, the cutter Seneca reports from Newport, R. I.

Former Premier Mellie of France says the world's population is increasing so fast the influx of country boys to the cities must be stopped or we won't get enough to eat.

An earthquake shock that lasted two minutes was experienced at Lachute, Quebec. Buildings throughout the town rocked and swayed. The shock was reported especially severe in the neighborhood of Brownsburg.

GIFTS CONCEALED IN FOOD, AN ENGLISH FAD.

Silver Toothpicks in Bread and Cigarette Holders in Jelly.

The latest English idea in freak dinners is to provide the guests gifts with each course. According to the London newspapers, such a banquet was given by an American hostess in Belgrave square to twenty-five guests, who, when they broke the rolls of bread, found little silver toothpicks inside.

Soup was served in dainty Sevres bowls, and when the liquid was poured into the soup plates the guests were presented with the empty bowls.

The fish provided a startling surprise. Bofled trout was served, and for some time the guests were unable to discover anything unusual about the course. At last somebody found the trinkets concealed in the mouth of the trout. All the fish had rings, brooches and other small articles of jewelry concealed in their mouths.

The lamb cutlets, which were served as an entree, had a charming enameled thimble fitted on the bone over a decorative paper frill. The joint was the only fish showering gifts on the men. A saddle of mutton was served, and all the little molds of red currant jelly passed to the males contained amber cigarette holders.

The jellies served among the sweets had concealed in their midst tiny jeweled round bottles with various perfumes. The fruits served as dessert were decorated with flowers, which proved to be beautiful enamel brooches.

—Bring your difficult job work to



Rosani, the Manipulator AT THE 1913 CHAUTAUQUA.

On Children's Day, Rosani, the prince of juggling and balancing, will rule through one laughter-crammed afternoon. He will prance about with his hat standing on its rim on his nose, like a hot, whips, plates, balls, pipes, sticks, bowls, glasses, swords, tops,—anything, will behave quite as if it were bewitched. Yet Rosani is no trickster. The absolute simplicity of his merry-making makes it especially delicious for the young and the old as well. Rosani takes a great flapping hat brim and with a twist here and a poke there, a frown here and a grimace there, makes himself into ten distinctly different people.

CAUCUS EXPEDITES TARIFF.

Rates Almost Through—Tax and Administrative Clauses Will be Disposed of Later.

Washington, July 2.—The Senate tariff caucus practically completed its consideration last night of all the schedules pending before it, including the wool manufacturers' silk, paper, and flax, hemp, and jute sections and then took up the sundries and the free list, to be followed by consideration of the Administrative features and income tax section.

The caucus adopted the committee amendments without much friction, and absolutely no changes were made in any of the schedules, although, at the request of the committee a few items of the wool schedule was referred back, including a proposal that combed tops and noils, dutiable in the bill at 15 per cent, be further reduced if not put on the free list, together with the item on blankets valued at less than 40 cents, which the committee will probably recommend for the free list.

The action of the committee in transferring raw hemp, flax, and jute to the free list, was approved, as well as changes in the silk schedule substituting specific for ad valorem rates. No changes were made in the paper schedule, print paper valued at not more than 2½ cents a pound being left on the unrestricted free list.

An amendment by Senator Ashurst, to put on the free list all woolen goods in general use, such as cloth, women's and children's dress goods, ready-made clothing, stockings, and the like, was voted down by a large majority.

Senator Simmons said that he believed the bill could be completed by Tuesday at the latest, although considerable difference of opinion is anticipated when the income tax is reached. As amended by the Finance Committee, which reduced the normal exemption from \$4,000 to \$3,000 for single persons, the revenue to be derived is estimated to be about the same as the estimated revenue under the House bill—\$80,000,000.

As soon as the caucus completes the bill it will be passed upon by the full Finance Committee, the minority members then getting their first official look at the measure. The bill will be in committee not more than two days.

HOW TO REPAIR AND MAINTAIN THE ROADS.

The making of good roads is one of the most important duties of the American people and their prompt repair and careful maintenance is essential. There is probably no subject in which the progressive farmer is more deeply interested than that of having roads connecting him with his markets over which he may be able to haul the greatest possible load. Good roads, like all other good things, are too expensive to build and of too much value to be neglected.

The office of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture has published a bulletin on "Repair and Maintenance of Highways." This bulletin does not treat the subject of road building, but takes up the repair and care of roads after they are built. All classes of roads, from the natural earth road to the macadam roads with bituminous surfacing, have received attention. The action of automobiles on road surfaces is explained. The system of road management in Massachusetts, New York, England, and France are given, with tables of costs.

The writer concludes that on account of the use of heavier vehicles and motor trucks the tendency of road building is toward a heavier and more substantial foundation and a consequent reduction of the cost of maintenance.

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SOIL THE FOUNDATION.

How to Get 100 Bushels of Corn to the Acre—Advice From H. A. McKeen, Secretary Illinois Farmers' Institute.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

"Thorough preparation of seed bed and intelligent selection of seed, and good cultivation are vitally essential, and must be employed, but to attempt to grow the 100 bushel crop by these methods alone is like trying to build a house by constructing the roof before laying the foundation. The foundation of a 100 bushel per acre crop is a fertile soil; a soil containing sufficient plant food elements to produce such abundant crops—a soil so intelligently drained that these elements in plant food solution shall not be weakened by over-dilution.

"We must learn the simple lesson that wherever the necessary mineral elements of plant food are deficient, whether it is because they were never deposited in sufficient quantity by nature, or whether they have been exhausted by erosion, or repeated cropping, it must not only return them in their natural form, but must make them available for plant food by supplying organic matter in abundance. No considerable increased crop yields will be realized until these facts are thoroughly understood."

In the counties which have already organized a Farm Bureau, soil improvement is the first step usually undertaken, and a committee on soils one of the first to be appointed.

CONCRETE WORK FOR JUNE.

Thirty-eight Varieties to Consider in Making Plans for Summer Work.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

June is a busy month for the farmer, but nevertheless there will be rainy days and idle hours when he can plan concrete work, especially for smaller structures for general convenience. There are over thirty-eight kinds of construction in concrete which the farmer should consider now. They are: Barns, barnyard pavements, basements, building blocks, cellars, cisterns, coal shed, corn crib, culverts, dipping tanks, drain tile, driveways, feeding troughs, fence posts, fences, floors, foundations, gate posts, granaries, hog houses, hog wallows, ice houses, milk houses, mangers, nests for hens, poultry houses, root cellars, septic tanks, stables, sidewalks, silos, smoke houses, steps, surface finishes, tanks, troughs, well curbs and walls.

GERMINATION OF OATS.

The Habit of Sowing Seed Without Reclaiming.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Reports received from the school tests in the various parts of the country regarding the condition of seed oats vary greatly. In several counties in Illinois the tests were even as low as 10 to 20 per cent.

Mr. C. A. Russell, in charge of the Grain Standardization Laboratory in Decatur, made an effort to test a representative number of samples, and while the oats were of mongrel varieties, in most cases the tests resulted on an average of 95 to 96 per cent. The samples were taken from the seeders in the fields, and represent seed actually planted. Mr. Russell says:

"There does not seem a scarcity of seed oats in this section, although the bulk of oats here stood in shock during several days of wet weather, and consequently are badly stained and a good many of them were bin burnt. The farmers seem to have avoided bin burnt oats in this section. The worst feature we have noticed is that most farmers are in the habit of sowing oats without reclaiming."

KNOW YOUR COWS.

Cow Testing Clubs are Very Necessary to the Success of the Dairy-Business.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

The demand for dairy products of all kinds is increasing faster than the supply. This must result in high prices for the raw material. The farmer will receive good prices for cream. This ought to be an incentive to every farmer who is situated so that he can produce more good cream to keep more cows and better ones. Don't be afraid of overdoing the cow business. The good cow is the best investment on the farm. Why not have more of a good thing?

Thousands of dairymen have owned and handled cows nearly all their lives and yet are poor judges of cows. The reason for this is that the knowledge which they have gained from their experience is superficial. They have never compared their judgment or experiences with actual records or tests. They have a vague conception of the type of a good dairy cow, but it is based more upon their personal opinion than upon evidence or fact. Dairymen are coming to a better realization of the fact that milk producing qualities in a cow are accompanied by a general conformation that is quite characteristic. Dairymen who make a nice profit from the business familiarize themselves with the general characteristics of a good dairy cow, and make a careful study of the relation they bear to economical production.

SAFETY FIRST ERIE SLOGAN.

As a result of the recent craze for speed along the rails and the terrible wrecks which have occurred within the past few years several prominent railroads have come to the front with propositions which are promiscuously labelled "Safety First."

Prominent among the roads that are promulgating this movement and is doing all possible to give their patrons an opportunity to travel assured of safety is the "Old Reliable" Erie. To this road must be given the credit for originating this movement which is believed in the end will be one of the greatest and most sensible moves that has been made by the railroads in years.

The road itself advances the principle that safety is the first thing to be considered regardless of schedules or any other rules. Employees will be granted immunity from any penalties for violating these rules when it is shown that they followed the safety course. The Erie has steadily built up a reputation within the past years for their efforts to give the patrons of their road safe transportation and their prompt action in making each and every one of their safety, first movement is commendable.

Each piece of stationery used by the road is now stamped with a rubber stamp bearing the trade-mark of the road followed by the inscription "Safety First." Employees, even down to the office boy has been instilled with the enthusiasm of superior officers and the words "Safety First" are becoming by-words among the employees. Train crews are even more anxious to comply with any rule which makes for safety.

PHILADELPHIA MAN HEADS PHARMACISTS.

Interest in Friday's sessions of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association at Forest Park, Pike county, centered in the election of officers and the report of the legislative committee. The committee urged the passage of bills providing for more stringent legislation governing the sale and use of habit-forming drugs. Officers were elected as follows:

President, Richard L. Lackey, of Philadelphia; first vice president, Charles R. Rhodes, of Hyndman; second vice president, George J. Durbin, of Plymouth; secretary, Edgar F. Hoffner, of Lock Haven; assistant secretary, Lewis H. Davis, of Philadelphia; treasurer, F. H. Gleim, of Lebanon.

W. J. Sturgeon, of Kitaning, was chosen a member of the executive committee and Harold J. Montzer, of Blue Ridge Summit, was chosen legal secretary for the 1914 meeting at Buena Vista Springs on June 23, 24 and 25.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed at the session when it was announced that the bill restricting the sale of habit-forming drugs had passed the Legislature and was before the governor.

The bill was framed by the State Association, which with the Philadelphia association of retail druggists has been making every effort to secure its passage.

GOOD TEETH PROLONGED LIFE.

Ascribing her long life to a set of good teeth which she purchased some fifty years ago, Mrs. Lavina Griter Derr, of Hudson, celebrated her 99th anniversary on Friday with

a big family dinner at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Scutt, whom she lives. Among those present was a great-grandson, Mrs. Derr is worthy of honor, is the mother of two soldiers in the Civil War, and a widow of an One of her sons, now a resident of Bloomsburg, was wounded at Gettysburg. Mrs. Derr was born in Hudson and removed to Hudson her husband in 1848. She has children, six of whom are all

BOY SCOUTDOM.

That Binghamton boy, shot stray bullet from a companion's revolver, while they were at practice, has exemplified the Scout degree. In the face of his directed methods to keep alive and remained brave during the hospital ordeal. Scoutdom is dignified and greater by this brave boy's example. While great care in handling arms is a lesson that ever from such heart-sickening trials the high courage of the whether learned through Scout movement or native gives a thought to the Boy Scout country worth noting. numbered such a boy in the bershhip gives ground for belief the order is teaching something stays with the boys through crises.—Williamsport Gazette-Bulletin.

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