

WE MUST PREPARE SAYS PRESIDENT

Larger Army and Rapidly Built Up Navy Called For.

PLAN OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. Wilson, Addressing Manhattan Club at Fiftieth Anniversary Dinner, Asks Support for Administration Program.

New York, Nov. 5.—President Wilson was the guest of honor and the principal speaker at the fiftieth anniversary dinner of the Manhattan club last night at the Biltmore hotel. There was a great gathering of distinguished men, and the chief executive took the occasion to tell them and the country what his administration is planning in the way of national defense.

Our ambition, said Mr. Wilson, is not only to be free and prosperous ourselves, but also to be the friend and thoughtful partisan of those who are free or who desire freedom of the world over. We shall, he declared, believe, never again take another foot of territory by conquest, or seek to make an independent people subject to our dominion. Because of the great European conflict, said the president, "from one end of our own dear country to the other men are asking one another what our own force is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against any interference with our action or development."

Through the mission of America in the world is essentially a mission of peace and good will among men, declared Mr. Wilson, we feel justified in preparing ourselves to vindicate our right to independent and unobscured action by making the force that is in us ready for assertion.

Plans for the Army.

"And we know," continued the president, "that we can do this in a way that will be itself an illustration of the American spirit. In accordance with our American traditions we want and shall work for only an army adequate to the constant and legitimate uses of times of international peace. But we do want to feel that there is a great body of citizens who have received at least the most rudimentary and necessary forms of military training; that they will be ready to form themselves into a fighting force at the call of the nation; and that the nation has the munitions and supplies with which to equip them without delay should it be necessary to call them into action. We wish to supply them with the training they need, and we think we can do so without calling them at any time too long away from their civilian pursuits."

"It is with this idea, with this conception in mind that the plans have been made which it will be my privilege to lay before the congress at its next session. That plan calls for only such an increase in the regular army of the United States as experience has proved to be required for the performance of the necessary duties of the army in the Philippines, in Hawaii, in Porto Rico, upon the borders of the United States, at the military posts of the interior. For the rest, it calls for the training within the next three years of a force of 400,000 citizen soldiers to be raised in annual contingents of 132,000, who would be asked to enlist for three years with the colors and three years on furlough, but who during their three years of enlistment with the colors would not be organized as a standing force but would be expected merely to undergo intensive training for a very brief period of each year. Their training would take place in immediate association with the organized units of the regular army. It would have no touch of the amateur about it, neither would it exact of the volunteers more than they could give in any one year from their civilian pursuits."

"And none of this would be done in such a way as in the slightest degree to supersede or subordinate our present serviceable and efficient National Guard. On the contrary, the National Guard itself would be used as a part of the instrumentality by which training would be given the citizens who enlisted under the new conditions, and I should hope and expect that the legislation by which all this would be accomplished would put the National Guard itself upon a better and more permanent footing than it has ever been before, giving it not only the recognition which it deserves but a more definite connection with the military organization of the nation."

For Development of the Navy.

"It has been American policy time out of mind to look to the navy as the first and chief line of defense. The navy of the United States is already a very great and efficient force. Not rapidly, but slowly, with careful attention, our naval force has been developed until the navy of the United States stands recognized as one of the most efficient and notable of the modern times. All that is needed in order to bring it to a point of extraordinary force and efficiency as compared with the other navies of the world is that should hasten our pace in the way we have long been pursuing, and that chief of all we should have a definite policy of development, not made from year to year but looking well into the future and planning for

a definite consummation. We can and should profit in all that we do by the experience and example that have been made obvious to us by the military and naval events of the actual present. It is not merely a matter of building battleships and cruisers and submarines, but also a matter of making sure that we shall have the adequate equipment of men and munitions and supplies for the vessels we build and intend to build. Part of our problem is the problem of what I may call the mobilization of the resources of the nation at the proper time if it should ever be necessary to mobilize them for national defense. We shall study the efficiency and adequate equipment as carefully as we shall study the number and size of our ships, and I believe that the plans already in part made public by the navy department are plans which the whole nation can approve with rational enthusiasm.

"No thoughtful man feels any panic haste in this matter. The country is not threatened from any quarter. She stands in friendly relations with all the world. Her resources are known and her self-respect and her capacity to care for her own citizens and her own rights. There is no fear amongst us. Under the new world conditions we have become thoughtful of the things which all reasonable men consider necessary for security and self-defense on the part of every nation confronted with the great enterprise of human liberty and independence. That is all.

"In the fulfillment of the program I propose I shall ask for the hearty support of the country, of the rank and file of America, of men of all shades of political opinion. I would not feel that I was discharging the solemn obligation I owe the country were I not to speak in terms of the deepest solemnity of the urgency and necessity of preparing ourselves to guard and protect the rights and privileges of our people, our sacred heritage of the fathers who struggled to make us an independent nation."

Hits at the Hyphenates.

"The only thing within our own borders that has given us grave concern in recent months has been that voices have been raised in America protesting to be the voices of Americans which were not indeed and in truth American, but which spoke alien sympathies, which came from men who loved other countries better than they loved America, men who were partisans of other causes than that of America and had forgotten that their chief and only allegiance was to the great government under which they live. These voices have not been many, but they have been very loud and very clamorous. They have proceeded from a few who were bitter and who were grievously misled, America has not opened its doors to vain to men and women out of other nations. The vast majority of those who have come to take advantage of her hospitality have united their spirits with hers as well as their fortunes. These men who speak alien sympathies are not their spokesmen, but are the spokesmen of small groups whom it is a high time that the nation should call to a reckoning. The chief thing necessary in America in order that she should let all the world know that she is prepared to maintain her own great position is that the real voice of the nation should sound forth unmistakably and in majestic volume, in the deep union of a common, unhesitating national feeling. Do not doubt that upon the first occasion, upon the first opportunity, upon the first definite challenge, that voice will speak forth in tones which no man can doubt and with commands which no man dare gainsay or resist."

"May I not say, while I am speaking of this, that there is another danger that we should guard against? We should rebuke not only manifestations of racial feeling here in America where there should be none, but also every manifestation of religious and sectarian antagonism."

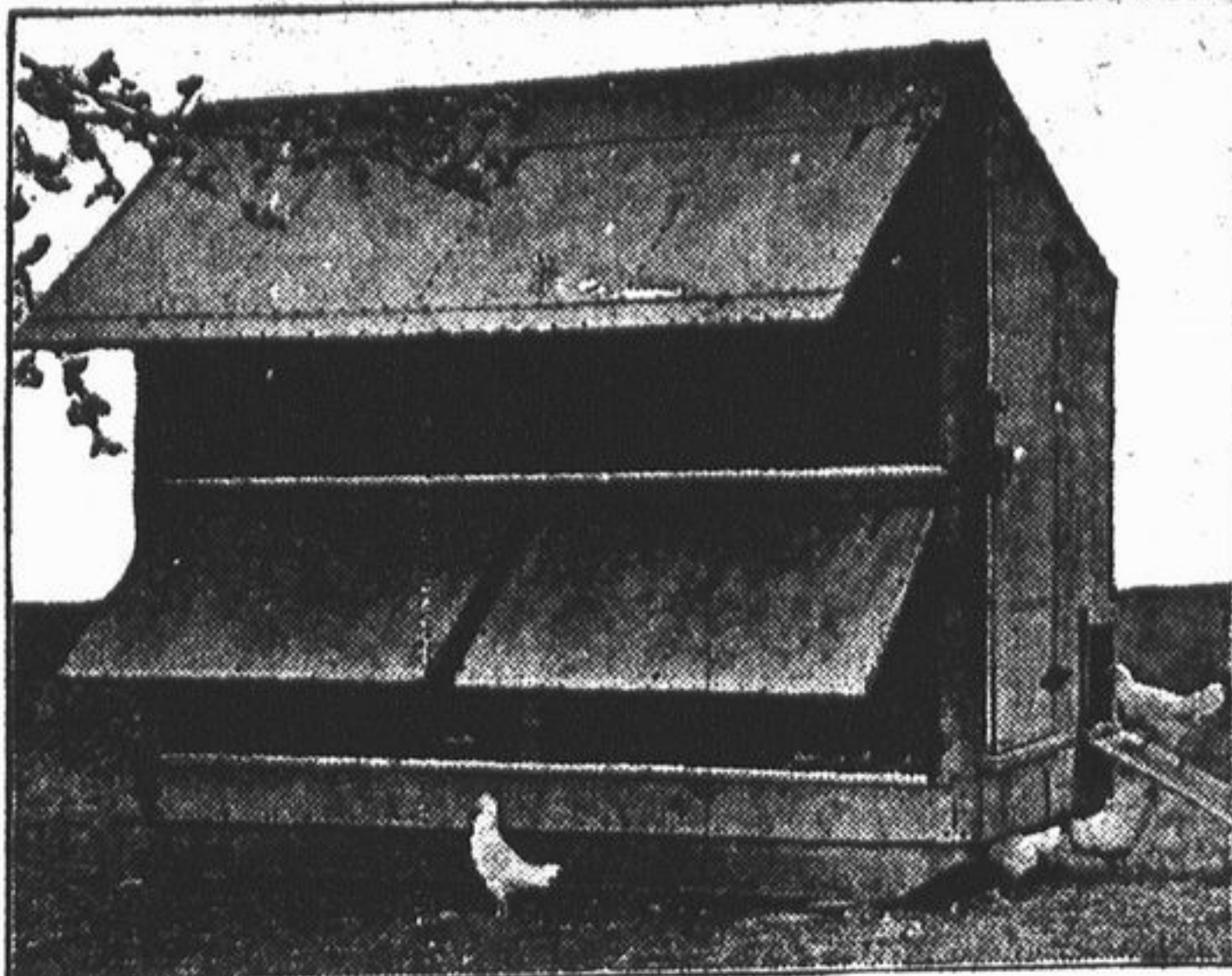
"There is the nation God has builded by our hands. What shall we do with it? Who is there who does not stand ready at all times to act in her behalf in a spirit of devoted and disinterested patriotism? We are yet only in the youth and first consciousness of our power. The day of our country's life is still but in its fresh morning. Let us lift our eyes to the great tracts of life yet to be conquered in the interests of righteous peace. Come, let us renew our allegiance to America, conserve her strength in its purity, make her chief among those who serve mankind, self-reverenced, self-commanded, mistress of all forces of quiet counsel, strong above all others in good will and the might of invincible justice and right."

To Stop Quarrelling.

Installation of a phonograph in his court room to reduce to a minimum family quarrels is the plan of Police Judge Joseph H. Brady of Kansas City, Kan. Hereafter when family quarrels come into court, Judge Brady announced tonight, a phonograph will take down each bit of testimony, recording the inflections and interruptions of other witnesses. Then a few days later he will summon all who took part in the case, produce the phonograph records and have them listen to their testimony.

"There will be no further need for a judge," said Judge Brady. "Those who took part will feel so ashamed of the entire proceedings they will drop the matter right there. No person would quarrel with neighbors if they knew how the court proceedings would appear to others."

BEST ARRANGEMENT OF POULTRY HOUSES



Open-Front Roosting House—Usually Very Comfortable During Hot Weather, the Front Being Arranged in Such Manner as to Keep Out the Wet.

Sunshine is absolutely necessary for the health and vigor of the laying hen. Low windows should be set so that the sun will shine into every part of the house during some part of the day. Roosts should be placed on a level and not too high, as the hens are apt to injure themselves either by crowding, falling or flying against a projection about the house. Keep the windows in the poultry house clean. Rub them repeatedly with old newspapers. Sunshine is the greatest of tonics.

Poultry keepers may easily reduce the percentage of dirty or soiled eggs and losses entailed to insignificant figures. First, an ample number of nests is, of course, necessary, but an ample number means no more than, and probably not as many, as are usually directed by poultry writers. Laying houses are, as a rule, provided with a sufficient number, but where the keeper falls down is in failing to supply enough nesting material and floor litter.

POULTRY CARE DURING FALL

Much Success in Winter Depends on Attention Given to the Fowls in Autumn Season.

The success of poultry during the winter depends largely on the care they receive during the autumn. If your hens do not molt early they will not be profitable winter layers. The first molt is the best. In the fall, in Farm Progress, I find it profitable to feed three tablespoonfuls of sulphur in one gallon of soaked corn; this is enough for about thirty hens. I feed this twice daily for two days. This has to be fed at a dry time, or keep the hens confined in a dry house for three or four days and feed the first two days.

About thirty days after I use this feed I cull out all my hens that have not molted and market and keep only my best hens and early-hatched pullets. The henhouse should be thoroughly cleaned and painted or sprayed with some good disinfectant. The chickens should be either well sprayed or dipped. I use a good stock dip. I find this keeps off disease and mites. Hens should be fed a well-balanced ration at this season and always keep before them a dust box filled with ash, in which sprinkle some lime, grit, or some kind and plenty of fresh water, and there is no reason why your poultry will not return a good profit.

BEST PRODUCER MOLTS LATE

Hens Laying Most Eggs Gets Rid of Feathers Late in Season—Brings Up the Yearly Output.

Cornell experiment station says: "The hen that molts late is the hen that will lay the most eggs for you during the year, despite the belief that the early molter is the great egg producer. It is true, she may lay a few more winter eggs for you, but she is quite likely to shut off laying in late spring and the summer time, just when the late molter is producing an egg every day and bringing up the yearly output to high figures."

Avoid Ropy Fowls.

It is not advisable to breed from a bird which has a severe attack of ropl. Hens affected with chronic ropl may lay, but the chicks hatched from such eggs are usually unhealthy. These chicks may appear all right for a time, or until they grow up, when in most cases the disease will attack them.

Hauling Eggs to Market.

If you haul eggs to town in the wagon, put a good tunch of straw under your case of eggs. You are sure to get broken eggs if you try to haul them set in the bottom of wagon without putting in hay or straw to take off part of the jar.

Would Cull More Closely.

Were the general manager obliged to purchase in the market for one year the grain fed to his poultry, it is safe to estimate that the flock he winters thereafter would be about one-half the size it formerly was.

Geese Are Pugnacious.

Most geese are of a pugnacious nature and cannot be kept with other poultry.

Two Poultry Essentials.

Provide plenty of clean drinking water and keep charcoal and grit always at hand.

Dual Purpose Geese.

Toujours geese are profitable for either market or home use.

Obviously the nesting material must be clean, or the eggs become soiled by contact, and it must be sufficient in quantity, or the eggs are often broken by dropping upon the hard floor of the nest. In houses where the dropping boards are above the nests, and the custom is to sand the boards, small stones often drop into the nest and breakage results when newly laid eggs fall upon them. The condition of nests should be noticed daily, and the nesting material replenished when necessary. Plenty of nesting materials prevents breakage and insures clean eggs.

An ample and clean litter on the floor is also very essential when an A-1 clean product is sought. Particularly in houses where the hens are allowed outdoors during hot weather, the litter acts as a foot mat for the hens on their way to the nests. Clean eggs bring better prices than dirty ones.

UTILITY VALUE OF POULTRY

Farmer Should Aim to Select Fowls for Production of Eggs and Meat—Scrubs Are Unprofitable.

In poultry, as with other live stock, the farmer should be much more concerned in their practical utility value than in their ability to win prizes at the shows.

Prize-winning hens are judged for their beauty of form and plumage, not for their ability to produce eggs or meat abundantly and profitably. This does not infer that the farmer should breed scrub poultry by any means. He can no more afford to harbor scrub hens than scrub cattle or hogs, but his aim should be to procure purebred fowls that have been bred along utility lines rather than for show purposes only. There are such strains in all the practical breeds and these are the strains that the farmer should procure for his breeding flock.

The fact that fowls have been bred along practical lines does not indicate that they have lost beauty or breed type, but rather that greater attention has been given to egg production than to the fancy points of the show room, which would be lost to the average poultryman anyway. It is gratifying to note that the tendency of the times is toward greater utility value in all of the popular breeds. The egg-laying contests have undoubtedly exerted much influence in this direction.

DIET FOR GROWING CHICKENS

Supply a Variety of Corn, Oats, Wheat, Bran and Alfalfa Meal—Bone Meal Strengthens.

Growing chickens should not be fed a diet of just one kind of food, say corn, oats or wheat. Mix all three, or either wheat or oats, with the corn, or corn and dry bran, or corn, wheat and alfalfa meal. Always keep plenty of charcoal for the growing chicks to pick at; you can get this by pouring wood for this. If you will provide bone meal for the coming flocks you will find that it strengthens the bones. Stout leg bones are signs of healthy young fowls.

Unprofitable Management.

The "root-hog-or-die" plan of managing the poultry on the farm never will make many dollars for the owner.

Unfit for Breeders.

All birds are not fit for breeders even if they are purebred. Many make the mistake in thinking so.

Early Fall Feeding.

Now that bugs and grasshoppers are getting scarce, since the weather has turned cooler, the range ration must be supplemented by grain. Care must be taken not to feed too heavily on the start or we may have some sick birds on our hands. Light feeding at the beginning, gradually increasing the amount as marketing time draws nigh, should be the rule.

What to Feed.

Corn and wheat make the ideal ration—old corn being much better for the purpose than new. The latter is apt to cause looseness of the bowels. In the absence of corn, feterita, maize or kafir makes a good substitute. We have fed all with good results.

Clean Out Feed Trough.

The stiff old broom is an excellent thing to clean out the feed trough, and this should be done after every feeding.

Simplify Breeding Problem.

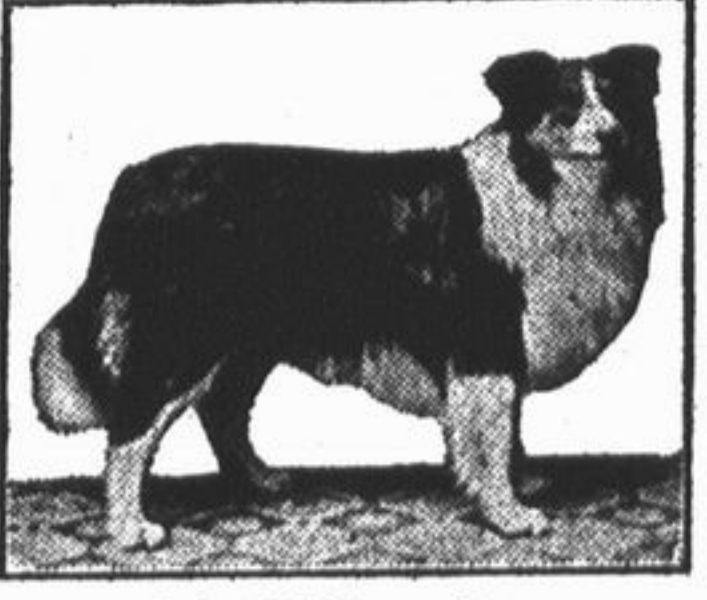
The breeding problem is immensely simplified by the use of good, sound



FARM ANIMALS

BEST DOG FOR SHEEP FLOCK

Rattle-Brained Cur is Most Out of Place—Collie is Most Excellent for Herding Purposes. The rattle-brained cur is as much out of place in the flock as the man of hasty temper, cruelty, thoughtlessness and disinclination or lack of natural talent for his work. The dog should be born to sheep tending and should be early accustomed to sheep and trained in their care. Many years ago it was a practice in Texas to take a puppy from its dam before the eyes had opened and place it with a ewe, let her nurse it and allow the puppy to grow up with



Splendid Sheep Dog.

the sheep and be with them night and day. Then the dog would become the natural defender of the flock against all dangers and foes, stay with them all of the time and possess their confidence. It was also stated that a dog so raised would bring in the flock at a given hour, when accustomed to be fed at that time. Sheep know a strange dog instantly. The dog to work among them must not be strange to the sheep in any way, must have their confidence and command their respect and be able to "boss" them when that becomes necessary. The collie is the dog for such service. Sheep herding has been the work of the breed for generations and to tend sheep is a hereditary tendency in the well-bred collie. No dog bred and born otherwise is worth raising for work among sheep and it is waste of time to train a wrong dog for such work.—American Sheep Breeder.

HORSES IN UNITED STATES

According to Estimate of Department of Agriculture There Were 21,195,000 on January 1.

The United States department of agriculture estimates the number of horses in the United States on January 1st of each year, except 1910, when the April census figures are used, as follows: 1910, 19,833,000; 1911, 20,277,000; 1912, 20,509,000; 1913, 20,567,000; 1914, 20,962,000; 1915, 21,195,000.

In spite of automobiles and everything else it can be seen that the horse is gradually gaining in numbers. In spite of the heavy exportation of horses on account of the war, the total amount available is so great that the exports are not materially reducing the supply. It is doubtful also if the war will affect American horse-raising very greatly. In the western fighting everything appears to be trench warfare, where cavalry is of little use and the slaughter of artillery horses must be moderate, while on the eastern front Russia has millions of horses and would not need to call on America, even if shipments would be possible. One of the ways America is hardest hit is in the supply of imported draft stallions.

VENTILATION FOR THE BARN

All Stables Should Be Fairly lofty, Because Horses Need Abundance of Good Fresh Air.

The horse is very susceptible to cold; and the horses that are stabled when not being worked or exercised feel the changes of weather quite as readily as do those enjoying a more free life. All stables should be fairly lofty, because horses need plenty of fresh air, and this can only be properly given during intense cold when ventilation can be given above the heads of the animals so far as elevation is concerned, the position of the ventilators mattering little so long as they are at a good height and placed with judgment.

The stable should feel cozy upon going in, but not stuffy, otherwise the horses will feel chilly upon coming out.

Autumn Care of Colts.

Look out for the weanlings and colts as cold weather approaches. Be sure that they go into winter quarters in the pink of condition, for there is where the profit comes in.

Keep Sows in Condition.

It is not wise to allow young sows to become too fat, as they never make as good breeders as those with more development of muscle.

Most Prolific Sow.

Select sows from good-sized litters. The sow that carries good length and depth of body generally proves the most prolific. Quality should not be overlooked; but in the search for quality, do not sacrifice substance, and select delicate animals.

Provide Shelter for Pigs.

Good, many sows may come out day after day. You may have trouble with the pigs in providing shelter for them.

Simplify Breeding Problem.

The breeding problem is immensely simplified by the use of good, sound

ORCHARD GLANNING

PREPARE FRUIT FOR MARKET

All Farm Produce Should Be Shipped So as to Arrive First of Week—Consult Agent First.

Fruit for market should be hand-picked, carefully handled, placed in half-bushel baskets, or boxes, and stored in a cool, well-aired cellar until time to ship. Plums, damsons and grapes reach the consumer in better condition when placed in small peckage. In sultry weather, fruit will sweat if put in peck baskets, and stored in a close room over night. Pick before the fruit is fully ripe, pick when dry—grade—and give full measure. Have a farm trademark and ship only first quality fruits. The fruit and, in fact, all farm produce should be shipped so as to arrive the first of the week. Much better prices can be had when the fruit arrives Monday evening, or early Tuesday morning.

Sell through a reliable commission house. The regular commission man knows the market and can nearly always get full prices for first-class fruit. Unless you have first-class fruit, do not ship it; sell it in your home market, or keep it at home, you will save money by so doing. There are large quantities of all kinds of farm products sent to market which will not pay the producer one cent, this is not the fault of the commission man, but is usually the fault of the grower. The producer should consult his agent and get full instructions how to ship, when, and what fruit to ship.

ORCHARD SITES NEAR WATER

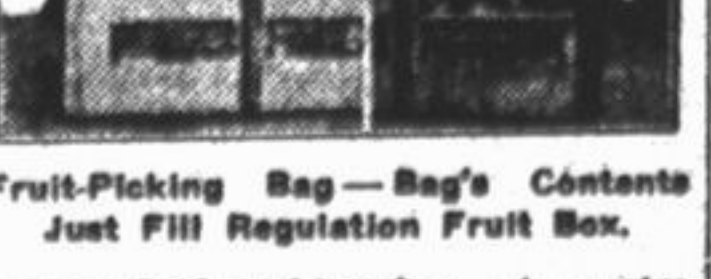
Tendency is for Blossoming of Peach Trees to Be Delayed Until Danger of Frost is Past.

When an orchard occupies a site that is adjacent to a large body of water, the importance of a relatively high elevation largely disappears. To be a factor in the matter, however, a body of water must be of sufficient size and depth to have an appreciable influence on the local climate. Because the water warms up in the spring more slowly than the atmosphere, it acts in effect as a refrigerator, making the temperature in its immediate vicinity colder than it is at points somewhat distant from it. For this reason vegetation within the zone of this influence advances more slowly in the spring than it does outside of that zone. The tendency is for the blossoming of peach trees situated within the zone to be delayed until after the season of spring frosts is past.

HANDY FRUIT-PICKING BAGS

Designed for Handling Lemons, Oranges, Apples, Etc., With Minimum Amount of Bruising.

Many Florida fruit growers are using a new patent fruit-picking bag designed for handling oranges, lemons, apples, etc., with a minimum of bruising. The bag is made of tough canvas on an iron frame and holds enough fruit to fill one-half of a regulation Fruit-Picking Bag—Bag's Contents Just Fill Regulation Fruit Box.



Orange field picking bag. A carrier strap about the picker's shoulders holds the bag at his side with the open top conveniently near his hands. The open bottom of the bag is wedge-shaped and is closed by a rope and snap which catches it up against the outside of the bag.—Popular Mechanics.

Burn All Rubbish.

All dead growth or portions of trees or bushes cut away in pruning should be piled up and burned. It is a very poor policy for any orchardist to sanction and maintain a brush pile. It invites and harbors countless insect pests during the winter and is of decided injury to the orchardist. It may also be a shelter for mice, rabbits and other enemies of tender young trees and growth.

Prune Infested Trees.

Blight has been very bad in some sections this summer. Better cut out badly infested trees and trim out infested parts of others. Distinct pruning tools frequently with corrosive sublimate and water in the proportion of 1 to 1,000.

Importance of Pruning.

The pruning which a tree receives during the first two or three years after it is planted has much to do with its future.

Blackberry Plantation.

In a blackberry plantation the rows should be about eight feet apart and the plants six feet apart in the row.

LADIES' LOOK YOUNG

How Thousands Have Refreshed Their Color. Dandruff Removed.

Great relief comes to all who are troubled with dandruff, itching scalp, and other scalp troubles, by using the famous "Ladies' Look Young" hair cream. It is a simple and effective remedy for all these troubles. It will remove dandruff, soothe the scalp, and give the hair a natural, healthy appearance. It is a true and reliable remedy for all scalp troubles. It is a true and reliable remedy for all scalp troubles. It is a true and reliable remedy for all scalp troubles.

Good Reason.

"Does the autumn make you melancholy?" "Yes, indeed." "You don't look like a man of good ideas."

The Supply Minister.

"Mr. Interlocutor, can you tell me what class of people are fastest of bad company?" "No, Mr. Jones, I cannot. Will you tell us what class of people are fastest of bad company?" "Why, doctors, Mr. Interlocutor."

What Came Up.

"London's a dreary sort, of place, and the smoke's something awful; but little attention to them, but I like the good village friends. It's no think, the air is, that I wonder anything grows there, I planted some corn in a box on my window sill, to remind me of home, and what do you think came up?"

MOTHER'S 'NOTIONS'

Good for Young People to Follow. "My little grandson, when comes up to show me how large the muscles of his arm are."

He was a delicate child, but developed into a strong, healthy boy.

"I was induced to give him the Postum because of my own experience with it. I am sixty years old, and have been a victim of nervous dyspepsia for many years. Have tried all sorts of medicines and had treatment from many physicians, but no permanent relief came."

I used to read the Postum advertisements in my paper.

At first but little attention to them, but finally something in one of the advertising notices made me conclude to try Postum. I was very particular to have it prepared strictly according to directions, and used good, rich cream. It was very nice indeed, and about the time I said to the members of the family that I believed I felt better. One of them laughed and said, 'That's not other of mother's notions, but the notion has not left me yet.'

I continued to improve right along.

after leaving off coffee and other Postum, and now after three months use I feel so well that I can do my young again. I know Postum has been the cause of the change in my condition. I cannot say too much for it. It is what I wish I could persuade all my friends to use."

Some Great Testimony.

Postum is a food that is well adapted to the needs of the human system. It is a food that is well adapted to the needs of the human system. It is a food that is well adapted to the needs of the human system. It is a food that is well adapted to the needs of the human system.

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