

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY

Mails Close Going East
For Train No. 44, 11 a. m.
For Train No. 42, 11 p. m. on
week days; 6 p. m. Sundays and
holidays.

Mails Close Going West
For Train No. 43, 12:20 p. m.
For Train No. 41, 11 p. m. week
days; 6 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

Mails Close Going South
For Train No. 393, 12:20 p. m.
For Train No. 391, 11 p. m. week
days; 6 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.
Advertisement—May 1-29

Cough Medicine for Children.
Too much care cannot be used in selecting a cough medicine for children. It should be pleasant to take, contain no harmful substance and be most effective. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets these requirements and is a favorite with the mothers of young children everywhere. For sale by all Dealers.—Advertisement.

For sale by F. E. Holsten.

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Opal Fountain

Best Luncheonettes Hot and Cold Drinks

Served by an Experienced Man

The Purest and Most Delicious Home Made Candies

Our Own Candy-Maker Makes Them Daily

Already the most popular line of candy in the city

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WOODROW WILSON

The Story of His Life From the Cradle to the White House

By WILLIAM BAYARD HALE

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players warned him to vote against it. He voted for it—Walsh, you see, had a man in him—and was discharged. The governor heard of that, and those who happened to be in the state-house that day heard language flow in a vigor drawn from resources not commonly tapped by Presbyterian elders. Walsh was a poor man with a family whose livelihood had been taken away from him because he voted according to his conscience. "Something must be done for Walsh; we can't see him suffer like this," said Mr. Wilson. He was reminded of his declaration that he would neither punish nor reward. "No matter what I said," he exclaimed. "This is a good time to be inconsistent. We'll find a place for Walsh."

So it is a true charge that the present clerk of the Mercer county tax board owes his position to the fact that he voted for Wilson measures in the legislature.

Mr. Wilson's appointments were for the most part wise and happy—some of them remarkably so. One of the best in its results was that of Samuel Kalish to the supreme court bench. Kalish is a Jew, and he happened to be Nugent's personal counsel, but neither of these circumstances closed the governor's eyes to the fact that he was able, honorable, vigorous and peculiarly fitted for such work as lay before the New Jersey supreme court. It is Justice Kalish, now sitting in the Atlantic county circuit, who is cleaning up Atlantic City; it was he who, finding justice made a joke of in Atlantic county by juries picked by the corrupt sheriff, turned to the early common law and appointed "elisors" to select juries. A grand jury thus obtained indicted the sheriff, and the work of bringing the big resort under subjection to law goes thrivingly on. New Jersey elects its assembly anew each year. In the autumn of 1911 Governor Wilson went before the people to ask for the return of men pledged to sustain the accomplished legislation and to support what further progressive measures should come up. For the first time a primary was held under the Geran law. The Smith-Nugent influence was frantically exerted everywhere to nominate anti-Wilson men. It failed—failed utterly—everywhere except in Essex county, the home of the ex-senator and his lieutenant. For the first time a Geran law convention was held. The Wilson men controlled it. A sound platform was adopted. In Essex the Smith-Nugent machine won the primary, nominating a ticket expressly chosen in antagonism to the governor.

In the campaign that followed Governor Wilson visited every county in the state except Essex. He canceled his engagement for that county, refusing to ask support for the Smith ticket. The result of the election has been twisted by opponents of Mr. Wilson into a defeat for him. It was, in fact, a signal victory, a striking indorsement. In all the state outside Essex, in the counties, that is, where he asked support for Democratic candidates for the assembly, their majorities aggregated 857 votes more than they did the previous year, when the state was ablaze with the excitement of a gubernatorial campaign. In Essex, which he refused to visit; in Essex, where the Democratic candidates were pledged anti-Wilson men, the Democratic vote fell off 12,000 and the Republicans won.

CHAPTER XII.

The Presidency Looms Up.

IN the spring of 1911 it became evident that a sentiment looking toward Mr. Wilson's nomination for the presidency was abroad in the nation. The suggestion had been made long ago—several years ago—but it had had no more than faint interest till the governor's masterful grapple with the difficulties of practical politics at the New Jersey capital had focused country wide attention upon him and led to the general discovery of his grasp of political problems, the vigor and originality of his thought and his devotion to the cause of government by the people. In all parts of the Union, from its populous eastern cities to remote corners of the west, people seemed suddenly to become aware that there was a man named Wilson who looked more like a great man than any who had been seen of late days.

The time soon came when invitations to speak in cities clamorous to see and hear grew so insistent that it would have been vain pride longer to disregard them. A few friends took it upon themselves to arrange an itinerary among some of the cities that wanted to see New Jersey's governor, and he put himself in their hands to the extent of agreeing to get on a train with

To admire, to love, to regret, is to live, said a great writer. Do not let the regret be brought on by a cough or cold, which if treated when it first appeared would have easily been controlled. **Allen's Cough Balsam** brings welcomed relief in such cases. Contains no harmful ingredients. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 bottles at all dealers.

Keep it Handy

For an emergency when accidents or sudden sickness comes, nothing is more useful than **Painkiller**

Invincible for Diarrhea, Cramps, etc.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

the itinerary in his pocket. Before he returned he had traveled 8,000 miles, made twenty-five speeches, addressed thousands of people and been acclaimed in eight states as the next president.

That was the beginning of it. On his western journey Mr. Wilson had replied to all questions by saying that the presidency was too big a thing for any man to set about to capture, as it was too big for any man to refuse. Now, however, there set in a spontaneous movement which overnight made him a candidate, willy nilly, and which within a few weeks had put his name apparently ahead of all others in popular favor, for the movement was distinctly a movement rather of citizens than of politicians, rather of the people than of party leaders.

Early in January, 1912, Governor Wilson was present as a guest at the Jackson day banquet, attended by all the members of the Democratic national committee and the most prominent men of the party from all over the country, gathered in Washington, and there made an address so commanding in power that he fairly swept the 800 off their feet with the vision of duty and opportunity which beckoned the party of the people in this hour of national crisis.

From that day Mr. Wilson's life has been lived in the full light of publicity. The press has given a daily record of his acts and words and has brought to an end the work of this biography, whose purpose it has been to trace the course of not widely known events which, in ways not unusual in our political history, has singularly equipped Woodrow Wilson for a chief part in the political life of the nation.

The campaign for the nomination developed unusual bitterness. Private letters were published and private conferences aired in the effort to beat Mr. Wilson. Despite these betrayals of confidence he steadily gained before the people. A combination of the field against him was the last resort of his enemies. When the convention met at Baltimore, however, he had more than 200 delegates, and these never wavered.

On the forty-seventh ballot, after the longest struggle ever witnessed in American political conventions, Woodrow Wilson was named for president of the United States. He had gained constantly from the beginning, past the 400 mark, past the 500 mark, past the 600 mark, until at last there came a scramble to get aboard the band wagon. The mounting of the vote was like that of the mercury warmed by the breath of popular demand throughout the nation.

The election campaign was a repetition of that seen two years earlier in New Jersey. Everywhere the candidate spoke he proved a revelation to his audiences. In the result he achieved one of the greatest triumphs in American history—more than 2,000,000 popular plurality and 425 electoral votes out of 531. The "schoolmaster governor" had arrived.

So brief a narrative as this could reveal but imperfectly the personality whose development it essayed to trace, nor could any assessment of it, in closing, do much to remedy the imperfection. Some few matters of fact might be added a little to round out the picture.

Mr. Wilson's face photographed in repose is familiar, but it is not the same face animated. His photographs do not show the man whom his friends mark. The lines of sadness which mark the photographs disappear in conversation, in public speech. A suffusion of kindness overflows his countenance the moment his attention is drawn. Swift play of expression marks the interest with which he listens. His laugh, like that of the reprobate whom Mark Twain engaged to applaud during his first lecture, is hung on a hair trigger.

Mr. Wilson is of good height, sturdily built, with square shoulders. He stands erect and on his feet. If you want mannerisms you note that he changes his glasses with much care when he looks down at a document or up from it; that every time he has used his pen he wipes it carefully with a cloth taken from a drawer, into which he painstakingly replaces it, closing the drawer. There is a certain trained precision of habit in matters of routine and a free spontaneity in others. There would be a gray grinnace about him except for the pocketed hands, a frequent sunburst of a smile and a voice like music. You would learn if you watched him an hour or two that a man with a stiff jaw and a sensitive mouth is pretty sure to be master in any situation. Woodrow Wilson is a man of positive opinion, relieved by an eager sense of humor. He moves and speaks with unflinching poise, with good natural certainty of himself.

(Continued next week)

POTATO LEAF-ROLL

By W. A. ORTON, Pathologist in Charge of Cotton and Truck Disease and Sugar-Plant Investigations.

Introduction

The years 1911 and 1912 have been marked by the prevalence of potato troubles in some of our Western States more serious than any hitherto experienced. Such heavy losses have resulted, particularly in eastern Colorado and western Nebraska, that the production of potatoes, generally one of the most profitable crops for these irrigated districts, has been rendered so uncertain that the growers have been compelled to greatly curtail their acreage.

The identification of the disease responsible for the decrease in potato production in the country east of the Rocky Mountains and west of the one hundredth meridian has been in doubt until recently. It was at first thought to be an aggravated form of diseases already known, Rhizoctonia, stem-blight, and Fusarium wilt, but it is now considered a new and distinct malady called "leaf-roll."

Description of Leaf-roll

As indicated by the name, leaf-roll is marked by an upward rolling of the leaves on their midrib. There is usually a pronounced change in the color of the foliage to a yellow, unhealthy shade, often tinged reddish or purplish.

The disease may start early in summer and be far advanced by the end of July. The plants do not die quickly, as they do when attacked by Fusarium wilt, but may live nearly as long as healthy ones. The growth is checked and the formation of tubers prevented. Often no potatoes are set, or only small ones clustered around the base of the stem, while numerous rudimentary tubers are formed on the stolons.

The browning of the woody part of the potato stem and the presence of a brown discolored ring at the present end of the tubers is not so much a character of the leaf-roll, but is rather to be taken as an indication of the presence of another disease, the Fusarium wilt.

The formation of aerial tubers is sometimes a feature of leaf-roll, but in other cases is the result of stem cankers caused by the fungus Rhizoctonia.

Leaf-roll is considered to be hereditary through the seed potatoes; that is, if potatoes borne on plants affected by leaf-roll are planted the resulting crop will be diseased and usually much worse than the first crop.

The cause of leaf-roll remains unknown, though it has been prevalent in Europe since 1905 and has been given much study there. It is now believed to be a physiological disorder rather than one caused by a parasite. Many consider it due to some unfavorable soil or climatic condition, but no one has been able to show what conditions produce it, though it may be controlled by any cultural practices.

Leaf-roll an Unsolved Problem

No fully satisfactory remedy for leaf-roll has been discovered. It presents one of our most serious problems for investigation and one which it is hoped to push actively as soon as means are provided. We have, however, the benefit of seven years of German experience with the same trouble. The anxiety caused by its appearance in Germany has been somewhat allayed with the passage of time, and the best authority on potato diseases there even states that through the awakening of interest in better culture and in improvement of seed the leaf-roll will prove in the end a benefit to German agriculturists and their potato production will be permanently increased.

Control Measures

While we cannot recommend any preventive treatment with the confident assurance that it will be successful, there are some points of attack that are strongly to be recommended as having given the best results elsewhere and as being common sense measures whether disease is present or not. Most important of these are good seed, crop rotation, and improved culture.

The seed problem takes first place in any movement for the betterment of our potato industry and particularly in these western districts, where diseases are extensively carried on seed. While there may be apparent exceptions, it is the general rule that seed from fields affected by leaf-roll will give a diseased crop. It is therefore strongly to be recommended that no seed be planted except that known to come from healthy fields. If there are none in the neighborhood, seed should be brought in from outside. Leaf-roll is not known to occur in Minnesota, Wisconsin or Michigan.

The expense of bringing seed from distant points and the uncertainty of getting a vigorous stock of the variety desired emphasize the great need of a better organization of the potato growers for seed selection and inspection. It should be possible to buy seed potatoes accompanied by a certificate from a reliable authority that they are free from disease and of the variety claimed. Such certification should be based on a field inspection made in early autumn, when the foliage is still alive. Leaf-roll cannot be detected by an inspection of the tubers.

In purchasing seed potatoes, those infected with Fusarium wilt should also be avoided. Any lot where many tubers show a brown, discolored ring when cut across the stem end should be discarded.

Crop rotation is absolutely essential to permanent potato culture. It is a common practice to grow several successive crops in new western land, but this always has one inevitable result—diseases are introduced and spread until it is no longer possible to grow potatoes with profit. Must every community and every farmer learn this lesson separately, or will the experience of the many profit the remaining few?

Active at Seventy

Many people at seventy attribute their good health to SCOTT'S EMULSION because its concentrated nourishment creates permanent body-power, and because it is devoid of drugs or stimulants.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 13-22

ANGORA

L. L. Chambers, our merchant, made a flying trip to Minatare on Wednesday.

There was a good crowd at the dance at Harry Felter's hotel Saturday night. All seemed to have a good time, by the late hour they kept.

Frank Crouch has been quite sick the past week with a cold, but is some better at this writing.

Miss Mabel Berry is expecting to go to Boulder, Colo., soon to remain this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Graham visited with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crouch on Thursday.

There was a good attendance at Bible school Sunday, which was organized a week ago.

Miss Nathan of Alliance is visiting with the Misses Ruth and Esther Glau. Guess they are away from Alliance for fear they might be quarantined.

MALINDA SQUIBS

April 29, 1912.

Edwin Dunlap returned from the eastern part of the state last week.

John Burns has been seriously ill with pleurisy. He's somewhat better, and we hope ere long he will be about wearing his pleasant smile as of yore.

Mr. Dunlap and girls returned to the home-city Monday, after spending the winter in Alliance.

Mr. and Mrs. Cal Derr went to Minatare Wednesday.

Arthur Lore and wife made a business trip to Alliance Tuesday.

Joe and Lyle Derr returned home Wednesday from the Tri-State where they have been working.

DISMERS TO BASIN

Mrs. F. B. Dismer and daughter, Marie, who have made their home in Alliance for a good many years, left on Friday for Basin, Wyo., to join Mr. Dismer, who has established a thriving restaurant business there. They will make their home in the beautiful Wyoming town. Their departure is regretted by a large number of Alliance friends.

CARLOAD OF HIDES

George Hills has purchased and shipped to his farm in Kansas Oky a carload of hides. This is a very large amount of these necessary commodities and represents a great deal of work on the part of George and his associates.

SELLS RANCH FOR \$16,000

J. W. Mapps made one of his frequent business visits to Alliance last Saturday and favored The Herald with a call to set himself ahead on subscription. He informs us that he has sold his ranch near Reno, consisting of two deeded sections and a lease on a half section of school land. Fourteen head of horses, forty-five cattle and all ranch tools are included in the deal, the consideration for all being \$16,000. He is to give possession till December 1.

Coal office at Rowan's feed store. ROWAN & WRIGHT, phone 71. tf

BOOK FARMING AND THE BOOK FARMER

There was a time when the book farmer was the subject of much ridicule among his neighbors, but of late they are getting over that. By a book farmer we mean the farmer who takes the best dairy and agricultural papers and studies agricultural text books and bulletins from which they can get scientific pointers regarding this business of farming. Go into any community and you will find that it is the book farmer who has made good. You will find that the farmer with the most carefully cultivated fields, the best buildings, and the finest stock is more or less bookish. He studies the game just as any other man would study the game in which he is engaged. If any proof were needed of the dollar and cent value of reliable agricultural information in any of the various farm industries it is afforded by the cow census work, conducted by W. D. Hoard of Hoard's Dairyman.

He found that the owners of 464 herds investigated, having six thousand and three hundred and three cows, were registered as readers of dairy papers. They fed their cows at an average cost of \$34.78, securing \$1.42 for each dollar spent for feed, and had a net profit of \$14.54 a cow. The cow owners, whose minds were not illuminated or their methods improved through the influence of dairy literature, had seven hundred and fifty-three herds, composed of nine thousand one hundred and twenty-two cows. They fed their cows for \$35 each, and had an average annual profit of \$1.85 a cow as compared with the average profit of \$14.54 a cow made by the "bookish" ones. Of the non-readers 48 per cent actually lost money in following the dairy business.

Investigations made by the Scientific Farmer show similar results among those engaged in general farming. The man who reads the Scientific Farmer was found to average higher yields of grain than his non-reading neighbor, in practically every case. This may be owing somewhat to the fact that men who take and read such papers as the Scientific Farmer are more intelligent and have better judgments to begin with, but much of the difference is due to the actual knowledge they get from the books and papers that they read. They are book farmers and are ready to profit by the experience of others, although it is printed in a book.

This same rule holds true in regard to an agricultural education, as shown by the experience of the students of the Campbell Correspondence School of Soil Culture. This is a school that teaches scientific farming by correspondence—the student does not have to leave home. He can hold his job or stay on his farm and take a course in soil tillage, dry farming, horticulture, or farm engineering just the same. Those who are taking a course of instruction in this school find that their average yields have increased from 20 to 50 per cent, simply by knowing when and how to do their work better. It is book farming, and they are book farmers, but they get there. One of the students of this great agricultural school said: "I will give you a little story; it sounds like a fairy tale, but it is true. Three years ago I did not know more about farming than a cat. Now I am considered an expert, and others come to me for advice. The first I heard of the Campbell system was through a friend who showed me a copy of the Scientific Farmer. At the time I was a common hand, hoeing weeds. I subscribed for the Scientific Farmer and studied it. Six months later I was made foreman on the same ranch. Then I enrolled in the Campbell Correspondence School of Soil Culture and became a student. Since then I have changed places twice. First, I became manager of a large orchard company, and now I am superintendent of a large estate."

This was all due to knowledge gained from books backed by good sense. The Campbell Correspondence School, located at Lincoln, Nebraska, affords the ambitious farmer chance to get an agricultural education at home. Through this school he can increase his earning power and the yield of his farm fifty per cent. He can become a book farmer of the twentieth century, which means an intelligent, successful farmer who knows how to do things and why he does them. A free book describing this school and its methods can be had by writing to the Campbell Correspondence School, Lincoln, Nebraska.—Adv. 2129-22-12

Costs Less Bakes Better

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

ECONOMY—that's one thing you are looking for in these days of high living cost—Calumet insures a wonderful saving in your baking. But it does more. It insures wholesome food, tasty food—uniformly raised food. Calumet is made right—to sell right—to bake right. Ask one of the millions of women who use it—or ask your grocer.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.